1883

[illegible]

My path, illumined by His smiles,
Grows brighter day by day.
No woes, no foes, my heart can fear,
With my almighty friend so near.
Oh, wondrous bliss! oh, joy sublime!
I've Jesus with me all the time.

I know His sheltering wings of love
Are always o'er me spread,
And though the storms may fiercely rage,
All calm and free from dread,
My peaceful spirit ever sings;
I'll trust the covert of His wings.
Oh, wondrous bliss! oh, joy sublime!
I've Jesus with me all the time.

For the Southwestern.

Our Letter from China.

The "rainy season" has poured down upon us, until it seems to have exhausted its resources. Its little streams have met in the valleys, joined hands and gone rushing towards the South, regardless of ripening grain, in their pitiless frolic encircling and sweeping away the mud houses that offered resistence, sometimes—can it be they did have thoughts of mercy!—taking with them those whom they had made homeless. Now the glorious Autumn is here with "sunny skies and cloudless times."

"With a sober gladness the old year takes up
His bright inheritance of golden fruit."

The shaven priests wander alone through their deserted temples at the "Western Hills," for the foreigners have all returned to town. Missionaries have begun the "fall campaign," while society life fairly opens this evening with a dinner given by the First Secretary of the English Legation—Mr. Grovesnor—to the English and French Admirals who are now in the city.

Mr. Grovesnor is in charge of affairs in the absence of Sir Thomas Wade, who was summoned home by the Queen a few weeks ago. Mrs. Grovesnor is a daughter of Prof. S. Wells Williams of Yale College. He was formerly in the U. S. Legation and he now owns the place which is rented by our government. He is always spoken of with great respect by those who knew him. His "Dictionary of the Chinese Language" is the standard with students, and his [illegible]

[illegible] three years for many [illegible] and as they saw it was to be failure again, and with no other hope in life—the disappointment and the disgrace were too heavy a burden to bear. Only a small per cent are allowed to receive degrees in one year. The number is limited by the Emperor to two or three hundred!

Last evening the Peking Association met the American Legation at the house of Mr. Holcombe. It had been announced that the constitution of the proposed "North China Tract Society," which had been drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose, would be up for discussion, after which Dr. Edkins, the famous Sinologue, would read an address on the Chinese theory of the Future world. The constitution was read and adopted article by article.

The Executive Committee of the society is to consist of twenty-five persons and must include one at least from each mission in North China. The movement is taken up with a great deal of zeal and a delightful spirit of unanimity that promises well for its future success, and it is hoped that it will be the means of scattering Christian literature all over these provinces. The paper was postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

The glorious comet that appeared so unexpectedly in our eastern sky a few mornings ago is exciting much comment. The Chinese say it means disaster to their Empire, and supplications are offered for the aversion of the evil.

Letters from Tientsin yesterday say that our long looked for reinforcements have arrived at that place, and started up the river in boats.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart are to live in the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Willitts, who were appointed to Tientsin at the last Annual meeting.

The Boy's School building is completed and is said by visitors from the south to be one of the finest school buildings in China. It looks very plain, but it is substantial and commodious. It is hoped that the English course will draw in many [illegible] students. The lectures [illegible] last winter proved a great success, drawing in crowded [illegible]. Another course has been [illegible] for this season, which [illegible] equally good. Our Girl's School now numbers forty, most of whom are very satisfactory.

Dr. Howard, Mr. Walker and George Lowry, our Superintendent's [illegible]

[illegible] Bro. T. Cole commenced work as a travelling missionary and organizer for the society. Six auxiliaries have been organized on the Navasota District; meetings of various kinds have been held; interest in mission work created, and the following amounts received: Courtney, $12.45; Bryon, $26.89; Millican, $7.50; Navasota, $2.75; Anderson, 12.85; Yarborough, $3.

Marshall District has made a grand start, with sister I. R. Cole as organizer. At Paris, Jefferson and Texarkana auxiliaries have been formed.

A little work has been done on the other districts and the Conference Board hope to effect organizations in them also, before long.

We have spent on the work this year $127.68, and sent to the Executive Board $50.

Through some mistake the West Texas Conference has received credit for the work done by the W. H. Mission Society of the Texas Conference; but as we are part and parcel of the whole, we expect them to enter as heartily into the work as we have done, and prosecute it with more earnestness this coming year than we have done in the one now closing.

We trust we are not so anxious for the applause of men as we are for the favor of God.

During the year we have received from the parent Board one box of clothing, by means of which we have been able to help ten families, some of them having so many children that it was a great mercy to be able to help clothe them. We also received from the A. B. Society a box of Bibles, Testaments and Gospels. They will, we doubt not, be a great blessing wherever they go. A beautiful pulpit Bible in English and one in German, for Shulenburg M. E. Church were among the number. A goodly number of tracts from friends, in English, have been received and distributed in various counties throughout the State, relying on the promise of God, "My word shall not return unto me void," etc.

Thus you see, dear bishop and brethren, we are trying to prove ourselves worthy of the confidence not only of the Executive Board of the W. H. M. Society of the Texas Conference, but of the world at large.

We have made some mistakes, but we say, "Forgive us our sins." Dear bishop, we [illegible] you to sincerely [illegible]

[illegible] timely assistance will be given in the future. Our conference school buildings must go up. Let us continue to work. The sleepless eye of the world is upon us. Our actions are noted by friends and foes, at home and abroad. Some of our oily-mouthed friends, see in us no good, no progress making in the black wing of wedded Methodism. But Christian-hearted women and men see advance all along the line. Let us be true to our God, true to ourselves, and true to the grand old M. E. Church, which is aiding us upward and onward.

As ever, truly yours,
M. Henson.

Waco District Conference.

The District Conference of the Waco District, West Texas Conference of M. E. Church, met at Dallas, September 7, 1882. Presiding Elder S. Gates in the chair. Rev. A. Foster was elected secretary, and the usual committees appointed. The conference was largely attended and well represented. The ministers from all the charges and circuits were on time to answer at roll call. The presiding elder, S. Gates, represented his district as being in a flourishing condition; and also reported improvements in church work, and conversions all over the district.

This conference cut a fearful inroad in the hearts of the people, which will tell wonders for our church in the future.

This body having found the Rev. S. Gates, a wise councilor, a faithful adviser, and a good presiding elder, therefore,

Be it resolved, To present this reverend gentleman his conference suit.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and the suit presented.

Yours, Jas. W. Robinson.

The census returns disclose an alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country where the provision for schools is greatly inadequate. It is a momentous question for the decision of Congress whether immediate and substantial aid should not be extended by the general government for supplementing the efforts of private beneficence and of State and Territorial legislation in behalf of education.—*President's Message.*

It is rather startling, and to [illegible] may savor of irreverence [illegible] of Christ as [illegible]

[illegible] of the sermon Rev. M. A. Daughery presented his financial statement, showing that the entire cost of the building and furnishing was $14,855.01. It was necessary to raise $1400 in order to dedicate the church free from debt incurred in furnishing. Within twenty-five minutes the congregation responded to the amount of over $1700 in valid subscriptions. This we regard as a liberal contribution and speaks well for the generosity of our Austin people as well as their appreciation of this new church. The debt being provided for Bishop Bowman at once dedicated the church according to the ritual of the M. E. church, and the large congregation dispersed seemingly pleased with all the services.—*From the Austin Daily Statesman of Nov.* 21, 1882.

The Gates of Hell.

In a sermon upon this subject, Mr. Talmage said: "Another gate of hell, and the chief gate, and as wide as all the others put together, is the gate of alcoholic beverages. On the night of exploration I found that everything was done under the enchantment of the wine cup; that was one of the chief attractions of the illuminated garden; that staggered the step of the patrons as they went home. The wine cup is the instigator of all impurity, and the patron of all uncleanliness. So far as God may help me, I shall be its unending foe. It was the testimony of the officials on the night of the exploration that those who frequent the house of death, go in intoxicated; the mental and spiritual abolished, the brute ascendant. Tell me a young man drinks, and I know the rest. Let him become a captive of the wine cup, and he is a captive of all vices. No man ever runs drunkenness alone. That is one of the carrion crows that go in a flock. If that break is ahead, you may know the other breaks follow. In other words, it unbalances and dethrones and makes him a prey to all the appetites that choose to light on his soul.

"There is not a sin on this continent that doos not find its chief abettor in the places of inebriety. There is a drinking bar before, behind, or a bar under it. The officers said to me that night, 'You see how these escape legal penalty, they are licensed to sell liquor.' Then I thought within myself, the [illegible] which licenses the sale of in[illegible]ng liquors and gambling [illegible] licenses libertinism, dis[illegible] crime, all sufferings, all [illegible] is the legislature and the [illegible] swing wide this grind[illegible], stupendous gate of [illegible]t you say you have [illegible] swing in to al[illegible] the doomed. [illegible] they swing out [illegible] the penitent. [illegible] the exception [illegible] I think nine [illegible] out of a [illegible]

live!

"The total annual contribution of all the churches of the United States, for both home and foreign missions, is about $5,000,000.

"That is less than our drink-bill for three days."

Why Are You Not a Christian?

Is it because you are afraid of ridicule and of what others may say of you? Jesus says:

"Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed."

Is it because professing Christians do not live consistent lives?

"Every one shall give an account of himself to God."

Is it because you fear that Jesus will not accept you? He says:

"Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

Is it because you think you are too great a sinner?

"The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanseth us from all sin."

Is it because you think you do the best you can, and pay your debts, God ought to be satisfied?

"Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all."

Is it because you think there is time enough yet?

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

Is it because you are not willing to give up all for Jesus, and take the narrow way?

"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

"He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."—Proverbs xxix:1.

The annual report of Gen. Sherman shows that the general staff consists of 573 officers and 1,216 enlisted men; the army proper, of ten regiments of cavalry—421 officers and 6,380 men; five regiments of artillery—twenty-eight officers and 2,493 men; twenty-five regiments of infantry—877 officers and 8,773 men; total, including available men detailed at various points, being 2,162 officers and 23,024 men. He states that there has been a less number of Indian outbreaks in the year than at any time for twenty years. A part of this is due to the efficiency of the army and part to the advancement of civilization in the west. The number of desertions during the year was 3,721 and of enlistments and re-enlistments 7,341. He says, on the number of desertions, many are those of men who enlist in eastern cities, and after getting free transportation west, desert, knowing there will be little effort to bring them back or punish them. The remedy, he thinks, is in the better treatment of those who stay and the more severe punishment of deserters. He recommends an increase of pay of men to $16 per month, instead of $13 as now, and that punishment for desertion be made more severe, inflicting capital punishment in aggravated cases, as is [illegible]

[illegible] tak[illegible] pap[illegible] for it. Now suppo[illegible] publisher, and the publisher was one of your subscribers and in arrears to you, what would you think he ought to do in that case? I just ask the question. I don't care about the answer.—*Dr. Nevin.*

Navada is always doing something contrariwise. A baby was born out there a short time since, and these are the anomalous facts: The father and mother are strong and healthy, weighing 100 and 160 pounds. The child is a male, perfectly formed. When it first saw light it weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut. The mother's wedding ring was pulled over its foot up to the knee. Three such babies could play hide and seek in a cigar-box.

What is ministerial success—crowded churches, full aisles, attentive congregations, the approval of the religious world, much impression produced? Elijah thought so; and when he found out his mistake and discovered that the applause on Carmel subsided into hideous stillness, his heart well nigh broke with disappointment. Ministerial success lies in altered lives and obedient, humble hearts—unseen work recognized in the judgment day.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Jesus needed frequent seasons of private communion with God. How his followers can get along without these, and do any efficient work for him, is a marvel. Indeed it is not possible, the work they might do remains undone, and their professions of friendship for Jesus will not in that great day be any offset for their failure to do what they might have done for him during these days of earth-life.

A circular letter issued by Capt. Gen. Prendergast, of Cuba, directs the different provinces to apply the articles of the law abolishing slavery, which order that freedmen remain under the protection of the State four years after they have obtained their liberty, and require them to prove that they are not leading an idle life.

Wyandotte, Kan., has a colored population of 3,000, nearly all of them are property owners, as not more than twenty-five families live in rented houses. A correspondent gives the names of twenty-one heads of families who are collectively worth $81,000, and says he can give a list of three more property owners.

The great end to be attained in all moral teaching is to lead the child to act from principle, to do a thing because it is right, and avoid doing or saying a certain thing because it is wrong.—*Professor Huxley*

Many persons, after once they [illegible]

[illegible] crats, 3; Independ[illegible] 3. Vacancies c[illegible] of Herron of Louis[illegible] graff of Ohio, 2. Dem[illegible] jority over all, 58.

Among the severe tri[illegible] enced by some pastors on [illegible] upon a new field is that th[illegible] think too highly of their pre[illegible] sor. Such would find it great[illegible] their comfort if they could sh[illegible] that the other man was all wrong, and they are commissioned to set all things right.—*Methodist Recorder.*

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Calloway has accepted a call to a work which an angel might covet—to teach the teachers of a people who are as anxious for instruction as they are needy. We must be allowed to congratulate him and the people he will serve as president of "Paine Institute" of the "Colored M. E. Church in America."—*Nash[illegible] Advocate.*

The fall term of the Ohio W[illegible] leyan University closed Dec. 20th. The term has been one of the greatest prosperity. 664 students have been in attendance, which is 138 more than has been present in any previous term. The Freshman Class numbers 103. Excellent work has been done in all departments of the University. The next term commences Jan. 3rd, when new students can enter and find classes adapted to their wants.

A canary owned by a lady in Dubuque, Iowa, upon being given its liberty in a room, one day, flew to the mantle where there was a mirror. Thinking that he found a mate, he went back to the cage and got a seed to offer the stranger. As the image refused to eat the seed, the little fellow poured forth his sweetest notes, pausing now and then to watch the effect. After awhile the poor bird went back to his perch, and with his head hanging, remained silent the rest of the day.—*Iowa State Registea.*

Says the editor of the Mississippi *Methodist*, of Wesson: While there we made a general observation of the town, which has [illegible] ed in population from 400 [illegible] 3,000, since the establish[illegible] the cotton and woolen mills [illegible] place. They are now runni[illegible] looms and preparing to [illegible] more. As to cotton they [illegible] 1,680,000 pounds annua[illegible] 750,000 of wool. A large [illegible] of the cotton and wool is fur[illegible] at the door of the mill. The [illegible] chinery is all run by two steam engines, and the factory lighted by electricity, generated by three dyn[illegible] mic machines. The hands empl[illegible] ed number 600 te 700, princ[illegible] from a radius of 50 miles. [illegible] cess of the Mississippi [illegible] the building up the no[illegible] and growing town of [illegible] encourage capital [illegible] to build mills [illegible] The proximi[illegible]

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... ville, Pa.,
... Centenary En-
... Dickinson Col-
... gift of thirty
... All men are not

... gh to slander liv-
... can generally defend
... It does seem to us
... the grave should stop the
mouth of that vile defamer, ex-
Senator Dorsey, who seems anxious
just now to couple Mr. Garfield
with his sin and shame.

Nearly $25,000,000 have been
given by the churches in the North
... the war to the South in evan-
... church and educational
... regarded as an
... of the great heart of the
... the needy, ignorant
... South.

... Aid Society of
... great object is to
... by finding in-
... for those who
... in needy cir-
... 1,331 applications
... places for
... 705 women and
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... the colored people
... of Georgia have ac-
... of real estate.
... in all the South
... acquired $77,000,000:
... only about $11 apiece.
... in their best estate as a
... are poor. The church
... will to shut her hand
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... college.

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... of the ... in the sunny South or snowy North, in India or China, whether loving or neglecting Christ, a happy New Year. May we long walk together in the true converse of redeemed, free and independent souls. May these columns come weekly to your eyes and hearts having in them nothing false, unmanly or unchristian. May they speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The times call loudly for such preaching. God is calling on the nation to lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset. He is calling on the church to lay aside the sin of caste, the sin, the one great sin that so greivously hinders her in her work today. Perfection is not yet reached. Rum still rules the State. This is no pitiful tale to make women and children cry, but a simple statement of an awful fact that no man can deny. Work, hard work is to be done. We ask all the friends of the SOUTHWESTERN of whatever faith or order, in whatever part of the land, to give us their cordial support. Each subscriber knows some person who does not take the paper. Go see him or her to-day and get their subscription. Let the list be doubled on every charge, and we will try and walk together in the Spirit and unto edification. May God make the year 1883 a year of the right hand of the Most High, of personal consolation, of revivals, of church extension, of national and human progress. Of real spiritual prosperity let there be no limits. So will it

"Roll onward, leading up the golden year."

Benevolence.

Benevolence does not consist half as much in a desire or intention to do good, or in acts of kindness, or good done. The highest manifestation of benevolence is found in that act of God when He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him might not perish, but have everlasting life." A truly benevolent heart is the fruit of divine grace, and as grace triumphs in the soul men become more tender and benevolent.

The philantrophy of Howard, Wilberforce and Clarkson, clearly demonstrated that they had hearts in sympathy with Christ. Their unwearied exertions in behalf of suffering humanity will cause their names to be held in everlasting remembrance. Carey, Coke, Jackson, and a host of others, of whom the world is not worthy, gave themselves for the benefit of the degraded and benighted. They rest from their labors, but their names are not forgotten. No truly benevolent effort was ever put forth in vain, none ever can be. We may not always see the good results of our ... is true that "not a ...

... te for the church to ... s backward steps. God grant that this new year may be characterized with a marvelous outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all of our churches and people. Let us move; there is for us an open door.

Theological and Normal Classes in New Orleans University.

"Apt to teach" is one of the qualifications that the Apostle names as needful for the preacher. It is of course equally needful for the school teacher. For these qualifications two things are demanded. First, we must have a knowledge of the subjects to be taught, and we must know *how to teach* them. Thorough acquaintance with the doctrines of the Bible must be acquired by the successful preacher, and with the sciences, by the successful school teacher; and both classes must be skilled in the best modes of teaching these.

New Orleans University has made provision for supplying these wants. This term, which commences Jan. 2nd, the Theological class will commence with the "Remedial Dispensation" in Wakefield's Theology, and will finish the book. In addition there will be daily exercises in Exegesis or Homiletics. Every preacher and person preparing to preach will be welcome.

In the Normal class, to which all who are preparing to preach will be admitted, two lectures a week will be given, on managing schools and the best modes of instruction. On the other days there will be model exercises in teaching and recitations.

Arrangements will be made by which all persons qualified in scholarship and character will be reasonably sure to obtain good situations to teach.

For particulars call at the office of the University, No. 188 Race street, or write to the President, Rev. James A. Dean, D. D.

Every thought entertained, every word spoken, every act performed is a seed sown. The sowing determines the reaping, and the reaping is determined by the sowing. In this harvest field the sower has to do his own reaping. The hand that scattered must gather. God's law of sowing, and growing, and reaping, is the same everywhere. The same in the moral world as in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Sugar cane planted never produces corn, Java coffee never grows barley. If the seed is good the crop is good, and no one but the sower takes the honor; if bad the crop is bad, and the sower bears all the shame. He who sows the devil's seed must reap the devil's crop. "They that plough iniquity and sow wickedness reap the same." Sow "wild oats" and there can be but one result, a harvest of unpleasant memories and accumulated sorrows. We shall reap in full measure according to our sowing. "God is not mocked" men; ... at him but they cannot mock

Other collections $87.21. For current expenses $122.34. Total of these collections $1,213.82. In the support of the preachers there seems to have been a large decline.

There is no advantage whatever in pretending to be what you know you are not. It is best always to be true, and never profess to believe what you know to be a lie. We respect candor, though it be ten thousand miles from what to us is the truth, but we have an utter loathing for pretense. We like Christian independence and honesty, and the man who accepts the good because it is good, and rejects the bad because it is bad. We dislike a sham, a false self-willed make-believe independence, that allows one to become a slave to an unholy prejudice, wrong fashion, and corrupt codes. Just now men are needed who will work towards the perfection and beauty of the latter day glory, more than those who look and work towards the imperfection and ugliness of the past. Let us be honest, and accept the good, and reject the bad, according as our conscience apprehends.

"Work For The Hour."—Our agricultural journals frequently put this heading to certain articles in their papers. It is especially appropriate at this season to every Christian pastor. Of fairs, festivals, concerts or lectures we have but little to say, save that most uniformly they interfere with the work of the Spirit. If they ever draw the time and interest from the one great work of saving souls, they do unmeasured harm. Whatever interferes with the pastors work of soul-harvesting should be cast down and out. This is the time for extra effort to save men. Every Christian should see to it that he is now doing work for God, for the salvation of his neighbors, and of his acquaintances. Now is the accepted time. Behold now is the day of salvation. Work while it is called to-day.

We have read with great pleasure the decision of the Supreme Court, sustaining the act of Congress, forbidding political assessments. This decision sustains a righteous law, and is a rebuke to the Hubbell Assessment Committee, and a serious blow to the growing practice of using large sums of money for political purposes. Cutting off official assessments is a step in the right direction. We earnestly hope that Congress ... pass a more stringent law tha... one one now existing. Publi... timent is ripe for a radical ... in this direction. The polit... sessment under debate in ... ate, found nobody ...

The *American Gr*... question naturally ... Congress is justifi... country about ... imports of forei... a domestic in... from eight to ... the needed su...

The citizens of ..., Alabama, did the right thing when they arrested and jailed two Mormon missionaries who were there drumming up converts for Utah. They had induced two women to join them and were arrested on the charge of abduction. For some cause these Mormon missionaries have been more successful in making converts in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, than in any other states in the Union.

Rev. R. Hayes, State Line, Miss., writes us the particulars of the suicide of a young man who shot himself in the presence of friends at a party, after confessing to them that he had kept bad company, drank to excess, disregarded his mother's counsel and Sunday-school instruction.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., reports an increase on the roll of 20 per cent. over last year. The second term begins next February.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. G. Harden asks his correspondents to address him at Perryville, Tenn.

—John R. Buchtel, of Akron, Ohio, has made an additional gift of $100,000 to Buchtel College.

—The late Samuel L. Hill, of Northampton, Mass., has given directly to that town for educational purposes more than $100,000.

—Rev. J. H. McCarty, D.D., is acting Chaplain of the Reformatory of Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Brockway is superintendent.

—Theodore F. Andrews, for ten years official reporter of the House of Representatives, and a brother of Bishop Andrews, died in Syracuse, N. Y., December 18.

—Dr. James Strong, of Drew Theological Seminary, expects to sail for Europe shortly, and his whole family, to be absent for seven months, sight-seeing among the various countries in Europe.

—Mr. Inman E. Page, a colored student who graduated with honor from Brown University in 1877, has proved an efficient and successful head of the Missuri State Normal School for colored teachers.

—Rev. John W. Harmon, of the Mississippi Conference, M. E. Church, South, and stationed at Waynesboro, was in the city last week. We rejoiced to see this vig... friend of temperanc... ...lth.

the expense ... den."

J. Fulton and J. Reed, steward and trustee of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, Coffadeliah, report a supper given by the sisters to raise the pastor's salary. The sum of $18.45 was cleared.

LOUISIANA.

D. Shelby, Allen "A few more contributors to our church are sisters Georgia Burrell, Mosceline Mack, and Messrs. Charley Surrivage, Calvin Syrrivage and Horace Brown, jr."

H. S. Wright, Alexandria: "The following has been received since I last wrote, toward building my new church on Spring Creek, that was burned down August 30, for which I return thanks: Dr. Thos. A. Nixon, $5; F. V. Melder, $5; J. W. Melder, $2; J. J. Swan, $2.50; Cobb Swann, $1; F. A. Swann, $2.50; P. A. Swann, $1; J. W. Swan, 50c; John H. Carruth, $2.50; John Smith, sr., $2: John Smith, jr., $1; Charles Bohannon, $1; Clem Johnson, $5; Alice Johnson, $1; Emily Keplin, $1.50; Maria Hemplin, 25c; total, $53.50. Lumber ordered for the church. Any amount given will be thankfully received by me for the purpose."

TEXAS.

I. B. Scott, Trinity M. E. Church, Houston: "I am glad to say that our new building is completed and ready for dedication. It is our intention to have it dedicated to the service of God on the 24th of December, the fourth Sunday of this month. We hope to have Bishop T. Bowman, and other leading men of the church present. All friends and former pastors are invited to be present."

E. E. Cooper, Alleyton: "At last quarterly conference all reports were good. There were 26 converts this year. The outlook at the beginning of the year was hard. Many had to buy seed to plant, as the crops were short last year. I took a mallet and wedge and went into the timber to work for my wife and eight children; in March we found a plow and horse and labored in the field, then in the church. Mt. Pleasant, with 25 members, paid me $50; Alleyton, with 75 members, $145—or $240 in all. Out of this I paid my subscription of $50 for the conference school. I am thankful to Prof. G. O. Richardson for his assistance, and the friends who paid. Many promised but failed. The church generally is doing well. Many ...ght and are still buying ... church-goers may ... street corners on ... their children in ... hooling was dur-... Miss Newton, of ... ile I was in the ... infantry. I shall ... I feel the need ... than ever."

... ardson, Presid-... mbus District, ... ence, writes: "I ...

... was a grand affair. It will live long in the memory of the people.

The ladies spared no pains to make everything comfortable and nice. Crowds came from the neighboring towns and villages so that on the night of the 15th La Teche presented an appearance of gaiety and merriment. Several prizes were competed for, of whom the most successful competitors were Miss Rachel Alexander and Mrs. Nelly West.

The distinguished ladies, Misses Wright and Fisher, from New York, members of the above quartette, being present we were favored with several pieces of music. It is but seldom that we listen to such displays of musical talent, both vocal and instrumental. The audience sat in raptured silence as the sweet strains of music pealed forth from the organ. But a deeper silence, approaching that of magnetism, transfixed every gaze to the spot where stood the "sirens" during the rendition of the piece by Glover "I Heard A Voice." We made at the entertainment $110 gross

We beg to thank these ladies through you, for the zeal and interest manifested in working for the cause of God, and especially to Sister Mary Hall of New Orleans, the President lady, whose hands were full, and also to the other members of the committee, Sisters Milly Augustus, Betty Patty, Rachel Alexander, Nelly West, Alice Kinchen, Marcelite Kinchern, Fellis Baker, Celina Baker, Mary Garrette, Mary Brown, and Amee Fontinette. Also to Mrs. Ellen Kinchen and Misses Effie Walker and Mary Byrd of Franklin for their hearty co-operation.

Yours in Christ,
E. LYON.

La Teche, Dec. 27th, 1882.

Mississippi Conference.

DEAR EDITOR:—Permit me through your paper to say a few words to the ministers of the Mississippi Conference. Dear Brethren It is but 20 days to the meeting of our Annual Conference. I have mailed to the Presiding Elders the blanks to make your reports upon. Will you make them out carefully before going to Conference. Carefully fill out tables Nos. I, II and III. Our minutes were faulty last year from the fact that they do not contain table No. 3.

Dr. J. H. Vincent, corresponding secretary S. S. Union, insists that we furnish him these tables this year. Do not disappoint him. Again, there are in our Conference 113 appointments, 64, more than half, took no collection for Church Extension Society last year. Of this Dr. A. J. Kynett justly complains. How many of us will see to it that there are no blanks in our report this year? We shall probably meet Dr. Rust at Confer-... us cheer him by making ... Rust

and tells us how ... worked after Jesus went home.—*Western.*

From Our Mission Rooms.

Library for the Denmark Mission.—Good English books in exegesis, theology, church history and practical religion are very much needed by our preachers in Denmark. A large number of them read English. They need a Methodist and general evangelical literature.—They desire to secure a library which can be deposited in some central or accessible place, as at the Copenhagen church, or elsewhere—the library to be called "The Methodist Episcopal Church Library of Denmark." This would be a great help toward a theological school. An opportunity is here offered for any persons who have books suitable to the purpose, which they will spare, to put them to an excellent use. Please send the same to the Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway, New York, and they will be thence forwarded to the Denmark Mission. A quantity of good books to help on Bible study or general ministerial culture would be very acceptable. A single book would be thankfully received. Such are readily sent through the mail.

Shahjehanpore Circuit, India.—Rev. James Mudge reports many inquirers on this circuit. A goodly number of baptisms were expected to occur before the end of the year. The work in the entire conference goes on steadily if slowly. There is no rush as yet, but the converts seem to come in some places as fast as they can be well cared for. The Sunday-schools are having "wonderful development," but they entail expense hard to meet. Help in the way of money is still much needed.

The two sanitarians at Nynse Tal and Almora are pr... a great blessing to the missi...

The Earl of Derby, in a speech at Manchester, England, on the 13th inst., indicated that he would prefer the country should expend some millions sterling to promote emigration from Ireland rather than listen to fresh proposals for legislation in regard to Irish land. He thinks the tenants of Ireland will soon be just as dependent on the landlords as ever. As to allowing an Irish parliament to be created, he would not consent to it; for that means separation, which never can be permitted.

At the request of numerous citizens, wishing to attend the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans and be home in time for the election, the Governor has changed the date of the special Congressional elections in the Sixth District, from February 8 to Thursday, February 15, 1883.

Gladstone's idea of home-rule for Ireland and Scotland is not that of Davitt, Eagan, and Parnell. Evidently he would like to relieve pa...

[illegible] COMPANIO[illegible]

REFERENCE to the contributors announced below will show that nearly all of the most disti[illegible] popular authors of this country, and many of those of Great Britain, have been engaged as co[illegible] the COMPANION for the year 1883. The Announcement will be found in many respects, we think, [illegible] dinary one; but it includes only a part of the features of the volume for the coming year.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A Serial Story of Boy Life in America, by . . . J. T. Trowbridge.
A Serial Story of Boy Life in Great Britain, by . . . William Black.
A Serial Story of New England Life, by . . . Harriet Beecher Stowe.
A Serial Story for Girls, by . . . Harriet Prescott Spofford.
A Serial Story of Southern Life, by . . . Marie B. Williams.
Amusing College Stories, by . . . Henry A. Gordon.
Stories of Old-Time Poor-Houses, by . . . J. D. Chaplin.
Old New England Peddlers' Tales, by . . . Wm. A. King.
Tales of the Old Dutch Farmers of New York, by . . . Eugene M. Prince.

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.
(Illustrated.)

Yankee Drolleries at Old-Time Fairs and Shows, by . James Parton.
Stories of Old-Time Quack Doctors and their Remedies, by Edgar Knowles.
On the Stump. Humorous Anecdotes of Electioneering, Stump Speaking, etc., by Hon. S. S. Cox.
Victor Hugo at Home. A chatty description of the home life of the great poet, by his Private Secretary. Richard Lesclide.
Word Pictures of the House of Commons. As seen from the Reporters' Gallery, by H. W. Lucy.
Brilliant Articles. Reminiscences of Dean Stanley and Picturesque Associations of Westminster Abbey, by . . Canon F. W. Farrar.
The Royal Family of Denmark. Articles of Personal Anecdote by the Danish Minister at Washington, Hon. Carl Bille.
Great Southern Leaders. A series of articles containing personal reminiscences of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson, John C. Calhoun, etc., by . . . Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Illustrated Travel and Adventure[illegible]

A Serial Story of Adventure, by . . . C. A. Steph[illegible]
Life in an Irish Fishing Village, by . . . Julian Hawtho[illegible]
Tales of Old Ships and Sailors, by . . . Capt. F. L[illegible]
Old Times on the Missouri, by . . . A Missouri[illegible]
After the Mindanao Pirates in a Dutch [illegible] Boat, by Lieut. P. F. Grinne[illegible]
Adventures in a Whaling Cruise in the North Pacific, by Macomber Bre[illegible]
The Fiftieth Tiger. A narrative of Adventure by the Special Correspondent of the London Telegraph, . . . Phil. Robinson.
Child Life and Home Life in Japan. Curious Pictures and Domestic Incidents, by a traveller in that country, Prof. E. S. Morse.
Railway Heroes. Thrilling stories of railroad men. Among others will be "The Fireman's Story," "His Life or Their[illegible]," "Skip Dustin, the Water Boy," and "Express Messenger Rile[illegible]," by Walter A. Moore.

Special Articles.

Important articles will be given by two of the most distinguished Neurologists in the world, describing Nervous Diseases, showing the ordinary causes of these forms of human suffering, and giving general suggestions as to their treatment. These articles will not be merely technical treatises, but will be enlivened by curious and illustrative anecdotes.
Common Nervous Ailments. A Series of Papers, by . . . Dr. Brown-Sequard.
The Short History of a Nervous Man. The Proper Use of the Mind. Hallucinations and Delusions. The Cause of Sleep and Sleeplessness, Somnambulism, etc., by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.

The Help Series.

The Profits of Literary Labor, by . . . James Parton.
Salesmen and Saleswomen in City Stores. Their wages and opportunities, by . . . Charles Vance Elliott.
A Medical Education. How to Choose a College. Advantages of European Study, by . . . Dr. William A. Hammond.
Girls Who Earn a Living in Art. By the Principal of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, . . . Susan N. Carter.
How to Start. Papers telling how to start in different kinds of business and in trades, with practical details, so that a boy reading these papers may act on them safely.
What a Technical Education Costs. By the Professor of Engineering of the Institute of Technology, Hoboken, Robert H. Thurston.

In The Household.

Parlor Experiments in Science. Simple and curious, by Prof. W. C. Richards.
Entertainments for Charitable Purposes. Advice and suggestions, by George B. Bartlett.
Tableaux with Authors. Directions for Charming Evening Entertainments, by . . . Kate Sanborn.
Concerning Floors, Doors, and Windows. Giving the latest ideas as to the decoration of these important features of a home, by Janet E. Ruutz-Rees.
Inexpensive Art Furniture. A series of papers showing that a home may be furnished in the best taste without large expenditures, giving details as to cost, etc., by the Curator of the Liverpool Art Museum. Charles Dyall.

The Editorials of the COMPANION will give clear and impartial views of current events at home and abroad.
The Children's Page sustains its reputation for charming pictures, poems and stories adapted to the little ones.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us $1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1883, and a full year's subscription from that date. | Subscription Price $1.75. Specimen copies free. *Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.*

41 Temple Place. Address, YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Council Fire and Arbitrator* is published monthly in Washington, D. C. Subscription price $1 per year. It advocates the rights of American Indians and arbitration of differences between nations.

The holiday number of *Babyland*, (a monthly published by D. Lothrop & Co. Boston, Mass, at 50 cents per year,) is a beauty.

The *American Agriculturist* for January begins the 42nd volume of that cheap and useful aid to farmers and gardeners.

The January *Century* contains an article on "The Debt of Science to Darwin," by Prof. Wallace, author of "Island Life," and probably the most distinguished living English writer on subjects akin to the Darwinian theory.

One of the illustrated features of the January *Century* is "Farming for Feathers," by E. B. Biggar, a former resident of Cape Town—a timely topic, now that ostrich-farming is being discussed as a possible American industry.

Harper's Magazine for January is a remarkably beautiful and interesting number. The opening article is the first of the long expected series of papers by George H. Broughton, entitled "Artist Strolls in Holland." Ernest Ingersoll, as a writer, and A. C. Redwood, as an artist, co-operate in a most interesting representation of "A Redwood Logging Camp"—full of pictures of the Coast Range region of California. Colonel Higginson continues his American History series, with a chapter entitled "The Old English Seamen," showing what the Cabots, Hawkins, Drake, Cavendish, and Raleigh did for the maritime supremacy of England in America in the sixteenth century. Courad Wilson contributes a paper on the possibilities of the American Dairy. In fiction and poetry the number is unusually strong. Mr. George William Curtis, in the *Editor's Easy Chair*, defends the good old Saxon custom of dining our English guests and discusses Mr. Spencer's views concerning America.

Haus und Herd, our popular German monthly, for January, is very attractive and interesting. Subscription price $2 per year. Walden & Stowe, publishers, Cincinnati.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for December, (New York; Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,) has Alison's Autobiography, Iole, Four Months in Morocco, Goethe's West—Eastern Divan, A Singular Case, Notes of an Egyptian Campaign, The [illegible] of the Opposition, etc. This [illegible] magazine has a [illegible] on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Popular Science Monthly, for January, offers a goodly collection [illegible]

ties of Superstition." Herbert Spencer's after-dinner speech is published under the title of "The Gospel of Recreation." "The Influence of Education on Observation," touches a question of importance to teachers. The portrait and sketch are of the late Dr. Henry Draper. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for December has a portrait of Professor James Parker and other American biographical notes and sketches. Price 15 cents.

For several years *The London Graphic* and the *London Illustrated News* have each sent out a costly Pictorial Christmas Number which has been eagerly bought by the people at large in both hemispheres; and these great pictorials have come to be regarded as a part of Christmas, and are considered very suitable and much-to-be-coveted Christmas gifts. This year Americans have taken up the idea, and the largest houses in the book-trade, Messrs D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, and Harper and Brothers, of New York, have each sent out a "Christmas" that far excels anything that London publishers have ever attempted. The Christmas *Wide Awake* (Dec. No.) cost over $10,000 and authors and artists, here and abroad, have been busy for a year in its preparation. Parents who feel anxious to put into the hands of their young folks a magazine of high literature as pure and stimulating as it is gay and entertaining, should secure the periodical for the year at once.

"Can Go to Sleep in a Minute."

A gentleman who had suffered much from insomnia, writes, after using Compound Oxygen: "I can do something now I could never do before using the Oxygen that is, *I can lie down at night, and go to sleep almost in a minute*—formerly it took me hours; seemingly caused from nervousness." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free*. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Centenary M. E. Church, Chicago, (Dr. A. C. George, pastor), has just been thoroughly repaired and refurnished.

The prohibitionists of Wisconsin were the means of defeating two republican candidates for Congress in that State.

The English factory hand prefers mild American cheese to the high English kind and the salt Dutch kind.

De Lesseps has announced at Paris that the project of making an inland sea in Africa will be carried out by private enterprise.

The Pope said recently that the great moral force of the Papacy was being acknowledged, and European powers were strengthening their relations with the Vatican.

Large bodies of Chinese troops continue to encamp around the capital of Tonquin, with the avowed intention of resisting further aggression by the French.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In the M. E. Church, by Rev. S. A. Cowan, Mr. J. S. Brown of Collererville, Tenn., and Miss Millie Shotwell of this city, were joined together in holy wedlock Dec. 20. At the same hour Mr. C. S. Day and Miss Esther Elton. These happy persons left immediately for Jackson, Tenn., to spend a few days. May their path be bright. S. A. C.
Holly Springs.

In the M. E. Church, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 16th, 1882, by Rev. S. A. Cowan, Mr. J. E. Evans and Miss Henrieta Watkins. Mr. Evans was one of our warmest friends during our pastorship in Grenada. We wish them a wedded bliss of happiness,

At the residence of Mr. H. Davis in Holly Springs, Nov. 20, Mr. R. Y. Logan and Mrs. Fannie Caruthers. They left the same night for Arkansas. Success attend them.

In Asbury M. E. Church, Dec. 13th, Mr. Charley Jarrath and Miss Lizzie Grissom. S. A. C.

On Oct. 23, by Rev. W. NcDonald, Mr. Isaac Clacy of Aberdeen, to Miss Amanda Dunlap, of Mo., also Mr. John Guiden to Miss Mollie Blevens. Nov. 6, Mr. A. J. Bell to Miss Elizabeth Flagg. Nov. 30th, Mr. G. W. Goodwin to Miss Nora Williams.

At Hot Springs, Ark., Nov. 22, Rev. Jesse Asbury officiating, Miss Susie Crawford, daughter of Rev. W. H. Crawford, to Mr. A. G. Jenkins.

DEATHS.

Catherine Clay Mitchell, a faithful sister passed away Oct. 27, 1882. She leaves six children and a husband to mourn her loss. W. M. GATEWOOD.
Greensboro, Miss.

Adie Powell, aged 12 years, was accidentally shot Dec. 7, She was a Sunday-school scholar, and felt confident that Jesus would receive her. She died Dec. 8th. C. W. KERSHAW.
Kent's, Feliciana Parish, La.

Mrs. Dora Stansberry died Nov. 25, 1882, after a three months illness. She had put off serving the Lord, like most of us, until she was brought down to the bed of suffering. She then implored God, and prepared herself and felt that the Great Physician healed her. Her husband is our Sunday-school Superintendent, her mother, daughter and numerous friend mourn her loss. EMMA HILL.
Durant, Miss.

Died Oct. 21, 1882, Miss Huldah J. Caples, daughter of Brother Hiram Caples of our church in Edwards, Miss. She was not a member of any church but found Christ a present help in time of need, She said she was ready and willing to die and wanted to go home to see Jesus.

Died Dec. 1, 1882, Mr. Asa Caples, son of Brother Hiram Caples. B. STEWART.

Sister Fanny Bryant, for years a reader of the ADVOCATE, passed away from labor to reward, Nov. 19th. She leaves a husband and three little children.

Josephine Henderson, aged 6 years and 20 days, daughter of Brother and Sister Henderson, left us Nov. 25.

Charles Green, aged 44 years, unconverted, died suddenly on the night of Dec. 9. His wife is a good member of our church. May the Lord care for her and her children. E. E. COOPER.
Alleyton, Texas.

The statement recently published that nearly 500 manuscripts are received every month by The Century Magazine and its junior colleague, St. Nicholas, emphasizes what every editor has had occasion to know, that there is no lack of literary aptitude and activity in the United States.

Says a Montana letter: The great Methodist Church is interested, and up [illegible] demands of the hour. Her [illegible] missionary appropriation [illegible] year, will aid us [illegible] out new fields.

[illegible]

There was a great fire at Canton, China, Nov. 7 and 8. Eight hundred houses were destroyed and many lives lost, including firemen, who were burned to death. The Viceroy visited the scene, with a body of soldiers to prevent robbery, and fierce fights occurred between thieves and citizens. The Viceroy, himself, was placed in danger of his life, his party being jammed in narrow streets. There were two fires in Foochow, November 4 and 5. They consumed each about two hundred houses and five lives were lost. Prince Kung's death may be looked for at any time.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 2, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8½
Middling	9 11-16
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10¾
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	35
Fair	39
Choice	50
RICE Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5¼
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2½
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3½
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7¾
Prime	10¼
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	10¼
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 60
Choice family	5 25
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@11¾
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 10
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75@3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	54@56
Linseed, boiled	59@60
Cotton seed	38@46
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	60
White	58
Mixed	58
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	48
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	95
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	15@16
Choice	17@18
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 00
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	14
Shoulders	9½
Sides, clear rib	11½
Sides, clear	11½
Hams, sugar-cured	15
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	9¼
Clear sides	9¾
Shoulders	7½

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HEART[illegible]
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Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
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—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. The few songs and melodies first introduced and sung by the "Jubilee Singers" and "Tennesseeans" were every where received with enthusiastic applause, and soon attained immense popularity. They are now familiar to almost every one, and have created an earnest and very general desire that every song and melody which has been popular among the negroes of the South during their days of slavery should be gathered together and published in a form and style which would give them the widest circulation and insure their preservation. This wide-felt want is now supplied in this complete and valuable collection, which comprises the best of the many variations of these songs and melodies, giving all that have seemed worthy of preservation. The author, Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., who is presiding elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, is peculiarly well qualified for the preparation of a work of this kind, requiring as it does, a thorough knowledge of the subject, good judgment and much careful, painstaking labor; and the thorough and systematic manner in which the work has been completed, leaves nothing to be desired. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. They include, therefore, very many songs entirely new which are as meritorious as those so well known, and which will probably become equally popular. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. Read the few following testimonials:

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.*

"Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.*

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"We take pleasure in giving to this timely publication our hearty commendation."—*Dr. F. S. Hoyt.*

"It is just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.*

"I most heartily commend it as brimful of the plaintive, quaint melody and song spirit, or which our race is so truly celebrated."—*Rev. Daniel Jones.*

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Redemp[illegible]
Resurre[illegible]
Baptisms[illegible]

B. L. CRUM[illegible]

Enrich and [illegible] using Brown' Iro[illegible]

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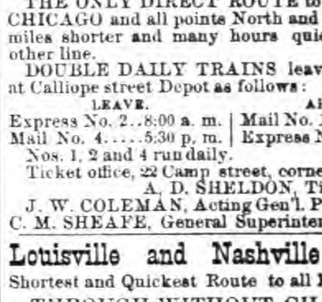
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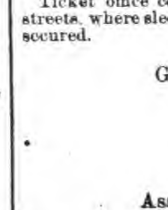
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FOR 1883.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letter from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR: I desire to hear from my people whom I left in war time. Mother was Mary Thatcher. She had four boys and four girls; John was the eldest boy, then Mark, Richmond and myself, Dock Thatcher. The girls were Martha, Eliza, Matilda and Peggy. I left them in Limestone county, Alabama. Address, care of Rev. E. D. Spencer, Argenta, Arkansas.

DOCK THATCHER.

DEAR EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my sister-in-law's relatives, whom she left in Lyon county, Alabama, near 26 years ago. Mother was Maria Thompson. She had two sons, Aleck and Wiley Thompson. The inquirer Jennie Heggans, formerly Jennie Thompson, was brought to Texas by Morgan Thompson. One sister was named Lucy. Address, care of Rev. W. H. Harmes, or W. W. Heggans, Jewett, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to know the whereabouts of my Uncles, my Father's brothers, three in number. Names—John Price, Jesse Price, and the other he did not know the name. My Father's name is Wm. Price; he left his parents' home when 12 years of age, by the traders to New Orleans, and stayed there six months, when a farmer by the name of A. G. Jordan bought him and brought him to a plantation in Louisiana on Bayou Taplacat and in the village of Allen, La., and he has been living within 12 miles of this town, until last August 15th, when he passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death by the penetration of 12 bullets. He said he left his brothers and parents in Fairfax, Virginia. Please write me at Allen, Natchitocles parish, La.

D. J. PRICE.

Allen, La., Dec. 5th, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to find my nephew, Robert Brown, who left New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1877, for Louisville, Ky. He stopped at Plaquemines, La., and wrote me two letters, but as I was out of the city teaching school at the time, they were not answered until my return home. I wrote but did not receive a reply. I have not heard from him since, although I have traveled and made inquiries at river cities. Address me at Allen, La. D. J. PRICE.

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32 "	550 lbs.....	800 lbs.....	120 00
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48 "	2100 lbs.....	2900 lbs.....	400 00

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...Come,
...," answered Sall,
...wit, "can't you
...as far as the wax will
...and will," replied the
...ing—and he did.

...Child Heroine.

...y's little girl, dressed
...ark, but with a face
...innocence, confidence,
...A miniature maiden,
...ce, but yesterday she
...act of valor that
...the level with Joan
...Nightingale, and
...whose deeds have
...on the scroll of

...morning as the Jeffer...passenger-train on the
...Railroad was rush...through the cut
...between Glendale and
...the engineer
...girl standing on the
...her apron wildly,
...other gestures signify...should stop. The
...decided for a mo...that the child was
...again, and saw
...still holding her
...still waving aloft the
...The engine was
...the steambrakes ap...coming to a halt
...middle of the curve.
...the road apiece, the
...horrified to see the
...express coming down
...the little one still on
...her apron. The
...incoming train saw
...danger, and the engine
...within 100 feet of the
...halt. Both trains
...the track, and accord...mathematicians,
...pass each other
...for the girl's
...would
...a great loss
...appeared as
...was over, and
...could not
...company
...suitably
...fearlessness.

...bring more
...in many
...the same
...the Dutchman
...society.
...you how it
...my head,
...Then
...body and
...was very
...Then
...pocket,
...I joined
...New there
...I
...and
...I

...Lord bless
...The chapel here
...half done. Mr. J. Freed, the miller, gave 500 feet of lumber."

J. C. Houston, Pickens: "In an entertainment given on the 23rd of Nov. we made $63, which settled all of the indebtedness of the church. Every member is rejoicing under the happy thought of being free again in this respect. The Elder arrived last Saturday morning. The dark clouds that had hung so heavily over our heads had fled, which left a blue sky and a bright sun to bid him welcome. Although it was very cold Sunday the congregation was out on time, and he gave them a talk from the words—"Master, it is good for us to be here." And I tell you we did not need any fire from the stove, for it came from Heaven without pressure."

H. L. Kennedy, Crystal Springs: "We are pleased to note that at a basket meeting, given at White Oak, one of the preaching points in October last, we succeeded in taking up $80 to build a new church. We did not have any place to hold the congregation, and the white people gave the use of their church, and many of them gave liberally to the good cause."

LOUISIANA.

C. A. Taylor, Rosedale: "The church is moving on nicely under the leadership of Rev. A. Jackson. He is now serving his third year with us. During the overflow the following brethren responded to our call for help: Revs. Thomas McCarey of Bayou Goula; J. H. Rylander, of West Baton Rouge; Wm. Smith, of Donaldsonville; Bro. Haynes, of the A. M. E. Church, and Bro. Randall of the M. E. Church, South. A revival closed with 10 converts and several backsliders reclaimed. The sacrament was administered to 61 on the first Sunday; 6 were received in full membership; 10 baptized. Collection was $25. We are trying to get up a good SOUTHWESTERN list for 1883."

ARKANSAS.

A correspondent from the Hot Springs says, that a protracted meeting of three weeks brought 12 converts and 16 additions to the church. Shortly after the revival closed, the young converts gave a festival, made $42, and devoted $37 of the amount to a new suit of clothes to the pastor. On the night of Nov. 17th, a host of the members and friends made him a donation.

TEXAS.

C. W. Campbell, Houston: "Your mention of our school will bring us students. Many thanks. The following members of Mount Vernon M. E. Church have paid subscriptions to the Houston Seminary, in addition to those reported last week: P. Ross, $1; Geo. Parker, 25 cents."

M. H. Nicholls, Houston: "The preachers on the Houston district seemed pleased with their appointments, and the people are delighted ...readers. The ladies ...church here by ...was a delightful

...Russian Na...
...ey of the Lie...
...c. says: "It is a
...dwin Booth says:
...eneral Franz Sigel
...very much." Inval...
...dyspepsia, biliousness,
...ervousness.

...ere, Dr. Cooke spoke
...iderable enthusiasm of
...ress of the colored race at
...uth. He said he wanted to
...k to our people, especially to
...students in our institutions,
...that they would need to get up and out of the way of advancing legions who are coming on at the South.—*New England Methodist.*

*** "Figures are not always facts," but the incontrovertible facts concerning Kidney-Wort are bettter than most figures, For instance: "It is curing everybody" writes a druggist. "Kidney-Wort is the most popular medicine we sell." It should be by right, for no other medicine has such specific action on the liver, bowels and kidneys. Do not fail to try it.

It is noteworthy how much more respectful and even friendly the most influential of our daily papers are latterly in their treatment of the temperance work. As there has been no change in the object sought to be attained, the altered manner of treating it must be accepted as no mean evidence of the substantial advancement of the work.—*Pittsburg Workman.*

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TIRED.

Of all thy promises, O Christ,
This sometimes seems the best—
"Come to Me, ye that labor,
And I will give you rest."
We get so tired, we cannot care
For many things. We creep
Like weary children near to Thee,
And only pray to sleep.

We have been strong to dare and do;
We have gone forth to fight;
With force that led to victory
Have striven for the right.
Where thou hast called us we have gone,
With gladsome step and free;
But what can worn-out hearts and hands
Avail to do for thee?

We have gone forth to work among
Thy busy servants, Lord;
Oh, pleasant were the merry songs
We sang with sweet accord!
But night comes after the long day,
And we, by care oppressed,
Come to thee, Master, in the dark,
And ask for leave to rest.

Oh, Jesus, thou wast weary too,
And thou wilt understand
Why the unfinished tasks are put
From out the nerveless hand.
We thank thee for thy patient love,
That gives us our best;
We turn from all the world beside,
And come to thee for rest.

—*Marietta Farmingham.*

For the Southwestern.

The Birmingham Matter.

BY REV. J. E. DAVIS (EX-LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.)

MR. EDITOR:—I have looked on with a great deal of interest at what has been said, both pro and con relative to the Birmingham matter. I was much pleased with the [illegible] Christian-like letter of [illegible], published in [illegible] of the 21st [illegible] breathes the senti- [illegible] sinking portion of our [illegible] against the connection. [illegible] have ever been [illegible] all else to show men [illegible] we are for [illegible] has done for [illegible] We have also believed that [illegible] God ordained and [illegible] we have a joint [illegible] with the greatest [illegible] glorious tradi- [illegible] prestige. [illegible] history [illegible] truth, [illegible] and [illegible] We know [illegible] owing to [illegible] which we [illegible] is not a [illegible] man in- [illegible] taken [illegible] of [illegible] growth; [illegible] its al- [illegible]

[illegible] their adoption. Shall the church of God be the last to accept these sacred principles or recognize this great fact? Dr. Revels truly says, "The unfortunate language of the Rev. Mr. King is not to be so much deprecated as is that of those who have tried to defend his course." No thinking colored man would have regarded the card of the Rev. Mr. King as significant were it not defended by such dignitaries as the Revs. J. S. Spence, of Tennessee, and Dr. Fuller, of Georgia, and others. I don't believe any one (colored) would have taken any serious notice of what *one obscure preacher* should say in an obscure place over in Alabama, a region properly termed by one as "*The Egypt of the South.*" I assure you that I should not have written one line to bring him into noteriety, for it is evident that is what he desired when he penned his card.

I am aware of the fact that it was quite common for some Northern men to be more bitter, cruel and intolerant in their prejudice than Southern men in order to prove, as the saying was, they were sound on the negro question, and to ingratiate themselves into the society of the more prejudiced and narrow-minded Southerners. It was left for the Rev. Mr. King to overdo Termigant and out-Herod Herod. There is occasionally the cropping out of a character that reminds one of the foul spirit in Manfred—

"I am a rider of the wind,
A sturrier of the storm,
The hurricane I left behind,
Is still with lingtning warm."

The great heart of the church will form a safe conductor to convey this combustible fluid where it will do no material harm. Prejudices of caste should be avoided at all times and under all circumstances, especially in the church of Christ, for it has no brain, it cannot think; no mind, it cannot reason; no heart, it cannot feel; when it moves it is in wrath, and when it lights it is upon some kindred rock to whet its vulture fins for keener rapine and destruction. Shame upon the man or church that does the fact proclaim that they have driven the colored people in a body from a participation in the worship of God, and assails them and their friends with all the venom of race hatred and religious proscription. It is mean, it is cowardly, it is rebellious to excite the prejudice of the stronger class against the weaker.

Are we, of all other races to be denied the privilege of the common people, "Who heard the word gladly." "Though we are natives here and to the manner born," yet it seems we are to remain strangers here in our own home; but He who rules all events to the ends of justice has allowed the African reared on the soil to be incorporated into the body politic. Thus the proclamation from on high is that the colored man is a fellow, not only in the bonds of a Christian brotherhood, but also in the bonds of patriotism and citizenship, and sooner or later it must be recognized. A gentleman who had authority over me some 22 years ago, in reprimanding me for some opinion that I entertained said, "I am your superior, and no circumstance in life can make you my equal." Fifteen years from that time that same gentleman sought and obtained an executive pardon at my hands. I endeavored for a long time to convince myself that the prejudice against us was not on account of color but on account of the position we occupied to society. Some seven years ago a lady of no mean standing in society called at the office where I was, and made the most sympathetic appeals for a [illegible] of no ordinary consideration; [illegible] explaining it she turned coolly [illegible] said, "We must stoop to [illegible]." She brushed away with [illegible] breath all my previous [illegible] the cause of this distem- [illegible] satisfied that the [illegible] is not so much [illegible] position, [illegible] color.

[illegible] has been put down on account of social position of those who engaged in them? It is the rule with deep reforms that they are rejected by pampered aristocrats and pedantic Rabbi's, and accepted only by the humble in station. To the eye of the Pharisees and Sadducees the followers of Christ were infinitely more despicable than the humblest black man or woman that was notified by the Rev. Mr. King that they were neither wanted nor expected in the First M. E. Church in Birmingham. I've always regarded it as a credit to the church that the poor, humble, helpless colored people of the South nestle to its side, and seek there that relief from misfortune and aid in education which they are hopeless of attaining from any other source. I always feel a sense of pride when I hear the old M. E. Church denounced, as Dr. Hartzell would put it, as "A negro white church." This implies that the down-trodden negro may look up to it as a friend and benefactor. There are multiplied thousands of blacks that are as true to the old church as the needle to the pole, notwithstanding the repeated efforts all over the land to alienate us from it by force and proscription on one hand and persuasion on the other. It is amusing to hear the arguments of the enemies of our church. They tell our people that they are not represented on the Episcopal Board; that we are ignored and ostracised by the great body of the church, and many other things too ridiculous to mention. I never hear one of these arguments without being reminded of Satan, as represented by Milton:

"He" squat like a toad at the ear of Eve,
Assaying by his devilish art
To reach the organ of her fancy;
At least distempered, discontented thoughts,
Vain hope, vain aims, inordinate desire."

I wish that I possessed the spear of Ithuriel, that I might touch and unmask the monster. None of the opponents of the colored man dare believe that the providence which brought the negro here, and has elevated him to citizenship can be reversed. What is the direction which this contumacy towards God and the nation takes? They turn upon the objects of these benefactions, the poor and submissive colored man; they revolt against the laws of God and the nation, and take the cowardly form of persecuting the humble child of toil, and to this unmanly persecution and unchristian prejudice, and this groveling programme, the M. E. Church is invited by the Rev. Mr. King and his supporters. I do not doubt or fear the response which the old church will give to this insulting invocation. The issue is forced upon the church, and there are those who would dodge it and seek an ignoble abrogation of it. I am not one of that class. We cannot, we dare not shirk it when we are challenged to it. The church would dissolve in the experiment, therefore she should scorn to dodge it.

Pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable space. I would have made my communication much shorter but I did not have time.

Winona, Miss., Dec. 29.

Don't Whine.

There is a class of people in this world, by no means small, whose prominent peculiarity is whining. They whine because they are so poor; or if rich because they have no health with which to enjoy riches. They whine because they have no luck and others' prosperity exceeds theirs; they whine because some friends have died and they are still living; they whine because they have aches and pains, and they have these because they whine so much.

Now, a word to these whining people: First, stop whining; it is of no use complaining, fretting, fault-finding and whining. Do you know that it is a well settled principle of physiology and common sense that these habits are more exhausting to nervous vitality than any other violation of physical laws?

And do you know that life is pretty much as you make it? You can make it bright and sunshiny, or you can make it dark and shadowy. This life is meant only to [illegible] us for a higher [illegible] being. For your [illegible] sanity's sake, [illegible] fretting and [illegible]

From Our Mission Rooms.

ITINERATING IN NORTH JAPAN. Rev. Lee W. Squier, a recent accession to our missionary force at Hakodati gives the following account of his journey on the first quarter's visitation of the filed.

After being delayed some time in waiting for our passports to come from the Central Government, Rev. Charles Bishop and I took passage from Hakodati on the evening of Sept. 5th, in a small coasting steamer bound for Mororan, a village on the eastern coast of the island of Yesso. Passing out of the harbor into the straits and thence into the Pacific, we experienced no inconvenience on our little vessel save the cold, which, as we had no staterooms and were trying to sleep on deck, was felt very keenly before morning. However, we managed to get a little sleep, and when morning dawned felt none the worse for roughing it. About eight o'clock our steamer announced her arrival to the quiet village, and immediately the health officer, with due pomp and ceremony, came on board to make an examination. Although we hailed from a port infected with cholera, we were not detained long, but permitted to make our way to the shore without being subjected to a personal examination. We proceeded to a hotel where we where shown a room in which to rest and prepare for continuing our journey across the island to Sapporo.

While eating with sharpened appetites, our meal of rice and eggs, we sent out to order horses for the journey, but because it had begun to rain a little the horsemen hesitated to let their horses go. On persuasion, a number were brought down the street with great clatter of hoofs and jingling of the rings on halter and saddle. We selected two of the best, and with our baggage strapped on a third, in company with some Japanese travelers, we were off about noon—a strange looking procession, the horses tied together in single file and each accompanied by its colt, the train moving along like a huge machine. Evidently ours were not *lead* horses. They could not be driven or coaxed into any rapidity of movement. The rain increased and descended in torrents. We were drenched, but rode through for three hours to the end of the first stage. As no more pack horses were to be had, we were now put into a Russia wagon, a vehicle introduced into the island by the colonization department of the government. The drivers had no management of the horses which drew to wagon, and we were car at break-neck speed down the hills till the wagon broke under us. Fortunately there was nothing worse. Mounting the horses we followed the baggage wagon through dangerous fords and various perils, till at last we arrived before a hospitable inn after such a journey of thirty miles through a cold driving rain.

The landlord and attendants were polite and obliging. Out of our well soaked package we managed to find a dry change of clothing, but alas! the sheets and pillows, such a dependence for our comfort, were unserviceable. Sleep nevertheless came to our relief, notwithstanding the swarms of fleas, on the bare Japanese bed. In the morning, after cooking our breakfast over a small charcoal fire, we were again in the saddle and enjoying our ride under the bright, clear sky. It took us over mountains, through valleys, into quiet villages, and with a few stops to change horses, finally got into Sapporo, a distance of fifty five miles from our starting point in the morning.

We remained in Sapporo five days, preaching, consulting and administering the Sacraments. We found the church very prosperous in its self-support, and joyful in the fact that now the entire debt on the church property has been nobly provided for and that better days are before them. Our Sapporo church is very heroic and zealous and deserves the praise which has has been awarded it from all quarters. Our work done here we started on the homeward trip in quite [illegible] From Sa- [illegible] on the [illegible] miles, [illegible] ing in [illegible] drive [illegible] get here in good health and spirits. The next day saw the day school opened, and we organized the work for another year. With the Masters blessing, our trip will prove a success in more ways than one."

The Ichang Station, West China.—An appropriation was made by the general committee especially for the purchase of some property at Ichang (on the Yangtse Kiang) as an intermediate station for the West China Mission. Dr. Wheeler, in a recent letter to the secretaries, thus sets forth the importance of such a station: "A change from steamer to junk in going up, and from junk to steamer in coming down will have to take place at this point. Delay will always be produced, and it is likely sometimes to be protracted and vexatious. Goods and packages of all kinds must be transhipped there. Should there be cases of sickness on the part of returning missionaries, it might be necessary to wait from one to two weeks for a steamer, as connection by steam eastward is uncertain and at distant intervals. There may be also delays on account of accidents in the rapids, involving even a return to Ichang after having once left. It is moreover a promising field for missionary work. With a proper residence and wholesome premises it would probably come to be regarded as a desirable sanitarium, having a healthful river and mountainous breeze in the summer, with pleasant, picturesque and mountainous scenery in every direction. It might be a convenient resort for health-seeking missionaries from Central China. But the city is poorly drained and the streets are filthy, rendering it desirable to buy new land in the suburbs and to build a house; the structure to be bungaloo style, and comparatively unexpensive, with room for one family [illegible] and two or three guests. A family stationed there would afford shelter and other needed aid to traveling missionaries, would see to the transfer of goods passing up the river (there is no agency there to attend to such business) and might do excellent missionary work. Tchang being a treaty port, foreigners, including a physician, would be at hand in case sympathy and help should be required. One family stationed there might answer the need; two families, or one family and a single man at the most. Chunking is a long way from any sort of proper base, and good generalship would seem to require some such support as Ichang could give. The few China inland missionaries in Szechuen, with their limited and feble plan of operations, could hardly exist without the special agency maintained by that society in Hankow. The Romanists have intermediate stations all along the river, and they are beginning to make much of Ichang."

Reception of the Seminary Quartette and La Teche Children.

The return of Mrs. A. H. D. Godman from her labor of love, to the quiet retreat of her La Teche home, was heralded with gladness and great joy by a grateful people; whose heart and prayer are the highest tribute to the philanthrophic friends. The reception service at the chapel was grand in simplicity; thrilling and magnanimous. The Chapel was filled beyond its capacity. Every man, woman and child's face told where their hearts were. At the signal of approach of the benevolent lady and her coadjutors, all stood in bowed reverence. After prayer, Judge Camille D. Bonaparte, the chairman, rose and said:

"I am glad to see so many here to-night. This reception is to welcome the troupe that have been traveling in the North for the benefit of education.

"Have you, my friends, been trying to help to educate your daughters and sons? Have you given your surplus pennies to help to educate your children? No! I say. You have not done this. Have you sent your surplus pennies to the Freedmen's Aid Society to help to educate your children? No! my friends, you have not done that. Have you given them for the Missionary Cause? No! I say. Well, what have you done with your surplus pennies? Ah! we'll get to the place now where the pennies have been spent. "Oh yes, I went to the whiskey-shop with my friend that belongs to the same band that I do, and there he and I took a drink together, which cost twenty cents; then I saw Tom and Joe and John and called them in, and they came in and took a drink with us; then a little shooting was had, and at the first of my knowing I was in jail, on a hard rack, tried for crime before the court, and did not get clear."

My friends, had you taken those pennies [illegible] help to educate your sons and daugh- [illegible] to educate your race, you [illegible] what was just before the [illegible] instead of so doing, you [illegible] fifteen and twenty [illegible] revolver, so as to [illegible] his damnation. [illegible] the reputa- [illegible] La Teche; you [illegible] reputation [illegible] that the [illegible]

eyes have been on the corruption of men. God in His time and way has seen fit to have the human race *free and happy.* He has broken the chains on all sides.

My friends, educate your children. If you are too poor to give your boy a good pair of pants, let him go to school with what he has. If his pants are so short as to reach up to his knees, let him go to school with his short pants. Do not keep him at home because his pants are short. The good book will reach up to his heart and then pass up to his brains and make him a good man, then he can put on pants that will come down to his feet and go out of school a good man to tell the whisky-drinking-man, that God has a work for him to do.

My friends, I am so glad to-night that there is a Christ, and that through Him came a Martin Luther, a John Wickliff and a John Chrysostom.

My friends, the emotion I feel to-night is too great. It is a new outcome for La Teche. You see these children that have been North with Mrs. Godman. Any one can discover how much they have improved; how different they are from others.

I hope you all, dear friends, will lift up your voices in prayer for the worthy lady, Mrs. Godman. I hope you will feel all the gratitude that human hearts can have to see the Rev. W. R. Webster in the cause, to help to educate your children.

Friends, let us pray with faith to the great God for the continued prosperity of the good work here in La Teche. Oh, Lord, how long, how long, shall the wicked go on here.

I am a Methodist, I must say that while I have been an officer of justice for years, I have not yet been able to put the leaves of the law around a Methodist.

"Dear friends, I thank you for your kind attention. May God bless these little girls and boys that belong to the people. In His way and time God will make all things straight."

The Rev. Ernest Lyon was announced by the chair as the orator of the evening, and said:

It is to me a pleasing task to be thus employed this evening. Any other engagement just now I should most certainly have declined, but allied as I am with the cause of truth, and with the educational advancement of my race and people, necessity is laid upon me thus publicly to take a part in these demonstrations of esteem and gratitude to those who so worthily deserve them.

One thing we regret this evening, Mr. Chairman, and it is this, that we cannot offer them a more tangible evidence of our gratitude.

But we trust that the widow's mite has not yet lost its sanctity in the circles of christendom. You might have received a grander reception and more enthusiastic greetings from other sources, but flattering encomiums and high toned eulogies are not always proofs of sympathy and gratitude.

Among the crowds of Publicans and Pharisees who deposited their offerings in the Jewish treasure box—the widow's mite was the smallest; but it was not the quantity that was the medium of decision—but the quality. It was the spirit which actuated the woman, which made her cast in her all, and it was that which [illegible] impulse to our Lord's conclusion. [illegible] gave [illegible] ning, as the representative

And this even[illegible] of this part of the ecclesiastical branch [illegible] the vine-yard, and as such I virtually become the representative of the major part of those who are materially interested, I wish it to be distinctly understood on the part of these my brethren and sisters, the members of the La Teche Quartette that this demonstration, though feeble in its attempt, is heartfelt and intense.

We cannot recompense you. The sympathy your efforts demand lies to a very great extent utterly beyond the reach of us poor mortals. But may God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, shower on you blessings in copious measures. Traveling, as you have been, in the interest of this down trodden race; immuring yourselves to hardships, and exposing your gentle nature to the idiosyncracies of stage life, thereby rendering your tribute of labor and toil to assist in the grand design of ameliorating the condition of the dark and sable sons and daughters of unfortunate Ham. I tell you, Sister Godman, you come not behind the most illustrious of your predecessors in this labor of love.

In view of all that has been accomplished, I feel like falling at your feet as a token of my gratitude. In me you have an addition to the number of your faithful and trustworthy friends. We therefore welcome you back to this quiet bank of the Teche where we know you are welcome. May God bless you.

The Chair announced that it was his privilege to introduce the benevolent lady whom all would delight to hear, Mrs. Godman.

Mrs. Godman arose and said:

My Dear Friends, it is a great pleasure to me to be here to-night, to hear these kind words of greeting and to look into your pleasant cheerful faces. We have been more than a year away from you, (all the time among friends who treated us with great kindness, and were especially kind to the children) and now we come back to our home, for this is our home—LA TECHE. You committed your children to us and now we bring them back to you, and I think you are satisfied of their well doing and their advancement. [Responses of "yes!" "yes!"] We've required them to be obedient and they have been obedient, coming to their duties daily like soldiers. When evil things were said of us by those who desired to prevent our success, we were ever sustained, not only by the grace of God, but also by *your confidence*, which we knew to be behind us like a strong wall. Here is Miss Victoria Sutton, she has been a good, faithful girl, looking after the children as our helper; and an excellent singer, too. Maria Bannister also, has been a very good singer and a faithful girl; Susie Kinchen and Yi Jackson and Corinne Comb (our little Duca,) they have charmed the people by their singing and have been obedient girls. Master James Jackson is also worthy of mention and has done well his part. These are your own children, and you see for yourselves how great an opportunity they have enjoyed and how much they have improved by it. But here are two noble young ladies, Miss Wright and Miss Fisher, who when some of our southern helpers abandoned the cause, joined us and gave their energies successfully to the work. They are worthy of all praise, and you will hear them sing. I cannot justly omit to mention the valuable services of my daughter, Miss Inez, without whom it had been impossible for me to carry through my task. I thank you, dear friends for these hearty greetings and strong marks of your affection.

Rev. W. R. Webster, of the New York East Conference, was then called for and said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to look into the face of this audience and to participate in these exercises.

I find myself very much at home in La Teche. Many things here have a familiar look and sound. Every time your bell summons the people to worship, or the students to the temple of science, I seem to hear the word Orient ringing out; for it was during my pastorate of the Orient M. E. Church, N. Y. East Conference, that the contribution was taken up in that church for the purchase of this bell upon which you find the word Orient engraven. Having been appointed by the authorities of the church as the financial agent of the La Teche Seminary, I have [illegible] this educational work before the Christian and philanthropic public of the North, and have long cherished a profound interest in your welfare. I am now delighted to see your faces beaming with intelligence and pleasure, and to listen to these eloquent words of welcome so appropriately bestowed. It is impossible for you to over-rate the services of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Goodman. I believe that you appreciate them, but you can never fully realize the magnitude of their sacrifices. I emphasize the statement of Rev. Dr. Fowler in an editorial of the *Christian Advocate*, that "It is not extravagant to say that there are few men in our American Methodism anywhere of higher literary culture, or who more thoroughly illustrate the dignity and beauty of the Christian gentleman than Dr. Wm. D. Godman.

Dr. and Mrs. Godman have given several of the best years of their lives to this work without any salary or worldly compensation whatever. Their record is on high and also in the hearts of these grateful people. Their sympathies for the oppressed race were deeply stirred but were more fully evoked by their personal observation of your needs during their visit at La Teche. A few months later Mrs. Godman was found addressing a large assembly at Martha's Vineyard, and presenting the claims of the imperilled orphanage. The sainted Bishop Gilbert Haven listened to her burning words, and afterwards suggested to her the propriety of adopting some measures to save this most valuable property from destruction.

Under that stimulus and the inspiration from heaven, this philanthropi lady returned to the South and organized the band of students from New Orleans University, of which Dr. Godman was then president, and with them started North, to sing these institutions out of debt, with those sweet and sad old songs of slavery days. "The New Orleans University Singers," under the training of their able conductors, Dr. and Mrs. G., and the tuition of Professor Fischer of Philadelphia, and Tourjee & Daniell of Boston, developed in to what was pronounced in the blue room of the White House—where they sang before President Hayes and his cabinet—"the best jubilee singers ever heard." It was when these friends, whom to-night you delight to honor, were in the midst of the hard struggle in the north to raise the funds to extinguish the debts, that the tidings reached them of the fearful tornado which destroyed two millions of property in the parish of St. Mary's and laid the orphanage in ruins. The best friends of the enterprise then utterly despaired, and this whole interest, which was as Dr. Fowler stated in the columns of the *Christian Advocate*, in 1878, "the most valuable property owned by the Christian Church in any single place in the South for the colored race," would have been annihilated to the cause of Christian education but for the patient and indomitable efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Godman. Her toils and noble self-sacrifice in ministering to the intellectual. social and material wants of the singers, eternity alone will reveal. For years this noble Godman family have stood like a living wall between the Orphan's Home and La Teche Seminary and the enemies of this protective and educational interest both in the North and South, who would have gladly swept the whole into oblivion.

In history we find that ancient Athens was an exception to the ordinary national custom of building immense walls around their cities as means of defense, and when [illegible] statesman Themistocles was the great [illegible] he pointed to the [illegible] asked the reason [illegible] soldiers composing his army, and said "these are the walls of Athens, and every one is a brick," and to this day that phraze is used by many of the European natives as expressive of bravery, defense, and commendation. So in a deep and veritable sense we may say of these friends, "these are the walls of the La Teche institutions of benevolence and education, and every one is a living stone in that spiritual temple which is rising fair and beautiful and which shall yet fill the whole earth with its light and glory.

They have succeeded not merely in wiping out the debts, but also in rebuilding the Orphanage, and in lifting the Seminary to its present important status, and also in securing the nucleus for the erection of the new domitory building. This whole enterprise will be carried forward to successful completion.

The Seminary Quartette and La Teche Children have rendered very efficient service, and are exceedingly popular in the North, where we now have applications for concerts from the representative churches in the great cities.

The singers have been entertained by the very first families of the land, and have received the utmost consideration and kindness from their directors; who have watched over them with more than parental tenderness, combined with the maintenance of faithful discipline.

I anticipate the time when these faithful Christian workers will return with joy to their heavenly home on the banks of the river of life, and will be greeted by multitudes of redeemed ones from La Teche, lifted through their agency to the abode of immortality, and who shall exclaim as they shout the welcome home, "Hail ye blessed of the Lord! hail! hail! deliverers of our souls! Hail to immortal life and glory."

"The good begun by them shall onward flow,
In many a branching stream, and wider grow
The seed that in these few and fleeting hours,
Their hands unsparing and unwearied sow;
Shall deck their grave with amaranthine flowers,
And yield their fruits divine in heaven's immortal bowers."

After the address of Mr. Webster came singing by the ladies, Miss Fisher and Miss Wright—which was received with enthusiastic applause, and a chorus piece of rare beauty led by Miss Yi Jackson, the songs were received with the most enthusiastic applause. A vote of thanks was unanimously adopted, and the happy audience proceeded to discuss the Christmas tree. C. D. BONAPARTE.

GEO. W. WELLS, President.
Secretary.

Rev. George Hill, of Derby, England, says it is a remarkable fact, in view of some popular theories as to the origin of the human race, that no race has ever yet been found in any part of the world too degraded to be reached by Christian truth, or speaking a language so barbarous as to be incapable of receiving a translation of the scriptures.

Deacon Richardson, expelled from the Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Baptist Church, because the company of which he is president laid a railway track on Sunday, was restored to membership on expressing regret and asking forgiveness.

Four Presbyterian clergymen in Philadelphia have lately adopted the custom of wearing gowns in the pulpit.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Less than $40,000,000 of gold certificates are in circulation.

Mr. U. A. Guibeau has become owner of the St. Martin's *Observer*.

State Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee refused to pay the January interest.

The *National Republican* vigorously attacked Mr. Blaine on the 28th.

The President and Sec. Folger decided to make no rem[illegible] from office except for cause.

Mr. Edmund's political assessment bill passed the Senate without opposition.

The whisky men can have no relief from taxes falling due in January.

Of the 588 convicts in the Arkansas State Penitentiary, only 18 are women.

Corn is dirt cheap in Opel[illegible] It is selling at 35 and 40 ce[illegible] no demand for it at that. [illegible] will [illegible] Recei- [illegible]

Gladstone states that [illegible] the war in Egypt till [illegible] modate [illegible] grade. [illegible] was £3,500,000. several

The Russian force conce[illegible] along the Kars frontier consis[illegible] 70,000 men, with 80 guns.

James F. Molloy, of Edgefield [illegible] S. C., has obtained a verdict of $[illegible] 000 against the New Y[illegible] for libel.

Rafael de Rafael [illegible] of St. Ma[illegible] *La Voz de Cuba*, is d[illegible] He w[illegible] a most zealous upholder of Spanish integrity in Cuba.

Five colored persons were drowned at Fort Barrington, Ga. The ferryboat capsized, and there was no help available.

A faction in the Cherokee Nation, growing out of political dissensions, resulted in several killed and wounded.

A tall chimney fell on a factory building at Bradford, Eng., killing over 36 persons, and injuring 50 others.

Sentence has been pronounced on 84 Egyption political prisoners of banishment and surveillance from one to twenty years.

The House committee on educa- [illegible] appropri- tion has recommended an [illegible] ation of $10,000,000, to be divided among the various States according to the ratio of illiteracy.

A dispatch from Tallahassee, Fla., says: A sloop capsized in a stream near the mouth of Bayou Texar, and six hunters were drowned.

Reports received from all parts of the Empire shows that the six hundredth anniversary of the House of Hapsburg, was celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm.

Arabi Pasha has gone to Ceylon.

Russia, and the Pope have arranged a modus vivendi, one of the first results of which will be that the Pope will reappoint Catholic bishops in Poland.

The Havana government, acting under orders from Spain, has decided that these municipalities which levy any kind of taxes on articles of importation or exportation shall cease to do so from January 1 next.

"How to treat women," is the title of an unnecessary article of an exchange. Every man knows how to treat women. If she is a sweetheart, treat her to ice-cream; if a wife, treat her to a new bonnet.

The Pendleton civil service bill passed the Senate. All the Republican and 11 Democratic Senators voted for it. Among the five Democrats who voted nay was Senator Jonas, of Louisiana.

Chief Justice Park decided that "black" ballots, used by the Democrats in the city election of New Haven, Conn., are illegal and void. This decision given the entire municipal government to the Republicans.

Rhumatism can often be relieved by the application to the painful parts, of cloths wet in a weak solution of sal soda in water. If there is inflammation in the joints, the cure is very quick. The weak needs to be lukewarm.

David Ferguson, late collector of [illegible] back taxes, under indictment [illegible] malfeasance in office, confess[illegible] the Mayor and City Attor[illegible] Louisville, Ky., that he h[illegible] the funds of the city, [illegible] tax receiver and back t[illegible]

The House comm[illegible] and means fixed th[illegible] as follows: Rice, [illegible] uncleaned, 2 ce[illegible] dy, 1½ cents [illegible] 20 per cent [illegible] advance [illegible] schedu[illegible]

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1883.

Rev. A. K. Davis, of Mississippi, ...butes an interesting paper to ... columns this week on the color ...tion.

... Union Signal is the title of ... organ of the Woman's ... Temperance Union, Chi... Illinois, the result of the con... of two papers to make a ... efficient one.

U. S. Senator Kellogg has our ... for important public docu... giving a vast amount of ... on Cotton and Woolen ..., and the Commercial Rela... of the United States with ...

... need never turn a blessing ... to see whether it has a dark ... it. The fact is self-evident. ... light comes in contact ... object it makes a shadow. ... the dazzling sun is not with... dark spots. Blessings, like ..., grow on thorns; while ... our honey they wear stings.

Our Assistant writing from New ... says: "The sugar making ... will now close during the ... or five days. The yield ... this year is almost with... ...llel. In many localities, ... realizing an average ... half, three, and even ... hogsheads of sugar to the ... If our people are wise, they ... fail to spend their money ... buying homes, and in a more ... support of the benevolent ... of the church."

...he collection of ... and come to confer... prepared to make settlements ... Commence this year with... Then roll up your sleeves; ... and pile us up a hand... list of cash subscribers for ... The people need and want ... SOUTHWESTERN. A vigorous ... cannot fail to secure a ... subscription. Work for its ... circulation in your charges. ... a help to you, to them,

... consequent to ... of State Treasurer ... of Tennessee, to ... interest on State ... defaulted when the ... to investi... was informed ... a defaulter to the ... $400,000. He has ... reported, to Mex... is insufficient to ... He was elected ... Democrat, and is a ... President Polk.

... has donated $20,000 ... of Louisiana, with ... the Mechanics In... perfected. The ... says: "We are in... Gibson that the ... in the way of a ... in the donation ... in his educational ... is the fact that ... property may be ... the provisions ... Constitution."

... made in this ... to the New ... we had ... strangers ... to be pro... tin-pans, ... article from ... and ... belle an ... racket ... ardent ... have this ... only

Spiritual Power.

In reading the account of Pentecost as given in Acts, and judging of it from any human stand-point, one wonders why so many were pricked in the heart and made to ask, "Men and brethren what shall we do." The sermon of Peter was a plain straight-forward talk, he had no tongue of honey, no soothing flattering speech to allay the passions of the multitude. He charged them with the willful murder of the Son of God, and uttered other words which were calculated to stir the bad passions of men. But no one's ire was excited. All were humbled, tears and sobs overspread the entire assembly. No old Jew could keep himself still. The whole multitude overwhelmed with deep conviction cried, "Men and brethren what shall we do." What did this? Surely it was not Peter, he had no silver tongue, they called him "unlearned and ignorant." But the Holy Ghost warming and quickening the heart of this plain Galileean fisherman, his words swept from end to end of this vast multitude burning like fire, and became a discerner of thoughts and intents of the heart, This was the direct work of the Holy Ghost without whose presence nothing can be done in the way of saving souls. To us it is a wretched waste of time to go through the forms of singing, praying, and preaching without the Spirit's presence to help the preacher and to send his words rushing on through the congregation, burning like streams of fire. We are not living in the past, and care but little about what some people call old fashioned religion, but we do care for the actual presence of the Holy Spirit, he will quicken us through and through, and give definiteness and steadiness of aim at all times. He will give us truth as naked of words as possible. And with His presence the song, prayer, and sermon, always meet the demand of the occasion. "When Jesus gave his great commission to his disciples it would have been just like Peter to have said, "I am ready to go; only tell me what town I shall visit first, and which of the disciples I shall take with me." But the Master bid them tarry. For ten days they remained indoors. What for? For the Holy Spirit. It was well that they tarried; for when the Holy Spirit came they did more in one day than they would have done in ten years without the Spirit. It is even so now. We need and we must have the Holy Spirit or we fail in our work." It is the Holy Ghost who is to "take of the things of Christ and show them unto us," so that we "behold with an open face the glory of the Lord." It is He who "enables us to comprehend the breadth, and length, and depth, and hight, and to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge," and thus He "fills us with all the fullness of God." The main cause of the feebleness in so many of our pulpits and churches, is because the doctrine of the presence and baptism of the Holy Ghost is so seldom if ever made the subject of a discourse. Put the question, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" to some who are in the pulpit, and many more who are in the pew, and we fear that they would have to answer. "We have never heard whether there be any Holy Ghost. "Oh for that flame of living fire."

It is seldom that we see a drunken woman on the streets. We frequently do drunken men, but a drunken child on the street is a sight that must almost sober the most sodden toper. We know that a drunken child is not a common spectacle, yet it is not unknown to our city. It suggests the awful depravity on the part of parents and the liquor sellers. One would think that such a child must belong to those vile slums where degraded fathers and mothers teach their children to lie, swear and steal. No, it is not so. The little boy we saw drunk must have belonged to another class. One thing is certain, a drunken boy is a horrible sight, no matter where he belongs. But no seaman's sounding-line can reach the bottom of that monster's depravity who could sell a boy, eight or ten years old, liquor. No doubt hell is a governmental necessity a fit place where God can punish all such vile ... Let all the people say ...

... New York Christian ... We do not hesitate to ... who will not take ... and who tries ... lesson helps, is ... superintendent of ...

Leon Gambetta.

From a trivial wound there died on New Year's morning, in the city of Paris, the most brilliant and influential man in French politics, and one of the greatest in Europe, in the forty-second year of his age. Gambetta was a native of southern France; his parents of moderate means and little social influence, but by dint of his own genius he rose to the Premiership of the French Republic, which position however he soon resigned. As an administrator he was a failure. His throne was the forum. As a debater, an eloquent and powerful orator, he had no superior in France. No one will deny that he was a devoted Republican, the great genius and spirit of the French Republic. In 1869 when the Republicans carried the election, he was chosen to the Assembly and never for a moment from that day to the time of his death did he falter in his opposition to Imperialism, always acting with decision and promptness. It is not too much to say that his genius "made, established and retained the Republic." His gifts as a powerful debater indicated his mission. Gambetta knew when the Premiership was forced upon him that he had not the qualifications for the position, he was restless, seemed to court defeat, and was glad when it came. He was a man of the people and rose from this defeat stronger than ever. It has been charged that he was ambitious. That may be true. But he was a patriot and loved Republican principles and France more than he did Gambetta. The good government that France has enjoyed the past few years has been under God, more his gift than any other genius.

Like most members of the human family he doubtless had his faults. His work is done and we believe he has served his country well. His death created a profound sensation in all Europe and the civilized world.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions, W. W. Dudley, in the statistics of the whole number of men enlisted in the army, and of the number which have applied for pensions, and of dead who have left relatives who are entitled to pensions, affords a fearful picture of the awful destruction of men in our late civil war. The report shows a total enlistment of 2,780,-178. Of these 716,878 were counted more than once by reason of re-enlistment, leaving the actual individual enlistments 2,063,271. Of these there are living who have not applied for pensions 1,009,469. The living who have applied for pensions are 458,553. Out of the whole number of soldiers who served in the war for any time, pension has been applied for on behalf of 26 per cent. The report says: "The general proposition is that there is a surviving soldier population of a little over 1,000,000, out of which claims for pensions in the future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities." With this are the following pregnant figures: "Number who died during the war, 304,369; number discharged for disability, 285,545; number in service May 1, 1865, 1,000,516. The first part of the cost of the war in men and money is not the greater part, as these statistics and our enormous pension appropriations show. War is a play which politicians and people enter into in a gay and festive spirit, but has a train of calamity which outlives all those who made the war."

State Superintendent Fay has been non-suited in his effort to stop the unconstitutional robbery of the common school fund by the payment of $10,000 to each of the three State Universities. He is clothed with no power to defend the school interests, and the Attorney General is the proper officer to apply for an injunction. The act of the Legislature making the appropriation was passed and signed after its unconstitutionality had been pointed out by Superintendent Fay to Gov. McEnery and others. The money is to be taken by virtue of the collusion of officials, and public apathy on the subject. Superintendent Fay has appealed to the parish school board to act in the matter.

We are glad to announce that many of the names of our old subscribers are fast coming in. We earnestly desire to retain all of our present friends and readers. A home without a good religious paper is like a house without windows. We doubt about a father having the right to bring up his children in moral and intellectual darkness. No parent can afford to do this. ... brother cut off ... of the SOUTH... can thing will help ... in their efforts ... Tell your pastor ...

Public Schools in Mississippi.

Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, one of the corresponding editors of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, gives a Mississippian view of schools. "Good schools," he says, "must have good teachers, and good teachers must have good heads and good hearts and skill withal not only to impart what they know but to quicken youthful energies and awaken youthful aspirations in the study of books." All of which is correct. But such is the illiteracy of the people of Mississippi that it is impossible to provide such teachers for the public schools. He would therefore have the public schools abandoned at least for the present, for the following reasons:

1. "Their sphere is too low and limited." Public schools are just what the people make them, and if in their sphere they are low and limited, the fault must be with the people.

2. "They are not adapted to our people's wants either in their length or in the quality of their instruction." The phrase "our people" in this connection is peculiar, and we suppose must mean the more intelligent and wealthy classes who desire something more and better than that instruction which the public school provides. But this class is very limited in Mississippi. That State has a population of 1,131,597, of this number there are 373,210 over ten years of age, who cannot even read and write, and it would certainly seem that the needs of the more intelligent could furnish no argument against the instruction suited to this fearful mass who cannot read and write.

3. "Public schools are agrarian in principle and leveling in tendency." Precisely so, Brother Hunnicutt. They are "leveling," but they level up, not down; and we know that this is not in harmony with the ante bellum ideas that seem to prevail in certain localities in Mississippi.

4. "There is no good reason why education should be made peculiarly a charity."

Public schools are in no sense whatever a charity. A direct tax is assessed upon the people for their support. While most all other schools are more or less a charity. Brother Hunnicutt makes special and favorable mention of a gentleman who offered to give a $1000 towards a private school.

The great schools of the nation are all more or less a charity.

5. "The idea of the system was imported from the North and forced upon us during the period of reconstruction."

Exactly so, it "was imported from the North." And this is doubtless the real ground of opposition, unworthy as it may appear.

We have however, every reason to believe that the sentiment of Brother Hunnicutt is not the general sentiment of the South. It is, doubtless, characteristic of a few whose eyes are always turned wistfully back upon the past, but not of the liberal and progressive men who look hopefully to the future. It is far too late in the day to take steps backward. Mississippi with over 49 per cent. of her population who cannot write needs the uplifting and "*leveling*" power of a thorough system of public schools. Mississippi has a school population of 426,689, of this number she has enrolled 236,704, the average attendance is only 156,761, and pays the enormous sum of $2.70 per capita of scholars enrolled. Massachusetts has a school population of 307,321; she has scholars enrolled 306,777; the average attendance is 233,127 and she pays the sum of $14.93 per capita for the education of her school children. To-day the poor people of Massachusetts have deposited in the savings banks over $220,-000,000, more than enough to buy the entire State of Mississippi. Yes, Brother Hunnicut, the public schools are "agrarian" and "leveling." This we believe is the one great need of Mississippi.

At the last election in the State of New York when Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor by over one and hundred ninety thousand majority over Mr. Folger, he received but 1,783 more votes than did General Hancock in 1880 when Mr. Garfield defeated the latter by a plurality of over 20,000. In making their calculations for 1884 men would do well to remember these facts.

The Rev. T. A. Hoyt, in his prayer at the opening of the Tennessee Legislature, created a decided sensation by saying: "From repudiation and from all forms of dishonesty, good Lord deliver ... can be no doubt of ... these words at th... used.

The Metho... tion, to be ...

A Good Book.

We desire to call the special attention of our pastors, local preachers and exharters to Dr. James Porters, "Hints to Self Educated Ministers," and give them a few reasons why they should read it:

1. Because it furnishes "the most natural method of preparing to preach effectively."

2. Because "it shows *how* to preach *with* ease and grace, and yet with power and success."

3. Because it exposes numerous errors "in all branches of ministerial service and shows how to correct them."

Its reviewers advise ministers to read the work carefully, because they will find much in it that they never thought of: "because the very hints they most need to receive are not furnished by other homiletical works;" because "it is replete with shrewd, hard, good sense;" because "it is a book for all ministers, however educated;" because "it sheds light on many difficult questions;" because "it is a work of real practical merit and is very much needed;" because "it points out the rocks on which many ministers split, and will save young men from a thousand snares, and be equivalent to a thousand steps on the ladder of experience;" because "it is wise, pithy and practical on every point it presents;" because "it is of inestimable value, giving strength and courage to those who most need them;" because "it is heartily endorsed by many pastors and other public speakers who have examined the book." We ean commend it to all public speakers.

Pastors ought to preach the Gospel so straight and clear, and conduct their social meetings and pastoral work in such a way as to leave no hungry soul unfed. The following note, from a brother to a former pastor, reveals a lack somewhere:—

"*Dear Brother*——: I am just from the class-meeting. I want to see you. I can think of no one that can help me but you. My soul is drying up, dying, I want to have a good talk with you, and a season of prayer.

"Yours in Christ, ——.

—*The Christian Witness.*

Of course we know nothing of the above case save that it "reveals" a sad "lack somewhere." We should call the writer of that note a religious crank. He belongs to the fault finding class. The "drying up" of his soul is a sure index of the nature of his religious diet. We can easily see how a man feeding on spiritual pride can have a soul "drying up," or "dying;" but no such calamity can befall a man who has an indwelling Christ. *He* is "a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

There must have been a "lack" in that "former pastor;" he had evidently directed the attention of that man more to himself than to Christ. Read "I can think of no one that can help me but you." Strange words for one to use who subscribes himself "Yours in Christ." The writer believes in *perfect love* and that it is attended with what Peter calls "*joy unsepakable and full of glory.*" That it makes a man *sunny, happy*, and *cheerful* in the *midst* of *toil* and *reproach*. He has a warm side for *Bible Holiness* as taught by the Methodist Episcopal Church. His feelings towards it are much like those of David toward Jonathan. With him the experience is not *waning* or *stationary*, but "*from glory to glory.*" But he has an utter loathing for religious cant. The world has need of holy men and women who have a moral backbone.

Recent developments are demonstrating more and more the importance of greater exertions in behalf of Christian education, by all who value our civilization in preference to blatant infidelity and scepticism. The marvelous growth and progress of this country are not due alone to superior fertility of soil, of mineral wealth, and of salubrity of climate, but rather to the more fertile, richer, and more healthy spirit of liberty and Christian education which possessed the fathers of this country. Eliminate this element of righteousness and power, and you will bring ruin and desolation upon the future of this nation. Christian education is the mighty lever which alone can sanctify the conglomerated mass of which this nation is composed, hence the future welfare of our country demands that the church should continue to educate. The church must educate or we must perish. We heartily commend the ... neighbor, the N. O. ... when it says: ... forces moral ... culture is ... coun... can ... are ...

throw assured. In their morbid fear of a too intimate relation between Church and State, some politicians are advocating theories that are repugnant to the Christian conscience. It surely is a very contracted view that separates between secular education and moral training. Men have read history to little profit who become its advocates. But this only serves to arouse the church to its duty. It cannot be neglected or relegated."

Perhaps there never was a time when civil service reform was more popular than now, certainly it was never more needed. It is not, however, to be supposed, that the members of the present Congress are any more in favor of reform now than they have always been. But each party knows that it must make a record or abandon all hope of success in 1884. Mr. Pendleton's bill, has passed, and its enactment will doubtless mark a turning point in the history of the nation. We regret to see that Mr. Brown of Georgia, and a number of other Democratic Senators seem to be acting in concert to defeat Civil Service Reform. They may be the friends of reform. They certainly however resort to methods which make many good people believe that the reform promises of the Democratic party are not to be relied upon, and that the time has not come when the people can entrust that party with the National Administration.

The accommodations for boarders at Houston Seminary have been increased by fitting up some of the old buildings on the grounds, and renting rooms across the street. The boarding department will now be able to take care of many more, and perhaps all who come. Rates low, and fare good.

A training class has been organized for teachers, which will do much to make their future work successful. The smaller classes are present with the training class and much of the time will be spent in teaching them under the supervision of the principal and subject to his criticism and that of his class. Lectures will be given on the subject of teaching once or twice a week. The faculty propose to do thorough work and to send out teachers who are fully prepared to do good work in the school-rooms of southern Texas.

A Sunday-school class will be taught each Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock. The objects aimed at will be two-fold: first, to teach the lesson; second, to train teachers for the Sunday-schools. Religious services will also be held in the school rooms at 6:30 P. M.

If other members can drag along without the SOUTHWESTERN; no official member can afford to be without it. Subscribe for the SOUTHWEETERN

PERSONAL.

—Susan B. Anthony has fallen heir to $30,000.

—Ex-President Pierola will not return to Peru.

—Bisho Benson has accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

—W. H. Hooper, formerly delegate in Congress from Utah, died at Salt Lake City.

—Don Mario Arullus Soto, president of Honduras, expects to visit New Orleans in April next.

—Dr. Warren Stone, an eminent physican and surgeon, died in New Orleans on the 3d inst.

—Eliza Manning Hawthorne, only sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, died at Beverly, Mass., on the 1st.

—Mrs. Amanda Smith is carrying on a successful evengelistic work at Clay Ashland, Liberia, Africa.

—A. M. Roach has purchased the Yazoo *Herald*. R. Walpole, late proprietor, retires on account of ill health.

—Mrs. Van Cott has been holding revival meetings in the Methodist Church in Bristol, Rhode Island.

—Hon. J. C. Bancaoft Davis has been nominated for the vacant judgeship on the bench of the court of claims.

—Rev. J. C. Beecher, half brother of Rev. Heury Ward Beecher, has entered the insane asylum at Middletown' N. Y.

—Miss Marcia Marvin, a daughter of the late Bishop Marvin, was a visitor at the North Texas Conference, of the Church South.

—During the month of January the address of Dr. Whedon, editor af the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, will be Yalaba, Sumpter Co., Fla.

—Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D., president of Ohio Wesleyan University, is quite ill with an inflamed eye, and compelled to take some rest.

—It is reported that Rev. D. H. Wheeler, late editor of the New ... will become president of Allegheny C... sylvania.

—Representative ele... of Texas, says that his ... "five times as large as Ben Butle... little State," and adds: "I rode over the district during the canvass on a razor-back mule."

—Rev. J. W. Tarboux and his devoted wife take leave of us this Conference for the Brazil Mission, where they join brother and Sister Koger in June.—*Charleston Advocate.*

—Representative Thomas, the colored member of the Cook county delegation in the State Legislature, was formerly a citizen of Galesburg. He is a cooper by trade.—*Galesburg Republican Register.*

—Hon. Isaac A. Hedges, of St. Louis, late President of the Mississippi Valley Cane Grower's Association and the father of the sorgo industry, died at his residence in that city, aged 71 years.

—Gen. Fremont is to be recompensed for Black Point property in California of which he was dispossessed by the government 20 years ago, and this relief will comfort him in his declining years.

—Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, New York city, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon, and Dr. J. T. Duryea of Boston will deliver the Commencement address, at Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, next June.

—It is positively alleged that Gen. W. T. Sherman has recently been received into the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremonies of the occasion were rather private. Mrs. Sherman has long been a Catholic, but the General has always been known as a free-thinker. *N. Y. Sun.*

—During the President's resseption at the White House, on the 1st, Hon. Elisha Allen, Hawaiian minister, died suddenly of vertigo. He was born in 1804 in New Salem, Mass.: served five years in the Maine Legislature, of which he was speaker in 1838. He was appointed consul to Hawaii by President Taylor in 1849, removed there, became minister of finance in 1853, and subsequently chief justice, regent and envoy to the United States. He was dean of the diplotic corps, and an esteemed friend of President Arthur.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (col.) situated on the corner of Murray and Seventh streets, has been enlarged in order to accommodate the Louisiana M. E. Conference, which will convene in our city on February 1st, 1863. The repairs given are an improvement in the former proportion and general appearance, and will rank with our best churches as a building.—*We the People, Alexandria.*

G. Sternley, Baton Rouge: "Our Sunday school gave an exhibition Dec. 23; Revs. J. Qualls and R. T. Louis and a large congregation were present. Two much credit cannot be given to the young ladies for their faithful labors and to our energetic pastor."

TENNESSEE.

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield: "I entered on my work Dec. 6, and began with a small congregation. I walked twenty miles and preached at two places. I have started up one new church at New Bethel.

J. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg: "At a fire on the 16th inst., an 18 months old infant, Eddie Davis, was lost. The cries of the mother were awful. Fires on the 18th and 19th destroyed property of Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Etherigde. The Children's Christian Association has received its charter, and the A. M. E. Church has been turned over to it for a seminary. They will send out circulars soon. The officers are J. Summerhill, president; H. C. Welch, vice president; Miss Ida Marsh, secretary; Miss V. R. Welch, treasurer."

J. L. Massey, Martin: "I was with Rev. G. C. Harden, who was sent to Linden church, when the people received him gladly. The people at Martin received me well, and I am in my new house."

W. H. Bullard, New Middleton: "The public schools have made great progress this year. Since those for colored people have been in operation, we have had better teachers, several from Central Tennessee College and Fisk University. Smith county is looking forward."

ARKANSAS.

Wm. Pope, Caddo Gap: "I have had a hard time this year, and have worked for the best part of the time to support my family. At Spoonville there is a Sunday school of 48 pupils. At Amite, there are 4 members; I walked to them until compelled to stop."

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, was inaugrated amid popular demonstrations.

go... is whi... specially earnestness as manifested their intercourse as contrasted with the ge... reserve of European Christians in Calcutta. This warmth of Christian love in our mission is begining to tell effectually upon the people. A camp meeting has been held at Lucknow with good success.

The presiding elder of the Kawaon district reports that the people are taking each year more interest in the district conference. Not only is the membership of the church increasing, but the members "are growing stronger from year to year." Very many of those attending the recent district conference came as much as forty miles on foot, bearing their own expenses. In this district the day-schools have grown during the year from 37 to 47, and attendance from 1426 to 1762; Sunday-schools. from 20 to 25, and attendance from 879 to 1344.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE, FOUCHOW.—Over 70 students have matriculated at this institution during the year past. They show zeal and steady progress in their studies, paying their way. Many have been converted in the special revival metings, and all are favorably inclined to Christianity. Two died during the summer leaving testimonies that thrilled the native church, one a son of Hu-Po-Mi, the other a son of Sia-Heng-Ho. Rev. F. Oblinger has charge of the college, teaching there five hours a day. Rev. N. Sites, beside having charge of three districts, acting as mission treasurer, etc., gives three hours a day to teaching in the college. Much solid work is done in the Foochow mission, as the results show. Dr. J. L. Taylor, for the medical department, and Rev. G. F. Smythe for other work in the institution, have been welcome additions to the force.

A FRUITFUL SOWING.—On the Hok-Chiang district in the Foochow conference some aid in chapel building was pressingly needed. A knowledge of the fact reached the ears of brother——, and a generous contribution of $500 was forwarded from Baltimore, which realized $580.82; when it reached Foochow. With this Mr. Chandler and elder Hu Yong planned to aid three chapels, and three villages now report chapel and parsonage property valued at $1500, where before we had little or nothing. This took out of the contributor's fund $422. A good sowing that—to reap over 300 per cent. A balance of $158.82 awaits a bid from some other enterprising town in Hok-Chiang. The Chinese are likely to appreciate this church-extension system. We would gladly see more of it offered to them till they build up their own church-extension society—a result we hope not far distant.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS in the Hok-Chiang district.—The demand for aid in opening such schools is in creasing quite beyond the ability of the mission to supply it. This demand shows clearly the growing confidence in Christianity, as many of the little girls are from non-Christian families. In the newer work in Yen Ping district, where the Gospel is less known, it is impossible to get the girls to come to school at all. Here is a lesson of perseverance.

THRONDHJEM.—This is an important city for to the north over the Dofrefield mountains, where we opened work last year, a church has now been formed of 35 members and 40 probationers. Sunday School scholars number 110. The new society has paid 1600 crowns into the missionary treasury.

HELP THEM.—The students in our Anglo-Chinese college, Foochow. Please read the note about the college in the missionary column, then hear what Mr. Ohlinger says: "Our Christian boys from the interior of the province cannot enter the college until we have a boarding hall and dormitories on the ground; for this we need $5000 at once. Who will build a "Durbin Hall" (or any other name that may be desired) for this young institution? We do not ask this for youths who expect to be "carried" financially through a college course, but for those who mean to toil nobly and long for the blessings of a liberal education, paying more than is required of young men in America in proportion to their ability. *Help them!*"

Will not some one lend a hand with Mr. Mr. Goucher in this matter. Who that has means will consecrate it now to this eminent service for the church, for the Gospel of Christ in China? Here is a greater Macedonia, and the same appeal. Help them!

... caused a good ... Alum is used ... to whiten their ... them to use an in... is more extensively employed as a cheap substitute for cream of tartar in the manufacture of baking powders. It has not been considered immediately dangerous; although if continued it induces dyspepsia and obstinate constipation. But the fact that many cases of poisoning have occurred from baking powders which contained alum, puts the question in a more serious aspect, and prudent people will exercise caution in the selection of baking powders.

"Under what conditions, then, does this substance—formerly used only for mechanical purposes—become poisonous? They are certainly obscure, and at present we can only surmise what they may be. We suspecct that the cause exists in the individual poisoned; some peculiarity of the constitution producing a morbid change in the secretions of the stomach, with which the alum combines and forms an active poison; or the secretions may be healthy but in unusual proportions, and that these less or greater proportions, in combination with the alum, constitute a poison.

"For example, two parts of mercury and two parts of chlorine form calomel, which is not poisonous; but change the proportions to one part of mercury and two parts of chlorine, and we get corrosive sublimate, which is a deadly poison.

"Then, again, we know nothing of the causes of constitutional peculiarities. Why is it that one person can eat all kinds of green fruits and vegetables with impunity, while the same course might cost another individual his life? One person can handle poison ivy and sumac without being in the least affected; another is poisoned if he approaches to within ten feet of them. Out of a family residing in a malarial district, some of the members will suffer half the year with fever and ague, while the others will enjoy excellent health during the entire year. Foods that are wholesome to some persons are ... poisonous to others. This ... especially true of some kinds of ... There is no safety in taking ... into the stomach, and it is ... to be always injurious, and ... dangerous. Baking powders ... properly compounded, and containing pure cream of tartar in... of alum, are more convenient ... yeast; and bread and pastry ... with them are just as wholesome and far more palatable. We ... entire sympathy with the ... of the Royal Baking ... who commenced and are ... conducting the war ... use of alum in baking ...

... committing ourselves, ... made tests of a sufficient ... baking powders to ... that the substitu... cream of tartar in ... has not been ..., while a careful ex... the Royal Baking ... our belief that ... the Government Chem... he singled out and com... powder for its whole... it wholly in the in... public. ... hesitate to say that ... Powder people ... gratitude of the com... endeavoring ... manu... fellow ... expose the se... it is doing ... little children."

... of the colored ... was col... New Or... [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON II. January 14, 1883.

THE DESCENDING SPIRIT. (Acts ii, 1-16.)

When Jesus went home to heaven he told his disciples to stay in Jerusalem until he sent the Holy Ghost to them. They did not know what that meant, but they obeyed. Ten days they waited and prayed together. Then came the great Pentecost or thanksgiving feast. They were all together, and then it came from heaven; it was God's power, and sounded like a great wind, and a light shone from above or or on each of their heads.

Then came something never seen before or since. The disciples could speak different languages. This power came from God. People have to study ha.d to learn a new language, but God gave it to his disciples at this moment. Can you tell why?

He had told them to go and preach him everywhere. How could they when so many could not understand? You see how God opened the way for them.

When people of different countries in Jerusalem heard it, they knew it was a wonder they could not understand. They knew these men were from Galilee and only knew that language, and now they knew all languages. Some bad men even said the disciples were drunk. One of the disciples spoke out. Peter told them it was God, and showed them how God had promised it by the prophet Joel.

Did you ever hear of people getting a new language now? They do often. Bad people who swear and say wicked things, often learn to say God's name in love, and leave lying for truth. This is a new tongue or language and comes from a new heart.

God gives it to every one who asks him. Have you the new heart full of love to God and every one you know? If you have, then your lips speak God's language of love. If not, you use sin's words, and must learn the new tongue before you are disciples of Jesus—*Western*.

NEW BOOKS.

The Figures of Hell, or the Temples of Bacchus. Dedicated to the licensers and manufacturers of beer and whisky. By Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. Printed by the Oaharpe Publishing Association, New York.

This is a book the result of over 20 years of close observation and careful study as to the results of the use of intoxicating drinks amongst the high and low. It is full of testimony and statistics collected from reliable sources, not merely for sensation, but to awaken and steer the reader. During the year ending June 30, 1881, there were imported into the United States of different kinds of intoxicating liquors, seven millions five hundred and thirty six thousand six hundred and three gallons. The same year there were manufactured and sold in the United States sixty-nine million one hundred and seventy-two thousand two hundred and six gallons of distilled spirits. The population of this country in 1880 was a little over fifty millions, giving an average of over ten gallons to each individual man, woman and child.

The total amount expended for education, including salaries of teachers and superintendents, and all expenditures for apparatus and books, etc., was eighty millions seven hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The amount spent for liquors in any one year is nearly nine times the amount paid for education. In certain States, as Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, the amount spent for liquors in any one year is full twelve times the amount paid for education. If the money spent for liquors in 1881 had been spent for bread it would have given two barrels to each person in the United States. The average number of persons in each family is five, this would give ten barrels of flour to each family.

There are in this country over two hundred and fifty thousand places where intoxicating liquors are sold, giving employment to ... seven hundred and fifty thousand persons, and the consumers ... over six hundred million dollars for the liquors they purchase. We have in the United States ... seventy-two thousand four hundred and fifty religious organizations, employing eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty ... ministers of the gospel ... [illegible] awful. They show that full one hundred and thirty widows and orphans are made annually as a result of the liquor traffic, and that four-fifths of all the inmates of the poor-house are sent there by whiskey, and that full four-fifths are sent to prison and the gallows, because of crimes committed when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. We commend this book, and ask our readers to send and get it; it will give strength, and help stay the tide of destruction that is sweeping over the land.

If you have any disease which does not yield to ordinary medical treatment, don't fail to get the Treatise on Compound Oxygen, that wonderful revitalizing agent and health restorer, and study it carefully. It is *sent free* by Drs. Starkey & Phalen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have had the pleasure of examining several numbers of the *Sidereal Messenger*, a monthly periodical published by Prof. W. W. Payne, of Northfield, Minn. The journal is well edited, and replete with the latest information gotten by astronomical observations and scientific experiments. It merits a perusal by every person interested in geographical or mathematical astronomy.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The New York Legislature elected A. C. Chapin, Speaker.

The membership of the Mormon Church in 1881 was 110,377.

During 1882 Peoria's production of whiskey amounted to 12,000,000 gallons.

The frontier commission has decided all points favorable to Greece.

Govs. Begole, of Michigan, and Cleveland, of New York, were inaugurated on the 1st.

The standard silver dollar is worth to-day as bullion a fraction less than 82½ cents.

A. C. Janin will contest the election of Carleton Hunt to Congress from the First Louisiana district.

The term of Mayor Calley, of Salem, Mass, expired January 1, and he committed suicide by hanging.

Fifteen of the women injured by the explosion in the cartridge factory at Mont Valerien, France, have died.

General Meade's war horss, Old Baldy, died at Abingdon, from a dose of poison given to relieve him from suffering.

Dave Roberts, a negro, charged with cotton stealing and murderous assault, was taken from the Abbeville (S. C.) jail by a mob and lynched.

Gen. Wheeler was elected to Congress from the Eighth district of Alabama, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. M. Lowe.

E. A. Woods will assist U. S. District Attorney Leonard in the prosecution of parties who practiced frauds at the late election in New Orleans.

Geo. Jones, sixteen years old, has been convicted of murder in the first degree for murdering John Foster, in Pittsburg, Pa.

In Dublin, Delaney was found guilty of conspiracy to murder Judge Lawson and was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

The Channel tunnel is being pushed rapidly forward from the French end. On the English end work has been practically abandoned.

"Forefathers' Day" was appropriately celebrated in Plymouth, Mass. A salute was fired over Pilgrim's Rock.

In Connecticut the Legislature validated the black ballots, and proceedings in the New Haven election case have been stopped.

A bank at Jefferson, O., has been robbed of $75,000 by two cashiers, and President Upton of the City bank of Rochester, New York, has wasted $350,000 not his own in oil speculation, causing the bank to suspend.

While John Cummings, a laborer, was shoveling refuse at the foot of E. Seventy-sixth Street, N. Y., he picked up a parcel, and opening it, found a U. S. bond of $10,000. He immediately threw down his shovel and rushed home to his family.

A banquet was given at Washington, Senator Bruce presiding, in honor of Frederick Douglass and the anniversary of the emancipation proclamation. The anniversary was generally celebrated by the colored people people in the South.

... D. Taylor, Republican, was ... to fill the vacancy in the ... and Forty-Eighth ... the death ... [illegible]

Rust University.

REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

The following amounts have been received by the Secretary during the month of December:

J. W. Dunn	$25 00
L. Bradford	20 00
W. McDonald	15 00
H. L. Kennedy	10 00
A. M. Trotter	5 00
W. W. Hooper	6 05

The above $25 completes the $100 promised by Brother Dunn, who has sent us $25 each quarter during the year. If the many other brethren of the Conference who have sent but little or nothing during the year had followed the plan of Elder Dunn, and made an earnest effort to raise one-fourth of their amount each quarter, we are sure our collections would have been much larger than they have been.

Of the $4000 pledged at Conference, less than $1000 has been received.

We hope many of the brethren who have not reported will bring good reports to conference.

Concerning the year's work, we shall have somewhat to say during our session at Meridian.

Respectfully,
W. W. HOOPER.

The funeral porcession of Gambetta was probably the most imposing demonstration of the kind in modern times. It is estimated 300,000 people were on the streets of Paris.

During the past two years the wealth of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, has increased nearly $3,000,000, making it the richest educational institution in the country, with the exception, perhaps, of Columbia College, in the city of New York.

A man is wiser for his learning, and the sooner he learns that the only proper way to cure a Cough or Cold is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the better he is off.

The Metropolitan in Washington, D. C., is a magnificent church structure, the finest in the city, and one of the most important appointments in our whole connection.

Invigorating Food

For the brain and nerve is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune*. See other columns.

Bishop Wiley asks for six or eight young men of the stuff the early Methodist pioneers were made of, for our work in Utah and Montana.

A Favorite Paper.

For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly and entertaining reading, the *Youths Companion*, of Boston, has no superior among the family papers. It has nearly three hundred thousand subscribers, and unquestionably merits its great success.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 8, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8
Middling	9 ⅛
Good Middling	10 1-16
Middling fair	10 11-16
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	35
Fair	40
Choice	53
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2½
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3½

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	10½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 40
Choice family	5 20
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	90
Fine	1 10
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 00
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75@3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	54@56
Linseed, boiled	59@60
Cotton seed	38@45

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	56
White	56
Mixed	56
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	48
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	[illegible]
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
MESS PORK, ℔ ...	
Choice	[illegible]
BACON, ...	[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In Allen, La., Dec. 7, 1882, by Rev. D. Shelby, Mr. Samuel Morris and Miss Matilda Johnson, both of Marthasville.

A large congregation assembled at Military Chapel M. E. Church, of the Columbus Circuit, Miss., around a Christmas Tree, on the 25th ult., at 8½ o'clock p. m., to witness the marriage of Mr. Lewis Perkins and Miss Pinder McIntosh, all of Lowndes county, Miss., by the writer. Bro. Perkins is a member of our Church, 77 years of age, and this is his third wife. He notified the people to come out and see him married the last time.

J. J. HARRIS.

☞ Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10 cents for any color.

DEATHS.

A veteran of the cross, Sister Rachel Gleason, died in full triumph, Nov. 23, after a severe illness of a few days, aged 68 years. She was a member of Wesley Chapel for 50 years. Three daughters and a son mourn her loss. G. STERNLEY.
Baton Rouge, La.

Sister Mary Kennedy died December 5 in full faith in Christ. She was a light to all who knew her. A husband, son and many relatives mourn her loss.
H. H. MCALLISTER.
Saulsbury, Ark.

Mr. Charles Brown died Nov. 26, 1882, aged near 27 years, leaving a mother and two sisters to mourn his loss.

Sister Lizzie Girteus died Dec. 2, 1882, aged 17 years. She had been a church member seven years.
J. W. RICHARDSON,
Centreville, La., Dec. 20, 1882.

Sister Mary Passaway, the only sister of Elder J. W. Dunn, departed this life December 17, 1882, aged 71 years and six months. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and remained there until 21 years of age, when she removed to Philadelphia, and united with the A. M. E. Church, where she lived for 31 years a Christian life; after which time Elder Dunn, her only brother, brought her to Greenwood, Miss., to live with his family, where she joined the M. E. Church and remained a faithful Christian until her earthly labors ceased and she went to rest with friends above. Ten minutes before she died her brother asked her how the case was with her and her Maker and she said, "When I get through with this suffering it will be over forever." She lived in the Church for 50 years. P. BLUE.
Greenwood, Miss., Dec. 19, 1882.

A good medical tonic, with real merit, is Brown's Iron Bitters, so all druggists say.

A careful calculation shows that $2,000,000 worth of alcoholic drinks is used, each day, in this country—more than enough to pay the National debt in two years.

Found at Last.

An agreeable dressing for the hair, that will stop its falling, has long been sought for. Parker's Hair Balsam distinguished for its purity, fully supplies this want.

The reduction of the public debt for the month of December was over $13,000,000.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
☞ If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
oct5

STRONG FACTS!
A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.
It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.
Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.
A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.
Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. Mrs. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.
Kidney Disease Cured.
Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.
Heart Disease.
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
Mrs. JENNIE HESS.
For the peculiar troubles to which ... are subject, BROWN'S IRON ... invaluable. Try it.
... the Genuine.

Conference Notices.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.
FIRST ROUND.

Galveston, Tabernacle	Jan.	13—14
Galveston, St. Pauls	"	14—15
Houston, Mt. Vernon	"	20—21
Houston, Sloan Street	"	21—22
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	27—28
Richmond and Oak Hill	Feb.	3—4
Houston Circuit	"	10—11
Spring Circuit	"	17—18
Columbus and Oyster Creek	"	24—25
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	Mar.	3—4
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	10—11
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	17—18

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.
FIRST ROUND.

Sherman	Dec.	28—
Marshall	Jan.	6—7
Marshall Circuit	"	13—14
Wiley University	"	6—7
Woodlawn	"	20—21
Jefferson	"	27—28
Jefferson Circuit	Feb.	3—4
Cypress	"	10—11
Pittsburg	"	17—18
Marion	"	24—25
Queen City	Mar.	3—4
Texarkana	"	4—5
Clarksville	"	10—11
Clarksville Circuit	"	10—11
Travis	"	17—18
Travis Circuit	"	17—18

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the Sunday-school workers within and without the Okolona District—

Dear Brethren—As many of you as can attend the District Conference at Starkville, January 12-15, are earnestly requested to be present. Rev. A. H. Gillet, Sunday-school agent for the South, will be present and hold an institute which will be of great importance to Sunday-school workers. J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.
Columbus, Miss., Dec. 21, 1882.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.
FIRST ROUND.

Henderson and Panola	Jan.	6—7
Hawkins	"	13—14
Mineola	"	16—17
Tyler	"	19
Jacksonville	"	20—21
Crockett	"	24
Palestine	"	27—28
Jewett	Feb.	1
Leona	"	3—4
Madison	"	10—11
Centerville and Shiloh	"	14—15
Cotton Gin	"	17—18
Fairfield	"	21—22
Butler and Browns Creek	"	24—25
San Augustine & Nacogdoches	Mar.	17—18
Sabine and Shelby	"	17—18

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE, WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

The following is a list of the appointments of this district, which are omitted in the published minutes of the Conference:

Memphis, Centenary	Chas. L. Fields
Memphis Circuit	J. W. Pickett
Purdy	J. B. Bradford
Waynesboro	E. M. Manson
Sharon	J. J. Barr

The mistakes occurring in the conference roll is owing to the original copy furnished the printer being lost, and in the hurry of furnishing a new copy the change of postoffices and appointments were overlooked. J. BRADEN, Sec'y.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT, TEXAS CONFERENCE,
FIRST ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	Jan.	6-7
Brenham Station	"	7-8
Bellville and Hempstead Circuit	"	13-14
Hempstead Station	"	14-15
San Felipe Circuit	"	20-21
Courtney Circuit	"	27-28
Navasota and Millican	Feb.	3-4
Plantersville Circuit	"	10-11
Anderson Circuit	"	17-18
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	24-25
Bryan Circuit	March	3-4
Bryan station	"	4-5
Iola Circuit	"	7
Burleson Circuit	"	10-11
Hearne and Franklin Circuit	"	17-18
Brazos Circuit	"	24-25

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

Worthy of Its Fame.

If any medicine is fairly entitled to the claims set forth for it, Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is one. Its virtues have been so well established that it has become a staple article in the fullest sense of the word. Thousands of people whose health and strength had gone, and who seemed to have but a feeble hold on life, have been restored to perfect health by its use, and thousands more will have the same cause to rejoice. It is a life preserver in some respects, and is well worthy of the good words which are spoken of it by the many who owe the restoration of their health to its use.

The Rhine and Danube rivers overflowed their banks destroying much property.

$1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS. For 36 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. TU-NI-SON
jan11-13t-nr

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.
jan11-1y

ROSES AND GRAPE VINES. 12 Choice Ever-Blooming Roses, or 12 Strong Concord Vines, by mail, post-paid, for $1. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ Premiums and directions for culture with every order. *Order Now.* Mention paper. WM. B. REED. Chambersburg Nurseries, Chambersburg, Pa.
jan11-6t

$225 A MONTH---Agents Wanted---90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
jan4-17t

HYMNS —OF THE— HEART.
—BY—
CHAPLAIN C. C. McCABE,
Is a most desirable Hymn Book for use in YOUR Church Service, Prayer Meeting, Sunday School.
Few persons are as competent to make a good selection of Hymns and choruses as The Chaplain—he has often been with you, knows just what you want—do not fail to examine his new book.
Price—Limp Cloth Gilt Binding, only $20 per 100. A sample copy mailed on receipt of 25 cents.
JOHN J. HOOD, 1018 Arch St., Phila., Pa.
jan4-9t

For the Cheapest and Choicest Family & Fancy Groceries, *SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,*
—GO TO—
N. E. Sullivan's GROCERY,
Corner of Washington and Hampson Streets, CARROLLTON, LA.
nov23-1y

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney at Law, Office—No. 114 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.
0-6m

BIG PAY to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Samples free. TAYLOR BROS & Co. Cleveland, O.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
(Trade Mark.)
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

AN HONEST OFFER.
If you are sick or ailing, no matter what your complaint, write to us and we will send you ON TRIAL one of our large ELECTRIC MEDICATED PADS to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing to try it. Different pads to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Piles, Lung Diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Ague, and many other diseases. Marvelous cures being daily made in cases where all other treatments have failed. Prices very low. Remember these are not little medals, but large Pads made of Roots and Herbs, combined with Electricity. We do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at our risk. Book, giving prices and full particulars, free. Address at once ELECTRIC PAD M'F'G CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
jan11-2t-eow

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN! GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK
A richly ILLUSTRATED BOOK of singular beauty; a Gem of Literature by 400 Best Authors. Enlarged and newly electrotyped. A book for the Home and Fireside; appeals to every taste; Sells Fast Everywhere, alike fast in town and country. Endorsed by Press, Clergy and People. A rare chance to MAKE MONEY! 68,000 Sold. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.
nov23-13t

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,
—IN—
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,
—AT—
50 Cents and Upward,
Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans.
nov16-2m

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8 - - - CAMP STREET, - - - - 8
New Orleans, La.
WATCHMAKER,
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,
Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business.
nov9-6m

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BOOK-BINDER,
Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs,
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Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
41-6m

A. W. Skardon. Jas. Wilson.
SKARDON & WILSON,
GROCERS,
Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets,
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.
21-1y

BOARDING.
Furnished Rooms to Rent.
By the Month, Week or Day,
At No. 227 Customhouse Street,
Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE,
Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.
☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call.
101y

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Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Sunday-School Supplies,
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock
26tf

Richard Upjohn,
CABINET MAKER,
127 - - Villere street, - - 127
Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished.
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

R. B. ELLIOTT. T. DE S. TUCKER.
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Office: Room No. 3, Ground Floor,
No. 13 St Charles street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Will practice in the State Courts and in the United States District Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Western Districts of Louisiana.
3m

BOOKS, PICTURES, ETC.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 00
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
22 Natchez street, New Orleans.
38-tf

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,
WINTER TERM.
James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.
The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.
In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.
Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.
Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.
Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.
WM. G. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.
New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec28-3m

LaTeche Seminary,
LaTeche, Baldwin P. O., Parish of St Mary, La., 4 Miles North of Franklin, by Rail.
ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Spring Term begins Thursday February 8, 1883, at 9 o'clk. A. M.
CLASSES.
Classes will be formed in Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-keeping, and the various readers. Important to begin the first day.
NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.
BOOKS ON SALE AT THE SCHOOL.
W. D. GODMAN, D. D., President.
Mrs. A. H. Godman, M. D., Lady Principal.
Rev. Geo. W. Wells, A. B., Professor.
Miss Betty Patty, Instructor in English.
Miss Inez Godman, Instructor in Music.
dec 28-1m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,
NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.
REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.
Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26.
TUITION and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month.
A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal.
21-3m

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CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.
THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..8:00 a. m. | Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
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Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.
Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
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Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
☞ IN PULLMAN CARS.
Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla.
ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.
Leave. Arrive.
Express 7:00 a. m. 9:42 p. m.
Coast Accommodation 3:27 p. m. 9:02 a. m.
Fast Mail 6:00 p. m. 9:22 a. m.
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES
Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.
C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.
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J. T. HARAHAN, Superintendent.
JNO. KILKENY, Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
New Orleans.

ROBINSON, The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
(Established in 1855.)
Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
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PENSIONS for Soldier's Widows, Parents, Children. Any disease, wound, injury or death entitles. Increases bounties; back pay; discharges procured. Desertion removed. All dues paid. New Laws. Fees $10. Send stamp for instructions. N. W. FITZGERALD & Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ...lanta, Ga. Reliable ... given, and references ... Cents, and physicians ... my book on The ... Cure. Free.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home ... Outfit free. Address TRUE & ...
jan11-1y

AGENTS ...

GOOD C... [illegible]

[illegible] Folks' Corner.

[illegible] BOOK OF THE NEW YEAR.

[illegible] of the new year is opened,
[illegible] spotless and new;
[illegible] leaflet is turning,
[illegible], beware what you do!
[illegible] thought be cherished,
[illegible] tongue from a whisper of guile,
[illegible] that your faces are windows
[illegible], which a sweet spirit shall [illegible]

[illegible] your souls the fair garment
[illegible] beauty, and truth;
[illegible] with a glory unfold you
[illegible] spell of your youth,
[illegible] the new book endeavor
[illegible] white pages with care;
[illegible] a leaflet, remember,
[illegible] written with watching and [illegible]

[illegible] page you discover
[illegible] a blot or a scrawl
[illegible], and ask the dear Savior
[illegible] to cover it all.

[illegible] book shall be finished,
[illegible] by the angel in light,
[illegible], though the work be imper-[illegible]
[illegible] tried to please God in the [illegible]

[illegible] how the years are a stairway;
[illegible] must climb to the skies;
[illegible] your standing be higher
[illegible] away from you flies.

[illegible]'s Christmas Present.

[illegible] sauntered into a [illegible] store in the city of [illegible] days before Christmas, [illegible] casually to the at-[illegible] "I want somthing [illegible] present for my wife. [illegible] got?" [illegible] suggested various [illegible] the customer seemed [illegible] "Have you cot-[illegible] [illegible] sir. [illegible] new shirts. How [illegible] it take for a shirt?" [illegible] yards." [illegible] I want eight [illegible] times four are [illegible] take thirty-two [illegible] of the wife at re-[illegible] present the [illegible] new shirts for her [illegible] be better imagined [illegible].—*Harper's Magazine.*

[illegible] of Arkansaw.

[illegible] and most [illegible] who ever lived [illegible], of Arkan-[illegible] ago, boarding a [illegible] his son, whom [illegible] twenty years, [illegible] reading. The [illegible] down immedi-[illegible] young man. After [illegible] about thirty [illegible] laid aside his [illegible] discovering his [illegible] old man with [illegible] "Why didn't [illegible] that you was on [illegible] the old gen-[illegible] that you were [illegible] wish to dis [illegible] made no dif-[illegible] continued the [illegible] that you might [illegible] dollars."

[illegible] Child.

[illegible] we knew, [illegible] very early [illegible] morning, saying: [illegible] mamma, to [illegible] by surprise, [illegible] so bad she [illegible] was the worst. [illegible] little one, "I've [illegible] good deal about [illegible] it's worse to [illegible] If you steal a [illegible] it back, 'less [illegible] if you've eaten [illegible] "But"—"a [illegible] bounced the [illegible] children, left his [illegible] a bee-line [illegible] "If you [illegible] world brighter [illegible] by being kind [illegible] in the small [illegible] and from [illegible] as you [illegible]—*Detroit Free [illegible]*

[illegible] clergy-[illegible] a few Sun-[illegible] "He giveth [illegible] in the [illegible] upon [illegible] and [illegible] hard to [illegible] which [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 31-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. T. Louis, Plaquemine: "Will you be kind enough to allow me to vindicate myself through the columns of your paper. I was appointed to Plaquemine by Bishop Jesse T. Peck, where I found two members of the M. E. Church. With these I began. To-day we have thirty members, twenty-nine Sunday School scholars, with a plenty of books (a blessing from the Sunday School Union), and a few weeks ago we purchased our church ground and had it deeded to the general conference with every dollar paid notwithstanding our meeting was stopped all summer, and the flood upon us in the spring. All of this is a blessing. But now I tell you how we are treated here. When the flood came this year the three M. E. Churches formed themselves into a relief committee, of which I am President; A. Spruce, Secretary; A. Jackson of the Rosedale M. E. Church, and T. McCary of the Bayou Goula M. E. Church. This committee authorized me to send North and solicit aid for the sufferers. I did so, and our northern friends sent us a great amount of old clothing, which I distributed among the most needy of the sufferers, whereupon the Baptist and African M. E. ministers, in company with Andrew Canza (mayor), came up and demanded a portion of the goods, claiming to be members of the committee. I refused to give up the goods, when the Mayor had me arrested under a charge of embezzling goods, and I was refused a preliminary examination before the Justice of the Peace, and consigned to jail to await my trial. But I gave bond. Who would not go in jail for the sake of the church? Brethren, pray for us."

D. Shelby, Allen: "Our church is out of debt. The amount was $76. We gave two suppers which brought it down to $13, and this sum was cleared by contributions of members and friends. I shall do the best I can to pay on the school building, according to promise."

A. J. Ford, Houma: "We are getting along splendidly and times are a little dull owing to the suaar season, but we are still encouraged to *go forward*—we expect to bring up to conference a good benevolent collection. We are still pushing the cash interest of the SOUTHWESTERN, and hope by the 20th of January, to have every cent we owe the office. The Lord has not forsaken us down here in Terrebonne."

MISSISSIPPI.

Martha J. Cooper writes us in praise of the labors of Rev. D. Calvert of Starkville. There were some 65 conversions during the year, and over 100 additions to the church.

Linzy Mallory writes from Okolona, that the circuit is in a prosperous condition, and a great many conversions have been made this year.

TENNESSEE.

J. A. Samuel, Liberty: "I have canvassed for the church paper Few of my charge can read. The work here is in a bad condition, but I will do the best I can. There is one church, and we are trying to build one. The people are very poor."

TEXAS.

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "As I promised nothing to the West Texas Conference Seminary at the time of calling for subscriptions, after taking charge of my field I proposed to do something for the cause [illegible] succeeded thus far in doing [illegible]. I will leave San Anto-[illegible] for Lavernia [illegible]

A Foolish Mistake.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Dyspepsia and Debility and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—*Times.*

The policeman had left his revolver at home, and he needed one to shoot a mad dog. In the emergency he exclaimed, "Great heavens! is there a Texas man present?"

Buchupaiba.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

When an old backwoodsman was about to take his first ride on a Mississippi steamer he was asked whether he would take a deck or cabin passage. "Well," he said, in a resigned sort of a way, "I've lived all my life in a cabin, and I guess cabin passage will be good enough for a rough chap like me."

SIR ROBERT CHRISTIAN, Physician to Her Majesty the Queen of England, speaking of the Coca plant says: "The properties of this wonderful plant are the most remarkable of any known in the medical world. From repeated personal trials, I am convinced that its use is highly beneficial and tonic." To build up a broken down system, use Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, endorsed and recommended by the foremost physicians of Europe and America. Overwrought and feeble neves are quieted, digestion is promoted and new tone and vigor in all of the organs of the body follow its use.

An English correspondent of the *Nation* says: "The crusade against intemperance has untred Christians of all denominations in a way never seen before. The Church of England clergy have gone almost beyond the limits of sound judgment in their anxiety to sympathize with and adopt whatever can be thought practically useful in the methods of the Salvation Army. Much more, therefore, do the wiser among them feel the necessity of cultivating greater friendliness with the old non-conforming bodies."

The compliments of the season—colds, coughs, catarrhs—may be effectively dealt with by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect prompt treatment for these ailments is to risk consumption, which is said to cause one-sixth of the mortality of all civilized countries.

A claim for $1,000,000 is about to be preferred against the United States from the province of Ontario, for wrongfully charging twenty per cent duty on hay imported there when the proper duty was only ten per cent.

Care-worn persons, students, weak and over-worked mothers will find in Brown's Iron Bitters a complete tonic, which gives strength and tone to the whole system.

We often hear it said that Christianity is less demonstrative than a century ago, or than 50 years ago. We hear no longer the hearty shouts of praise, nor sudden and powerful conversions. To some it is proof of decadence. But is it really? Have not the manners of the people changed? A generation or two ago there were greater demonstrations among the wicked. Drunkenness, rowdyism and blustering pretentions and infidelity were more common than now. The unconverted of these days who attend religious service, are usually moral, thoughtful, well-behaved people. They are met by persons of similar manners. Nothing is gained now by rowdyism in the pulpit, even at camp-meetings, its day has gone by on both sides. On the whole, candor, thoughtfulness and morality have gained among the irreligious and among us. We believe that vital piety has not lost ground.

*** "It is a great art to do the right thing at the right time." The person subject to derangement of the kidneys or liver has a protective duty to perform in purchasing a package of Kidney-Wort. It invigorates those organs and by its cathartic and diuretic effect, cleanses the whole system of all bad humors.

Archbishop Whately was one day asked if he rose early. He replied that once he did, but he was so proud all the morning and so sleepy all the afternoon that he determined never to do it again.

One of New-York's most famous physicians, Dr. Willard Parker, makes the astonishing statement that one-third of the deaths in New York City are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and that in the last fifty-eight years 190,000 persons have died of its use in the city.—*Lifeboat.*

Christian cultue is battering down the rampart of heathenish barbarism. After much stubborn opposition prejudice against color is giving slowly away. The day rolls on when the color of a man's face will neither be an help nor an hindrance. His character—nothing else—will decide the place he is to take among men. He may go to van or he may linger in the rear; he may be rich or he may be poor; he may be with, or without influence, but in either case the choice of character and not the accident of color will be found the weight that shall turn the scale one way or the other.—*Chatanooga Enterprise.*

Brain and Nerve.

Well's Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1, at druggists. La. Depot I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

"What impudence!" exclaimed Mrs. Shoddy. "Here is a man applying by letter for a situation as coachman, who signs himself 'Your obedient servant,' and I have not even though of hiring him yet."—*Philadelphia News.*

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

A little girl's description of a cane—an umbrella with its clothes off.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.

Very esteemed sirs:
The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my side, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.

An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills, and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,
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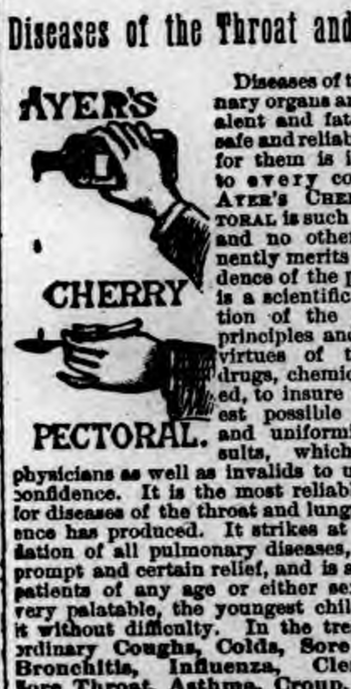

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[We make no charge for publishing these letter from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my mother's relatives, whom she left in Cloverport, Ky. Her father's and mother's names were Bennet and Delila Johnson; brothers, Rolling, Elisha, Wesley and Bob Johnson. She also had a brother named Smith Boulette.—Her name at that time was Sarah Johnson, but it is now Sarah Forrest. Her aunts were Bettie and Sally. They belonged to Ezekiel, brother of Clayton Fisher. Her son, Henry Clay Brown, she left in Elizabethtown, Ky. Before peace was declared, she belonged to Thomas, brother of Elisha Brown. My father, now dead, left his relatives on Stanley's Creek, Gaston county, North Carol'na. His father and mother were Sam and Lucy Forrest; brothers, Moses, Orange, Wirt and Jerry Forrest. Ministers of North Carolina and Kentucky will please read this from their pulpits. Address, Chestnut near Valence sts, New Orleans.
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Perhaps there should not be the word stranger in any language. I do not know any reason for it.—*Emerson.*

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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DON'T STOP MY PAPER.

Don't stop my paper, printer,
Don't strike my name off yet;
You know the times are stringent,
And dollars hard to get;
But ing a little harder
Is what I mean to do,
And scrape the dimes together,
Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it;
I find it doesn't pay
To do without a paper,
However others may.
I hate to ask my neighbors
To give me their's on loan;
They don't just say—but mean it—
"Why don't you have your own?"

You can't tell how we miss it,
If it, by any fate,
Should happen not to reach us,
Or come a little late.
Then all is in a hubbub,
And things go all awry,
And, printer, if you're married,
You know the reason why.

The children want their stories,
And wife is anxious, too,
At first to glance it over,
And then to read it through;
And I to read the leaders,
And con the book reviews,
And scan the correspondence,
And every scrap of news.

I cannot do without it;
It is no use to try;
The other people take it,
And, printer, so must I.
I, too, must keep me posted
And know what's going on,
Or feel and be accounted
A fogy simpleton.

Then take it kindly, printer,
If pay is somewhat slow,
For cash is not so plenty,
And wants not few, you know;
But I must have the paper,
Cost what it may to me;
I'd rather dock my sugar,
And do without my tea.

So, printer, don't you stop it,
Unless you want my frown,
For here's the year's subscription,
And credit it right down,
And send the paper promptly
And regularly on,
And let it bring us weekly
Its welcomed benison.

—*Interior.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Much Damage to Trade.

BY DR. J. W. HARMON.

When Paul labored to bring the light, and life, and blessedness of Christianity into the great city of Ephesus, he raised a storm of opposition, from an unexpected quarter, of which he did not dream.

The shrine manufactories of that city, that made gods to order, and by the thousand, clamored loudly against his new revelation, and brought the whole population in a mighty, surging mob about his ears, with the vehement and hard argument of "Sirs, by this craft we have our wealth. If you succeed in inducing the people to embrace Christianity, great damage will fall upon our trade. We have large capital invested, we have vested rights which must be respected; the law of the land and the law of usage is on our side."

If such an argument as this is [illegible] good in our day and be addressed by sensible men, and thinking men, then there is no conceivable benefit that can be offered for the acceptance and advantage of [illegible] in the future. Admit such [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the people, sustained by the [illegible] Almighty God, riding the [illegible] obedience, having put on [illegible] armor of God, determined [illegible] with the people as long as [illegible] members crying for redemption [illegible] Christians willing to work [illegible] go forth with [illegible] no doubt [illegible]

And now that it has come to pass that a distinct body of men, ever increasing in numbers in these United States, have embarked all their energies, and all their talents in the prosecution of the grand and blessed object of prohibiting, I may say, abolishing from the legislative page of every State in this Union, the unholy and wicked privilege to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors, and in the future to place it under government surveillance, with severe penalties against all others, we hear a deafening clamor swelling up and over the land from the great mob of liquor men, calling upon Congress and the State legislatures, in the most piteous accents: "Sirs, pause, know ye not by this craft we have our wealth; should prohibition be adopted much damage will come to our trade. We have millions invested in this lucrative business."

But behold, Christianity has converted and produced a distinct body of philanthropists, with a new revelation of gospel temperance and statistics, real lovers of our species, who have been searching out the monstrous heritage of woe inflicted upon the health, prosperity and happiness of our people by this liquor craft; and they have poured out such volumes of light, and life, and knowledge of their revelations upon the public ear, that the people are about to rise up in all the majesty of insulted, oppressed, outraged and afflicted humanity, and sweep the traffic into that perdition from which it never should have issued.

This may look romantic, but I shall never despair of so just and so righteous a cause when advanced to an enlightened Christian public. The manufacture and promiscuous sale of intoxicants in these United States is certainly doomed.

The continued and incessant tramp, tramp, tramp of the prohibition army, signals its utter doom.

Men must and will be sent up to Congress by the suffrages of the people who have elevated conceptions of our race, who will sweep away this liquor craft, because it is a thousand fold worse than the slave trade. Men who, looking to the welfare of the nation, will vote for and pass Senator Blair's amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Down with the manufacture and traffic, and let the millions invested, only to destroy, be hereafter be invested to build up and prosper.

Missionary Money.

BY L. M. HAGOOD.

The prosperity and enlargement of the Church depends a great deal upon the way the missionary and church extension monies are applied. Missionary money can become a drawback to spiritual growth as well as growth of ability: the love of it can also become the root of evil. It places are given help where they can do without it they are usually weakened by it, and if it is continued they pretty soon fall back on the stool of do-nothing and wait for the Missionary society to pay the pastor's salary. There are places that now receive missionary money, and have for years, and it is to be expected that sometime they will become self-sustaining. Suppose these places continue in this way, and then when we go there as pastors we make no to do about "giving to the Lord" from the fact that our water and bread is sure? Will it not ruin the work? Sometimes it appears to me that some of our fields of labor require more missionary money, and yield a smaller profit, than some other fields I know that are cultivated. Just why other men, with no more talent, can outstrip us is a mystery to me, nevertheless it is a fact. It does seem to me that a man who is commissioned from God to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and goes out among the people, sustained by the [illegible] Almighty God, riding the [illegible] obedience, having put on [illegible] armor of God, determined [illegible] with the people as long as [illegible] members crying for redemption [illegible] Christians willing to work [illegible] go forth with [illegible] no doubt [illegible] for the defense of my people. But it does seem to me that we are in danger of weakening ourselves by depending too much on missionary money and not enough on self. I do not say we have too much or not enough missionary money, but I do say that we could make room to use more if we properly applied what we have. I am of the opinion that no place with as many as 50 members and a church building, or a place with 100 members and no building, should ever be given missionary money "while there remains so much land to be possessed." Self-reliance administered, properly, in small doses and then increased according to the condition of the patient, will increase our benevolent collections and pastors' salaries 100 per cent. Every church having *75 live* members, and now receives missionary money ought, next Conference, come up and let the Conference understand that they are able to stand alone. Why have we so few preaching places and churches in the two largest cities in this State? It is simply because we have not enough missionary money to put a man there and keep him there to organize the members into societies, as they come from the rural districts, and to hold series of meetings for the conversion of sinners. The only reason, it seems to me, that we have this lack is because we give it to places where it is not needed. Now, this year our Conference received from the Missionary Society $3000 for this purpose. We applied part of it as follows: To the P. E. of Nashville District, where there are 2373 members and probationers, $275; to the P. E. of Murfreesboro District where there are 3466 members and probationers, $350; to the P. E. of the West Tenn. District, where there are 2341 members and probationers, $400. We gave to one place with 120 known members a good brick building in good repair and in debt, the sum of $50, another place with 315 known members the sum of $30; this circuit has three churches, valued at $800 each; another with 170 known members and 4 churches $40; another, with 24 known members and 2 churches worth $400 each, we gave $30; another with 10 members and nothing else, we gave $30. Now no one is responsible for this state of things. The Conference appoints the committee and and they report their action for the approval of the Conference. By noting these things this early in conference year we will be better prepared to act when the time comes. Under such circumstances is it any wonder that a number of our preachers go to other fields by transfer? Is it strange that no more promising men are heard knocking for admission at our Conference doors? Is it to be wondered that we have so few churches in the cities of Nashville and Memphis. In this city we could as easily have had 8 or 10 churches as the number we now have, and could have supplied them with the pastors who visit the Central College, or otherwise. Is it not evident that we could have used our means more wisely? Suppose we do have flourishing congregations here and there in the country, ought we to be satisfied with that? Can we expect to plant Methodism in this State by neglecting the larger towns and cities? Now our Conference enjoys privileges that many others would be glad to improve, but are we doing it when we are so situated that every man who finishes the college curriculum is snatched away from us by the inviting fields calling him elsewhere? Now if a stream can not rise higher than its source, ought it not rise that high? Now I ask if it would not be better and wiser in us to use our missionary money for the purpose of saving what members we will likely lose if they move to the larger cities and we have no church to receive them, nor a pastor there to look after them? We could put pastors in these places, more than we have, and then notify them whenever a member moves into the part of the town where he resides. The whole sum and substance of the matter is this: Our unmethodistic way of doing business is costing us considerable. Now, why is it necessary to give a P. E. as much money as we do each year? Is it because the people are unable to raise it, or [illegible] because we do not ask it of them? Let us see. The members [illegible] Conference [illegible] secretary of the [illegible] and pastor as follows: Nashville District, $2.13½ each, Murfreesboro District $1.18½, West Tennessee District $1.75½. Now, if each member had given 10 cents per week for support of the gospel they would have realized $42,484 instead of the $13,312 75 given by the entire membership for Bishop, presiding elder and pastor. Can't we now see why we are compelled to give our presiding elders as much as we do? They must have it or they can not carry on their work. It is not a question of how much the presiding elders get above what they ought to have, for I think if they get more than they ought they are the only set of ministers in Tennessee that get it. But they ought to receive it from the people, and let the missionary appropriations go to destitute places. Suppose we, like the Baptists, Southern Methodists and our African brethren, had no source from which to draw, would we leave the work? Most assuredly not. We would teach the people to save all they could and give all they could. Just think of a congregation of 315 members paying $150 for the support of a pastor for 12 months? just $12.50 per month or 4.16⅔ cents per day for the support of the gospel. Is this Methodism? Is it not suicidal to tolerate such stupidity in members? I ask in the name of Christianity if such training would not ruin angels, if it were possible? I think such a congregation ought to sing "Father, and shall we *ever* live at this poor dying rate?" I feel warranted in answering, in such *thunder* tones as would wake the very snakes in that neighborhood, NO! where God and His Christ is ye cannot go. I cite this as an example, and I am not crowded to the wall for other cases similar, but we don't want to tell it all. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph." Brethren, ought we talk of progress when our members are doing so little for Christ's cause? Will any man tell me that this is the best we can do? I sympathize with those who were unfortunate in their crops, etc., but that is *no reason* why they should not be *asked* to give. It seems to me that a preacher is not worthy the name who courts favor and becomes popular among his people, by refusing to ask them to give anything for Christ's cause. If we continue in this way, pretty soon our Presiding Elders will receive orders to send *no* preacher next year, unless the Missionary Society will support him. I have only mentioned the collections that will interest those who feel that "our people are too poor to give." Brethren, it is high time we stopped begging and go to work to make this vast howling wilderness blossom as the rose. Hark! I hear just behind us the tramping of an army of 10,000 children—your children—coming upon the stage of action. I see them halt; look around to see what preparations have been made for them. They find nothing but an empty missionary purse. I feel interested in this work, and feel that God will not hold us guiltless if we go up to heaven's gate with an army of pigmies and dwarfs that could have been intellectual, spiritual and financial giants in His cause.

It may be that same brother of the conference will read these lines through green spectacles. If so, I will say now I only wish he would take them off and carry this matter with me to Jesus. Some one *must* mention these matters; some one must now and then speak out. As for myself, I serve the church for *no other purpose* than, in my humble way, to help build up her waste places. If any think hard of these lines, my only reply must be, "For her my tears shall fall; for her my prayers ascend; to her my cares and toils are given, till toils and cares shall end." For "beyond my highest joy I prize her heavenly ways."

Nashville, Tenn.

In California, Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court, has decided that extradition treaties being under the Constitution part of the law of the land, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of neglect or violations of their provisions, and that if extradition a treaty crime he cannot be for one outside the [illegible]

Hon [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Tribute of a Student Legislator on Wiley University.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you allow space in your columns for a brief report from a student of Wiley University? Our second term closed Dec. 14, 1882, in its grandeur, among so many of our loving hearted friends. We greeted them. When we walked into the chapel halls and saw that the seats and aisles were all filled with such bright elements of love, how pleased we were. In looking upon the College walls we see this superscription: "Emmentiam et Sumus beatus." Let us give God and those brave-hearted men who heard the groans and saw the sufferings of this benighted race, the praise. We are afforded with schools, universities and colleges for the education of the negro race; a race born in poverty and brought up in ignorance; a race that was decoyed, kidnapped, almost, I might say, from their parents arms, and sold into slavery. I thank God that the inspiration of His holy will found its way into a few men's hearts, North, to liberate the people. The poor South was heard and was released from the hands of the scepter. May the inspiration of love from our hearts for those who stood by us in the hour of peril and death be warm and changeless. Let us thank God for the gift and prove to the people that we are worthy of the great high trust put upon us by our people and government. A man is known by his works. May the good that is being done by the aid of the Freedman's Aid Society be continued. I can only say to those engaged, students especially, "Go on, go on, go on to eminence and success, add kingdoms to kingdoms, wealth to wealth, and honor to honor. O, God, wilt thou rend in twain from top to bottom the veil, and cause to be removed the scum which blinds the eyes of the people? Let them give their ears to a man and not their hearts and money before knowing him. How long will ignorance prevail in our land? Awake you that sleep, and arise from illiteracy. O, God, give us the incessant love for education, turn darkness into light and sorrow into joy; erase color line and form an equation.

"Errors like straws on the surface flow,
He who would seek for pearls must dive below."

This said for the Wiley University and its students, and the accomplishment made within the last decade, by a student while en-route to Little Rock to assume his seat as a representative. May it be pondered. I am sincerely your friend, etc., M. M. MURRAY, JR.

On train, Jan. 3, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR: We wish to say, through the columns of our widely circulated SOUTHWESTERN, that Dr. J. F. McKindley, late of the Meharry Medical Department of Central Tennesse College, now of this city (Austin), left yesterday *via* Houston, Texas Central Rail, road, for Nashville, to visit his alma mater, (Central Tennessee College) to deliver a series of lectures; and to be gone two months. His skill as a physician has been exercised to the satisfaction of the entire community at large. Dr. McKindley's practice is extensive and ever on the increase. In him a prayerful demand of long standing was significantly supplied. At the first, some gentlemen of high standing, felt as usually, called of Heaven to oppose him for prejudice's sake; but with manly courage and Christian fortitude this opposition and prejudice was eloquently met and vanquished; and the yelping hounds were called off for the time being. He fights those deadliest of gigantic enemies with patient, smiling intelligence. All who expects to succeed in whatever sphere divine providence may call them to labor, will do well to follow Dr. McKindley's example.

Dr. Q. B. Neal, who comes, and is highly recommended by Dr. McKindley, takes his place for the time being.

But the earnest and prayerful wish of this people is, a safe trip, [illegible]nish up, and return of our beloved [illegible]d much valued friend, McKindley. [illegible]rking earnestly for the elevation [illegible]race, two promising young [illegible] his city and of excellent [illegible]ompany him with [illegible]ring the Central [illegible] All such young [illegible] reserved host [illegible] field service. [illegible] a Pharoah, [illegible]es to lead His people. King Asa may hire a wicked Benhadad to fight against Israel, with his thirty-two wicked associate kings, and while they are drinking themselves drunk in their pavillion preparing for war. God is strengthening the young princes in Israel, through the ceaseless efforts of His own prophets, to go out and meet them, to drive back in utter dismay their infuriated and deluded minions, and defend all of his own dominions.

May Heaven's blessings ever rest upon those noble-hearted men and women of our church whose wisdom contrived the institution of the Freedmen's Aid Society. God bless those who have and continue to contribute to this perpetuity. Bless its present board of officers—and inspire our hearts to give more largely to its treasury. And bless we, its rod of wonder-working power; and curse we, the oppressing and smiting rod. Yours, truly,

MACK HENSON.

Austin, Texas, Dec. 29, 1882.

Strike for the Heart.

Men have hearts, and the most successful rulers, statesmen, teachers and preachers the world has ever known have been men who have striven for and gained the hearts of their fellowmen. And even in war the principle has held good, for the greatest generals have been those who commanded the affections of their soldiers. And as I have stepped higher and contemplated the dealings of God with man I have found the same principle underlying the Divine government, being the very mainspring of the atonement itself and the key which unlocks the mysteries of the incarnation and crucifixion. In all the details of the wonderful plan of salvation we behold the stupendous efforts of the Great Ruler of the universe in His strivings to reach the hearts of His beloved but rebellious subjects. Jesus came to earth, assumed our flesh, cured our diseases, bore our scorn and died the victim of our malice that He might convince us that God loves us, and this is the one great argument which the human heart cannot resist. And when the Spirit, speaking through John, strives to convince us of the love of the Father, he does not tell us how He had created a world and filled it with beauty and blessings for us, and crowned our lives with goodness and mercy, but pointing back to Calvary, cries, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son."

It is on this hope of reaching the human heart that the strongest predictions of the success of Christ's Kingdom are based. The stone cut from the mountain is not to roll on and fill the earth because it is to crush and destroy all before it and leave the world full of suffering and wretchedness, as the dream of Mohammedanism, but because, like the philosopher's stone which turned everything to gold, it is to turn all hearts touched by it to love. The Gospel of Christ is "the power of God unto salvation," not because it has in it the granite of the law, but the melting power of a Savior's love. Christ, being lifted up, is drawing all men unto Him, not because He commands them to come with a voice of regal power, but because their hearts are touched by seeing the innocent suffer for the guilty.—*Rev. S. H. Huber in Central Advocate.*

Boston's First Colored Lawyer.

The late Robert Morris, it is said, died worth a property of $100,000. He was one of the oldest of Boston's lawyers, and our impression is that few have made more money in the profession. Mr. Morris was a hard worker, and he had a sharp eye for obtaining pay for what he did. There was something singular about his clientage. He came to the bar when prejudice against the colored race was very strong in Boston, and by none was it more evinced than by our fellow citizens of Irish birth. Yet Mr. Morris' clients were for a long time almost entirely among the Irish people. Hes succeeded in impressing them vividly with a sense of his smartness, and they had great faith in the capacity of this lively little colored gentleman. On the other hand, the colored people themselves were rather shy of the lawyer of their race. He never counted many clients among them. He was probably the first colored lawyer in the country, and no other one has had anything like this lengthened career of service at the bar.—*Boston Gazette.*

The American Bible Society.

This national and catholic organization has been engaged for sixty-six years in circulating the Holy Scripture without note or comment.

It has distributed above forty millions of copies in more than eighty languages or dialects; thus reaching by its ministrations every quarter of the globe.

Not a few of these volumes have been granted gratuitously to mission churches, Sabbath schools, hospitals and asylums.

It has prepared at great expense the entire Bible in raised letters for the blind.

It has supplied hundreds of thousands of volumes to immigrants landing upon our shores, and hundreds of thousands more to the freedmen, and has paid special attention to the spiritual wants of the North American Indians.

Its publications are furnished to those who wish to purchase them at the mere cost of manufacture, and at ten per cent. below cost to auxiliary societies and dealers in books. Thus the benevolent features of the Society's work are manifest, not in its grants only, but also in its sales.

It conducts an extensive system of colportage, not less than 170 persons being at present employed in this service in our own country, and 214 in foreign lands.

The society is now engaged for the fourth time in the general supply of the United States with the Scriptures. Many of the auxiliaries of the Society are co-operating in this work, and contributions to their respective treasuries ought to be larger than usual, that they may not only be able to accomplish efficient work at home, but also have a considerable surplus to aid the general work of the Parent Society at this period of increased expenditure.

It is hoped that individuals and churches accustomed to forward contributions directly to the Bible House, will feel disposed to continue and enlarge their offerings, and that others, who have not recently or ever assisted the Society, impressed by the important bearing of the present enterprise upon the welfare of the land, will gladly sustain it by their hearty sympathies, their fervent prayers, and their generous gifts.

Competitive examination as a means of admission to the public service is a device of practical men for a practical puprosee. It is intended maily to provide means of obtaining admission to the service which shall be free from favoritism. Its advocates do not say that it is the best mode of recruiting the service; they say it is the best attainable mode. Nor do they say that every man who passes a competitive examination is sure to be fit for the service; they say he is more likely to be a good man to try than a man recommended by a Congressman. Nor do they say that a man who gets higher marks in a competitive examination is sure to be fitter for a place than the man now filling it. What they say is, that there is no proof of a man's fitness for a place so good, or nearly so good, as his having filled it efficiently. No examination, competitive or pass, can approach this for certainty. Any officer now in the service, therefore, who has for some time discharged his duties faithfully and accurately, has a claim to his place such as no other process devised by man could give him. It would be as silly to give the office to another man who beat him in a competitive examination, as to displace a successful commander for a young man who was better read in strategy or tactics. All this to a practical reformer seems as simple as the alphabet.—*The Nation.*

Napoleon Bonaparte said: "Great men are like meteors; they glitter and are consumed, to enlighten the world." And Bancroft closes one of his chapters thus: "The business of the day being over, Washington set out for Mount Vernon, and on Christmas eve, after an absence of nine years, he crossed the threshold of his own home; but not to find rest there, for the doom of greatness was upon him." So there is compensation in the world; and not to be great has its blessings.

Upwards of thirteen million letters and postal cards are posted daily in the world; three billion three hundred and eighteen million letters are annually distributed in Europe; one billion two hundred and forty-six million in America; seventy six million in Asia; thirty-six million in Australia; and eleven million in Africa.

General News Items.

Congressman Herndon of Alabama is dangereusly ill.

The Nebraska House elected a Republican Speaker; the Senate, an anti-monopolist President.

The Tennessee Legislature adopted a resolution suspending the payment of the January interest.

Ten thousand persons are homeless by the floods in the district near Worms, and in danger of starvation.

There is to be a channel of 21 feet across the bar at the entrance to Charleston harbor. Improvements will cost $1,800,000.

A new suspension bridge will be constructed below Niagara Falls by the Canada Southern and Michigan Central Railroad.

New York city has a school 250 years old—the Dutch church school. It was founded in 1633, and has been kept up continually ever since.

The Southern Methodist have laid the foundation of a Female Seminary at Los Vegas, New Mexico, and opened the primary department.

A colored girl recently passed a musical examination for admission to the Conservatory of Music, Paris, France. There were 224 candidates in all, only 43 of whom passed.

The Mormons are essentially democratic, and they look to the recent victories of that party with an interest such as no other State or Territory can feel.

The Anti-Gossip Society is the name of a new organization set on foot by the Sunday School people and others of the Methodist Episcopal church of Attleboro, Mass.

Mayors Grace and Edson of New York, have refused the application of Salmi Morse for a license for his new hall, to be used for the production of his "Passion Play."

The Mexican government has declared the concessions made to the Gould-Grant Mexican National Railroad Company forfeited, and seized the property of the company.

A Green Bay man sold a horse and wagon and cow in order to present his wife with $1000 in gold on Christmas. She was just waiting for a lift of this kind to enable her to elope with a resident of Milwaukee.

Secretary Cole, of the Albany public schools, holds that doing away with the noon recess improves the habits and morals of the children, lessens the opportunities for exposure to unfavorable atmospheric influences, and in many ways does good, and in no way evil.

Senor Castelar in his speeches in the Spanish Cortes declared his steadfastness to republican principles, and his faith in their ultimate triumph. He announced his purpose to carry on republican propaganda from the tribune, from his chair of history in the Universit of Madrid, and with the pen.

Joseph Cook's new series of Boston Monday lectures begin Monday, January 8th, and will be given, as heretofore, at 12 o'clock in Tremont Temple. They will doubtless command the same absorbing interest as in years past, all the more since Mr. Cook will come re-enforced mentally—we hope spiritually—from his two years' observations in the Orient.—*The Watchman.*

Persons holding a watch meeting in the Reformed Evangelical Church, at Reading, Pa., Sunday at midnight, were filled with consternation when the front of the building and all the windows were shattered by the discharge of a large cannon filled with stones. Many arrests have been made, and several warrants are in the hands of officers.

The President nominated Dr Henry H. Jessup, of Beirut, Syria, as our Consul-General and Charge of Affairs at Teheran, the capital of Persia, but the *Evangelist* intimates that Dr. Jessup will not accept. This appointment was a surprise to Dr. Jessup, who is now temporarily in this country with his motherless children, and in charge of Dr. Ellinwood's [illegible] during the latter's absence. As heretofore, when so[illegible] forego his work at Beirut for other duties, at least for a time, Dr. Jessup has felt constained to decline the offer thus handsomely tendered. He has no thought or purpose but to return to his mission as soon as duty to his little ones will permit.

[THE] SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

[THURS]DAY, JAN. 18, 1883.

Bound Files. 1882

… bound files of the SOUTH[WESTERN] for 1882 may be obtained … for $3 75 per volume. … order early, as they will … soon be disposed of.

… the Canvass

… points. Let pastors and … work together in extending … circulation and influence of … SOUTHWESTERN. Cheerful re… us of agents, who, … them, have more than … apportionment. In our … others are still to be heard

… *Presbyterian Journal*, of Philadelphia began the new year in a … type.

… *Methodist* begins its … in an enlarged … fair prosperity … usefulness.

… M. Sandridge, in an … at Little Rock, … emancipation celebra… was educated in a … and I never saw a … whose standing … half of the class."

… *American Reformer*: … as the basis … utterly demoralizing … it, and ought … to the same re… as the most …"

… has asked the … to rescind the … the working of … Here is an … the Prisons, and … to say a word … and fallen

… Methodist Sunday- … edited by Rev. … and published … is intended … superintendents, … and pri… and is a valu… Sunday-school

… received the second … *American Reformer*, published at No. 59 … New York, at $1 … its contributors … Neal Dow, Bish… Powell, Mrs. M. L. … others. It is a … worthy of sup…

… conference con… Miss., yester… with Rev. Bishop … D. D., presiding. … Anniversary of … Aid Society will be … night. By re… S. Rust, D. D., … will be deliv… P. Albert, B. … Prof. Hoop… speak… addresses.

… special from … inst., says: … passed an ordi… of $250 on … following news… *Police Gazette*, … St. Louis … paper … "its mis… to Texas, … Mayor … needs … of the … audience … people of … subscrip… The … spite… the … council-

Holiness.

Some people have a certain dread or horror of holiness; they have seen a sour, crabbed sanctimoniousness, which some persons call holiness; they think it is that, so they dread it. Others intelligently seeing, honestly long for it as a most desirable, but to them unattainable state. To us, holiness is not monkish asceticism, nor is it a sour sanctimoniousness, as some seem to imagine, neither is it the unattainable state of the glorified before the throne of God. It is being cleansed from all of our sins, and the habit of agreeing with God in all things. The holy soul will hate what God hates, and love whatever God loves, even though it costs a denial of ease, appetite and all selfish lusts. With the holy, there is a fixed and permanent habit of living by the Bible and of following Jesus as our model. That this is not unattainable is clear from the fact that God commands us in his Word, "be ye holy!" He knows that it is possible for every one of his children to be holy. The want of personal holiness is our sin. He possession of holiness is God's gift; but it is only given to those who hunger and thirst after it. The promises to fill them with all the fullness of God, not merely to forgive them their sins, but to cleanse them from all unrighteousness.

We exhort the great household of the SOUTHWESTERN to begin this new year by earnestly praying for holiness, and striving aftet it Make it the fixed habit of your life to imitate and follow Jesus. His grace is sufficient for you. His blood can cleanse you from all sin. This is the believer's heritage in Christ.

Home Work Needed.

"Consistency is a jewel," says the proverb. Is it not a little wonderful that the Christian churches in America should be sending missionaries to enlighten the heathen of Africa, India, Japan and China, while they have in the bosom of the churches here at home the sin of caste which, according to the testimony of certain persons who say they know, is as clearly defined and as strongly entrenched as in India or Japan? We know what certain scientific men pretend to think, and we also know that God in the Bible declares that all men were made of one blood. And we know that there is an identity between the so-called races. They all have the same bones and muscles, heads, eyes, ears, hands and feet the same. They all love, hate, laugh, cry, think, reason, have a language with which to communicate with each other, and are capable of the greatest measure of improvement. Whatever wicked men may have done and are still doing, it is evident that God has put no barriers between these races, and it is just as evident that in all the business necessities of life they coalesce with pleasure and profit, here all of these man-made distinctions break down. But it is left for the so-called Christian churches of America to maintain a caste system full as horrid and accursed as that in India or Japan. What but this *Moloch* prevents one so-called Christian minister (we say so-called because to us there is a gulf deeper and wider between all such men and the meek and lowly Jesus than that to which Abraham refers as separating Lazarus from Dives) from recognizing the ministerial standing of his brother, and treating him with the commonest civilities either in private intercourse or the public sanctuary? What but this Moloch caste could induce a man, upon whose unsanctified heart and skull some tender-hearted Bishop had laid his hands to publish to the world that certain persons were neither expected nor wanted at his church. *Zion's Herald* was right when it characterized this act as "brutal." The *Independent* was right when it described it as "that Alabama leprosy." Dr. Buckley was right when he called it a "stain." And we hope and pray that these men will hold fast whereunto they have attained. Mr. Lansing says that "The Birmingham pastor only voiced the opinion and wishes of the white churches generally, without exception, as far as we know." We have had a little experience as a Methodist minister, and are confident that Dr. Lansing, "whose … Dr. Curry says, "gives force … responsibility to whatever he … a wrong impres… … the course of our … have been pastor of … churches, and … it is estimated that … not wanted. … a church

caste prevails. They sing psalms, say prayers, and have talented men who read beautiful essays to their delighted hearers, but this American Devil caste has long since expelled Christ, if he was ever there. Into any of these places if a white man were to go with a gold ring and goodly apparel on it would be said to him "Sit thou here in this good seat," but if a colored man were to go, it would be said to him, either, "you are neither expected or wanted here," or else, "sit thou there on that back seat next the door." But who would for a moment think of calling these places Christian churches? We think that it is best to honor the name of Christ or abandon it. While we think that the churches of this country are far from having reached the end of this subject caste we have no doubt but that it is doomed soon to disappear before the onward march of Him who has "chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith and heirs of the Kingdom which He hath promised to them that love Him." Christ or caste must triumph, to the Christian there can be no doubt as to the final issue.

Incidents by the Way.

We always enjoy a ride over the Morgan Texas and Louisiana Railroad. The bed of the road is smooth, the cars commodious and the conductors always pleasant and gentlemanly. At one time a brakeman commanded me to take my seat in the smoking car, of course I did not like that, but who would think of blaming a great railroad corporation because of the impertinence of a foolish brakeman? We always have a commutation ticket. We do this for two reasons. It is the cheapest, two cents a mile saved is no small amount. Then there is to us a great satisfaction in feeling that the Morgan Railroad Company is indebted to us. On the seat behind there sat two young men from Kentucky. Just after passing Lafourche, one remarked to his companion that "this is a grand place for the Baptist." "Why so," said the other. "You know they like water, and here they could find all that they could desire. "Hush," said his companion, "the Baptists are called God's navy, and what could a navy do without water." Navy did you say, not a bit of it, a navy always rides on the water, and no man can be a Baptist unless he goes under the water.

The cars reach Terrebonne at three o'clock P. M. Brother Carr, just up from the chills and fever, met us at the depot, and conducted us to the parsonage, which is a little too near the marshes to suit us. Nevertheless here we found a pleasant home. Quarterly conference reports were all in order. Men who have the ability to lead a class in the Methodist Episcopal Church are scarce. Read carefully the following reports from the classes:

Class.	Members.	Collections.
No. 1	17	$14 70
" 2	15	8 45
" 3	11	12 00
" 4	20	9 00
" 5	14	8 85
" 6	16	2 65
" 7	10	2 65
" 8	13	8 00

Some of these reports show effectiveness on the part of the leaders' and some strong marks of superannuation and "often infirmities." Real push, baptized with the Holy Ghost is as good for class-leaders as preachers. If any man doubts let him make the experiment.

Bishop Peck made no mistake when he sent Bro. Ford to Houma. Peculiar effectiveness has marked his administration. He has in hand $75, for benevolent purposes, this is a wonderful advance over any other year. Piety not cant, work not talk, is what is needed. The minister who thinks that he can live on his past record is awfully mistaken; present work is needed. Weeds grow fast. The roll of this quarterly conference contains nine local preachers. One was recommended to the "Traveling connection." We called to see one, an old man, "just on the borders of the grave." Christ was with him and his heart was full of gladness, and patiently he waits for the Boatman to come and take him over. This dear old Brother seems to have mellowed into ripeness and fitness for glory ere death has come.

From Houma to Live Oak, twenty miles, by an immutable decree on the part of mud and slosh, we were made to ride horse back, but then all the way we comforted ourselves with the saying of Aunt Susie, "Dem ministers ob de Lord Jesus dat hab cum to Louisiana to bruse de head ob … sarpent de Debel must not … the path of duty … mud." … the affairs of …

whole voyage of this life is bound in shallows and miseries."

All along the journey of life there are crises, culminating points, from which men gradually descend or ascend. "The spider taketh hold with her hands and is in king's palaces." The pivotal point at Live Oak in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been passed. Bro. Armston has taken hold with his hands, and as the result of his own personal toil we have a nice church and parsonage. Here we have an open door, for a man who loves God and hard work, no others need apply for this post of honor. The goodly land lies just a little beyond Live Oak, from this point all of its wealth and glory are almost in sight. Happy the man whom Bishop Hust shall send to the place, where he can get ideals of fresh ideas.

L. P. C.

When a New Orleans judge, in the Morgan steamship case, decided the tonnage tax levied by the State Board of Health to be unconstitutional, a great burden was removed from the commerce of the port which had been submitted to a surprising length of time considering the law and equity involved. The Board of Health should be supported from the treasury of the State, and it is astonishing that reasonable men should contend that it would be either right or desirable to continue an oppressive and unlawful tax on the shipping of other States and foreign nations. The quarantine system requires national sovereignty and supervision to give it full force and effect. It should not be in the power of local, city and state boards, in and out of season, to place embargoes upon the commerce of the country. The local board can find enough to do in looking after the sanitation of cities and towns within their sphere of jurisdiction, without prejudicing or coming in conflict with an efficient National Board.

Every time that a defaulter, a thief, an adulterer, or an evil-doer in any other line, who is arrested for crime, is found to be a clergyman or a church member, a hue and cry is made by the secular press on the shocking illustrations of corruption and hypocrisy; and the connection of these persons with the church is coupled always with the story of the fall. We feel a sense of shame and humiliation whenever we read one of these stories. This is certainly a high compliment to the character and good repute of the clergy and the church members generally. It shows that better things are looked for among the clergy than among other classes of good citizens. We would be glad if it were a matter of like surprise that a member of the Legislature or Congress, a lawyer, a bank president or cashier, were caught stealing. Certainly we hope the time never will come when it will seem less strange than now, that a clergyman or any Christian worker should be dishonest or otherwise unworthy.

We have received from the publisher, and have placed in a conspicuous position in our office, for ready reference, one of Tunison's historical, county, railroad and distance maps of the United States. On the reverse side there is also an illustrated reference map of the world. The map bears date 1882, and therefore embraces late changes and statistics of the census of 1880. It is remarkably clear, and beautifully colored, and suitable for families, school rooms and general office use. The price is $4. The publisher, H. C. Tunison, may be addressed at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb., or New York City. We cheerfully commend the map as being all it claims to be, reasonable in price, correct in design, and ornamental as well as useful.

There are certain times and circumstances that have much to do with the success of most men. But it is equally certain that is the duty of every man, great or small, in storm or calm, to do the best he can. He who is acting the part of a man, never need trouble himself about his reputation. Some men are always stopping and stooping to find out how the spectators regard them, as though the praise or detraction of men could change the moral quality of an act. He who resolves to be good, and do good, will always be hindered and helped; if he stops to correct misunderstandings and is troubled about his popularity as unpopularity, he will certainly be hindered and in the end make a miserable failure but let him take care that he d[oes] not make God responsible.

The Texas Wesley[an] … an institution charter[ed] … ing $2000 of pro[perty] … Worth, and to whi[ch] … Johnson and W. … [illegible] to deed t[illegible]

was adopted as an institution of the Austin conference. The citizens of Fort Worth and vicinity are to contribute $10,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, and the conference is to raise $10,000 for the same purpose. The second term opened Jan. 2, and the *Advocate* at Fort Worth reports that President Harvey and his assistants are devotedly laboring with sacrificing spirits to make the school all that the most critical friend of education can desire.

We make no special plea for ignorance, and yet it is desirable to be ignorant of some things. It is better not to know some people, some books, some practices, than to be well acquainted and familiar with them. There are certain things that God does not care to have us know, and He never blames us because of our ignorance on these points. We are not criminal for not knowing the day of our death. Man is not a sinner, because he cannot count the stars and the sands upon the sea shore; nor is he a sinner because he cannot tell what a day may bring forth or when the day of judgment will be. But every man does need to know his sins forgiven.

The first anniversary of the Prisons and Asylums Aid Association, at Grunewald Hall, on Monday evening, 8th inst., was an interesting occasion. Vigorous speeches in favor of reform of abuses, ascertained after investigation by them, indicate that practical results will follow. To this philanthropic association, of which the author, Geo. W. Cable, was the originator, the transfer of the inmates of the City Insane Asylum to Jackson, and the better location of the Boys House of Refuge is largely due.

Miss Emma Lazarus, the best-known literary representative of her race in America, has written for the forthcoming *Midwinter Century* a paper on "The Jewish Problem," which is likely to attract wide attention both at home and abroad. In brief space the writer has reviewed the whole history of the Jews since the origin of Christianity, and finally gives her reasons for the establishment of a separate nationality. These reasons are forcibly put, and will be novel to many readers.

Brethren of the Louisiana and Little Rock conferences should bear in mind that now is the time to prepare their annual statistical reports. If the necessary blanks have not yet come to hand you need not wait longer, but without further delay, following the forms given on pages, 56–59 of the Discipline of 1880, go to work at once and prepare as accurate reports as possible. These reports are of greater or less value, just in proportion as they are more or less correct. Let them be carefully gotten up.

The Arkansas *Mansion* says: "Walden Seminary opened for the winter term on the 3d inst. with an enrollment of forty pupils. Some of these came from Louisiana and Tennessee, evidencing the fact that the school is growing in popularity and usefulness. The faculty consists now of Rev. Thomas Mason, A. M.; H. B. Fry, A. M., and Rev. I. G. Pollard. The strengthened faculty and completed details give great promise of a term of thorough, successful work."

Florida is moving onward, Gov. Bloxham reports that during the past two years more miles of railroad were built than during the whole previous history. school attendance increased near one hundred per cent., and assessed taxable property increased from thirty-one to forty millions; and yet the news reaches us that a constitutional convention project is about to be launched by the Legislature. Why not let well enough alone?

On beginning volume LX *Zion's Herald* "astonished the natives" by bringing into use a bold, yet tasteful specimen of the engraver's art, for its heading. It caused us to glow with enthusiasm.

PERSONAL.

—Princess Louise will pass the winter at Charleston, S. C.

—Mrs. Scoville has received a divorce from her husband.

—J. H. French was re-elected mayor of San Antonio. Texas.

—Hon. Lott M. Morrill died at Augusta, Maine, on the 10th, aged 70 years.

—… Wm. Arthur is spending … [winte]r in Cannes, France, for … [benefi]t of his health.

—[J]ohn C. Smith, one of the … [pr]eachers of Indiana, died … on Thursday, Jan. … [illegible] to f[illegible]

to her husband, Bishop Simpson, in naming the church in his honor.

—Emperor William, of Germany, contributed 600,000 marks for the relief of persons in distress because of inundations.

—Gov. St. John will, as soon as released from his official duties, go east to fill a number of lecture engagements.—*Kansas Methodist.*

—Gov. Warmoth and John Dymond, of Louisiana, are doing excellent service for the protection of the Louisiana sugar industry, in Washington.

—The Chinese minister, who lives quite simply at Washington, devotes $100,000 a year to the support of the poor in the province of Hon-Nan.

—Mr. Jerry M. Browne, eldest own brother of the editor of the *Christian Neighbor*, died at his home in Anderson county, S. C., Dec. 26, 1882.

—A letter from Hilo, Sandwich Islands, dated Dec. 2d, announces the death of Rev. Titus Coan, who was a veteran and widely known missionary of the American Board.

—Wm. A. Seaver, editor of the "Drawer," in *Harper's Magazine*, died in New York, on the 7th inst., of acute pneumonia, after two days' illness, in the 69th year of his age.

—Gen. Chanzy, French General and Life-Senator, died suddenly last week. Gambetta is being described as the soul, and Chanzy the sword of resistance to German invasion.

—The Rev. J. F. Marshall, of Mt. Zion M. E. Church, New Orleans, begins the new year with an addition to his family—a little son—and deserves congratulation from his numerous friends.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert, presiding elder of the LaTeche district, has just returned from his district, closing his fourth round. He reports encouraging and satisfactory results at nearly every point.

—Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, whose domestic and business troubles are so familiar to all the readers of the press of the country, has recently professed religious conversion and signed the temperance pledge.

—Alpha G. Kynett, M. A., eldest son of Rev. Dr. Kynett, our Church Extension secretary, recently resigned his position in Rugby Academy, and has entered Drew Theological Seminary to study for the ministry.

—Gen. Horiz DeValsan, chief of staff to Gen. Vinoy during the siege of Paris and a signatory to its capitulation, in the Franco-German war, died at Lisle Adam, of apoplexy, on hearing of the death of Gen. Chanzy.

—Senator Hale, of Maine, has done good service in the United States Senate in directing public attention to the saloon influence in politics. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is the champion of the whiskey interests.

—The February *Century* (the "Midwinter" number) will contain a frontispiece portrait of Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis. The accompanying article will be from the pen of Mr. S. S. Conant, of *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. Stedman's essay on Emerson as a poet, will appear in an early number of the *Century*.

—The consent of 28 standing committees has been received consenting to the consecration of Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, of New Orleans, lately elected assistant Bishop of the diocese of Mississippi. This being a majority of the 48 dioceses of the Episcopal Church of the United States is all the canon requires.

—Rev. Dr. Gray, President of our University at Little Rock, is now in Illinois in the interest of the Freedman's Aid Society. His labors, however are intended to directly aid our educational work at Little Rock. He not only represents the institution of which he is the head, but as well the Walden Seminary, devoted to the education of the colored people.—*Central Advocate.*

Our Southern Work.

TENNESSEE.

A. J. Fletcher, East Tennessee Conference, Kingston charge: "We have just closed a protracted meeting at this place in which the church was greatly revived, and the work has started up afresh. Rev. Eli Provine, formerly of the Tennessee Conference, is our Presiding Elder. He was transferred by Bishop Warren to take charge of the Chattanooga District, and arrived in time to hold our first quarterly conference, Dec. 9th, and preached several times during his stay with us, and prayed from house to house. I am proud to say that he is gladly received all over the district. He is an excellent preacher and a good disciplinarian, and is, without doubt, the … man to succeed Rev. S. J. … who so wonderfully improved matters in the last four years. Thanks to God and Bishop Warren for the selection; with such men as Revs. Provine and Harris at the head of affairs will soon have a conference in East Tennessee that will rank among the best conferences of the South, but at present we are needing men and money to develop the work; but be it known that we are coming in every particular."

J. B. Marbrey, Mason: "My first quarterly conference closed its session with glorious results. All of my leaders were present but two, and the conference was a cheerful one. The men we owe for our church were present, and we paid $120 and were given until March 15th next to pay the rest, or $80. The church was much pleased with the change of the circuit. Bro. L. M. Moores was present, and gave us words of good cheer. The trustees reappoint Bro. C. E. Alexander and wife to the Preparatory School which will open Jan. 1st. Our beloved Presiding Elder, Rev. J. P. Price preached with great acceptability, and revived the whole church. Was paid to the elder $12, the pastor $11 95; raised on missions $1 70; Bishop, 50 cents; something on all the collections. Everything bids fair for the circuit. Those who promised to help us on our church debt are requested to forward the money as soon as possible to Bro. James Williams Jr., care of J. B. Marbrey.

J. L. Massey, Martin: "Elder Price held our first quarterly meeting, and preached at both churches. A white friend presented him with a dollar, and promised to give him one every time he comes this year. We paid elder $5.50. I think we shall meet with success."

LOUISIANA.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen, members of Frst Street M. E. Church presented their pastor, Rev. T. G. Montgomery, with the means to get a suit of clothes, as their New Year's gift. The Tabernacle of the Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity also gave him $3.50 for the Gilbert-Haven Theological school.

A. J. Ford, Houma: "I have all my benevolent collections in hand, raised by subscription. Our hearts have been made to rejoice over the labors of the past year. The church has been shingled, and about 50 converts, backsliders and members from other churches have been received. The debts have been kept up with. On New Year's night Miss Juda Brown visited the parsonage and brought many nice things for the household. Pray that we may keep our pledges for the coming year.

TEXAS.

E. E. Cooper, Oakland: "We trust you may have all of the 5000 subscribers in the next thirty days. A happy New Year to you."

J. L. Smith, Burleson circuit: "The corner stone was laid at Caldwell, Dec. 3. This place has been trying to go forward for the past six years, and at last the money was raised to buy the foundation of St. John's M. E. Church. It is the second church of ours in Burleson county, and three or four more are under headway. During my pastorate I have added six pieces of property, and built a parsonage. The Church Extension Society has aided us, and the building will be ready for worship within months. My next letter will be from Millican."

Meeting of the Book Committee.

The annual meeting of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at the Book Concern in New York, commencing on Wednesday, February 14, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOMER EATON, Chairman.
J. S. BINGHAM, Secretary.

From Our Mission Rooms.

FOOCHOW MISSION.—Dr. J. L. Taylor and wife, and Rev. G. B. Smythe, our reinforcements for this mission, have been welcomed at Foochow. They were present at the session of the conference. They were introduced to the conference on Sunday morning at the conference love-feast. "Their very presence," writes Bro. Siles, "and the sound of their voices are a new inspiration to all. Their words of good cheer translated made all hearts rebound."

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ENGLISH.—From the inception of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow, it has been the hope of leading men among our Chinese friends to secure the advantages of English education, also for their daughters as well as their sons. The subject was before the Foochow conference, and resolutions were almost unanimously adopted recommending classes to be formed in our women and girl's schools for instruction in English, in music, in native classics and in medicine. Some positive action has been taken by the mission in furtherance of this plan.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE.—The preachers, we are informed, separated and went to their new appointments much encouraged. All departments of the work give promise of increasing activity and wider and wider success.

NORTH INDIA MISSION.—In Lucknow the baptisms of the year represent the highest as well as the lowest castes of Hindoos.

Christmas day was this year celebrated for the first time in India. The Central Sunday school of Lucknow, Rev. J. H. Messmore's, gives regularly $2.00 monthly for mission work in the city. They devoted this year's offerings to the purchasers of copies of the Gospel—one for each boy and girl in the city Sunday schools. The copies cost two cents each.

Saddat Gunge is becoming a very important preaching place in Lucknow, under Chaumore Lall.

RAM CHANDRA BOSE has been lecturing to educated Hindoos in a great number of cities, as Seetapore, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Moradabad, Agra, Joypore, Bombay, Ahmednaga, etc. He was received with favor. The Religious Tract Society of London has published a volume of his lectures under the title—"The Truth of the Christian Religion." It is likely to have a good circulation.

CENTENNIAL SCHOOL, Lucknow. This school, under direction of Rev. B. H. Bodley, has shown remarkable advance during the year. The total enrollment has been 311, as compared with 184 of preceding year. Both school and boarding-house have been crowded, and there has been fear of more applicants than could be accommodated. Last year the Government gave $2500 toward a new school. The municipality has added another $2500. An appropriation was made by the Missionary Society and the building is already under construction.

THE MEMORIAL SCHOOL, Cawnpore.—The average attendance for the year has been 66—52 boarders and 15 day scholars. The school now pays its running expenses. 30 of the boys have been converted during the past year.

The *Press* in Lucknow has made so much profit the past year as to add 300 rupees to its capital. Bro. Craven's dictionaries are having a good sale.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT.—One of the missionaries says: "During all the years I have been engaged in this work I have never been more encouraged to hope for great things from this vast empire of idolatry. Another writes: "The fruit of all the work in this field appears not so much in the number of baptisms as in the multiplied inquiries among the people, the friendliness among all classes for our work, the willingness to attend Christian service, and the abatement of fear and superstition.

THE MAJOR ORR ENDOWMENT—ITS FRUIT.—It will be remembered that some two years ago report was made of a fund given by Major Orr to support a preacher in Roy Bareilly. The native preacher, L. Cutlor, who has been supported on this fund, preaches in forty villages. He has besides made many friends in the city where he lives, and his wife has free acces to very many houses, indeed more than she can visit. Numbers of the women attend Sunday school regularly. In one Sunday school, composed entirely of women, the attendance is about 40. They join heartily in the singing, and are rapidly learning the truths of the Gospel. The presiding elder and others were recently permitted to visit and address this school, notwithstanding it is composed entirely of women. Truly, "the entrance of thy word giveth light."

BULGARIA MISSION.—The new church building dedicated at Sistof was opened for preaching in September, and the congregation rose at once from an average of 10 up to an average of 40, amounting sometimes to as much as 60. The idea of permanence and thorough earnestness in mission work given by the purchase of property and the erection of buildings, naturally has its effect in Bulgaria as well as elsewhere. The same effect is produced by a persistent development of a school of high grade. The new building of the girls' school at Loftcha was occupied Nov. 1. It is very pleasantly situated on a hillside overlooking the city and surrounding country. It has ample grounds, and will accommodate about 30 pupils, with two teachers, and a missionary's family. This site was secured and the building erected in spite of official hindrance only through great perseverance on the part of Superintendent Challis.

UNCHRONICLED RESULTS.—Special accounts come to us from Norway of facts which we have long learned to realize, in …

[illegible] in Germany and [illegible] Our presence and work [illegible] no statistics can [illegible] influence is very effect- [illegible] in the State churches [illegible] land. The presiding elder of [illegible] Christian band, the southern [illegible] of Norway, informs us that [illegible] all the conversions that take [illegible] under our preachers, "scarce [illegible] in ten join themselves to our [illegible] church;" they remain in the State [illegible] church, and it is hoped add effect- [illegible] to its spiritual life. Nume- [illegible] Sunday schools are formed in [illegible] emulation of ours. This is a "bright side to the opposition we meet."

NORWAY—SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETIES. — Let the church please take note that at least in one district in the Norway Conference—the Christiana District—*all the Sunday Schools* are organized into missionary societies. Several new schools have been formed also in this district, and the older ones have increased in usefulness.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON III. January 21, 1883.

THE BELIEVING PEOPLE. (Acts ii, 34-47)

After the Holy Spirit came upon the disciples, one of them stood up and preached a brave sermon. It was Peter who had denied Jesus; but now he stood up and told the crowd that Jesus was their Lord, the Christ whom they had been expecting, and had killed. Some of the people believed, and said "What shall we do?" Peter told them to repent of their sins and be baptized. His preaching stirred many to repent, and three thousand received the word gladly and were baptized.

"The believing peope," formed the first Christain Church. They liked to talk about Jesus, and so should we. The rich ones divided with the poorer ones. Their examples we should all follow, help one another. If we follow Jesus we must do this. He is our pattern, he spent his life helping the world. These first found favor in the eyes of the people. This means they were thought well of. If people are true Christians they will only do things people must say are right.

Jesus has gone home to heaven, but he needs a whole world of boys and girls as brave as Peter. When you hear men or boys use your King's name badly, stand up for him if you have a chance, tell them Jesus is your King, and it hurts you to hear him abused. Stand up for Jesus every day. [illegible] do stand up for him whenever you try to live just as you know he wants all his people to live. Peter [illegible] three thousand to believe in Jesus, and you can lead some one if you only try. If you lead only one it is greater in God's sight than to conquer a city.—*Western*

A Rapid Decline Arrested.

Mrs. Anna G. Fourqurean, of San Marco, Texas, wife of a well-known and influential citizen of that place, writing under date of May 21, 1881, says: "In the Spring of 1878, a deep cold settled on my [illegible]; I had a dreadful cough, accompanied by daily fevers, sleepless nights, [illegible], loss of flesh and strength, [illegible] depression, and *hemorrhages from* [illegible]. This state continued for eighteen months, notwithstanding I had the [illegible] of good physicians. *By this I had lost all my vitality, spent most of [illegible] in bed, coughed continually, raising [illegible] quantity of deep yellow mucus*, and [illegible] little sleep in the latter part of [illegible] night, *I would awaken drenched by night* [illegible], and so prostrated that I could not [illegible] myself in bed until I had taken a [illegible] remedy. *I began to lose hopes of life.* [illegible] husband and my neighbors thought I [illegible] not possibly live. About this time [illegible] Compound Oxygen Treatment' was [illegible] to our notice. My husband immediately sent for it; I stopped the use [illegible] medicines and began the 'Treatment.' I was too weak at first to take it [illegible] long 2 times as two minutes; but [illegible] the inhalations increased in [illegible] and strength, and would leave [illegible] a delightful sense of relief to my [illegible] [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

than a quarter of a century as a standard lexicon of the English language.

Topics for Prayer Meetings, for 1883, published by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 23d street, corner 4th Avenue, New York. Price 5 cents per copy, fifty cents per dozen.

The No. 79 of Funk & Wagnall's "Standard Series," is *Personal Reminiscences of Lyman Beecher*, by Rev. James White, M. A. Price 10 cents.

Andrew's Bazaar, of New York, is a neat fashion monthly, at a moderate price ($1 per year). Address W. R. Andrews, Franklin Square, N. Y.

The *Missionary Review* for January–February is a comprehensive summary of notes and news on all current missionary topics. Princeton, New Jersey. Per year $1.50.

The *Nation*, as the weekly edition of the New York *Evening Post*, continues to be the leading scholarly review of American politics, finance and literature. It is printed in form suitible for binding and preservation, at $3 per year.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery for January, 1883, in the holiday number of this charming magazine. It contains five full-page, and about twenty other, not less beautiful illustrations. These pictures are instructive and elevating to the taste, as well as exceedingly pleasing to the little ones. The poems, stories, and descriptive articles are all by the best writers, and such as will interest the pets of home, as well as improve their minds and hearts. *No cheap edition of the bound volume for the present year will be put upon the market through the book trade.* All who desire the magazine must subscribe or purchase the numbers. $1.50 a year; $1 for eight months. A specimen free. Russell Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

We would advise all our readers who think of making a vegetable or flower garden this spring, send to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., and get their valuable and beautiful Seed Annual. The house is entirely reliable, and if you wish to get exactly what you order you cannot do better than entrust your orders to them.

To give the patrons more pictures, Messrs. Lothrop & Co. have altered and enlarged *Little Folks' Reader*, and it will be hereafter known as *Our Little Men and Women*. Only $1 a year.

The *Continental Magazine* of Baltimore, Maryland, is a new literary venture. The typographical dress is good. The aim is to give bright thoughts and a seasonable variety of reading matter, within the reach of those of limited means. Subscription 50 cents, single copies 6 cents.

The *Original Chatterbox*, published by Estes & Lauria, Boston, is a desirable and very cheap magazine for the children. It has many full page illustrations. Price $1 per year.

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly*, of New York, took on a new typographical dress with the new year, representive of the highest skill of the printer's art, but we can not say that it is an improvement. The paper deserves a place in Christian families for its purity, elegance and worth. $2.50 per year.

The thirty-sixth annual report of the American Missionary Association has been received from 56 Reade street, New York. It is a pamphlet of 112 pages.

The *American Missionary* opened the new year with a handsome engraved title-page, New York, price 50 cents a year.

The *Chautauquan* for January (Meadville, Pa.) has an excellent variety of papers. Russian, Scandinavian and English history, Sunday readings, education for and against caste, home life in Germany and tales from Shakespeare, are some of the titles: Price 20 cents.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine*, February number, has its usual manifold attractions—literary and artistic. Among the prominent articles are: "Whispers," by the editor, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmedge; a continuation of Do Leon's "The American Pilgrim in Palestine;" a continuation of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is Congregationalism?" by Rev. Dr. Tarbox; Alfreton Harvey treats of Beethoven. In the department of fiction, "Justice Warren's Daughter" and "Weighed and Wanting," are continued, and other popular writers contribute short stories, sketches, essays, etc. There are some excellent poems, many of them beautifully illustrated, and in the Home Pulpit a sermon by Dr. Talmage, "Hospitality." We can only refer generally to the abundance good things in this number, which is elaborately embellished. Single copies 25 [illegible]; $3 a year postpaid. Address Mrs. Frank Leslie, publisher, [illegible] 55 and 57 Park, New York. [illegible] January *Wide Awake* is [illegible] to follow even the [illegible] Number. It [illegible] beautiful [illegible] a won- [illegible] poems and [illegible] them with a [illegible] There is a [illegible] page poem, "The [illegible]," and [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Senate ratified the Corean treaty.

The Philadelphia mint has been ordered to coin a new five cent nickel piece.

At Cape Town 2,400 people have died of small-pox within the past two months.

The President nominated Abraham Davis, postmaster, Franklin, La.

Baton Rouge voted to issue bonds the Louisiana Central Railroad to amount of $35,000.

The Newhall House, Milwaukee, burned on the morning of the 10th. Near 70 persons lost their lives.

The Secretary of the Treasury will recommend that Brownsville, Texas, be made a port of entry.

The two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of Presbyterianism into America will be celebrated.

Mark Twain lost his suit against Toronto publishers of his works, because he failed to copyright them.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society made over $500 net from the lecture of John B. Gough in Music Hall, Cincinnati.

The Tennessee Senate passed, over the Governor's voto, a resolution stopping the payment of interest on the State bonds.

The Turkish troops have been massed on the East Roumelian frontier in anticipation of a rising among the mountaineers.

C. F. Doxie, Republican, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Orth by from 1000 to 1500 majority.

A disastrous fire broke out at Neenah, Wis., on the 14th, destroyed the National Bank of Neenah, the postoffice, the Russell House and eight or ten stores. The loss is fixed at $100,000.

A flat containing thirty convicts and two guards was sunk Dec. 30 on the Turkaseegeo River, in Jackson county, North Carolina, and 19 of the total number were drowned.

The main audience room of McKendry Church, Cincinnati, was dedicated Dec. 31. Bishop Wiley preached in the morning. During the day the entire indebtedness, amounting to $5,500, was provided for.

In Linn County, Kansas, the house of John Clark caught fire Sunday night. Clark carried out two of his children, and, while searching for the third, the first two went back into the house and all three perished.

On Jan. 7 the Inman Line steamer, City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool, was run down in the English channel by a Glasgow steamer during a fog, and ten persons were drowned.

During the performance on the 13th at a circus in Berditschov, in Russian Poland, a fire broke out in the building, and before the spectators could escape the whole structure was ablaze. Three hundred persons perished in the flames.

E. T. Lewis, of St. Landry, is the Democratic nominee for Congress, Sixth Louisiana District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. A. S. Herron. Gen. T. C. Anderson, also of St. Landry, will receive the Republican vote of the district, and is by far the best qualified by reason of extended political experience to serve Louisiana interests in Congress. While so much needs to be done to protect the sugar industry it is unwise to make experiments with new and untried men. From an independant standpoint this objection will be urged against Mr. Lewis, whose Democracy will not be disputed.

"Winter finds out what Summer lays by. Kidney-Wort cures in Winter and in Summer. There is scarcely a person to be found who will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you cannot prepare the dry buy the liquid. It has the same effect.

Marsh T. Polk, the absconding Tennessee treasurer, was captured at Laredo, when about to cross the Rio Grande, by a U. S. deputy marshal, and returned to Tennessee. The Legislature offered $10,000 reward for his capture, ordered his property attached, and collections to be made on certain notes and papers. Defalcation amounts to near $402,000.

Despise not small things. That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may land you in the grave. Avoid this by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, [illegible], incipient consumption, and all [illegible] throat and lung diseases.

Invigorating Food

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At the bride's residence, Allen, La., Dec. 28, 1882, by Rev. D. Shelby, Mr. Whitman Clark to Miss Henrietta Burrell.

At Mason, Tenn., Dec. 21, 1882, Rev. J B. Marbrey, of the Tennessee Conference, to Miss M. C. Maclin, one of the prominent scholars of the Mason Preparatory School, at the residence of the bride, by Elder Jesse P. Price. Bro. Marbrey and wife spent Christmas at Friendship where Mrs Marbrey taught school a year ago.

J. P.

In Alexandria, La., Dec. 13th, by the Rev. S. E. H. Morant, Henry Freeman to Miss Roselia Compton; also, Dec. 21, Robert Moore to Miss Virginia Allen.

At Alleyton, Texas, Dec. 31th, 1882, Mr. S. Mark to Miss Ella Galbreth; Mr. G. W. Grant to Miss Henrietta Thompson; Mr. J. F. Williams to Miss Adlade Caldwell. May their future voyage and their pathway be filled with joy and happiness.

G. R. SMITH.

DEATHS.

Sister Caroline Cosups died Dec. 5, aged about 40 years. She had been a church member five years. She passed away triumphantly, leaving a husband and seven children. P. K. HOLLOWAY.

Forest, Miss.

At the M. E. Church Dec. 30, I attended the funeral of Lorenzo Curry, the little son of Sista Amanda Curry, aged one year and five months. J. L. MASSEY.

Martin, Tenn.

Brother Charles Ennis of First Street church, New Orleans, died Dec. 30, in full triumph of faith, leaving a wife and host of friends to mourn his loss.

T. G. MONTGOMERY.

A New Volume.

With the first number in January, *Littell's Living Age* enters upon its one hundred and fifty-sixth volume. The field of periodical literature, especially in England, is continually breadening, and including more and more the work of the foremost authors in all branches of literature and science. Presenting, in compact and convenient form, all that is most valuable of this work, *The Living Age* becomes more a necessity to the American reader. The first weekly number of the new volume and new year—a convenient one with which to begin a subscription—has the following table of contents:—Miss Burney's Novels, *Contemporary Review;* Au Pair, *Temple Bar;* Peasant Properties in Auvergne, *Contemporary;* The Story of L. E. L., *Gentleman's Magazine;* Poor Matthias, by Matthew Arnold, *Macmillan;* The Ladies Lindores, *Blackwood;* Gainsborough's Letters to William Jackson, *Leisure Hour;* In an Inn Garden, *Temple Bar;* with poetry and miscellany. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages (more than 3,300 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 15, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—	
Ordinary	7 15-16
Middling	9 ⅝
Good Middling	10 1-16
Middling fair	10 11-16
SUGAR, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7⅝
MOLASSES, in hbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	35
Fair	40
Choice	52
RICE, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4⅛
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔—	
Mixed	2¼@2½
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3½@3¾

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—	
Western	25@26
COFFEE, ℔—	
Ordinary	7½
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔—	
Western factory	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	2 75
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 50
Choice family	5 25
LARD, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	90
Fine	1 10
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	3 00
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	54@56
Linseed, boiled	59@60
Cotton seed	38@45

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	58
White	57
Mixed	57
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	49
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—	
Choice	95
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	15@17
Choice	18@19

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 25
BACON, ℔—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9
Sides, clear rib	10⅜
Sides, clear	10⅝
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—	
Clear rib sides	9⅝
Clear sides	9⅞
Shoulders	7½

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. [illegible]

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

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4½c. PER YEAR FOR QUARTERLIES. Scholars' Lesson Helps, with music, patent old and new tune combination, to sing at sight. Teachers' Helps 15c. to 24c per year. Samples free.

$1.30 TEACHERS' BIBLE. The celebrated Oxford, with Concordance, Bible Dictionary, Encyclopedia, tables, maps, etc., most complete teachers' Bible extant; 1404 pages, gilt edges, strong binding, for $1.30. Best kid lined, flexible, protection edges, silk sewed, etc., for $3.30, postpaid.

REWARD CARDS. One-third price. Three twenty-five cent packs for 25c. Ten packs, 80c. Sample pack, assorted, 15c.

25c. ANTHEM BOOK. 160 pages, church music, 25c, choice anthems; ablest writers. eleven editions sold. Price $3 per d. z.; postage extra 5 cents each.

$35 SUNDAY-SCHOOL ORGAN. Seven stops, four full octaves, four sets of reeds (as ordinarily classed), large volume, rich and powerful, latest improvements, $35. Send for particulars.

MAPS. 30x44: correct to latest survey. Old Testament Palestine, New Testament Palestine, and Travels of St. Paul. On cloth, $1.50 each; on cloth and mounted, $2 each.

5c. SONG BOOK. For church and Sunday-school; 52 pieces, words and music, old and new tunes, strong binding, $5 per hundred; postage extra, 1½ cts Catalogue free.

DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

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For the Cheapest and Choicest Family & Fancy Groceries, SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c., —GO TO— N. E. Sullivan's GROCERY, Corner of Washington and Hampson Streets CARROLLTON, LA. nov23-1y

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PUBLISHED BY JOHN CHURCH & CO., NEW YORK OFFICE No. 5 Union Square. } Cincinnati, Ohio. nov30-1y

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC [illegible]

Conference Notices.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Port Sullivan and Milam Groves	Jan.	5- 6
Calvert	"	13-14
Long Branch and Bremond	"	19-
Waco St. James	"	20-21
Waco Mission	"	20-21
East Waco	"	27-28
Majors and Gatesville	"	30-31
Marlin and Big Creek	Feb.	1- 2
Marlin Circuit, Mooreville	"	3- 4
Berlako	"	5-
Shields	"	7-
Groesbeck Mission	"	10-11
Mexia Mission, Dancieville	"	13-
Sandy	"	14-
Spring Mission, Ashurry Chapel	"	17-18
Wesley Chapel	"	21-
At the School House	"	23-
Milford	"	24-25
Chambers' Creek	"	26-
Dallas	Mar.	3- 4
McKinney	"	8-
Dennison	"	10-11
Pilot Point	"	24-25

S. GATES, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT, WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE—FIRST ROUND.

Lockhart	Jan.	20-21
Luling	"	27-28
Luling Mission	"	28-29
Oakland	Feb.	3- 4
Mt. Zion	"	4- 5
Halletsville	"	10-11
Halletsville Mission	"	11-12
Schulenburg	"	17-18
Peach Creek	"	24-25
Ellinger	Mar.	10-11
Columbus Circuit	"	17-18
Alleyton	"	24-25
Columbus	"	25-26
Industry	Apr.	1-
Eagle Lake	"	4-
Wharton	"	7- 8
Marales	"	14-15

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

FIRST ROUND.

Galveston, Tabernacle	Jan.	13—14
Galveston, St. Pauls	"	14—15
Houston, Mt. Vernon	"	20—21
Houston, Sloan Street	"	21—22
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	27—28
Richmond and Oak Hill	Feb.	3— 4
Houston Circuit	"	10—11
Spring Circuit	"	17—18
Columbus and Oyster Creek	"	24—25
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	Mar.	3— 4
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	10—11
Frost's Chapel and Pittsville	"	17—18

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

FIRST ROUND.

Sherman	Dec.	28—
Marshall	Jan.	6— 7
Marshall Circuit	"	13—14
Wiley University	"	6— 7
Woodlawn	"	20—21
Jefferson	"	27—28
Jefferson Circuit	Feb.	3— 4
Cypress	"	10—11
Pittsburg	"	17—18
Marion	"	24—25
Queen City	Mar.	3— 4
Texarkana	"	4— 5
Clarksville	"	10—11
Clarksville Circuit	"	10—11
Travis	"	17—18
Travis Circuit	"	17—18

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the Sunday-school workers within and without the Okolona District—

Dear Brethren—As many of you as can attend the District Conference at Starkville, January 12-15, are earnestly requested to be present. Rev. A. H. Gillet, Sunday-school agent for the South, will be present and hold an institute which will be of great importance to Sunday-school workers. J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Columbus, Miss., Dec. 21, 1882.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

FIRST ROUND.

Henderson and Panola	Jan.	6— 7
Hawkins	"	13—14
Mineola	"	16—17
Tyler	"	19
Jacksonville	"	20—21
Crockett	"	24
Palestine	"	27—28
Jowett	Feb.	1
Leona	"	3— 4
Madison	"	10—11
Centerville and Shiloh	"	14—15
Cotton Gin	"	17—18
Fairfield	"	21—22
Butler and Browns Creek	"	24—25
San Augustine & Nacogdoches	Mar.	17—18
Sabine and Shelby	"	17—18

WALTER RIFETOE, P. E.

Sunday-schools who are about to purchase supplies for the ensuing year will find it to their advantage to read the advertisement of David C. Cook in this issue. His large stock and attractive prices are the features of his business.

ROSES 18 FOR $1. 27 FOR $2. Finest ever-blooming sorts, your choice, all labeled, free by mail. *Best and cheapest in the world, we mean this.* Will prove it by sending sample plant for 15 cents. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. WE LEAD in quantity, quality, size and price of all choice plants, new and old. Valuable premiums GIVEN AWAY. 12th Annual Illustrated and Instructive Catalogue free. WOODS, BEACH & CO., New Brighton, Pa. jan18-2t

TO THE TRADE. Solid Silver Wares, 925/1000 Fine,

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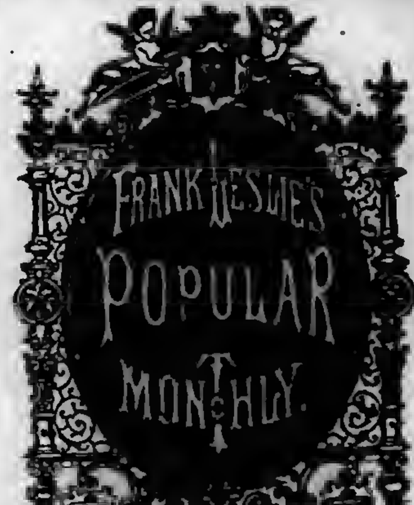

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CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL. July27-1y

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Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert ... 10
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Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels ... 2 [illegible]
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New Orleans University, WINTER TERM. James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN, President Board of Trustees. New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec21-3m

LaTeche Seminary, LaTeche, Baldwin P. O., Parish of St. Mary La., 4 Miles North of Franklin, by Rail. ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The Spring Term begins Thursday February 8, 1883, at 9 o'clk. A. M. CLASSES. Classes will be formed in Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-keeping, and the various readers. Important to begin the first day. NO CHARGE FOR TUITION. BOOKS ON SALE AT THE SCHOOL. W. D. GODMAN, D. D., President. Mrs. A. H. Godman, M. D., Lady Principal. Rev. Geo. W. Wells, A. B., Professor. Miss Betty Patty, Instructor in English. Miss Inez Godman, Instructor in Music. dec 28-1m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL. Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26. TUITION and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month. A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal. 21-3m

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GOOD COFFEE [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

An Incident in High Life.

The man in the Moon who sails in the skies
Is a most courageous skipper;
But he made a mistake
When he tried to take
A drink of milk from the Dipper.
He dipped it into the Milky Way,
And slowly, cautiously filled it,
But the Little Bear growled,
And the Great Bear howled,
And frightened him so he spilled it.
—*Wide Awake.*

The Habit of Saving.

Children who have a little money ought to practice saving something. Many boys and girls of to-day hardly know a higher use for any money that comes into their hands than spending it for some foolish thing as quickly as possible. To such a lesson in self-denial and economy is very important. As go the boy's pennies and dimes, so, very likely, will go the man's dollars and hundreds by and by. Without having the spirit of a miser, the person accustomed to save has more pleasure in laying up than a spendthrift ever knows. The way to keep money is to earn it fairly and honestly. Money so obtained is pretty certain to abide with its possessor. But money that is inherited, or that in any way comes without a fair and just equivalent, is almost certain to go as it came. The young man who begins by saving a few dollars a month and thriftily increases his store—every coin being a representative of good solid work, honestly and manfully done—stands a better chance to spend the last half of his life in affluence and comfort, than he who in his haste to become rich, obtains money by dashing speculations, or the devious means which ... in the foggy region lying ... dealing, and actual ... among the wisest and ... men of wealth, the ... is, money goes as ... Let the young make a ... of this, and see that their ... comes fairly, that it may ... with them.—*Exchange.*

What to Teach Boys.

... said by a philosopher ... education for boys is ... what they ought ... they become men.' ... they ought to know? To be true, to be genuine. To be pure in thought and life,—pure in mind ... To be unselfish, to care ... feelings and comforts of ... to be polite, to be generous and manly. To be self-reliant and ... even from early childhood. Teach them that all honest ... honorable, and that an idle, ... life of dependence is dis... the boy has learned those ..., he has learned some of ... important things he ought ... when he becomes a man.—... *School Journal.*

Look Up.

... boy went to sea with his ... to be a sailor. One ... said to him,—"Come, ... never be a sailor if ... to climb; let me ... get up the mast." ... was a nimble little ... scrambled up; but ... the top and saw at ... he began to ... called out:— I shall fall; I am ... what am I to do?" ... up! my boy!" ... you look down ... but if you keep ... at the top ... you will descend ... followed his father's advice ... the bottom with ...

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21-1y

Our Southern Work.

LOUISIANA.

D. J. Price, Allen: "We had a grand Christmas tree for the children. The presence of Santa Claus was witnessed by about 200 people and there were 150 gifts. Rev. D. Shelby, Horace Johnson and myself conducted the affair."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. R. Reeves, Holly Springs: "Our little church four miles south of this place has been greatly improved. Our pastor, I. B. Griffin, has labored faithfully, and $63 was raised for improvements. We have glass windows and tougned and grooved floor and a good ceiling. Everything seems to be lively spiritually and temporally. We desire the return of our pastor for another year."

I. Lampkin, Starkville: "During the year the Lord has blessed me with the conversion of 127 souls, one new church has been built, other churches repaired, and some indebtedness has been paid."

D. B. Watkins, B. E. Reed and S. H. Phillips, friends of the pastor at Shubuta, report a surprise party which visited his residence and decorated his table with gifts—an agreeable surprise party.

TEXAS.

Notice to the pastors of the M. E. Church of Texas. By a majority of the Conference Society of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Texas Conference Thos. Cole is elected as a traveling agent of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, this the 18th day of December, 1882. All pastors are requested by the Board of the W. H. M. S. of the Texas Conference to notify the corresponding secretary when their charges are ready for our agent. Brethren forget the past, prepare at present for the future establishment of the Home Mission in Texas. Anna Cole, Secretary; Mrs. V. M. Cole, President; J. S. Whitaker, pastor.

ARKANSAS.

E. W. Johnson, Fulton: "The harvest is great but the laborers are few. Have had a hard time this year. Send me sample copies. I will do all I can for the paper."

KENTUCKY.

A. A. Price, Paris: "We have just closed a glorious revival at St. Paul's M. E. Church. We commenced the use of Rev. E. M. Long's Pulpit Paintings about the 10th of November, and continued up to the 18th of December, with the following result: 147 added to the church, our congregation increased from 300 to 800 without any help except the paintings. Men came to see and hear an eye and ear sermon. While they listened the Holy Spirit gently rapped at their heart's door, and many have been converted in the fold. The church has been revived and greater in ... service ...

... ever offered ... The price is only 25 cents a bottle, and every druggist in the land sells and recommends it.

The Jewish Messenger says the moral element is often absent in modern Hebrew teaching, and that more attention is paid to the intellectual than to the moral sentiments.

Nervous debility, and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

...EY-WORT
... SURE CURE
... of the Kidneys and
LIVER ...

A Strange Reminiscence.

The Escape of a Well known ex-Army Surgeon from an Unforeseen Danger.

[Baltimore American.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I seldom appear publicly in print, but the facts connected with my experience which follow are so striking, and bear so closely upon the experience of others, that I venture to reproduce them entire:

In the month of September, 1879, I was practicing medicine in New Orleans. The summer had been excessively hot and everybody was complaining of being exhausted and feeling tired. It was not an infrequent occurrence to have patients ask for something to relieve this weary sensation, and that I should also partake of the same universal lassitude or weakness, did not alarm me. I supposed that over-work and exposure had produced a temporary physical prostration; therefore I made a trip to St. Paul, Minn., thinking that a rest of a few weeks in a cooler climate would soon reinvigorate me. Little did I dream, however what was in store for me. After getting settled in my new quarters I took a short walk every day, and patiently awaited a return of strength, but in spite of all my efforts I seemed to be losing strength and even any slight exercise became laborious and tiresome. During this time I had frequent dull aching pains in my head, and through my back and hips, occasional shooting pains in various parts of the body, with soreness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. My feet and hands would be like ice one day, and burn with heat the next. I had no desire for food, and what I did eat distressed me; my sleep became disturbed with the frequent desire to urinate. The quantity of fluid passed would at one time be small and at another quite profuse. Then for days I would be perfectly free from this desire and nothing seemed to be the matter; nevertheless my debility gradually increased. My eyelids were puffed out; my bowels were alternately torpid and too active, the urine would be clear some days, on others it would be of high color and deposit a brick-dust sediment; and at still others there would be a whitish appearance and a thin greasy scum would rise to the top. The pains in my head, back, chest, joints, bowels and bones were horible in the extreme. I went in vain from place to place and consulted the best medical authorities the country affords; I would have a chill one day and a burning fever the next. I suffered excruciatingly with a numbness of my feet and hands, and at the base of the brain and between my shoulders; at times my limbs and body would bloat and physicians said I was suffering from the dropsy and could not recover.

How I could be so blind to the terrible trouble that was devouring me. I do not know; but there are thousands to-day who are suffering from the same cause and are as ignorant of its nature as I was. My skin was the color of marble at one time, and then again it would be like saffron, and this terrible restlessness, and I might say wildness, was followed by a dull, heavy, drowsy sensation. I was wasted to a mere skeleton except when the dropsical bloat occurred. I tried all the celebrated mineral waters of this country and Europe; all kinds of medicine and all kinds of doctors. Still no help came. I lay at my hotel in Philadelphia, where I was temporarily sojourning, given up to die by my friends and physicians alike, when there providentially came into my hands a little pamphlet, which I carefully read and from which I got a view of my real condition, which no other agency had revealed. Acting on its advice, I had my water analyzed at once, and to my surprise, albumen and tube casts were found in large quantities. He said I had Bright's Disease, and that death was certain. My friends importuned me to take a remedy which had won a great reputation for the cure of all forms of kidney diseases, and I therefore laid aside my prejudice and commenced its use. At first my stomach rejected it and I had to use small quantities; but after the first five days my stomach retained full doses. This was one year ago last October, and my improvement was rapid and permanent. I have regained 50 of the 65 pounds of flesh I lost during my illness, and I feel as well to-day as I ever did, and I can unreservedly state that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy I used.

It may seem strange that I, being a physician and an ex-army surgeon, did not have the water analyzed before; but such is the fact. I had the symptoms of every other disease, and I did not suspect that my kidneys were in the least particular out of order; and here is just where I was in the greatest danger, and where most people who read this article are in danger. I find that I am only one of thousands who are suffering from kidney disorders, which, neglected, surely terminate in Bright's disease. I also know that physicians may treat these disorders for months without knowing clearly what the trouble is, and even after ascertaining the cause, be unable to prevent it. When death, however, finally overtakes the helpless victim they disguise its real cause, attributing it to heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, vertigo, paralysis, spinal meningetis, blood and uremic poisoning, etc., etc.

Words, of course, fail to express my thanks to H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., for giving the world such a needed and certain specific as the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, but such as they are I ... give them; while to the ... whom I have lectured ... of health and ... cordially, and warn them to beware of the insidious nature of a disease over which physicians confess they have no control and which in one form or another, is carrying more people to untimely graves than any other malady.

J. M. PORTER, M. D.
Baltimore, Md., 91 Saratoga street.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for Perry Nabors. When last heard of he was in Hot Springs, Ark. His mother was Ann. Address at Mooresville, Falls county, Texas,

FRANK HAMILTON.

The united influence of all the praying and working Christians in these United States is necessary to maintain our Christian civilization.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

The editor of the *Holston Methodist*, in a speech to the Conference at Asheville, remarked that he had had his nose to the grindstone all the year. A brother was of the opinion that the grindstone must have been worsted in the contest, as the nose was intact and full-grown.

☞ The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of ink can be made from them.

Mr. I. N. Arnold said in a lecture before the Philosophical Society of Chicago not long ago: "Strike out of literature and the arts all that relates to God and immortality and there is a dead blank, a dreary desert."

Long ago, says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, Baron Liebig made himself famous for discovering beef extracts, and now the Liebig Company is again successful in its combination of beef, coco, rare old sherry and iron, forming (Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic) a valuable remedy for those debilitated or afflicted with indigestion, liver complaints, malaria, asthma, or shattered constitutions.

When God would educate a man he compels him to learn bitter lessons. He sends him to school, to the necessities rather than the graces, that, by knowing all sufferings, he may also know the eternal consolation.

Buchupaiba.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Funny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.

Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by
Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
and bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling.
Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
July27-1y

Good News TO LADIES!

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Needles for all other machines, 15 cents to 25 cents per dozen.
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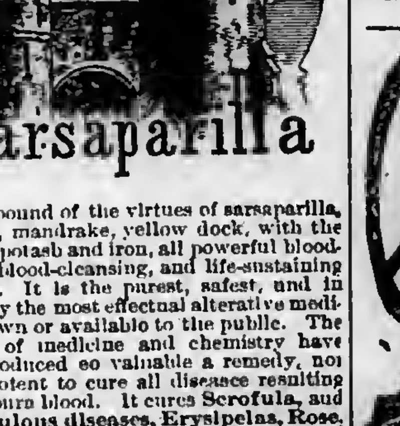

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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And sing, O ye fountains, in every wide zone!
To every dark nation
The glad proclamation
Is offering welcome and pardon and home!

Ay! crumble to dust in your temples of gold,
Ye idols so ancient and stony and cold,
The people are yearning
For comfort, and learning
The best, sweetest story that ever was told.

There's a light from the cross! There's a light from the world!
And the kingdoms of earth are the realms of our Lord!
O Savior victorious,
So tender, so glorious!
We praise thee, we bless thee, in reverent accord!

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church.

BY MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D. D.

"Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us," touching the "color line," therefore harken to me—I will answer. I will also show mine opinion. Though like Elihu, the Buzite, we are young, and those who have previously spoken are old, not so much in years as in the depth and breath of their rich culture, still we think it meet "to set forth in order" our views on this subject.

DEFINITIONS.

By "color line," is meant the doctrine or teaching of aversion to a certain race because of its color, the accident of its station and the mean birth of part or all of its members. No such doctrine as this is taught in the M. E. Church, in which I have been able to make personal observations; nor is any such law in its statistics. Society is naturally divided into *good* and *bad*, *clean* and *unclean*, *intelligent* and *ignorant*, *rich* and *poor*, *virtuous* and *vicious*, Christian and Pagan. I use the word pagan in the stead of common unbelievers. The former types of character are always included in the Christian, and the latter in the pagan. The former associate themselves together for missionary efforts among the latter grade of society. These two classes of course have nothing in common with each other except moral *responsibility* and *immortality*. When they come in contact with each other they therefore evidence their several qualities in such a marked degree as to bring the pure and vile into the clearest contrast. This makes separate stations for the inculcation of the higher characteristics mutually agreeable if not positively desirable. But when, [illegible]tics are inculcated and lapse [illegible]ciple and practice, than there is a mutual admiration and attraction for each other; intelligent Christianity being the magnet which universally attracts men together for all philanthropic purposes, and [illegible]

good, and thus elevate them to positions of social dignity. That their efforts were directed to the colored people at all with this great object in view is prima facie evidence of the intent to lift such of them as shall be purified into these higher associations. This theory resolves itself into practice in that region where I have had liberty to observe; and that has been no pent-up *Utica* either, as will appear from the instances cited below. Of course that class, which is finally incorrigible, will not come into prominent and favored association. I cannot see why some very dirty people, in person and manner, or charctor, should expect to be regarded as fit and welcomed associates for those who try to "cleanse themselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit," no matter in what hue their complexion may be traced. Bro. King may write his very silly card; Drs. Spence and Fuller may defend and justify his silliness with words, logic and assumptions still more silly. Bro. Lansing may retort upon the whole Southern work, and Dr. Curry answer by saying to the whole church North of the old slave line, you're another, giving a rasp at the eyes of the "Great Official," as he passes. But they do no more than stir up otherwise placid waters of Christianity upon which we have been calmly sailing—ere long to behold their pebble of discord sink feebly to the bottom and close out of human sight and mind, leaving the great work of God for humanity to proceed as before in the hand of the M. E. church, His annointed instrument. I shall give my promised observations here, and with them prove that it is not a "color" but a character line, which exists in the M. E. church. I have preached in Trinity M. E. church, Madison, Indiana, and sat beside Rev. L. G. Adkinson, its accomplished and popular pastor in the pulpit. I preached at one time in Trinity M. E. church, Cincinnati, and at another time participated in a memorial service to Bishop Gilbert Haven, held there, in which, with Bishop Wiley, Drs. Rust and Hoyt, I read a tribute to the great and almost peerless dead. I was invited to dine with its pastor, Rev. Dr. D. H. Moore, and also pressed with my family to attend a social meeting of the alumna of Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio. I preached in Finley Chapel, M. E. church, Cincinnati, sitting with pastor, Rev. C.W. Rishall, in the pulpit. I have been frequently invited to participate in various services at St. Paul's, and was a welcome visitor at the parsonage in the days of the pastorate of the saintly Dr. Ridgaway. Under the present pastor, Dr. Joyce, in the great Harrison revival last winter, colored seekers were at the altar, mixed indiscriminately with the whites without the slightest public expression of dissatisfaction on the part of any one in the vast sea of humanity, which thronged that church for many weeks successively. From Wesley Chapel, the mother church of Cincinnati, Methodism, I have received frequent invitations to assist in various services. There has in that church always been more or less colored members, of whom Mrs. Col. Robert Harlan, one of the wealthiest colored ladies in Cincinnati, claims to be one. I have been cordially and freely received both in the home and office of our exalted and revered friend, Dr. Rust, and I know others whose hearts have made to leap into nobler aims because of the kindness exhibited toward them by that princess of good women, Mrs. Dr. Rust, within her own domicile and in her own splendid parlor. I have represented the Book Concern both in New York and Cincinnati, on several occasions of importance where considera[illegible] of money were involved, and have dealt with it for myself and others to the extent of thousands of dollars. Through all these transactions, though brought into close contact with every class of employees and with all departments, I have never discovered the slightest departure from the manner of meeting and dealing common [illegible] Christian gentlemen and [illegible] except that I have thought [illegible] there was more considera[illegible] given me than I deserved at [illegible] I am [illegible] been [illegible] of [illegible]

orarily called to preside over its deliberations. I have spoken in Greenup street M. E. Church, Covington, Ky.; also at Maysville and Vanceburg, in Kentucky. I have been invited to dine with the pastors at Maysville, Ky., and Aberdeen, Ohio; and also to preach at the latter place. I have preached in the M. E. churches at Laurel and at Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio; was sought for the pastorate of a white charge at Shiloh, Ohio. I have preached in white churches in Troy, Ohio. Rev. M. A. Richards, pastor, Springfield; Rev. T. J. Harris, and also invited to dine at the parsonages represented; I was also invited to Central church, Springfield, and dined with the Rev. Jos. Courtney and H. Cardozonie, the guests of Dr. C.W. Ketchum, the pastor and family. I preached at the M. E. church at Galion and was invited, but declined to preach at the First M. E. church at Cleveland and Oberlin, O., though the appointment at the First church was filled by that eminently pious man, Rev. Geo. W. Dowing, who was a colored minister. I have preached in the Sixth street M. E. church, Portsmouth, Ohio, under the pastorate of the genial Dr. Wallace, and enjoyed the kindliest consideration with many favors, and invitations from Rev. Frank G. Mitchell, of Ripley, O. Rev. J. S. Payne, when in Cincinnati May, 1880, was escorted by Rev. J. N. Irvin from his hotel to the residence of the latter. Leaning upon his arm—Irvin's—he was supported from the carriage to the house, tead, and then in the same style returned to Trinity M. E. church, one of the finest houses and most respectable congregations in this country, of which Bro. Irvin now in Europe, was then the honored pastor; here the Rev. and Hon. J. S. Payne preached; no one thinking of his color, except perhaps to admire his race, because it could produce such a man under the circumstances by which it had been surrounded. I preached at Fletcher Place M. E. church, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. J. S. Tevis, pastor, sitting in the pulpit at the same time, afterward was invited to dine at the parsonage. Under the pastorate of Rev. Geo. D. Watson, at Meridian street M. E. church, I was invited to speak but declined, as I have been compelled to do in scores of other cases. I was pressed by the Rev. W. W. Case to be his guest at Akron, O., and to especially visit and preach to his congregation, one of the best in northern Ohio. Dr. Case has since been appointed P. E. of that district—hence, his act has been officially approved. Nothing is more common in my ministrations on the Ohio district, of which I am at present presiding elder, than to find white people of the first grade at almost every communion service, and partaking of the elements. I have given the sacrament to thousands of them, both ministers and honorable laymen, and women of our church. I have assisted in doing the same in white churches of our connection in this region, and had charge of Bro. Pollard's church at Vanceburg, Ky., one entire Sabbath in his absence. The First M. E. church, Oberlin, Ohio, has a colored class-leader and many colored members, though the latter is to be expected of Oberlin, where colored churches are at a discount, and our colored congregation was determinedly opposed as an innovator; but it was not so for the reason that a large body of colored people from the South after the war, made a separate congregation necessary until they could by this means, as a training school, be prepared for that indiscriminate mingling which has ever been popular there. It is very common for colored and white people to worship as members of our church on the Western Reserve together. I have preached in Drummond Chapel at the birthplace of Bishop Simpson, and in all that region have preached in our white churches; at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, which church has been transferred to our conference, it formerly belonged to the Ohio conference, the white mem-bers, who remain, still worship, though the Rev. W. H. Brown, a colored man, is its pastor, and the bulk of the congregation is colored. At Martin's Ferry and Bridgeport, O, I have commonly occupied the white churches by request, and the colored and white congregations [illegible] unite in the [illegible] quarterly [illegible] when I do the pre[illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible] of Cramer [illegible] has

repeatedly invited us to his parsonage and pulpit, as have others of our pastors and people of that city. These citations can be continued almost indefinitely; surely they are relevant to the case, and are of value as indications of public sentiment in these parts, on this subject in the M. E. church. I have been entertained in the homes of many eminent members of our church and have been present where those of our most esteemed brethren have accepted the hospitality of their colored brethren. Bishop Wiley has been the honored guest of colored members of our church in Baltimore, Md., and Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville and Connersville, Indiana. Dr. Hoyt, editor of the *Western* sat down with the pastor of the Ninth street M. E. church, Covington, Ky., his wife, daughter and the writer at the house of one of the members, after an excellent sermon by the Doctor at the morning service. I knew Bishop Simpson to once have an invitation to dine with one of our ministers which it was impossible for him to accept, and such was his concern about it that he has asked the writer's counsel as to the best method of declining without having his purposes misunderstood and his actions misinterpreted by either colored or white persons in the community. In making New Year's calls a few years since Dr. Hight, assistant editor of the *Western*, left his card with the lady of our house. Dr. Braden has found it convenient to break bread with us there. And the Rev. J. B. Tope, of Birmingham, Ala., when visiting here in the interest of the First M. E. Church at that place, of which Bro. King is pastor, was more than once our guest at home both in parlor and at the table. We gave him a most hearty welcome, not more for his own than for his work's sake. And we gave also our little mite to aid the noble cause he represented.

So it will be seen we have a direct interest in that badly eminent church.

Once I was tendered an assistant's place by the Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society, and was also so frequently asked to visit the conferences in its interest, but these offers have been uniformly declined, for two reasons: 1st. I prefer the work in which I am now engaged—that is, the pastorate—to any other work in the church. God called me to be a pastor. 2nd. To make a successful pastorate I had not the time to make the desired visits, though in the best of causes, and at the request of the grandest of men. I only speak of these things to show that while much was said against the M. E. Church because colored men were not in such positions that the blame was not her's, but their's; at least I am to blame, for I could have occupied such. So is Dr. Revels, for he was editor of a paper and did not stay there. But the church is clear; she has not only provided for the elevation of colored men to places of both honor and profit, but she has formally installed them in these dignified positions. Instance: Bro. Albert, assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTREN ADVOCATE, New Orleans. If she has tolerated for a time that which she could not remove, it was only Hercules bending for a mighty effort which should utterly sweep the impediment away later. The great M. E. Church has stooped to conquer before, and may again, but do what she will I shall love and be true to to her still.

Suppose the "color line," as defined above, did exist, what should the colored people of the M. E. Church do? Go to the A. M. E. Church? Never! How would that improve the case? The "color line" exists in a more hateful and less excusable form in the A. M. E. Church than that in which it is said to exist in ours. A color-caste reaching to the home, taking its grades upwards from deepest black to faintest octoroon; often interferring with the family relations. It will be full time for us to think of the A. M. E. Church as an asylum from color-caste when it ceases itself to be the most brazen monument of color-caste in the whole world. It cannot thus cease to be and exist at all as a distinct church for American Africans. [illegible] there would be to go from [illegible] to a more intense and vi[illegible] of the disease; and i[illegible] a dog t[illegible] No; ou[illegible] [illegible] myse[illegible] intellige[illegible]

Tanner is dealing strong, steady and heroic blows to do. He fights, truly fights against heavy odds there, as it is said we do here. But he there and we here will as surely succeed as that we have our quarrel just. If we have any quarrel here at all and only when it is, for justice we contend, and not then unless the contention is in a lawful manner. Would it help us to turn to the Colored M. E. Church in America for relief? There caste has intrenched itself, and every step in that direction would bring us closer to an unmistakable "color line" and prove to be a positive retrogression. What has been said of the two colored churches named, is equally true of all that could be named, and the talk with which their adherents boast of race pride, self-assertion, freedom, manhood, and patriotism, is but another form of demanding, asserting and upholding color-caste and the

COLOR LINE.

And thus strengthning the hands of our foes by placing arguments in their mouths against inter race mixture for moral, and mental development. If we should not unite with either of the colored churches to avoid this alleged color prejudice of certain members of the M. E. Church, should we organize one district from all others? As for that it would at once become a caste church, and in violation of the very principle for which we have all along contended. The least we could say of such a course, is that it would be fighting fire with fire. But by thus acting, we loose the image of Christ and become schismatic beside; the ultimate object of which we are in pursuit, as members of the M. E. Church, is not a social felicity that has its goal in a seat in some pew with white people. This does no harm and is well enough in its way. But there are other things equally desirable, and far more important. We need inter race confidence, and cooperation in our efforts for educational and moral elevation; they will come only as a result of it. These we have secured by our membership in the M. E. Church. And we can not afford to put their retention in peril by rendering the church doubtful of our continuation in that relation, by any disloyal expressions. Whenever we have grievances, there will be found within the church a remedy for them. The colored people in our church and out of it, will have "to labor and to wait." We are going on finely in the right direction, we must guard against every thing that would urge us beyond our strength. Only a few days since I was denied the pleasure of the company, for dinner at my residence, of Rev. John Holliday of the A. M. E. Zion Church, stationed at Pittsburg, Pa., and visiting Cincinnati, Dr. Brown, the learned president of Wesleyan College, demanding him for the same purpose as an old friend and an honored acquaintance. These straws indicate the trend of our denominational wind. At Mechanicsburg in this state, Rev. J. W. Cassatt, the pastor, informed me that a majority of his church would favor colored people worshipping in their homes with the whites. I was invited there to preach, and to the parsonage for dinner Sunday, Jan. 7th. They used to have colored members there who finally united with the A. M. E. Church, and two of them in extreme old age and indigence, are still supported by the members of the white, those of the A. M. E. Church being unable to do it I suppose. I was told by the Rev. Dr. Tower of Oregon University, that he had taken many a meal with a most respectable colored member of a former charge he held in that state. He also gave it, as his opinion, the statement made by Dr Curry in the *Western* of Jan. 3d, 1883, as to the state of feeling in a certain church whereof he, Dr. Tower, had once been pastor, could not be verified by the facts. Knowing Dr. Curry as I do, and to know is to love him, my knowledge of him assures me that what he says he believes. But it is only a belief, and may after all be a mistaken belief. If it is true, it makes no difference, we are in the M. E. Chu[illegible] stay. We shall wait unti[illegible] occasion comes, and then [illegible]rs within the church, [illegible] and by its laws, [illegible]ecure what ever [illegible]led to by law as [illegible]riotism means [illegible]ests and an [illegible]f the white [illegible]verywhere.

And in this direction the colored had just as well move first as the white. I have in many instances been pressed forward into social and official prominence among men, eminent alike for their piety, talent, and wealth, modesty has compelled me in a great many instances to decline them, others were accepted only for the sake of the cause. But these things go to show that it is the want of suitable character and not color which impedes us. Therefore if any one should meet with difficulties in securing social desires, it would be well for such to look to an improved moral, financial and intellectual character, as the surest means of surmounting them.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1883, 19 Noble Court

The Bible Itself.

The American Bible Society has rently undertaken the *fourth* general supply of the United States with the Holy Scriptures. In an address to the people of the United States the Board of Managers urge powerful motives to this work in the following language: "Patriotism demands it for the preservation of the liberty, union, and Government of this Republic, which owes its existence and prosperity to the open Bible and tolerant Christianity. Humanity requires it lest the ignorant, neglected, ungodly and degraded multitudes lapse into barbarism, and fill the land with disorder, vice, and crime. Society needs it to purify its fountains and its streams; to protect the family and the community; to keep the public morals from decay, and to prevent the physical and spiritual deterioration that is the certain penalty of the broken laws of nature and of God. The time is propitious. The country is at peace, united, and prosperous. It is a transition period, a juncture of eras, in which Providence seems to be preparing our country and the world for a future whose portents already weigh upon our wisest and best men, as "the burden of the Lord" rested upon the prophets. The blessing that we seek for this great nation is the Bible for every family and every person who will receive it; the open Bible, "without note or comment," in the languages of the people, and accompanied by the promised power of the Holy Spirit, who has revealed, inspired, and preserved it; *the Bible itself*, in answer to the assaults made upon it; the Bible as the divine charter of our liberties, the anchor of our hope, and the testimony of our faith.

The Bible, without note or comment, is the mighty evangelizing agent upon which we must rely. Personal consciousness, personal observation, human history, and the Divine declaration all unite in supporting this truth. The absurdity of the attempt to evangelize society without God's revelation lies upon the very surface. True evangelization aims to bring in the blessed era of the supreme love of God, and the sincere love of our neighbor. This can only be accomplished by the Bible *itself*, the living word of God brought into the individual experience of souls. Other printed books have their place. Treatises on philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, and geology may, and no doubt do, contribute much toward the enlargement of mind, increasing our enjoyment, and in many respects our usefulness. But the study of mere science does not necessarily tend to the purification of the individual conscience. Another class of facts must be introduced, and these facts are made known to us only in God's word.

What higher duty can be imposed than to distribute that book? Here man's relation to his Maker is disclosed, his relation to his associates, his obligation to love Christ, his natural impurity and helplessness, the certainty of ultimate rewards and punishments, the ability and willingness of Christ to save. The knowledge of these things cannot be dispensed with; in this sense we cannot speak of human kowledge as necessary.

We, therefore, bid every Bible distributor Godspeed! Surely, if there is a Christian worker upon whom the smile of God shall rest, he is that chosen one. His quiet, onward way is the highway of the Lord. The truth he deposits in the homes carries in itself an indestructible germ of life; it is quick and powerful; it is, by the energy of the Holy Ghost, adapted to awaken the conscience, to pierce the diseased members of unholy natures in such a manner that genuine repentance will follow.

Missionary Concert Notes—February, 1883.

SUBJECT—*What the Church at Home can do for Missions abroad.—The Mexico Mission.*

(It will be seen that the subject here given corresponds to that suggested in the Berean Question Book for the Sunday-school monthly Missionary meeting. It is well to bring this and the church prayer meetings for missions on the same Sunday. The same subject might then be treated in church and Sunday-school.)

I. THE CHURCH WORK AT HOME FOR MISSIONS ABROAD.

This is an interesting and profitable theme for remark and illustration in the meeting. We merely outline some thoughts. (1) Study of the different mission fields through all sources of information accessible. The work is worth the study and without that it cannot be appreciated. Effect of this study upon the liberality of the people. (2) Cultivate a spirit of personal sympathy for the missionaries in their labors, difficulties and successes. (3) Work of the pastor and missionary commiitee of each church in diffusing intelligence and stimulating an interest in the subject. Disc. p. 270. (4) The Sunday-school can be alive with the missionary spirit. The monthly missionary Sunday will vary the exercises of the school in a pleasing and profitable manner. The children educated to sympathy and liberality. Disc. p. 265. (5) The church can be regular and increasingly liberal in its contributions to missions. Regular, that there may be no necessity for retrenchment; increasingly liberal, because opportunities for expansion are growing beyond all measure in these days. The whole heathen world is asking for more light. (6) With so much support at home, above all definite prayer for the different mission fields and forms of work. Recall the subject ("prayer") of last month. This is all important. (7) With a spirit of study and prayer for missions on the part of both pastor and people the monthly Missionary Concert for the Church can be easily maintained, and will be of increasing interest. Disc. p. 274. Once a month is none too often to consider particularly and earnestly the way and means of effecting the conquest of the world (two-thirds or three-fourths of it being yet non-christian) for Christ. Different individuals can be appointed to inform themselves throughout the year such about a particular field, being thus ready to communicate facts to the church. (8) Culture in the local church on the subject of missions can be well supplemented by district meetings, co-operative platform meetings, annually or quarterly, and by the special effort of the presiding elders.

II. THE MEXICO MISSION.

[*Sources of Information.*—Annual Report Missionary Society for 1881. Annual Report W. F. M. S. for 1881–2. Concert Programme, *Christian Advocate* July 14, 1881. Mexican Railroads, *Christian Advocate*, July 21, 1881. *Northwestern C. A.* Oct. 4, 1882. "Progress in Mexico, *Northern C. A.*, Nov. 2, 1882. "From Mexico," *Zion's Herald*, Dec. 20, 1882. "Mexican Protestantism," *Independent*, Dec. 28, 1882. *Heathen Woman's Friend*, articles in February, March, May, 1882. "The Railway Invasion of Mexico," *Harpers Monthly*, Oct. 1882. "Railways in Mexico," *International Review*, Nov. 1882, (answer to the article in *Harper's*). "Life in a Mexican street," *Century Magazine*, Oct. 1882. "From Morelia to Mexico City," *Century Magazine*, March, 1882.]

1. The vigorous prosecution of railroad enterprises in Mexico imposes upon the Church increased obligation to the Mission. Naturally, we are brought into closer communication; within and just beyond the field of our Mission new places are thus made readily accessible. The Central road, under the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company, has made great progress at both ends of the line from Mexico City to El Paso del Norte. This line passes through Queretaro, has a short branch to Guanajuato and passes through Leon, our outpost in that direction. The Sonora Company is rapidly extending its line to Puebla, one of our chief stations. The National Construction Company has pushed its road from the Rio Grande as far as Monterey and, in the heart of the country, from Mexico to Toluca. Other companies have more than fulfilled their contract with the Government. The late message of President Gonzales says there are over 3,000 kilometres (the kilometre being about ⅝ of a mile) of railroad in operation. The message referred to also m[illegible] a general exhibit of pro[illegible]y. There are nearly 10,0[illegible] telegraph lines. The average receipts of the Government during ten years, from 1867 to 1877, were $17,000,000. They reached $24,000,000 from 1878 to 1881; but during the year ending with June 30, 1882, the receipts were $30,000,000. There are important schemes proposed for a National Bureau of Agriculture, a Bureau of Mining, etc., and altogether the prospects of the Republic were never so hopeful.

2. *The territory occupied by our Mission* will be found clearly exhibited in the Annual Report for 1881 (see pp. 217-218). See also there, on page 217, a full statement of the difficulties in the way of our work. Such difficulties in case of all mission fields should be well understood and engage the special sympathy and prayers of the church.

2. *The Present state of the Mission* is exhibited in the forthcoming Annual Report, a portion of which is here given.

Rev. C. W. Drees, the Superintendent of the Mission says: "That the Mexican church is developing the elements of devotion, self-sacrifice and self dependence, is placed beyond doubt by the fact that its contributions for self support, that is, the pastors support and current expenses of worship, during the year have aggregated $1,119 97, while the collections for all purposes and from all sources, apart from the appropriations of the Missionary Society, have reached the sum of $3937 43.

"A fuller statement of individual labors than can be here given would show to the praise of grace divine, that nearly all the laborers raised up in Mexico to share in the work are giving clear evidence that their calling is of God and not of men, that they are developing devotion, activity and capacities which will enable them to make full proof of their ministry.

"*The Mission Press.*—The year past has witnessed great improvement in the financial condition of our Mission press. At the same time the influence of our publications is rapidly extending. Of the year's work in this department Rev. J. W Butler, agent, says: "The statistics show that we have issued four books, and ten volumes of periodicals and tracts. The circulation of our paper, *El Abogado Crestiano*, has now reached two thousand five hundred monthly. With the aid of the advertising department, this publication will this year pay all its expenses. The total number of pages issued the past year is 2,460,545. Special mention should be made of the completion of our new hymn book without music. This supplies a long felt want in our mission. By the aid received from Christian friends in England and the United States our committee has been able to fix the retail price of the book within reach of the poor.

Early in the year we published 5,000 copies of a translation of Mr. Moody's excellent little work on "Heaven." The cost of this publication was provided for by a Christian merchant of Boston, member of a sister church. He was converted through Mr. Moody's instrumentality. Already we have circulated 3,000 copies of the edition, and from many quarters we hear of the good work it is accomplishing. Among other publications of the year are, the Methodist Discipline, a large edition of Rev. Wm. Arthur's tract, "Free, Full and Present Salvation," a Methodist almanac and calendar.

Mexico City.—Rev. J. W. Butler reports in part as follows from the capital: "I am glad to add that inquiries after the truth are many. Even here, in this City of Mexico, where the novelty of a new religion has somewhat abated, we have constant visits from those who wish to learn something about *this new way*. Three days since a young man called and inquired for the 'Bishop.' I told him we had no Bishop at present in Mexico. He then replied that he was looking for the person in charge of the 'temple.' I led him into my study, and found that he was a medical student in the government school. He said that he had often passed by the Protestant churches and felt drawn towards them, but had never had courage enough to go in. A most interesting conversation ensued. He left me with the promise to attend our services."

"On a recent Sabbath morning I received a call from a young man, who proved to be a school teacher in a small town some twenty miles from the city. From some friend

[Concluded on second page.]

JAN. 25, 1883.

... Con-

... Louisiana An- ... may secure tickets ... from Alexandria, ... 7th, at all way ... Shreveport and ... five cents per ... and Pacific rail-

... specimen copies to ... our friends may des- ... a view of having ... for the SOUTH-

... best to send in ... the old list or to ... If we can ac- ... success is certain.

... No. 1 of Vol. ... Herald, a ... devoted to ... E. Church, ... John J. Reed,

... does not ap- ... of the Secre- ... the ... of his of- ... is a strong ... something to

Truthfulness.

The Bible describes the useful, healthy Christian as an "olive tree." The most striking feature of the olive was its fixed habits of yielding fruits. "The tough generous old tree bore olive-berries with all its might;" whether on rich bottoms or upon some rocky cliffs—the same beautiful and bountiful crops come, always prompt and on time. This is no fancy sketch. A real Christian has the habit of loving God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself. It is his way. We can count on him for a favor, for a gift, for a prayer, for a visit to the sick and needy, for a helping hand in any good cause just as confidently as we go to the olive tree for fruit in its season. Is he rich, he gives Christ the key of his safe, so it is never locked when the Master sends or calls for a donation. In serving Jesus some who have more propriety than grace frequently tell us not to put too many irons in the fire. He knows nothing of this policy; his way is to clap in tongs, shovel, poker, iron and all. The more he gets in, the better he feels, the faster he grows, and the stronger he becomes. There is just now need of men who abound in alms, deeds, kind words, Bible giving, ministrations of mercy, beside sick beds, in drunkard's houses, in pauper hovels and garrets; who drop their benign influences on the bleakest spots sin ever cursed, who love to do good and somehow cannot help chafing and worrying if they are kept from doing good. We must acquire on earth that character that will fit us for the "new song" and the worship of the heavenly hosts.

The Abolition of High Schools.

Not content with the impoverishment of the public school system, by depriving it of an executive and intelligent adviser, in the office of State Superintendent, the foes of the schools in Louisiana, are now preparing the public mind for the abolition of the high schools. This may be an object desired by the institutions of learning of the Roman Catholic church, and by others who believe the education of the negro will unfit him for his proper sphere, but none can truthfully say that it is demanded by the popular will or any correct principle of economy or reform. It is another proposed abuse of the ill-gotten powers of the minority now in possession of the State government.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* recently referred to the high school question, as follows:

No American journal is more ready than The *Inquirer* to admit that the cramming policy is carried to undue lengths in the public schools, but the text book worshipers are not the only persons who have a false idea of what a popular system of education really should be. Those who honestly believe that high schools should be abolished and that only the simplest elementary instruction should be furnished by State or municipal governments are not few. Well meant, as it undoubtedly is, their recommendation should be disregarded. The high school is essentially a Democratic institution. Its existence enables the children of the poor to enjoy educational advantages of great value, and its abolition would help to raise an unrepublican barrier between poverty and wealth. The ... High School of Philadelphia is an institution of which we ... well be proud, and its loss would be severely felt. A poor boy who strives to take a college course can only do so by performing an ... labor, independent of his studies. His constitution may be unable to bear the strain, and ... is then forced to give up his cherished plans. To boys of this ... high schools are a priceless ... and the "republican simplicity" which would take ... not their sole, ... a liberal ... simple ...

... men who ... the Christian minis- ... provided they can ... appointments as they ... Having had a ... we take it upon ... these brethren a ...

... over estimate yourself, ... pull over a three ... do not harness ... of a thousand ...

... it is much ... place than ...

... in a place ...

make the place great by your work, life, and preaching.

6. Do not seek a city appointment, it will surely kill you.

7. Provided you join conference, do not go and talk with the Bishop about your appointment, but go where he sends you, and do your work without fretting.

Because 3,369 Presbyterian churches gave nothing last year for work among the freedmen the General Assembly at Springfield, Illinois, passed a resolution urging pastors to exhort their congregations, at least once annually to contribute to that great and important cause; and also advising its committee to extend its missions and churches in the Gulf States as soon as means at their disposal would allow. R. H. Allen in the Philadelphia *Presbyterian Journal* says:

To carry out the second resolution the Board will need largely increased funds. There are over six and a half millions of freedmen, and we have only 170 missionaries, male and female, all told among them. Think of it, only one missionary furnished by the Presbyterian Church to every 37,370, and one ordained minister to every 93,959 of them. With this small force how can we enter "the regions beyond?" We have a list of more than thirty good men and women, white and colored, who have offered themselves to the Board to go as missionaries into this great harvest field so ripe for the Lord's reapers, but we have not the means to send them. To hold the ground already occupied more than consumes every dollar of our present income.

The President of the Board of Assessors of Orleans parish, embarrassed by differences of opinion upon the subject, asked the Attorney General for his opinion, and he decided that city bonds and obligations are subject to taxation by the State, and the Board of Assessors should place them upon the rolls. State obligations, in his opinion, were not subject to taxation, but under Act 96 of 1882, "the moneys of corporations and individuals, whether found in bank or elsewhere, are subject to taxation, and should be placed on the assessment rolls." Of course this is a ruinious policy, and incidental feature of repudiation. City bonds were issued under State authority, and assessors cannot compel banks to give an account of their deposits. President Phelps, of the Cotton Exchange, says the State might as well attempt to tax the produce in the port as the money in banks, mainly the result of its moving through, not bearing interest, and put there for safe keeping. The tax would exceed the commissions of a merchant. An early test case should be made before the courts, to nullify the dishonest Act No. 96.

Gov. Waller, Democrat, of Conn., advised the Legislature not to approve the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Such a law, he asserted cannot further the cause of temperance or morality. Governor Glick, Democrat, of Kansas, incorporated in his message the unfounded assertions of the liquor dealers, made in the heat of the last campaign. The Boston *Watchman* sharply criticizes Gov. Butler's fulmination: "Our new 'reform' Governor, while he would mercilessly scale down public expenditures, inclusive of schools, and institutions in the interest of the masses, has yet not a word to say about the liquor trade and traffic, which as a maelstrom swallows up more money along with untold crime and suffering than all else."

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* ventured to compliment Gen. Robt. E. Lee as a brave soldier, and ... the opinion that treason ... be perpetuated in mon- ... Georgia paper thinks ... and slanderons," and the ... supporters of the 14th ... mob and Lee Monu- ... agree with the ... timent.

... Kansas *Advocate* remarks: "Those who think that temperance in Kansas is a thing of the past should have been in attendance upon the convention this week. A grander representative body of men never assembled on Kansas soil. We opine that a few Republican politicians are not very comfortable at this time."

The London *Methodist* says the *Irish Christian Advocate* will very soon appear, and when it does a reproach will be removed from Irish Methodism. It will then have its weekly representative in the religious press which it ought to have had years ago.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court ... $20,000 last year, and a com- ... will recommend ... salary, in ...

PERSONAL.

—Gladstone and family are in France, for recreation.

—Clark Mills, the sculptor, died in Washington City, on the 12th inst.

—Louis Blane left his fortune to the State for the education of foundlings.

—A large number of persons plowed the land of Parnell the Irish agitator.

—Representative J. W. Shackelford, of North Carolina, died in Washington on the 18th.

—Joseph Sailer, many years financial editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, died on the 15th.

—Irvin Kirby, is the supply of our work at Clarksburg, Tennessee, where he may be addressed.

—Elliott & Tucker, of New Orleans, attorneys at law, contemplate opening a branch office in Pensacola.

—Rev. Wm. R. Webster, financial agent of LaTeche Seminary, spent several days in the city, and assisted at revival services at N. O. University.

—Rev. Daniel Jones, presiding elder, Lexington District Conference, is lying seriously ill with malarial fever, at his home in Paris, Ky.—*Western.*

—Rev. J. T. Jacobs of West Texas conference, desires his correspondents to address him at Hondo; Rev. G. Norman's address continues to be Austin.

—Rev. Dr. William Nast, the Father of German Methodism, has just closed his forty-fourth year as editor of the *Christian Apologist*, (our German paper), since it was established.

—R. D. George, a colored man who only eight years ago was not worth $100, has just purchased a tract of land containing 26,000 acres in South Carolina, and paid for it with his personal check.

—The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria abandoned his proposed journey to the East, and resolved to devote a portion of the sum the trip would have cost to relief of the distress prevailing in the flooded districts.

—The widow of the late John Evans, of South Meriden, Conn., has given $2,000 to Wesleyan University to found the John Evans Scholarship, open to candidates for the ministry in junior or senior classes.

—Rev. A. H. Gillett, our Sunday-school agent for the South, arrived last Saturday, from the Mississippi conference, and visited and preached among the brethren, before starting for the Louisiana conference at Alexandria.

—Rev. John Peate of Greenville, Pa., Erie Conference, has recently purchased the largest reflecting telescope in America. The reflector is 12½ inches in diameter and will bear a magnifying power to the eye-piece of from 50 to 1.000 diameters.

—Joseph Longking, who for nearly twelve years has furnished Notes on the Sunday-school Lesson in *The Christian Advocate*, has been compelled by advancing years and added labors at the Book Concern to lay down his pen. Rev. A. D. Vail, D. D., succeeds him.

—The Rev. Raimundo Gonzales, a parish priest of Guatemala, having ventured to marry, has been excommunicated by his ecclesiastical superiors. This is the second instance within a few months in which a Roman Catholic clergyman has been married in Central America.—*Alta.*

—Geo. R. Barnes, the erratic "Mountain Evangelist," is not meeting with any real success in his Eastern tour. The New York *Tribune* says: "His outgivings are, after all, of the crudest and coarsest kind, and they have thus far proved almost entirely barren of result in this part of the country."

—Gov. Perkins has made himself useful, and very kindly served the churches and Sunday-schools by delivering lectures for their benefit. The last note referring to his good work is from Yolo, Yolo Co., where he lectured on a very stormy night, and our correspondent says, "God bless the man!"—*California Advocate.*

—The twin daughters of Bishop Andrews, Church South, were wedded to Dr. Lovett and Judge Merriweather, of Newton, Ga., but both brides soon died. The widowers then married two more of the Bishop's daughters. For the second time they were bereaved, and they have for the third time married sisters.

—C. C. Wilbor, writes ... e *Northern Advocate*: "Bishop ... continues feeble and is con... his house as the result ... ness, beginning near... and his fall in Det... told perceptibly ... ation, B... he ...

general health was very much improved until some two weeks ago an effusion in the right pleura seriously affected his breathing. This difficulty continues, but the physicians think it is yielding to treatment. He is able to read, and having the use of his right hand his pen is still busy. He has made all his preparations for his departure, has paid in full his subscription of $50,000 to Syracuse University, but is still hopeful that in the Spring he will be able to resme his official duties. He is surrounded by loving friends, and his faithful wife anticipates his every want. His religous experience is rich and full, living moment by moment in the love of God, ready for whatever the Master shall see fit to order for the future. Let the church remember him in their prayers."

—In the death of Joseph Slack, last week, Methodism in Allegheny county lost one of its veterans. Bro. Slack was in his 97th year. He saw John Wesley, and heard him preach, shortly before the latter's death, often speaking of him with affection and reverence. The deceased was a consistent member of North Avenue M. E. Church.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

D. Shelby, Allen: The brethren and sisters have worked nobly and got the church out of debt. They subscribed liberally. Hayson is free at last. Bros. D. J. Price and C. Mack, will now work for the bell, and expect to have it here the middle of February.

The church at Fairfield last year paid pastor $251.50, elder $30, sexton $13.55, traveling expenses $6, for benevolent purposes $10.30, missionary $20, extension $20. Total conversions were 100. There are four local preachers and three Sunday-schools on the circuit.

J. F. Marshall, Mount Zion M. E. Chuch, New Orleans: "Closing the year we rejoice in Divine Providence. To Him whose hand has led us be the praise. The year has been one of reverses, but hitherto the Lord has led us. Pastor and people unite in grateful praise. Much could be said, but little will suffice. Our fourth quarterly conference took place on the 15th inst., and while a consciousness of the fact that a better report would have been the result of one year's toil under more favorable circumstances, saddens the heart, yet there is room to be merry. Reports are encouraging, brethren in good spirits, friends increasing, outlook bright. All we need is *money*, more than can be found among our membership and congregation, to furnish our beautiful church edifice and make it an ornament to the city and a blessing to the cause of Christ. We are grateful to Dr. J. C. Hartzell, of the Freedman's Aid Society, for $2; also Mr. and Mrs. Armstead, of Alexandria, La., for $1 each."

Donaldsonville: By appointment a number of ladies assembled at St. Peter's M. E. church on the night of January 3d, at half-past seven o'clock. Mrs. M. L. Dale being present, was called to the chair; Mr. C. D. C. Bryant was elected secretary. After prayer by Rev. Wm. Smith, Mrs. M. L. Dale president of the Woman's Home Mission work, on the N. N. O. District, stated the object of the meeting; after which, Rev. M. Dale, by request, delivered a short address setting-forth the aims and needs of the work; after which the invitation to join was given, and thirty ladies enrolled their names. Three dollars and ninety cants was collected as dues. The following ladies were elected officers of the W. H. M. Society of Donaldsonville; Mrs. Francis Smith, president; Mrs. Louisa Ross, first vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Thomas, second-vice president; Mrs. Mary Turner, third-vice president; Mrs. A. E. Bryant, recording secretary; Mrs. Lucy Shallowhorne, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Williams, treasurer.

TEXAS.

H. Swann, Austin: "On my arrival at my appointment at Wesley Chapel, I found in the way of erection a magnificent two-story stone building, which will be an ornament to this city when completed. The walls are not quite finished, and all of the money having been expended except $1 the building has stopped. I am very glad to say, by the aid of our beloved presiding elder, C. L. Madison, a subscription of $200 was taken, to be collected the fourth Sunday in December, as a Christmas present to the new church—of which amount $150 was collected. The unfitness of the weather prevented us from collect- ... Have to worship in a ... building until our ... ated; it is too small ... will ... the ... ave ... are ...

Just as soon as the weather will admit we expect to go on with our church building, and also to do all we can for the SOUTHWESTERN. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

The friends of Rev. J. Marbrey, of Martin Station, gave him a beautiful New Year's present.

To the Louisiana Conference.

Members of Louisiana Annual Conference will please make note of the places and inquire for same, on arrival at Alexandria by boat, rail or otherwise. There will be a committee of entertainment to meet them on arrival, and conduct them to their respective places of abode. Their names are respectively: Edward Powell, Asa Garrett, Peter Stephen, John Parker, Alto Mitchell, Warren Ezel, Susan Boxdale, Wm. Taylor, Ben Hall, James Madison, Watkin Ambler. If failing to meet any of them, proceed to the Murray Street M. E. Church, and they will be cared for. Also let it be borne in mind, that there is positively no room for entertainment of wives of our preachers wishing to visit this session of the Louisiana conference, unless they have made special arrangements. The Bishop and visiting General Conference officers are provided for.

At Mrs. Ambler's and Slevens, 7 preachers: G. W. Wells, P. Landry, Wm. Smith, J. W. Hudson, T. G. Montgomery, P. King, W. P. Forest.

At Mrs. Virginia Mitchell's, 3 preachers: A. E. P. Albert, R. L. Beale, J. F. Marshall.

At Mrs. Laura Wright's, 3 preachers: H. J. Wright, L. P. Cushman, A. J. Ford.

At Mr. Horace Reason's, 2 preachers: J. W. Hilton, Abraham Hilton.

At Mrs. Charlotte Harris' 2 preachers: Alexander Spears, Frank Walker.

At Emanuel Briscoe's, 2 preachers: Robert Anderson, Timothy Gates.

At Harriet Flower's, 3 preachers: Willis Carr, Edward Fields, F. T. Chinn.

At Mr. Alexander Frazer's, 2 preachers: Geo. Washington, Andrew Jackson.

At Mrs. Easter Kitchin's, 4 preachers: Henry Green, Anthony Ross, Alfred Legardy, Thomas Kennedy.

At Mrs Sarah Pembroke's, 2 preachers: Joseph Gould, Washington Brooks.

At Mrs. John Parker's, 2 preachers: Samuel Davage, Emperor Williams.

At Mrs. Warren Ezel's, 2 preachers: Allen Luster, Frank Harvey.

At Mrs. Sally Madison's, 2 preachers: Wm. Murrell, Austin Jones, Austin Kennedy.

At Mrs. John Jackson's, 1 preacher: Geo. Lacy.

At Mrs. Maria Smith's, 2 preachers: Morris J. Dyer, Stephen Priestloy.

At Mrs. Sarah Moses', 2 preachers: Addison Moore, C. W. Kershaw.

At Mrs. Judy Delacy's, 2 preachers: Reeves Thompson, Cortes Thompson.

At Mrs. Louisa Johnson's, 2 preachers: James Hampton, S. S. Wright.

At Mrs. Eliza Murray's, 2 preachers: Marcus Dulo, Ernest Lyon.

At Mrs. Asa Garrett's, 2 preachers: M. C. B. Mason, V. Chapman.

At parsonage, 3 preachers: H. T. O. Abbott, T. J. Johnson, Samuel Armstead.

At Susan Boxdale's, 3 preachers: John Sparks, Simeon Evans, Z. T. Gnyden.

At Mrs. Peggie Powell's, 2 preachers: Joseph Patterson, A. J. Pickett.

At Mrs. Louisa Wallace's, 2 preachers: Horace Wallace, Stephen Duncan.

At Mrs. Emily Oquanno's, 2 preachers: John Qualls, Wm. Davis.

At Mrs Jane Oqnanno's, 2 preachers; Isaac Hayward, Peter McDaniels.

At L. J. Kennedy's, 2 preachers: S. Green. Thos. McCary.

At Mesers Jno. Parker, Ezel & Co., 15 preachers: Chas. Down, L. Johnson, S. Osborne, A. Reeves, S. Strode, A. Primus, M. Smith, P. Yarborough, E Harrison, J. W. Lewis, Chas. Mouroe, G. J, Rogers, 2 candidates for travling connection.

At Coleman Windfield's, 2 preachers: candidate for traveling connection.

IN PINEVILLE.

At Mrs. Lucy Dickson's, 5 preachers: Gnil Auguste, Chas. Barnes, Nicholas Burton, E. J. Collins, Braxton Balden.

At Mr. Ben Hall's, 4 preachers: C. H. Claiborne. John Franklin, Nelson Gray, Moses Franklin.

At Jesse Burley's, 2 preachers: J. W. Westley, David Shelby.

At Mrs. Peter Goode's, 4 preachers: J. W. Richardson, P. Sampson, R. J. Thomas, J. Johnson.

At Mr. Wm. Taylor's, 4 preachers: T. Larkin, R. T. Lewis, G. H. Payne, James Rylander.

Bishop Hurst and Dr. J. C. Hartzell will be the guests of Judge Bowman; Dr. Rust and Rev. J. C. Vaughan of Mr. L. B. Bagnard.

Truly yours,
S. E. MORANT, P. E.
A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.
Alexandria, La., Jan. 9, 1883.

All the Methodist churches in Chicago, all the Baptist, and also all the Congregational churches except two, have discarded fermented wine, and use in the sacramental services only unfermented juice.

The Postoffice department has ... matrimonial asso- ... and Missis- ...

Missionary Program—Febr'y.

(Continued from first page.)

he had procured my address. The substance of his conversation was this: 'I have between sixty and seventy children in my school, and desire to procure some evangelical books and tracts. We can use the first as readers and the second we can send home to the parents. We will do this prudently, and thus, little by little, disarm prejudice and prepare the ground for evangelical work.' We gave him as good a supply as we could make up at the moment. In a few days he returned for more."

"I would like to call special attention to another matter. You will see that we have raised for all purposes here in this city this year the sum of $1,397.55. Of this $592.55 was collected for the different charitable objects connected with our church, $245.68 being gathered by the Woman's Mutual Aid Society. For self-support proper was collected $380.57. The total exceeds the results of any previous year by a considerable sum."

"It may be of interest to mention the fact that a great number of Cuban exiles are coming to this country. The majority of these are favorably disposed toward Protestantism. During the past year some twenty of them have been attending our services, part of those have joined the church on probation. We now have fifteen subscribers to *El Abogado* in Cuba. This is an opening which should be carefully watched and encouraged. The immortal souls of that long distracted island wait for the day of their redemption."

We quote still further from the report:

ORIZABA CIRCUIT.—This mission, under the care of Rev. G. S. Umpleby is situated in a tropical region, intermediate between the hot belt of coast lands and the elevated plateau of the interior. It comprises the two important cities of Orizaba and Cordova, where our church has long maintained services; Santa Ana, where regular meetings have been held during the year with a good degree of interest, and several other places, such as Huatusco, Ingencio and Nicostla, which have been visited by the missionaries, colporteurs or by select eloquent messengers in the power of our tracts, periodicals and Bibles. Our missionaries, though deeply afflicted in the loss of their only child, a little boy, and for mouths under the stress of ill health, have done much faithful work, aided efficiently by one of our youngest but most devoted preachers, Severo Lopez. The acquisition of a suitable property for a permanent home for our mission will give a new impulse to this important work.

PACHUCA CIRCUIT.—Rev. J. M. Barker, missionary thus reports—"The year just closing has been attended with a reasonable degree of prosperity. There are two points of special interest connected with the year's record.

"The first is the opening of our work in Zalancingo, the second city of importance in the State and the most fanatical. The work was formally inaugurated on the 9th of last July. We have been threatened and opposed at every step. In all our embarrassments we have succeeded, and our work may now be said to be a fixed fact at Talancingo.

"The second point to be noticed is that our new church building, began and continued under so many difficulties in Real del Monte, was completed and dedicated on the 2d of November. Real del Monte has a mining population of about 5000 inhabitants and is situated on a high mountain between nine and ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is said to be the highest point in Mexico on which a Protestant church is built. During the building of the church we encountered considerable opposition. Our friends helped us in every way possible. We had to buy most of our building material from Catholics, who refused to sell us anything. We were forced to adopt the indirect method to succeed. Most of our workmen were brought from adjoining towns and villages, which increased the expense. The peaceful and successful colporteur of the church is a great victory for our cause. A few years ago it would have been impossible. We have preaching service in Spanish every Sabbath. We have also established an English congregation and Sunday school which are very promising.

"During the year we have had 176 children enrolled in our day school. As our school fund was cut off this year we have started a self-supporting school at Talancingo. Our Bible agent has had a steady sale of Bibles and Testaments during the year. The sale of our publications has largely increased this year. We have now on this circuit over 400 paying subscribers to *El Abogado Cristiano*.

The matter of self-support has been brought to the attention of our people and during the year more than $1200 has been raised for local church work of various kinds.

"The cause is everywhere making steady progress. Throughout the State of Hidalgo those who understand our work recognize the good we are doing. In nearly every city and town we have the sympathy and support of some of the best and truest men in the community. It is impossible to sum up the fruits of the spiritual harvest. We have had several accessions to our churches and in our services there are hopeful signs of a deeper spirituality."

QUERETARO.—Rev. A. W. Greenman is stationed here, a place but recently of bitter persecution and peril. The general outlook here and in the circuit is much more encouraging than a year ago. Yet there is a silent and persistent opposition. The completion of the Mexican Central railroad to this city in February, 1882, together with an industrial exposition held here, served to draw popular attention from our mission work; but the priests have striven as usual by means of sermons and the confessional, to prevent the people from trading with or even speaking to Protestants. The fanatical Romish opposition seemed as an iron wall about us, through which neither we nor our Protestant friends could penetrate till very recently, when our native helpers have found access to several families who, though not daring to be seen in our public services have gladly welcomed the private preaching of the Word.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO.—This place, with a population of 13,000 souls, is situated 35 miles southeast from Queretaro, on the Central railroad. Here we have recently organized a society connected with the Queretaro circuit, regular services having been held for nearly a year, in a private house, as no one would rent us a house for public services. We hope soon, with contributions from the friends in San Juan, and some aid from the missionary society, to be able to purchase a small property that will ensure us a permanent place for worship as well as a home for the Mexican preacher. Our people there are not so severely persecuted as formerly.

CALAYA, thirty miles west of Queretaro, also on the Central railroad, has 15,000 inhabitants. The place has been visited during the year by the missionaries from Guanajuato and Queretaro, but it is connected with the latter circuit and regular services are held in a private house. It promises to be a place of some difficulty, but we have several stanch friends there to serve as the nucleus of a congregation. Other places have been visited during the year, and the completion of the National railroad to Celaya at an early day will open up a still wider field for usefulness in this populous region.

Rev. S. P. Cravers who was apparently so near death, but whose health we are happy to say is measurably restored, is in charge of the Guanajuato circuit and reports progress in the year. Rev. Dustin Kemble is at Leon. At Ayapango on the Miraflores circuit a pretty church was dedicated by Bishop Andrews on his late visit. The building was erected under the labors of Rev. S. W. Siberts, nobly helped by the poor people. They contributed liberally of their time and means. The Cyapango school has developed rapidly during the year, having now more than 70 pupils.

In the mission at large there are 8 circuits with an aggregate of 356 full members and 471 probationers. The average attendance at worship is 1139. There are 579 day scholars and 661 Sunday school scholars.

The subject proposed for the March Missionary concert is, "The Work of the Holy Spirit in Missions.—Our South American Mission."

Gen. Eaton's Lecture on the Propriety of Additional Appropriations by Congress.

Last evening, in the assembly room of the Union League, General John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, delivered a lecture on the "Propriety of Congress making additional appropriations for educational purposes throughout the country."

Hon. George H. Boker occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker in a few appropriate remarks.

General Eaton began by referring to the evils threatened by illiteracy. Twenty years have passed since Lincoln's immortal proclamation, and yet the slavery of ignorance remains. The colored persons, ten years of age and upwards, unable to read and write according to the last ...

[illegible] and a [illegible] and [illegible] millions and a [illegible] for the church ex[illegible] control over education. Are [illegible] willing to limit the work to a [illegible] Education can only be made [illegible] by that instrument, the [illegible] The family and the church [illegible] expected to do the utmost for [illegible] education of society, but the [illegible] guarantee is laid in the foun[illegible] of civil government. The [illegible] schools are regarded with the greatest interest. In every State every child is invited by a [illegible] course to the highest instruc[illegible] What a blessing it is to the [illegible]

There are 9,000,000 children in attendance at the public scools, at an expenditure of $80,000,000. There is a non-attendance at schools, however, of at least 5,000,000 children, which would require an expense the first year of $110,000,000. These deficiencies are mainly concentrated in the Southern States, and the setting up of public schools there after the war was most obnoxious to the whites. Were the illiterate people of the country educated there would be an increase in the product of their labors of over $436,000,000. There is an army of 1,800,000 adult voters who cannot read or write.

General Eaton next referred to the necessity for educating the children of the Indians and the 150,000 polygamists. The National Congress need not only as a po[illegible], and, by a reasonable dis[illegible], have the large number of illiterate persons educated.

Rev. Dr. Hartzell, corresponding [illegible] of the Freedmen's Aid [illegible] of the M. E. Church, said [illegible] 1864, 3385 new churches [illegible] been built on slave ground by the M. E. Church.

Bishop Simpson, Secretary of the [illegible] Educational Committee, [illegible] that if there was a contest be[illegible] capital and labor he did not [illegible] what would be the result if [illegible] masses are not educated.

[illegible] B. M. Davis offered the fol[illegible] which was adopted:

[illegible] That the Union League [illegible] with great interest the [illegible] of the subject of na[illegible] education, made this even[illegible] by General Eaton, Dr. Hartzell and Bishop Simpson, and ten[illegible] its thanks to those gentlemen [illegible] addresses.

[illegible] That the Union League [illegible] heartily approves [illegible] of financial aid from [illegible] Treasury of the United States [illegible] supplement the public school [illegible] of the various States and [illegible] and claim that it is the [illegible] duty of the nation to so [illegible] its money, the distri[illegible] to be made on the basis of illiteracy as shown by the census of 1880, and is in favor of suitable legislation looking to that end.

Resolved, That the subject of fur[illegible] practical assistance to the National Educational Committee [illegible] presentation of its work be [illegible] to the Board of Directors, [illegible] to take the mat[illegible] consideration, and adopt [illegible] as shall by it be [illegible] advisable.—*Philadelphia* [illegible]

[illegible] the present [illegible] the Govern[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON IV. January 28, 1883.

THE HEALING POWER. (Acts iii, 1-11)

One day Peter and John came to the temple, and as they came to "The Beautiful Gate" they saw a poor man lying beside it. He was lame, born so. He could not work to earn a living, and his friends were too poor to help him or did not want to, so they carried him to the Gate, laid him down, and let him beg of the people going into the temple. When the beggar saw Peter and John, he asked charity of them. Did they pass him by? They were poor, and had not much money, but they had been with Jesus, and he never passed the poor by without helping them. Peter said: "Silver and gold I have not, but what I have I will give. In the name of Jesus rise up and walk."

The man heard. It was something new, he never had taken a step, but he tried, and behold he walked. Then he went into the temple and leaped for joy, and thanked God. Silver and gold were nothing to this. He praised God. The people saw him, and knew he was born lame, so they saw what our lesson calls "The healing power."

It made our text true: "Then shall the lame man leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing." Isaiah wrote this hundreds of years before, and now it comes true. The lame man did all he could; he obeyed Peter, and God did the rest. Does Jesus change people so now? Yes, indeed. When the heart is full of sin, sin binds us like lame people, and we can not walk the road that leads to heaven. Jesus calls us to rise; ask him for a new heart. If we obey, the sin that made our hearts lame and dumb is conquered; we can talk of Jesus and go the way that leads to him.—*Western.*

$200,000 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have a cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A portrait of Gambetta is to be the frontispiece of the March *Century*, which, it is promised, will also contain as its leading feature a paper of an anecdotal and political sort on the French statesman, by one who for years has had excellent opportunities for an intimate study of his character. A portrait of his father will also be given.

Littell's Living Age, for the week ending Jan. 13th, contains: "The Primitive Policy of Islam," Contemporary Review; "Thomas Carlyle's Apprenticeship," Scottish Review; "Four Months in Morocco," Blackwood; "The Factor's Shooting," Blackwood; "A Relic of Swift and Stella," Temple Bar; "No New Thing," Cornhill; "Baboo English," Chamber's Journal; "An [illegible] Flood," St. James Gazette; with choice poetry and miscellany. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kid[illegible] or Urinary Trouble, especially [illegible] Disease or Diabetes, as [illegible] never fails of a cure [illegible] a cure is possible. We know [illegible]

The City of Greenville, with a [illegible] of 700 hogsheads of sugar [illegible] with the packet Laura [illegible] 26 [illegible] above New Orleans [illegible] Friday morning, 12th inst.

[illegible] F. Beatty, whose inde[illegible] has raised him from a [illegible] fortune of half a [illegible] of what can be [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt in Illinois.

The President signed the civil service reform bill.

A $100,000 fire visited Neenah, Wis., on the 15th.

Gov. Ireland was inaugurated at Austin on the 16th.

Alva Thomas is the name of Tennessee's new Treasurer.

Gov Wm. B. Bate, was inaugurated at Nashville, on the 15th.

Patrick Higgins, for murder, was hung at Galway, Ireland, on the 15th.

Donaldsonville has granted the right of way to a street railway company.

The Democratic state convention of Kentucky will meet at Louisville, May 16.

There are only a few Methodist homes which are unable to pay for the ADVOCATE.

There isn't a brewery in either Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Maine, Mississippi or Vermont.

Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., has issued an edict prohibiting Roman Catholics from acting as saloon-keepers.

A resolution praising the civil service reform bill received but one Democratic vote in the Ohio Legislature, and Gen. Devereaux, who cast it, was charged with party desertion.

School libraries are greatly on the increase in France. In 1865 there were only 4,833, and in 1874, 16,648. The present number is 25,-913, not including 2,348 teachers' libraries.

During the year 1882 the Subscription Book Department of the Methodist Book Concern at 805 Broadway shipped a grand total of sixty eight thousand six hundred and thirty seven volumes.

China has the largest bridge in the world, being at Lagang, over an arm of the China sea. It is five miles long, built entirely of stone, and has 300 arches 70 feet high, and a roadway 70 feet wide.

We have heard both Democrats and Republicans say that there is nothing better for a Cough than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. This old reliable remedy never fails to cure a Cough or Cold at once, and may be obtained at any drug store for 25 cents a bottle.

The Minnesota normal schools have been instructed to prepare their students to teach the elements of social and moral science, including temperance, health, purity, cleanliness, politeness, patriotism, self-respect, conscience, etc.

Don't waste money on trashy extracts when you can buy a perfume so delightful and lasting as Floreston Cologne.

The loss of life by the burning of the circus in Berditshov, was not so great as at first reported, but it is believed that over 250 persons perished in the flames.

Weak muscles and nerves, sluggishness of thought and inactivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Ex-Senator Dorsey tendered his resignation as secretary of the National Republican Committee, and was succeeded by Hon. J. A. Martin, of Kansas. The basis of representation to National convention will remain as heretofore.

A Foolish Mistake.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Dyspepsia and Debility and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—*Times.*

Now is the time to send in subscribers. Brethren, push the canvass.

The Church of England is the largest landowner in the kingdom, and Canon Wilberforce has called attention to the fact that it is also the largest owner of public houses, and pronounces it a "grievous scandal."

The Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain have allowed Mr. Joseph Thompson a large sum of money to defray the expenses of exploring the eastern coast of the Victoria Nyanza, Mount Kenia, and the unknown Massai region. He will also be gratuitously furnished with arms and outfits for a strong caravan; the British India Company will transport his men and baggage free; and the Eastern Telegraph Co. undertake to send all his telegrams gratuitously. The exploration will last for two years.

MARRIAGES.

At Batesville, Miss., during the holiday week, Dec. 27-31, 1882, by Rev. Wm. Payne, Mr. John B Laster to Miss Bettie Dorsey; R. Dicen to Miss Lucy Dicen: Albert Thomas to Miss Thomas; Henry Dickens to Miss Thomas; Henry McDowell to Miss Maria Davis.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Austin, Texas, Dec. 27, 1882, Prof. L. C. Anderson and Miss Lizzie Pollard, both of Austin, Rev. I. B. Scott, officiating. The Professor is a college graduate and is a teacher in the State Normal School at Hempstead. His charming bride has been for sometime a teacher in the Austin city schools. Mrs. Anderson received many useful and elegant presents. The happy couple left immediately for the Normal school.

The wedding of Mr. Spencer, and Miss Minerva Douglass took place at St. Peter's M. E. Church Donaldsonville, January 17th 1883. Rev. P. Landry officiated.

In Allen, La., Dec. 28, Mr. Whitman Clark and Miss Henrietta Burrill. Jan. 4th, Mr. Hardwell Bolton and Miss Narcisse Wilson, Rev. D. Shelby officiated.

At Lawrenceburgh, Tenn., Dec. 26, by Rev. J. F. Summerhill, Mr. Ralph Lowell, and Miss Maggie Marsh. At bride's father's on Crawfish river, Tenn., Dec. 28, Miss Alice Linam and Mr. Richard Franks.

December 25, 1882, the church was crowded to overflowing to witness the marriage of Mr. J. D. Allen and Miss J. A. Donald. Mr. Allen being the W. M. Master of this Lodge, was honored by the Craft. Dec. 20, 1882, one mile from town, Mr. Dan Rucker to Miss Lizzie Walker. Dec. 27, 1882, at the bride's home, two miles and a half from town, Mr. Ancil Gilmore to Miss Josie Smith. Dec. 27, 1882, in Corinth, Mr. Louis Davis to Miss Reannier Hancock. Rev. W. H. H. Gallion officiated.

DEATHS.

At Pattersonville, La., Jan. 10, Charles Wilcoon. His funeral was attended by Rev. S. D. Russell, in the presence of a large number of friends.

Bro. Thomas King, a local preacher died in Washington, La., Dec. 27. He called the ministers to his bedside, and told them he had been a child of God, and all was well with him. H. GREEN.

Sister Jane Clark, departed this life Sept. 24, 1882. Sister Cheney Magee, Oct. 2; both in triumph of faith. JOHN EANES.

Starkville, Miss.

Sister Net Robinson, wife of Rev. J. W. Robinson, died Jan. 1, at Round Rock, Texas, after an illness of a little over two months. She had gone there to improve her death, and the Lord called her home. She was a faithful member of the church for a good many years and leaves behind her a husband, four little children, and a host of friends. E. HENDERSON.

Georgetown, Texas.

To a bushel of grain exported to Europe the past year was sent in an American vessel.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 22, 1883

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—	
Ordinary	7 15-16
Middling	9 ¼
Good Middling	10 1-16
Middling fair	10 11-16
SUGAR, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	28
Fair	38
Choice	50
RICE, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4¾
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔—	
Western	24@25
COFFEE, ℔—	
Ordinary	7½
Primo	10
CHEESE, ℔—	
Western factory	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	2 75
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 65
Choice family	5 37½
LARD, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	@11¼
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 10
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	$1 75@3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 00
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 50
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	56@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	35@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	58
White	57
Mixed	57
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	49
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	95
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	16@18
Choice	19@20
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 25
BACON, ℔—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9
Sides, clear rib	10⅜
Sides, clear	10⅝
Hams, sugar-cured	13½
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—	
Clear rib sides	9⅜
Clear sides	9⅝
Shoulders	7½
POULTRY AND EC[illegible]	

Western Poultry—Grown [illegible] @5.50 ℔ dozen; young d[illegible] ducks [illegible]; geese $[illegible] [illegible]

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

For the Cheapest and Choicest: Family & Fancy Groceries, SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE *Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,* —GO TO— N. E. Sullivan's GROCERY, Corner of Washington and Hampson Streets CARROLLTON, LA. nov23-1y

ROBINSON, The Lightning-Rod King. —MANAGER OF THE— NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO., (Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice. JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager. Office and Depot 246 Canal st.; cor Liberty 22-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at the office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 00
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
The Negro Exodus, by Rev. J. C. Hartzell	15
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans. 38-tf

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE Service for Easter. The Story of the RESURRECTION In SCRIPTURE and SONG. For the Church Service or the Sunday School, Prepared by W. F. Sherwin.

This beautiful service with its Scripture Readings, and six bright new Carols, by ROOT, MURRAY, CLARIBEL and SHERWIN, interspersed with old hymns, though specially prepared for EASTER, is almost equally appropriate for any Sabbath in the year.

Price, Five Cents, 50c. per doz by mail: $4.00 per 100 by Express.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN CHURCH & CO., NEW YORK OFFICE No. 5 Union Square. Cincinnati, Ohio. nov30-1y

FOR SINGING CLASSES. Dr. H. R. Palmer's Latest Class and Convention Book, The Sovereign.

As the result of many years of experience in class teaching and convention work, Dr. PALMER has been enabled to present in THE SOVEREIGN the best system for elementary teaching ever offered by him.

A new chart, in colors, teaching tone relationship, price, 5 cents, given with each copy of the book.

First-class Glees, Part Songs and Choruses combine to make a book that teachers and Scholars will be delighted with. Price $7.50 per doz. 75c. each if sent by mail

Concert Gems for Choruses. Adapted and Arranged by Dr H R Palmer. This work is being issued in Six parts of 32 pages each. Four are now ready. Price 25c. each Part; $2 00 per doz.

[illegible] GEMS. [illegible] MAIN. [illegible] Study, Practice [illegible] songs for all oc[illegible] [illegible] by mail. [illegible] Trade.

The prohibitory amendment to the Iowa constitution, adopted by the popular vote of last June, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

☞ Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes. For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

A manifesto by Prince Napoleon, placarded in Paris, declaring the incapacity and impotence of the government, the decadence of the army and finances, and the concordat alone establishes religious peace, was torn down by the police, and led to the arrest of the Prince. This the Chambers approved by 417 to 90.

Invigorating Food

For the brain and nerve is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.—*Tribune.* See other columns.

The relations between China and foreign powers are becoming unsatisfactory.

Conference Notices.

WACO DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Port Sullivan and Milam Groves	Jan.	5– 6
Calvert	"	13–14
Long Branch and Bremond	"	19–
Waco St. James	"	20–21
Waco Mission	"	20–21
East Waco	"	27–28
Majors and Gatesville	"	30–31
Marlin and Big Creek	Feb.	1– 2
Marlin Circuit, Mooreville	"	3– 4
Berlake	"	5–
Shields	"	7–
Groesbeck Mission	"	10–11
Mexia Mission, Dancioville	"	13–
Sandy	"	14–
Spring Mission, Asburry Chapel	"	17–18
Wesley Chapel	"	21–
At the School House	"	23–
Milford	"	24–25
Chambers' Creek	"	26–
Dallas	Mar.	3– 4
McKinney	"	8–
Dennison	"	10–11
Pilot Point	"	24–25

S. GATES, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT, WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE—FIRST ROUND.

Lockhart	Jan.	20–21
Luling	"	27–28
Luling Mission	"	28–29
Oakland	Feb.	3– 4
Mt. Zion	"	4– 5
Halletsville	"	10–11
Halletsville Mission	"	11–12
Schulenburg	"	17–18
Peach Creek	"	24–25
Ellinger	Mar.	10–11
Columbus Circuit	"	17–18
Alleyton	"	24–25
Columbus	"	25–26
Industry	Apr.	1–
Eagle Lake	"	4–
Wharton	"	7– 8
Morales	"	14–15

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. By Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients, and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free. 23-1y-eom

ROSES 13 FOR $1. 27 FOR $2. Finest ever-blooming sorts, your choice, all labeled, free by mail. *Best and cheapest in the world, we mean this.* Will prove it by sending sample plant for 15 cents. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. WE LEAD in quantity, quality, size and price of all choice plants, new and old. Valuable premiums GIVEN AWAY. 12th Annual Illustrated and Instructive Catalogue free. WOODS, BEACH & CO., New Brighton, Pa. jan18-2t

$1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS For 36 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. 2 IN 1 TU-NI-SON jan11-13t-ur

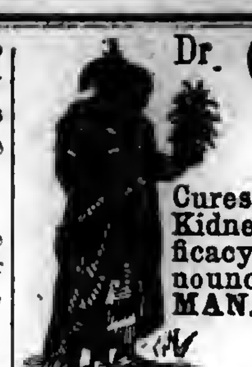
AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N.Y jan11-1y

GOOD COFFEE How to Make it AT HALF COST. *Agents' Profits $5 to $10 per day, at home.* J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., and Kansas City, Mo. dec21-13t 3p

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney at Law, Office—No. 114 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.

ROSES AND GRAPE VINES. 12 Choice Ever-Blooming Roses, or 12 Strong Concord Vines, by mail, post-paid, for $1. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ Premiums and directions for culture with every order. *Order Now.* Mention paper. WM. B. REED. Chambersburg Nurseries, Chambersburg, Pa. jan11-6t

$225 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. jan4-17t



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

(Trade Mark.) Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER. FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL. july27-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN! GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK. A richly ILLUSTRATED BOOK of singular beauty; a Gem of Literature by 400 Best Authors. Enlarged and newly electrotyped. A book for the Home and Fireside; appeals to every taste; Sells Fast Everywhere, alike in town and country. Endorsed by Press, Clergy and People. A rare chance to MAKE MONEY! $8,000 Sold. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo. nov23-13t

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES. Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices, —IN— GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES, —AT— *50 Cents and Upward,* Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician. A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., 119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov16-2m

H. P. Buckley, 8 . . . CAMP STREET, ... 8 New Orleans, La. WATCHMAKER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business. nov9-6m

E. W. SCHEFFEL, GENERAL BOOK-BINDER Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs, *NEW ORLEANS.* Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental. 41-6m

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MRS. M. L. DALE, Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. ☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10ly

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent 94 . . . . Camp Street, ... 94 Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Sunday-School Supplies, Consisting of GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music. Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries. Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

Richard Upjohn, CABINET MAKER, 127 - - Villere street, - - 127 Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University, WINTER TERM. James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN, President Board of Trustees. New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec28-3m

LaTeche Seminary, LaTeche, Baldwin P. O., Parish of St. Mary La., 4 Miles North of Franklin, by Rail. ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The Spring Term begins Thursday February 8, 1883, at 9 o'clk. A. M. CLASSES. Classes will be formed in Physics, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-keeping, and the various readers. Important to begin the first day. NO CHARGE FOR TUITION. BOOKS ON SALE AT THE SCHOOL. W. D. GODMAN, D. D., President. Mrs. A. H. Godman, M. D., Lady Principal. Rev. Geo. W. Wells, A. B., Professor. Miss Betty Patty, Instructor in English. Miss Ines Godman, Instructor in Music. dec 28-1m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL. Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26. TUITION and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month. A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal. 3-3m

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Great Jackson Route. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
Mail No. 4.....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 3..10:45 a. m.

Nos. 1, 3 and 4 run daily. Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common. A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent. J. W. COLEMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt. C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent. tf

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities. THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., ☞ IN PULLMAN CARS. Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla. ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	7:00 a. m.	9:40 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES. Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m. Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way. Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent. JNO. H. SMITH, Ticket Agent. J. T. HARAHAN, Superintendent. JNO. KILKENY, Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent. New Orleans.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. jan11-1y

$57.00 FOR $43.00

NOW FOR TEN DAYS.

This Beautiful New Style Organ, No. [illegible] [illegible]

My Special Ten Day Offer. [illegible]

Given under my Hand and Seal this 25th day of January, 1883.

COUPON. $14.00. [illegible]

Signed, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey.

[illegible] DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Young Folks' Corner.

The Patter of the Shingle.

When the angry passion gathering in
mother's face I see,
And she leads me to the bed-room—gently
lays me on her knee,
Then I know that I will catch it, and my
flesh, in fancy, itches,
As I listen to the patter of the shingle on
my breeches.

Every tinkle of the shingle has an echo
and a sting,
And a thousand burning fancies into ac-
tive being spring;
And a thousand bees and hornets 'neath
my coat-tail seem to swarm,
As I listen to the patter of the shingle, oh,
so warm.

In a sudden intermission which appears
my only chance,
I say "Strike gently, mother, or you'll
ruin my Sunday pants;"
She stops a moment, draws her breath,
the shingle holds aloft,
And says "I had not thought of that—my
son, just take them off."

O Respect and the angels! cast thy pitying
glances down,
And thou, O family doctor, put a good
soft poultice on;
And may I with fools and dunces ever-
lastingly mingle,
If I ever say another word, when my mother
wields the shingle.

[illegible] Folk's Etiquette in Ten Commandments.

[illegible] hints on Education,
[illegible] morals from the pen
[illegible] Train are worth

[illegible] say Yes, sir. No,
[illegible] No, papa. Thank
[illegible] you. Good night.
[illegible] Never say How,
[illegible] Use no slang
[illegible] good spelling,
[illegible] grammar are
[illegible] education.
[illegible] clean clothes,
[illegible] clean finger nails,
[illegible] breeding. Never
[illegible] about the room.
[illegible] everything and

[illegible] entering a room,
[illegible] with your back
[illegible] Never enter a
[illegible] public place with
[illegible] your seat to a
[illegible] Let your
[illegible] the carriage or

[illegible] eat with your
[illegible] never use
[illegible] although Euro-
[illegible] leaving ask to

[illegible] feet on cush-

[illegible] one read-
[illegible] or read
[illegible] are reading.
[illegible] atten-
[illegible] or reply

[illegible] aloud
[illegible] any one is
[illegible] place.
[illegible] hawking,
[illegible] blowing
[illegible] every case
[illegible] your hand-
[illegible] examine—
[illegible] vulgar except

[illegible] respect, es-
[illegible] careful not
[illegible] by unkind
[illegible] tales, make
[illegible] the lame,
[illegible] or be cruel

[illegible]

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

P. B McDonald, Scott circuit: "When I came on the circuit I had to open a fight on the use of alcoholic liquors, to which nearly all were addicted. I have made headway. In April I brought my family into a half covered log hut. The owner of the place offered me the use of it for a year. Soon after $25 was raised for a parsonage. Mr. Winbush let me have the use of his wagon and four mules to haul the lumber free, and after a long struggle the building is nearly finished. It will cost $75.55, all paid but a few dollars. Have raised for all purposes $242.30, only a portion of which was on my salary on which to support a wife and four children. We lost a babe December 1, which makes us feel desolate. Elder Duncan has done all in his power for me. The whisky men tell me I would have a better support if I would not say so much against the drinking habit, but I cannot consent to it. I am trying to get up a temperance society. The times are hard; all but a few came out behind with their crops. Pray for my success."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—The more I have to do with you, and the oftener you mingle with us at Conferences the more we learn to love you. We know you were a little vexed at us because of certain positions taken by some of us at the Texas Conference, but after you had time to think your goodness of heart made excuse for the imperfections of fallen humanity, and you said, "I forgive."

I confess my sins, and one of those sins I promise not to be guilty of again, as far as possible; that is my want of interest in the SOUTHWESTERN. My work last year was so heavy, and having some difficulties of a peculiar nature to our cause, I lost sight, for a time, of interests outside of that which had to be attended to. You will understand what I mean by these difficulties, for I have told you all. We have had several days of very cold weather for Texas, but warmer and clearer to-day. We have a large district and plenty of work before us for this year, and, let me say here, I thank God for the privilege of working for Jesus, the Church and poor, suffering, fallen humanity. Wiley University never showed so many signs of prosperity as now. The last room is full, and still they come. About forty young men have come in since our Conference, Dec. 14th. God only knows what an influence for good Wiley University is having in this country; between one and two hundred young men are here preparing for the future; what a power it is putting into their hands for the elevation and purification of the ignorant masses. The victory comes slow but sure. God is in this thing, and it matters not who may go or gets in the way. God, who is above and able, will [illegible] difficulties and demonstrate to the world that He can bring victory out of defeat. The men and women in charge of Wiley University can not be surpassed for their integrity and love for the school and people. The preachers, so far as I have learned, are at their stations and [illegible] the work of 1883 with [illegible] to succeed, and do something for Christ and the Church. [illegible] has just left my room [illegible] interview. We are [illegible] friends, and he [illegible] his health [illegible] and [illegible] for a six weeks [illegible] with a former [illegible] the God of [illegible] and may bless the Church [illegible]

Cause for Apprehension.

WHY MYSTERIOUS PHYSICAL TROUBLES AROUSE SPECIAL DREAD—A PROFESIONAL EXPERIENCE.

Few things give more pain than dread or apprehension. Most people are able to face apparent danger heroically, but the sudden and unexpected coming of some indefinite calamity very naturally strikes terror to even the bravest. For this reason lightning and tornadoes are considered terrible; their coming and going are so sudden, unannounced and unknown. For his same reason an unknown disease, some poison in the blood, some malady that is gradually undermining the life, is specially dreaded by all thinking people. And, indeed, there are good reasons for such dread, for modern science has discovered that some virulent disorders show the least signs in their beginnings, while they have the worst possible symptoms. We know of many persons who have dull and uncertain pains in various portions of the body; who are unnaturally tired one day and apparently well the next; who have an enormous appetite at times and a loathing of food soon thereafter. Such persons are really in a dangerous condition, even though they may not realize it. The following statement of a most prominent physician, who has had unusual opportunities for investigation is of so striking and important a nature that it will be read with interest by all:

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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J. B. Wilson,	

OFFICE: No. 27½ West Eighth Street, O. Anderson, M. D., Superintendent, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 2, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:

I have, during my professional career of many years' practice, treated a large number of various disorders, of which, perhaps, none have given me more trouble than the mysterious disease known as acute nephritis; and while it may seem strange, it is, nevertheless, true, that the physician is generally greatly annoyed by this mysterious trouble, especially when the case is of hereditary origin. It is, doubtless, the first stage of the well-known, but terrible Bright's disease, as the kidneys contain large quantities of albumen; and while children and young people are especially liable to its attacks, it is prevalent with all classes, and usually continues until late in life.

One obstinate case which came under my observation, was that of a fireman of this city who applied to me for treatment. The case was diagnosed parenchymatous nephritis. The man was twenty-four years of age; plethoric and light complected. He states that he had suffered from urinary troubles from childhood, and that he had "doctored" a hundred times, each time improving some; after which, in a short while, he would relapse into his former state of misery. I prescribed the usual therapeutics known to the profession with the same result that my colleagues had obtained. He got better for a while and then worse again; in fact, so bad that he had to lay off for some time. He suffered intense pain; so much so that I confess I had to resort to hypodermic injections of morphia. My druggist who knew how disgusted I was with the case, although not willing to desert the man, advised me to try a remedy from which he (the druggist) himself, had derived great benefit. As a drowning man catches a straw, I prescribed this remedy, not letting my patient, however, know what I was giving him and, although not a believer in nor a patron of "patent medicines," I must confess that after my fireman had taken one bottle he grew much better. I made him continue its use for a period of two months, with the most gratifying results; it really worked wonders and he owes his cure and present perfect health solely to the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I prescribed, and he used.

Since the recovery of the man above mentioned, I have given considerable thought to the subject of acute nephritis, or kidney difficulty, and I find that its manifestations are most remarkable. It often appears without any special symptoms of its own, or possibly as a sequel to some other disease. It may be a sequel to scarlatina, diphtheria, and other illnesses, and even arise from pregnancy. The first symptoms frequently show themselves in the form of high, fierce and intense pains in the lumbar region, "the small of the back," troublesome micturitions and frequent changes in the color of the urine which at times diminishes perceptibly. If the urine is entirely suppressed, the case, probably, will terminate fatally in a very few days. Dropsy is a consequence of the suppression of urine and the severeness of it is governed by the proportion of retention. The nervous system becomes prostrated with subsequent convulsions and irregular circulation of the blood which, in my estimation, eventually might cause a diseased heart to give out. As I have remarked, in many kidney diseases—yes even in Bright's disease itself—there is no perceptible pain in the back, and these troubles often assert themselves in various symptoms—for instance, in troublesome diarrhea, blood poison, impaired eyesight, nausea, loss of appetite, [illegible] digestion, loss of constitution, husky voice and many [illegible] too numerous to [illegible] of [illegible] the first [illegible] to-day.

state that I have, since my success with the fireman, repeatedly prescribed Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if my professional brethren could only be brought so far as to overcome their prejudice against proprietary medicines they would, undoubtedly, find themselves recompensed for their supposed sacrifice of liberty, as well as by the great benefits that would accrue to the world.

Most sincerely,
O. ANDERSON, M.D.
Superintendent.

Vigor, strength and health all found in one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my father, grandmother and two aunts. Father was Shearfe, grandmother Gracey. Aunt Cheney, grandmother and father left East Tennessee with the Indians, near forty years ago, sold to Jesse Mayfield. Aunt Easter was sold to Austin Ryder, near the same time. They went to Cherokee county, Arkansas, and formerly belonged to Larkin Carding. I last heard from them three years ago. Address me at Athens, Tenn., care of Rev. Alexander Roch.

EASTER CARDING.

"It is remarkable that the South American Indians never suffer from consumption. The cause is their use of Coca. They also never suffer with scrofulous nor skin diseases. They reach a very old age, and frequently pass their full century," (see Journal of the Royal Society of Vienna). For weak lungs, chronic coughs, asthma, shortness of breath and female sufferings, use Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic.

MR. EDITOR: Information is desired of Eliza Jane Owens. Mother's name was Rachel Gooden, wife of Harris Hogans. Father's was Israel Patterson. I was sold by Wm. Owen to John Mearsal, and was eighteen years old when I left my mother at Nelson Hotel, Columbia, Tennessee. She was his cook. Address me care of William Elam, Batesville, Miss.

ELIZA JANE ELAM.

*** "Help yourself and others will help you." But don't fail to use Kidney Wort for all liver, kidney and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to know of my mother. Her name was Mary Ann Edge. Father's name was Simon Hubbard, my name is Kissie Edge. My mother was sold to a Tom Pugh, who lived in Louisville, Ky. Brother was Chile Pugh, seven years old. Address me at Fairfield church, Shreveport, La.

KISSIE EDGE.

Buchupaiba.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.

Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

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FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. The few songs and melodies first introduced and sung by the "Jubilee Singers" and "Tennesseeans" were every where received with enthusiastic applause, and soon attained immense popularity. They are now familiar to almost every one, and have created an earnest and very general desire that every song and melody which has been popular among the negroes of the South during their days of slavery should be gathered together and published in a form and style which would give them the widest circulation and insure their preservation. This wide-felt want is now supplied in this complete and valuable collection, which comprises the best of the many variations of these songs and melodies, giving all that have seemed worthy of preservation. The author, Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., who is presiding elder of the Ohio District of the Lexington Conference, is peculiarly well qualified for the preparation of a work of this kind, requiring as it does, a thorough knowledge of the subject, good judgment and much careful, painstaking labor; and the thorough and systematic manner in which the work has been completed, leaves nothing to be desired. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. They include, therefore, very many songs entirely new which are as meritorious as those so well known, and which will probably become equally popular. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. Read the few following testimonials:

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"I most heartily commend it as brimful of the plaintive, quaint melody and song spirit, or which our race is so truly celebrated."—*Rev. Daniel Jones.*

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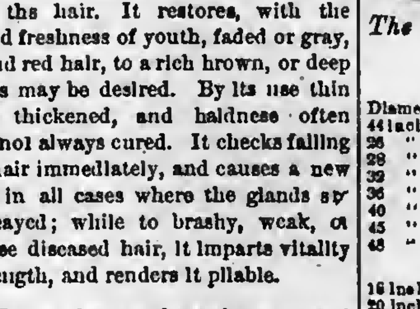

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The Housekeeper.

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BRIGHTS Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

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"Lenny, you're a pig," said a father to his little five-year-old boy. "Now do you know what a pig is, Lenny?" "Yes, sir, a pig's a hog's little boy."

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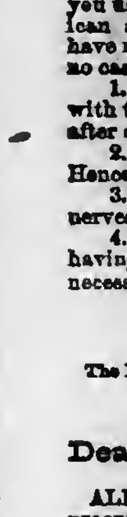

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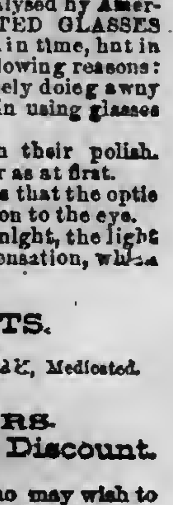

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. 18—NO. 5. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, FEBRUARY 1, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 548

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HUMBLE LIFE.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is coarse and bare;
Tell me not his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare;
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low;
Is he honest in his action?
That is all I want to know.

Is his word to be relied on?
Has his character no stain?
Then I care not if he's low born—
Then I care not whence his name.
Would he from an unjust action
Turn away with [illegible] eye?
Would he, than defraud another,
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard-gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrong redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem,
And I care not what his birthplace
In the eyes of man may seem.

Let it be a low, thatched hovel—
Let it be a clay-built cot,
Let it be the parish workhouse—
In my eye it matters not.
And if others will disown him
As an inferior to their caste,
Let them do it—I'll befriend him
As a brother, to the last.

Dedication of Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas.

REV. L. B. SCOTT, B. A., PASTOR.

Dear Editor:—I have triumphed at last. Our new church, the corner stone for which was laid in 1879, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God Feb. 20, 1882, by Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D. The spacious and elegant audience room was crowded with members and friends of the church. Among those seated in and about the pulpit were the following: Rev. H. Stewart and H. Watts, of the Baptist church; Revs. Elias Dibble, S. Hardwell and Paul Douglas, former pastors, and Revs. M. H. Nichols and W. L. Motley, presiding elders of Texas conference. It is impossible for me to speak too highly of Bishop Bowman's sermon. Not that it was profound or was in any way an exhibition of scholarly attainments, but a practical sermon; so simplified that a child could comprehend it—a real spiritual feast. Our desire to be brief forbids that we should give anything like a synopsis of the discourse, but it was just the kind our people delight to hear; and as he illustrated why "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former," as spoken of in [illegible], truly our hearts did [illegible] us. The Bishop's visit and [illegible] will be of incalculable [illegible] to our cause in these parts. The sermon over, we took the collection and realized quite a handsome [illegible] in [illegible] done, [illegible] by Rev. [illegible] pastor, officiating in God's service. [illegible] during [illegible] Long, [illegible] Rev. [illegible]

[illegible] Central [illegible] The funeral [illegible] by J. Braden D.D., [illegible] The Sisters [illegible] of [illegible] church [illegible] clothes; Sisters F. Freeman and E. Vance collected money for a carpet for the pulpit; sisters E. Scott, E. Kyles and B. Lenard a marble top table for the altar; sister H. Remaker presented a velvet cushion for pulpit desk; sister P. Haley water pitcher and two goblets; sisters P. Edwards and S. Crawford a morocco bound hymn book, and sister P. Taylor a kneeling stool, all of which came just at the right time and are much appreciated.

When the building was begun many whose bodies to-day are in the cold and silent tomb, looked forward with joyful anticipation to the time when they should occupy seats in it. But, thank the Lord, not a few of those who have gone left the glorious evidence that they were transferring to that building of God the house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. They are far happier than were they seated in any earthly sanctuary. The completion of the building marks a new era in the history of the congregation of Trinity M. E. Church. It is an event long looked, labored and waited for, and since a portion of the congregation have labored so hard we rejoice the more with them that they have lived to reap the reward, at least in part, for their untiring energy. Finally, for the gift of a Savior, Christ the Lord, for the spread of his kingdom among men and for the building of this house in which to worship Him, we all join in saying: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Houston, Texas.

Central Tennessee College.

EDITOR ADVOCATE—Dear Sir—The faculty and students of Central Tennessee College humbly ask space in the columns of the ADVOCATE to speak of the life, death and labors of a pure and good woman who has recently taken passage on angelic wings to occupy her mansion in heaven prepared by our dear Redeemer.

We refer to Miss Areminta P. Martin who, after an illness of about nine weeks, quietly and peacefully passed away from dear and loved ones on earth to dearer and loving ones in Heaven, on Saturday night, January 13, 1883. When at the beginning of November last Miss Martin complained of being unwell and bade her loving students good afternoon, none thought it had the significance of an overlasting adieu from her and all she held dear in and about her alma mater. When, on Sunday morning, the sad intelligence of her death reached the college and grounds, nature seemed to have instantly drawn about her a sadder air, a mantle of mourning, in sympathy and in keeping with the sorrow and stricken state of every teacher and student. At the foot of every stairway in each building was written in large letters "Quiret." This was hardly necessary, for the occasion had stamped it on the countenance, in the heart, the footstep of every student and on the face of nature. School was suspended on Monday at the earnest request of the students. At the usual morning chapel devotion the students were allowed to make such remarks in reference to the life and character of the deceased as they desired; soon followed some of the most appropriate, pathetic and truthful speeches that your correspondent has ever had the pleasure of hearing. Resolutions were read from both faculty and students reviewing the life, character and labors of the deceased from childhood, and her long and useful connection with this school to her death. Her funeral took place at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Monday, Jan. 15th, at 9 o'clock. Though the church is unusually large, on this occasion it was densely crowded with a sorrowing and sympathetic mass of humanity. The entire corps of teachers of the Central [illegible] The funeral [illegible] by J. Braden D.D., [illegible] The Sisters [illegible] of [illegible] church [illegible] ing her a little over twenty-five years of age. She joined this school when about eleven years old and and continued regularly until she graduated at the head of her class in full college course in 1878. Was elected teacher in the college in September of the same year, and labored earnestly and successfully for four years or up to two months before her death. Miss Martin was kind to all, was an earnest and untiring laborer for the good of her race, and the improving and bettering of those around her, was zealously virtuous and purely pious and religious, full of sunshine at heart, which ever painted her countenance with loving and pleasant smiles for all, was quiet and altogether unassuming. She had a finished education, reading with ease and fluence the dead languages, and understood science and higher mathematics. Carefully educated, she was eminently qualified in every respect for a teacher and for the moulding the character of fluctuating youth by her own life, perfumed by virtue and engrafted by everything that it takes to make one pure and noble. Though

"Death lies on like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower of the field."
"Yet why should death be linked with fear?
A single breath—a low-drawn sigh—
Can break the ties that bind us here,
And waft the spirit to the skies."

Respectfully, yours in Christ,
J. W. KIZER.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1882.

Sunday - School Superintendents.

BRETHREN—Some of you have secondhand library books out of which you could select twenty-five, fifty, and even one hundred volumes, which would be of real service in some of our mission schools. North, West, and South there is a great demand for every thing of this kind, and our work can be substantially aided by donations of such books to the needy fields. Will you not look over your libraries, select such as you can spare, ask the members of your school to add such as they would willingly spare from their homes, put them up in a neat package, and write me saying how many, and what kinds you have, and I will inform you where they can be sent to the best advantage? Sunday-school singing books as well as library books would be acceptable. The Sunday school Union is doing all it can to supply the new and needy schools of our church, but when we think how large the field is, and how much it requires to supply not only schools but homes in the new settlements and destitute regions with wholesome and helpful literature, we can readily understand how every help is eagerly used in the accomplishment of this great object.

Your Sunday-school could be instrumental in starting and maintaining a new Sunday-school in the West or South by simply taking every year a supplemental collection in the school for the Sunday-school Union, and reporting the amount to me, and I will undertake to see the school started and inform you as to its location and prospects. More than six thousand new Sunday-school pupils were enrolled in the State of Michigan alone last year, and there is a prospect that the number will be more than doubled the coming year. You can easily spare one collection each year for this purpose, and I trust I may receive notice that you will engage to do it at an early day. Write me about it and I will gladly give you further information.

Sincerely yours, A. H. GILLET.

Address Drawer 1362, Cincinnati, O.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Forest City.

MR. EDITOR.—We left Galway, Tenn., at 7 A. M., Dec. 3d, 1882, for Forest City, Ark., on Little Rock and Memphis Railway, 9½ P. M. found us at the above place. Our very kind and beloved Elder, L. G Pollard and Rev. B. McCain, met us at the depot with a welcome grasp of the hand, and accompanied us to a hotel near by where we were carefully cared for until morning. The greater part of Forest City sits on a hill. It is about seventy-three miles from Little Rock. The people appear kind and sociable, and welcomed [illegible] their midst. The future looks [illegible] hopeful. We have several [illegible] of color owning stores, [illegible] Wil- [illegible] E.) was inclosed on the 23d of Dec. 1882, and on Sunday, 24th, at eleven o'clock Elder Pollard preached an able and grand sermon to an intelligent congregation, and at 3 P. M., a sermon was delivered by Rev. G. N. Johnson, pastor in charge. On Monday the 25th, at 3 P. M., the corner stone was laid by Elder L. G. Pollard. Many people gathered to witness the service. Elder Pollard preached from the sixteenth chapter and eighteenth verse of St Matthew: "And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." The sermon was excellent and forcibly delivered. The congregation listened to it very attentively, and doubtlessly will be long remembered. The church is 30 by 40 and is situated in the most beautiful part of the city. The field is new, but encouraging. There is a plenty of work to be done. May the Lord help us to do all we can. Brethren, pray that we may succeed, and win many to the fold of Jesus.

Yours in Christ,
LUCY J. JOHNSON.

Forest City, Ark., Jan. 13.

From Winona.

DEAR EDITOR — Please give space in your valuable paper to the names of dear friends who contributed, on the fifth Sunday in December, for the benefit of the pastor: G. W. Bullock, $1; Francis Brown, 25c.; Fant Brown, 25c.; Zilphia Cook, $1.05; U. S. Davis, 50c.; Lizzie Dotson, 25c.; Emma James 25c.; Mary Jenkins, 50c.; Harriet James, 25c.; Matilda McClain, 25c.; Calvin Mason, 25c.; Eliza McNeil, 30c.; Eliza Mason, 25c.; Pink Phillips, 25c.; Lucy Perteete, 25c.; George Perteete, 25c.; Delbert Phillips, 25c.; Susan Ratliff, 25c.; David Stokes, 50c.; Millie Smith, 25c.; Rachel Turner 25c.; John Tucker 50c.; Leuthy Taylor 25c., Bettie Vaughn, 25c.; Wm. Volantine, 25c.; Bryant Vaughn, 25c.; Fred Harris, 25c.; Jane Wysinger, 75c.; Mattie Hughes, $1.25; Martha Hughes, 25c.; Alex. Huggins, $1; Hannah Hale, 25c.; Honrietta Hale 25c.; Catharine Hale 25c.; Greene Hursey 25c.; Alesy Hursey 25c.; Lizzie Jenkins, 25c.; Burbara Jenkins, 25c.; Elizabeth Williams 25c.; Lue Wardlington, 25c.; Anna Washington, 25c.; Ella Williams, 25c.; Louis Jenkins, 50c.; Julia Logins, 25c.; Martha Whitehead, 25c.; Fannie Simpson, 25c.; Maria Davis, 25c.; Wyatt Moore, 10c.; Cuffy Huebanks, 10c.

A. K. DAVIS.

Winona, Miss., Jan. 9, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From San Antonio.

MR. EDITOR:—I arrived at my appointment a few days after conference adjourned, and found the people anxiously waiting for me. Shortly after we began work on the parsonage and have ceiled it. The trustees have purchased a splendid meeting stove. At an entertainment given by them, they raised money enough to finish paying for the parsonage—$43.48 being now due. Before this, sisters Matilda Vaughn, Mrs. Lucy Logwood, Mrs. Emelino Demand, and others, gave a three days fair and raised $57, clear of expenses. While I was away attending conference, Mr. William Logwood, a prominent colored gentlemen and friend of the cause of Christ, as maintained by Methodists, also a liberal contributor to the various benevolent purposes of our church, had several loads of gravel hauled and placed in front of the church and parsonage at his own expense. He now stands ready to help whenever the word is given to repair the church.

Our Sunday-school is growing. We have nearly all the Methodist lesson helps. Our superintendent is trying to make himself active and beneficial to the school in every way possible. Pray that we may have a prosperous year. You will continue the papers of old subscribers. We shall commence work on our church as soon as the weather moderates, Yours,

J. R. CARNES.

San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 9, 1883.

From Our Mission Rooms.

WEST CHINA.—A note from Dr. L. N. Wheeler dated Nov. 13, at Kiai-chow-fu, announced his arrival with his friends at that point, two weeks above Ichang on the Yangtze Kiang. The party had [illegible] the journey thus far in [illegible] and with [illegible] generally good [illegible] Two-thirds of the journey to Chungking yet remained to be made which would be comparatively easy and safe. It was anticipated that three weeks would accomplish it, so that now we may well assume that our missionaries have been some weeks established at Chungking.

DR. REID IN INDIA.—Dr. Reid was at Bareilly attending the closing service of the Theological Seminary, Dec. 9. Remington Hall was full, and several government officials were among the lecturers. The graduates did their part well. Dr. Reid says that what he said that day gave him such faith in India's redemption as he had never before had. He had visited Cawnpore, Lucknow and Seetafore, and was about startling for Nynee Tal.

Rev. E. W. Parker writes from Bareilly: "Dr. Reid is just now making his speech to the graduating class, with M. L. Banerjee, former student of Drew Seminary, as his interpreter. It is a great pleasure to have Dr. Reid with us. He is carefully looking into all our work and doing us much good."

ROHICUND DISTRICT CONFERENCE AND CAMP MEETING.—This was held at Chandause the second week in December. Rev. E. W. Parker writes on Dec. 12: "We have a lot of people here, and the best of all is, we have about 350 Christian school children, who are old enough to enjoy the meetings. These children are good singers and they help to make our meetings lively. All reports show progress. Dr. Reid is to be here in three days from Nynee Tal. Bishop Foster is in South India."

A Great Crime.

The diabolical work of a party of masked men in Faulkner county in driving from their home a family of inoffensive, industrious, colored people in the dead of night is a great crime against civilization and the criminals should be hunted down and punished with the "severest" penalties known to our laws. Every honest, patriotic citizen must condemn this outrage, which brings such a stigma to the State. We must get rid of these masked night riders, who plot murder, or we must give the state over to barbarism. We call upon the peace officers of Faulkner and Van Buren counties to hunt down these midnight murderers and bring them to justice. We call upon Gov. Berry to use all the power which the constitution and the laws give him to stop this savagery. We believe he will be equal to the emergency. There is no time to be lost in righting this great wrong against society, and in giving the protection of the laws to the humblest as well as the most exalted citizen. The case calls for action—immediate, prompt, vigorous action.—*Little Rock Democrat.*

A Negro Revolutionary Hero.

In accordance with a vote of the town of Farmingham last April, the committee in charge of the matter has placed a neat granite memorial over the grave of Peter Salem, bearing the following inscription: "Peter Salem, a Soldier of the Revolution. Died Aug. 16, 1816. Concord, Bunker Hill, Saratoga. Erected by the town, 1882." Peter Salem was the colored man who particularly distinguished himself in the Revolutionary War by shooting down Major Pitcairn at the battle of Bunker Hill as he was mounting a redoubt and shouting, "The day is ours!" Pitcairn fell back into the arms of his son. Peter Salem served faithfully in the war for several years in the companies of minute men under the command of Capt. John Nixon and Capt. Simon Edgell, of Farmingham, and came out of it unharmed. He was a slave and was owned, originally by Capt Jeremiah Belknap, of Farmingham, being sold by him to Major Lawson Buckminster, of that town, he becoming a free man when he joined the army.—*Boston Journal.*

The word "book" is derived from the Saxon language. Before the invention of paper the Saxons used to write on blocks of wood. The wood of the beech tree, called in the Saxon language bok, being close-grained and hard, was mostly used for that purpose, and hence the word book.

[illegible] Steamship Company, [illegible] ished the "grog" rat[illegible] English transAt [illegible] mers now fol- [illegible] sal practice [illegible] the sailors.

The Liberty of the Subject.

It is frequently alleged against the application of restrictive and prohibitive legislation to the liquor traffic that it is an infringement of the liberty of the subject. Smith, Brown, and Robinson, being of bibulous tastes, demand that their opportunities of purchasing their liquor be not curtailed. They resent such interference. Close public-houses on a Sunday or any other day, and they complain that you are infringing the liberty of the subject.

Now this argument proves too much. The law of the land already restricts the liberty of the subject in multifarious ways. Smith takes an interest in pigs, but the law forbids him to keep them if they are a nuisance to his neigobors. Brown is a butcher, but woe betide him if he unwittingly expose a piece of diseased meat for sale. Robinson has a conscientious objection to the vaccination of his children, yet the law compels them to undergo the operation, or mulcts him in repeated fines. And so on, in ways too numerous to mention, the law will not permit men to act from pure self-interest (or selfishness), but enacts that they pay a just regard to the interests of the community. The law then assumes the right to invade the liberty of the subject. Among other things, it assumes the right to dictate to Smith, Brown, and Robinson, when and where they shall buy their beer. They may not purchase the exhilarating draught before six a. m. or after eleven p. m. They can purchase it only of of authorised venders. Now we cannot understand how it is, *per se*, a virtuous proceeding to purchase beer at eleven p. m., and a criminal act to buy it at half-past. Yet the law says it is. We presume the law feels it "must draw the line somewhere." But in drawing the line at six a.m. and eleven p. m., or at any other hour, it limits the liberty of the subject. And if that liberty ought not to be infringed, as our friends Smith and Co. affirm, the only logical course is to repeal all the licensing laws, and allow as free a trade in gin, wine, and beer as in boots, beef, and bread. But what sane man would advocate such a policy? And where is the responsible statesman who would carry it into effect?

Nor is the reason of this infringement difficult to find. The law assumes the right to limit the liberty of the subject, *whenever that liberty is so used as to prove inimical to the public weal.* And the common sentiment of men sustains the law in this assumption. The only question, then, to be decided is this:—"Is the liquor traffic as at present conducted inimical to the public weal?" If it be not, the contention of Smith, Brown, and Robinson is a sound one. And it should be carried to its logical conclusion. There should be free trade in drink. If it be, their contention is a pure fallacy. What are the fruits of the liquor traffic? Witness them in the sacrifice of tens of thousands of lives year by year, many of them with every circumstance of horror. Witness them in the ghastly gallows, the thickly-peopled prisons, the crowded workhouses, the enlarged lunatic asylums. But for this traffic three-fourths of them would be empty, and the ratepayers relieved of the financial burdens caused thereby. The traffic stands convicted as the guilty author of an enormous amount of crime, pauperism, disease, and lunacy which afflict our country. Therefore, it being inimical to the public weal, the law, proceeding on the same principle as at present, has the right to limit or prohibit it. If the law has the abstract right to limit the subject's liberty for the public good—a right which it assumes and exercises—it can apply the principle to the curtailment of the liquor traffic. If it has the right to license a man or any number of men to sell intoxicating liquors, it has the right to with-hold the license and prohibit any traffic for the good of the community.—*London Methodist.*

If the Georgia Legislature will allow the people of the State to vote on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and establish the training-school, they will do two good things, and by the economy of prohibition money enough will be saved in the State to support the training-school and leave a large surplus.—*Wesleyan Advocate.*

The Future of Politics.

BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.

I have recently said a few plain words on this subject, through the columns of the *Albany Evening Journal*; and I offer the same and other similar words to the public through *The American Reformer.*

It requires but little political sagacity to see that the next "uprising of a great people" in this country will be against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The people are carefully measuring the dimensions and strength of their foes and preparing against them a war of extermination. It will be no child's play. It will probably be the most terrific struggle ever seen on this continent. The people have waited for one crisis after another to pass, and have been put off and defrauded upon one pretext or another; but at length they have determined to wait no longer. The true patriots of this great republic will now pass to the front, and take the control of their own affairs.

Our most virtuous citizens understand that all formidable conspiracies against their liberties rally around the liquor traffic. They will therefore decree the destruction of this destroyer. They will give due consideration to every reform involved in this. They will, let us trust, know their men. Every one of them will be of "the stuff of which martyrs are made."

I feel myself to be in a position to assure old political leaders that they will be compelled to choose between giving places to the moral element in politics, or being swept away by it. Whether it is to be by organization or reorganization, under an old or a new name, it will not be a third party. There will be but two great parties, one *the National party*, the other will be *the rest.* When the true patriotic reformers are thoroughly organized, they will, we believe, be a large and irresistible majority.

The first condition of success will be definiteness of aim and breadth of view. Active reforms will certainly avow their purpose in words and acts which cannot be misunderstood. Straightforward honesty in the affairs of government express the whole. There is need of re-formation to break down fossilized selfishness, to dash to pieces the rings which defraud the people of untold millions. Active, energetic justice must administer this government. The people must set aside the party and party measures which hold the country subject to personal ends and to the demands of mad ambition. They must make themselves superior to the organized systems of spoil and plunder, of corrupt dissipation and of overwhelming monopolies, and revive a loyalty to the Republic stronger than the menacing millions combined against their liberties. This will be definiteness of aim and breadth of view.

True reformers will peacefully assemble for comparison of opinions, principles and plans. They will be calm, but terribly in earnest. They will claim and exercise the full rights of citizens. They will take their place on committees, attend caucuses, primary elections, and take due part in naming candidates and constructing platforms. They will be courteous and respectful to managers of politics, old and new, but they will on no account allow old party measures to stand in the way of reform, nor permit the great right to be pushed into a secondary place.

I am speaking of citizenship and to citizens. I should deprecate the slightest attempt to organize a Church party. Every man will act as a citizen. The church *as such* has no politics. But Christian men are citizens, and their religion does not relieve them from the duties of citizenship. At all times, and especially in perilous times like these, they should be the brave defenders of liberty. No party spirit should bribe them, no menace should terrify them. Not by churchship, but by patriotic citizenship they hold their inalienable rights to a commanding place in reform measures, as in the affairs of state.

If such men as are needed at the front cannot now be found to assert their independence, they never can be. God calls them to action, and the pleadings of oppressed millions demand their help.

Syracuse, N. Y., December, 1882.

Guilt upon the conscience will make a feather bed hard; but peace of mind will make a straw bed soft and easy.

General News Items.

The Princess Louise has gone to the Bermudas.

Gustave Dore, the well-known painter and designer, is dead.

Ex-Senator Spencer has departed by way of Halifax for England.

The first boat up the Noxubee river in [illegible] years reached Macon on the 23d.

Hon. Richard Coke was unanimously re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Texas.

The democratic sheriff of New York has appointed a colored man deputy sheriff.

Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, brother of the Emperor of Germany, died, aged 82 years.

A sentiment appears to be growing in the House in favor of the same duty on all grades of sugar.

Ex-Empress Eugenie came to Paris to express her sympathy with Prince Jerome in his incarceration.

Chocolate lovers will be interested to know that chocolate cakes are now made from peanuts, without a particle of chocolate in them.

The Police Jury of Lincoln parish have decided not to issue license to any one for the sale of intoxicating liquors during the year 1883.

Col. W. Johnston has resigned the presidency of the Louisiana State University to become the head of the proposed Tulane College.

An explosion of the Giant Powder Works, near Oakland, California, on the 22d, resulted in the death of the superintendent and 22 Chinamen.

The Governor of Alabama called out the militia to preserve order in Opelika, growing out of a conflict between the elected officials and legislative commissioners.

An accident on the Southern Pacific railroad, near Techachipa station, caused by the removal of air brakes, and absence of the brakeman, resulted in the death of 21 persons.

Gainesville *Reporter:* A great many Alabamians continue to leave for Texas, it is said that the negroes in a great many places have caught the fever and are leaving in great numbers.

Extreme cold weather was reported all over the Northwest, ranging from 15° below in Illinois to 35° below in Wisconsin. Animals have been found frozen, many hogs especially. Travel on several Wisconsin railroads was suspended on account of the breakage of iron from extreme frost.

Near Borkum lightship a collision occured between the steamers Cambria and Sultan. The Cambria sank in 90 feet of water. The number of lives lost is estimated at fully 300. The passengers were mostly emigrants from East Prussia. Among them were six American Indians, who had been on exhibition in Berlin for some time.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to customs officers modifying existing orders in regard to Chinese travelers, instructing them to conform to the latest decision of Attorney General Brewster. His opinion holds that Chinamen traveling, who wish to cross our country without intention of remaining, have a right to pass unmolested, as they don't come under the prohibitory treaty or legislation.

Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, was recently reported by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* as having charged that Mr. Davis in his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," had given a perverted account of his (Toombs') defense of the bridge at Antietam in order to screen the reputation of Gen. David B. Jones, of Macon, Ga. In alluding to Gen. Jones, now dead, Gen. Toombs is reported to have made use of such epithets that explanation was at once demanded by two brothers of the deceased. In reply to their communication Gen. Toombs denies that he ever had an "interview" with any reporter of the *Tribune* "at any time or anywhere." In commenting upon this statement the *Tribune* says: "If Gen. Toombs means to say by this that he did not say the things he was reported as saying, his statement is simply untrue. If he is trying to dodge behind the pretense that he did not know he was talking to a *Tribune* [illegible] it is sufficient to say that the correspondent's card bore the name of this paper."

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1883.

The Louisiana Press Association meets in this city next Monday, February 5th.

The small-pox has made its appearance at several points through the country. Persons who are wise will not neglect to see that they and their families are vaccinated in [illegible]

[illegible] Pullman states the mission of Methodism grandly, in the [illegible] York Advocate: "Methodism [illegible] world's masterpiece in reaching the human soul with the Gos- [illegible]

[illegible] of our old subscribers, [illegible] have been stricken [illegible] list, may reconsider the [illegible] A word from the pastors [illegible] them for another year. [illegible] pastor can as little afford to [illegible] subscriber as we can.

[illegible] of the sixth congressional district of this State [illegible] be called upon to elect a [illegible] to the late Hon. A. S. [illegible] who died a few days after [illegible] election. The election takes [illegible] Thursday, February 1[illegible].

[illegible] exchange says: "Senator [illegible] of Illinois, is a Methodist. [illegible] was burnt in effigy by [illegible] for his attempts to [illegible] abolition of Mormonism [illegible] 1865." For such a cause [illegible] can afford to be [illegible] again and again. [illegible] ashamed of such Meth- [illegible]

[illegible] the late Senator [illegible] were pronounced [illegible] of Congress last [illegible] and both po- [illegible] vied with each other [illegible] of respect and ad- [illegible] worth and distin- [illegible] Senator Hill died [illegible] The last sentence [illegible] was "Almost home." [illegible] all to get home [illegible] is over!

[illegible] the new Demo- [illegible] of California, re- [illegible] repeal of the Sun- [illegible] to the will of [illegible] expressed at the bal- [illegible] victory for the [illegible] the Califor- [illegible] "There is [illegible] probability of any [illegible] legislation [illegible] some time to [illegible]

[illegible] the first num- [illegible] Advocate, the of- [illegible] Baptist denom- [illegible] It makes a [illegible] and is well [illegible] Rev. A. S. [illegible] popular pastor of [illegible] Baptist Church [illegible] in this city. We [illegible] and its edi- [illegible] and successful [illegible] in the field of [illegible]

[illegible] says, 'You must [illegible] front.' There [illegible] without some [illegible] whatever is [illegible] had at a [illegible] Christian [illegible] must deny [illegible] to be a [illegible] pastor must [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] ministry. If [illegible] people he [illegible] and thus [illegible] teaching [illegible] of the [illegible] Meth- [illegible] at their [illegible] appoint- [illegible] Young, of [illegible] Confer- [illegible] Secretary [illegible] Young [illegible] on [illegible] rest- [illegible] of let- [illegible]

Mississippi Conference.

The fifteenth session of the Mississippi conference was held at Meridian, Miss., Jan. 17, Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., presiding; Bro. J. W. Dunn, conducting the religious services. The secretary of the last session called the roll and fifty-seven of the members were present to answer to their names. J. M. Shumpert was elected secretary. The usual committees were ordered. The 20th question was taken up, and L. Bradford, presiding elder of Holly Springs district, represented his work; he had enjoyed a year of health, hard work and a good degree of prosperity; three new churches had been erected, others repaired, old debts paid, and full five hundred had been converted to God, nearly all of whom had joined the Methodist Episcopal church. There has also been a good increase in the benevolent collections.

J. M. Shumpert, presiding elder of Okolona district, reported thirteen new churches; over 950 had been converted to God, and nearly as many had joined the church. This certainly shows elevation and elevated Christian labor.

G. W. Barney, presiding elder of Greenwood district, reported a year of great peace and prosperity. Jas. A. Godfrey, D. D., presiding elder of the Meridian district, Mississippi conference M. E. church South, was introduced, and in a most happy and fraternal manner addressed the conference. Rev. M. Norsworthy, pastor of the M. E. church South of Meridian, was also introduced. In the evening, Dr. Godfrey, by special invitation, preached, and gave us an excellent sermon, full of Gospel truth from beginning to end.

Thursday, Jan. 18—Conference opened at nine o'clock, Bishop Hurst in the chair. N. Cannon conducting the religious services.

J. W. Dunn, presiding elder of Meridian district, gave a report of his district. Seven new churches had been built, a number of others had been repaired, church debts had been paid, and over 1200 sinners had been converted to God; nearly all of whom had joined the Methodist Episcopal church. Bro. Dunn is one of the fathers of the conference, but this year's work shows that he has lost none of his effectiveness. He has been one of the famous, energetic warriors of the Mississippi conference. This year, at his own request, the conference granted him a superannuated relation.

D. A. Williams, presiding elder of the Jackson district, in reporting, said that three new churches had been erected, a number of others had been improved, debts of long standing had been paid, 491 had been converted to God and joined the church; and in the benevolent collections there had been an increase of fifty per cent.

J. Campbell, presiding elder of the Gulf district, reported his work. In his family Bro. Campbell had been greatly afflicted during the year. Two of his children have died, and gone on before him. For some weeks he himself was laid aside by sickness. But on the district God had displayed his power in the salvation of our six hundred souls. New churches have been built and old ones repaired. He leaves the district in a good state of prosperity.

Dr. Young, the Bishop's traveling companion, and Gillett, the agent of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the editors of the SOUTHWESTERN were introduced. Dr. Young, at the special request of Dr. Kynett, who could not be present, in a very happy manner represented the interest of the Church Extension Society, for which he received a vote of thanks. Bro. Gillett is a model of simplicity. The children will love him when he talks, they will never be confronted with any of those [illegible] large, ponderous [illegible] can [illegible] but few [illegible] We have no fault to find with Bro. Ford, the former agent of the Sunday-school Union South, but we were pleased with Rev. Gillett. A good Sunday-school agent is always acceptable; [illegible] for some cause some are more [illegible] than others. Bro. Gillett captured the Mississippi conference. All were delighted with the manner in which he did his work.

[illegible]day, Jan. 20—Conference [illegible] at the usual hour. Bishop [illegible] in the chair; religious services were conducted by L. Bradford. The candidates for deacon's [illegible] number, were called [illegible] disciplinary questions [illegible] asked, and the Bishop [illegible] full of sterling [illegible] truth.

[illegible] SESSION.

[illegible] The [illegible] in and took the chair. Jackson was selected as the place for holding the next conference. The committee on periodicals made their report; when the editors of the SOUTHWESTERN and Bishop Hurst addressed the conference in the interest of that paper. We thank the Bishop for his hearty endorsement of the SOUTHWESTERN and words of exhortation to the conference. The committee on temperance presented their report. The paper deprecated the manufacture, sale and use of ardent spirits as a beverage, and committed the conference fully and heartily to the local option movement. After some discussion the paper was unanimously adopted. Mississippi, like most all the States of the Union, is awfully cursed with whiskey shops and whiskey sellers. These two are doing more to populate hell than all of her churches and preachers to save men.

The report of the statistical committee showed 3320 on probation, 22867 members, 344 local preachers, 1223 children baptized, 4100 adults, 315 churches valued at $42,582, 34 parsonages valued at $31,901. Paid on building and repairing churches and parsonages $4,213.90. Paid on old indebtedness $666.10. Present indebtedness $14,670. 336 Sunday-schools; 1634 officers and teachers, with 14217 Sunday-school scholars.

The benevolent collections for the year are as follows: Freedmen's Aid, $1,700; Foreign Missions, $239,45; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $28,55; Church Extension $70.40; Tract Cause, $13.35; Sunday-school Union, $49.85; Education, $31.50; American Bible Society, $11.85; Episcopal Fund, $75.75.

The business of the conference being nearly finished, it was voted that when they adjourned, they adjourn to meet Sabbath at seven o'clock, P. M., to receive the appointments.

Conference Sabbath is usually a day of refreshing and rest to most of the preachers. It was so at Meridian. The love feast in the morning was a season of religious joy and rejoicing. The sermon of Bishop Hurst was a clear presentation of obedience and its rewards as suggested by Rev. 22,14. Memories of former years came back, and touched the heart of the writer and filled it with a joy that is said to be "unspeakable and full of glory." He felt that it was good to be there. At the close of the sermon, fifteen were ordained deacons. At 3 o'clock, Dr. Revels told us about the angels; how and why they desire to be acquainted with the plan of redemption. At the close of the sermon, five were ordained elders.

At seven, P. M., conference assembled for the last services. The assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN gave us an excellent sermon on the frailty and changeableness of men and things, as seen in contrast with the unchangeableness of the word of the Lord. After the sermon, the Bishop made a few remarks, opened the book of fate, announced the appointments. We saw the men as the Bishop read their destination; some of them were sent to hard places, where the people are thin in population and poor in purse, but they heard their destiny with calmness, shook hands, said good bye, and with smiles on their faces, with a firm and and strong step like a noble hand of heroes, they went to their work. God be praised for men who give him a loving service.

The following are the appointments:

APPOINTMENTS.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT.
Louis Bradford, P. E., P. O. Grenada.

Abbeville	A. D. Payne
Altlanta circuit	J. M. Faulkner
Bankston circuit	L. A. Crowder
Batesville circuit	Wm. Wayne
Byhalia and Chulahoma	B. J. Griffin
Grenada	A. M. Trotter
Grenada circuit	H. York
Hernando circuit	Wm. Parks
Holly Springs	S. A. Cowan
[illegible] Springs circuit	I. B. Griffin
Oxford	M. H. Foster
Oxford circuit	James Ellis
Walthall circuit	To be supplied
Ridge circuit	D. McLachlan

OKOLONA DISTRICT.
J. M. Shumpert, P.E., P.O. Columbus.

Athens	Richard Sewell
Aberdeen	P. Jamison
Aberdeen circuit	Miles Proctor
Boonesville circuit	G. Shannon.
Buena Vista	G. Carr
Corinth	W. H. H. Gallion
Corinth circuit	T. W. Davis
Columbus and Mission	L. L. Shumpert
Columbus circuit	Isaac Mosely
Crawford	A. W. Wright
Greenshoro	Wm. Gatewood
Houston	John W. Davis
New Albany	John Eanes
Okolona	B. L. Crump
Okolona circuit	B. L. Nevils
Pontotoc	J. J. Harris
Ripley	L. J. Terrill
Starkville	DeWitt Calvert
Starkville circuit	J. M. Lampkin
Tupelo	J. Tree
Tampico	T. Brown
Union Grove	W. Jones
West Point	I. L. Pratt
West Point circuit	L. F. White
Whitefield	To be supplied

GREENWOOD DISTRICT.
G. W. Barney, P. E., P. O. Yazoo.

[illegible]	To be supplied
[illegible]	[illegible] D. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
French Camp circuit	Samuel Harris
Goodman	Jos. Clemens
Green Hill	J. Winson
Greenwood	H. Cawthorne
Kosciousko	C. L. Crump
Lexington circuit	Peter H. Hill
Lodi	To be supplied
Pickens	A. Lemons
Rosemeath	B. F. Penny
Roebuck and Minter City	J. C. Skinner
Vaiden circuit	Calvin Vaughan
Winona	J. C. Houston
Yazoo City	Peter Harris
Yazoo City circuit	To be supplied

JACKSON DISTRICT.
D. A. Williams, P. E., P. O. Jackson.

Brandon	A. Handy
Bolton	To be supplied
Cooton	A. K. Davis
Clinton	C. P. Head
Edwards	To be supplied
Evergreen	Robt. McKelpin
Forest	J. J. Garrett
Hickory circuit	Oliver Tolston
Jackson	J. W. Parks
Lake	To be supplied
Mount Solem	To be supplied
Morton	Horace Johnson
Mayersville	Cosmore Stoward
Polohatchie	E. Graves
Ricks	S. A. Williams
Simpson	To be supplied
Trenton	To be supplied
Vicksburg circuit	A. Davis
Vicksburg circuit	To be supplied

MERIDIAN DISTRICT.
Jos. Campbell, P. E., P. O. Meridian.

Brookville	Andrew Butler
Daleville	Moses White
De Kalb	To be supplied
Ex-Prairie	M. Adams
Enterprise	Peter Blue
Enterprise circuit	C. W. Ivy
Garlandsville	Thos A. Cotton
Louisville	John Everitt
Lauderdale	P. Crump
Meridian	J. D. Walden
Meridian circuit	A. R. Saunders
Macon	G. Brooks
Mashulaville	James Jordan
Paulding	R. H. Patten
Philadelphia	L. J. S. Bell
Quitman and De Soto	L. P. Brown
Shugulak	Levi Clayton
Shuqoats	A. Gillespie
Shuqota circuit	M. Brown
State Line	R. H. Hayes
Waynesboro	N. Toole

GULF DISTRICT.
W. McDonald, P. E., P. O., Brookhaven

Augusta	G. W. Smith
Brookhaven and Summit	J. H. Cook
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	N. Cannon
Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst	H. L. Kennedy.
Columbia	James Drayden
China Grove	To be supplied
Fayette and Georgetown	H. Henderson
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	J. B. Smith
Hamburg and Meadville	R. Roundtree
Liberty	H. May
New Hope	R. Andersen
Pascagoola	P. E. Bardwell
Union Church	James Ford

President of Alcorn University and member of Fayette quarterly conference, H. R. Revels.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PERIODICALS.

We, your committee, beg leave to report: *Whereas*, we are gratified to be able to report that the SOUTHWESTERN is, as heretofore, taken and regarded by a great number of our people every year; that it is worthy and outspoken in all matters involving the interests of church, of society and education. And for these reasons we recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That we ask our editors to make a better paper of the SOUTHWESTERN than ever before.

Resolved, That we welcome Rev. L. P. Cushman, editor, and A. E. P. Albert, B. D., assistant editor, in our midst, and hereby thank them for their addresses and sermons, and commend their editorial management heartily.

Resolved, That all the preachers present subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN, and if possible pay for it before leaving the conference. And that the publishers are requested to send the paper to all preachers receiving appointments. The presiding elders are hereby requested to inform those that are not present of the fact and advise them to forward the pay immediately.

Resolved, That each presiding elder or preacher shall, at the quarterly or district conference, ask all local preachers and officers of the church to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, and pay for it as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the preachers and Sunday-school superintendents place the beginners and *Bureau Leaf* and *Sunday-school Journal* and other Sunday-school literature in every Sunday-school as far as possible.

Resolved, That we hereby appoint the second or third Sunday, February, as SOUTHWESTERN day, on which to make a special effort to raise subscribers in each congregation for 1883.

J. M. NEVILS, *Chairman*.

President A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., of Airedale College, Bradford, England, has accepted the invitation of Chautauqua to deliver a course of six lectures during the Assembly next August. He will discuss the History and Problem of English Philosophy under the following topics: 1. Locke and Berkeley. 2. David Hume. 3. The Mills, father and son. 4. Positivism. 5. Herbert Spencer. 6. Science and the problem of Philosophy. The lectures will be both historical and philosophical. Dr. Fairbairn will lecture only at Chautauqua and Andover during his stay in the United States. He writes Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, of New York, as follows: "I have pleasure in accepting Dr. Vincent's invitation on the condition that matters can be arranged, as regar[illegible] time as to allowing [illegible] Chautauqua and [illegible] specified for [illegible] [illegible] 1-24 shall [illegible]

Distinguished Visitors.

Our city has, during the past few days, been favored with the presence and ministrations of several distinguished men of the church. Chief of these is Bishop J. F. Hurst, L.L.D., who presides at the Louisiana Conference this week at Alexandria. He spent several days in New Orleans studying the condition and needs of the work. He preached in Ames church Sunday morning, worshipped at Mt. Zion at 3 P. M., and preached in Wesley Chapel at night, and on Monday evening in German in the First German Church, to a congregation composed of our three German churches in this city.

Dr. J. C. Hartzell, our predecessor in the editorship of the SOUTHWESTERN, who can hardly be called a visitor, comes to attend his conference, and officially represent the Freedmen's Aid Society, of which he is the Assistant Corresponding Secretary. He spent a busy day among the churches lecturing on the *Southern Educational Problem* Sunday night in Ames church.

Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, Secretary of the American Bible Society, comes here from our Mississippi Conference, and has given several days to his important work, of providing for a larger circulation of the Bible in the South. He preached in Mt. Zion M. E. Church Sunday afternoon, and spoke at the Anniversary of the Southwestern Bible Society Sunday night.

Rev. A. H. Gillett, agent of the Sunday School Union for the South and West, has spent a busy week among the churches and Sunday schools of the city. His plans include a month's work here in the near future holding Sunday school institutes.

Rev. E. K. Young, of DesMoines, Iowa, is making the tour of the Southwestern Conferences with Bishop Hurst, and representing the interests of the Church Extension Society. He preached in Union Chapel, Sunday afternoon.

The visits and ministrations of all these brethren have greatly blest our people, and they will be followed as individuals and in their official work by the prayers of many of God's faithful ones in this city.

At the University.

Last Friday was a grand day at the New Orleans University. It was the time fixed for the visit of our visiting brethren. The school under Dr Dean and his helpers was never more prosperous. Two hundred students are enrolled. No one room in the buildings is large enough to contain all, so the school was divided into two sections, in the two larger rooms, and met at different times.

After singing, led by Miss Clifford, who presided at the organ, Bishop Hurst was introduced and gave an excellent address of advice and encouragement. His long experience as an educator has made him familiar with every phase and want of student life, his grasp of the educational demands of our work, inspired him to give good words of hope that he would do all in his power to aid the University.

Dr. A. S. Hunt followed in a talk of a few moments, replete with good instruction and encouragement.

Dr. Dean introduced Dr. Hartzell as one of the "Fathers" of the University. Dr. Hartzell gave some interesting facts connected with the first school established on that spot, and about securing the charter from the legislature for the University, and contrasted those days of beginning with the present condition and future prospects of the school. He spoke especially of the great want of a new building, and said it must be, and in God's name it should be, and that by faith he now saw the splendid structures and heard the songs of joy at the dedication.

Revs. E. K. Young and A. H. Gillett spoke briefly and pointedly to the students, and the interesting services were closed.

In the matter of location, our University, corner of Camp and Race streets, is superb. The lots 90 by 150 feet front on Coliseum Square, is one of the finest in the city. The square is lighted every night with electric lights, and has lately been greatly improved, through the gifts of a prominent citizen. What we want is a new building, one that will cost at least $40,000, to give accommodations for the multitudes of young men and women who want to come to us for Christian education.

Who with with the money will hear the voice of God in this matter?

It is stated there are nearly 21,000 Sunday schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal church; also that an aver[illegible] of four new schools are organ[illegible] every week.

Mississippi Notes.

Never have we seen a Conference of Methodist preachers more delighted with their presiding officers than the Mississippi Conference with Bishop Hurst. This was his first visit, and while he made no loud proclamation of his love and deep interest in their welfare, the brethren all saw at once that his heart was with them. In his addresses and sermons the Bishop used no smearing brush, his words were not mere gum drops, but meat and juice. As a bishop it looked like he was predestinated to do all things well.

While at Meridian we had the pleasure of meeting James A. Godfrey D.D., presiding elder of the Meridian District, Mississippi Conference M. E. Church South. The Doctor took us by the hand at first as though we were kin. His gray hair indicates sixty and over, but his heart is young, tender and loving. He is a prodigious worker, holds himself all his quarterly conferences, and is honored for his industry, genius and high moral and Christian character.

As the fitness of things demanded, the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN while at Meridian had a pleasant home with Dr. Henry Izard. The Doctor and his excellent wife are both members of the M. E. Church South, and by their sweet and unstudied courtesies made us feel that in Christ Jesus we were one. The voice of their little Irene was as the merry sound around our own hearthstone in bygone days. We felt no frozen or chilling atmosphere in this home. We have reason never to forget the Christian hospitality of this dear family. Its memory will be a joy forever and more precious than fine gold.

A. S. Hunt, D.D., Agent of the American Bible Society was at the Mississippi Conference, and made one of the most appropriate speeches on the circulation of the Scriptures we have heard for a long season. Dr. Hunt does not orate. He talks and talks grandly. He knows how to present the Bible cause.

During our visit to the Mississippi Conference at Meridian, we availed ourself of the privilege of "dropping in" at the Meridian Academy. It is a large, two-story building, beautifully located upon an eminence overlooking the whole city. The deportment, recitations and the penmanship exhibited by many of the bright-eyed boys and girls, readily convinced us of the thoroughness of the work being done here. Under the direction of Mrs. Keever, its very efficient principal, this school is doing an excellent work, and, stimulated in its growth by the fostering care of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the help and encouragement of the Mississippi Conference, it promises still grander results.

While at Meridian our Assistant, together with Rev. A. K. Davis, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, were the guests of C. Simmons, Esq., U. S. Mail Agent on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Bro. Simmons, his excellent wife and their gentle little daughter spared no pains to make everything pleasant and agreeable. They succeeded grandly, and their generous hospitalities are all as heartily appreciated.

An Outrage.

"Special to the *Times-Democrat*, Corsicana, Texas, Jan. 24.—Jim Mulgrove was sentenced to-day to four years imprisonment for marrying a negro"

This is a perfect outrage. A disgrace to the State of Texas. Any State that keeps and seeks to perpetuate such a relic of unchristian barbarism upon its statute books is sadly in need of primitive Christian missionaries. India with its caste distinctions, China with its Confucian philosophy, and even Africa itself with its fetish superstitions, do not need *Christian* missionaries any more than such an unhallowed State. White men throughout the South can and do live in secret and open concubinage with Negro women with perfect impunity. There is nothing said, nothing done by State authority. A few years ago a member of the Louisiana Legislature sought to pass a bill in the Legislature defining and punishing the crime of adultery and concubinage. He was laughed down, because it was agreed by the majority in that Democratic Legislature that such a law would implicate too many of the most respected and prominent gentlemen in nearly every parish in this State. Men who were known to have colored mistresses and children, and in many instances had them in addition to their white families. In Texas as well as in other portions of the South such persons can continue to live in shame and dishonor together, but if they decide to act perfectly honorable in the matter, the walls of the penitentiary, or a rope and noose thrown over the limbs of a tree looms up before them in the distance. Jim Mulgrove ought to appeal to higher authority. Two such cases are now pending before the United States Supreme Court, one from Virginia and the other from Alabama. This is a grave question; one involving the very essence of natural and civil rights. Let justice be done though the heavens fall.

A negro named Roberts, alleged to be a cotton thief, was forcibly taken from the jail at Abbeville, S. C., on the night of Dec. 31st, and hung, by parties unknown. He was left hanging to a tree, with the words "cotton thief" placarded on his bosom. The Abbeville *Press and Banner* denounces the outrage and asserts that "with proper exertion the perpetrators of this deed may be brought to the bar of justice and forced to shoulder the odium which they would put upon the good people of Abbeville county." The Charleston *Christian Advocate* points out the blindness to justice, and the extreme peril to society of lynching parties. The public awaits the arrest of the lynchers.

During an administration of nearly four years Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has pardoned more than 1500 criminals, remitted fines of more than $2,000,000, and granted respite to other fines to the amount of about $1,000,000.—*T.-D.* With such a wholesale setting aside, and annihilation of the penalties of the law, is it to be wondered that lawlessness and crime continue to increase in Kentucky? What criticism would be too severe for the Democratic press to make if Gov. Blackburn was a carpetbag governor of a Republican State? Let justice prevail without an "if"—no matter whose ox is gored.

We believe it to be our duty as Methodist preachers to do all we can to counteract the demoralizing influence of the cheap, trashy literature that is flooding our land and corrupting the morals of the rising generation. We know of no more effectual way of doing this than by making an earnest systematic effort to introduce one of our most excellent *Advocates* into every Methodist family. We therefore pledge ourselves, as pastors, to make a careful canvass of all our charges for this purpose at the beginning of the Conference year.—*From report of Committee on Periodicals, DesMoines Conference.*

Commissioner Pettigrew, of the Utah Commission, thinks that the evil of polygamy will cure itself; the educated young men are opposed to it and only the old fellows cling to it. The young, educated men, he says, prefer their political rights to a plurality of wives. This is exactly in keeping with our experience. We believe in the exalting and purifying power of education. Instill the silent, but active influences of the spelling book and the Holy Bible in the heads and hearts of Utah, and if this nation and the country is safe. What this nation needs is, "more light."

A Baptist D.D., who ignorantly believes that Baptist and Christianity are synonymous terms, delivered an address recently upon the "Modern Progress of the Baptists." Of the early history of the Baptist denomination he said: "The ancient progress of the Baptists is recorded in the New Testament, in the histories of John the Baptist our Lord Jesus Christ and his Apostles." Who ever heard of such presumptous nonsense? Verily the words of a sectarian bigot, even though he be a Doctor of Divinity, must alwys be credited with a few grains of allowance.

The Shreveport Cotton Exchange has forwarded resolutions to their representative in Congress, Hon. N. C. Blanchard, protesting against an increase of the duties on cotton ties. They represent that an increase of the duties on cotton ties under the discouragements that surround the planting interests at this time, would be unwise and unjust, and tend to discourage the production of a large cotton crop the present year.

The People's Weekly Informer, of Paris, Texas, published by colored men, has become a weekly paper. It says: "As yet we have no public schools within our city limits for this year. When we are to have any we have been unable to find out, but hope it will not be long."

PERSONAL.

—Rev. B. L. Nevils, wishes his correspondents to address him at Okolona, Miss.

—Bishop Joseph C. Tabot, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Indiana, died at Indianapolis, June 15th.

—Hon. Sumner Howard, elected Speaker of the House in the [illegible]igan Legislature, is [illegible] and a strong temperance man.

—The report that Dr. McC[illegible] president of Princeton college, [illegible] to be retired upon his own [illegible]quest is said to be without foundation.

—Bishop Hurst, dedicated our church at Moberly, Mo. Jan. 14th. He preached a grand sermon in the morning, and raised $693 during the day.

—A biography of the late Bishop Edward Thomson, is in process of preparation by his son Dr. Edward Thomson, President of Nebraska Conference Seminary.

—Lieut. Flipper, the colored officer who joined the Mexican army after his discharge from that of the United States, has been promoted to a brigadier.

—Hon. Wm. Preston Johnston has resigned the presidency of the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, to accept the presidency of the Tulane University in this city.

—Rev. Joel Burlingame, father of Hon. Anson Burlingame, who negotiated the treaty of 1858 with China, died recently near Chicago. He was a local preacher in the M. E. Church, and a man distinguished for honesty and moral rectitude.

—Dr. Jabez Seegar, father of Mrs. Bishop Wiley, died at his residence at Fairmount, in this city, on Monday morning last, aged seventy-eight years. He was an old-time Methodist, a class leader of many years' standing, and an official member.—*Western* 24th.

—Hon. George Essex, for several years a prominent colored Republican leader in the parish of St. Charles, died of pneumenia at his home in Hahnville on the 24th instant. Mr. Essex was for a number of years sheriff of his parish, and at the time of his death a Representative in the Legislature.

—Honors are being crowded rapidly upon Hon. Alexander H. Stephens. Scarcely had he been inaugurated Governor of Georgia ere an exchange credits him with being the author of our present system of weather reports, and the *Phrenological Journal* attributes to him a new and important medical discovery. Orator, statesman, historian, weather prophet and doctor—what next, Gov. Stephens?—*Southern World.*

—Bishop Bowman, remained in St. Louis last week, detained during the first part of it by the death of his little grand-daughter, the oldest and greatly-beloved child of Mr. C. G. Bowman. Later in the week a severe cold, increased by the severity of the weather made it prudent—necessary indeed we may say—to remain at home. He has this week engagements in Indiana which he hopes to be able to fill.—*Central*, Jan. 24.

—Last week, the sad intelligence reached us, of the foul and brutal murder of Hon. J. W. Board, near Houma, in the parish of Terrebone. Mr. Board was for many years a staunch, tried and true friend of the colored people in his parish. He held several official positions during Republican supremacy in this State, was a member of the Lesislature of 1878 and 1879, and at the time of his death a member of the town council of Houma. We extend our sympathies to his bereaved family.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON V., February 4.
THE PRINCE OF LIFE. (Acts iii, 12-21.)

After the lame man was cured great crowds came to see him. They saw a wonderful sight—a man who had never walked was now walking as well as the strongest man. The crowd thought Peter and John had cured him, but Peter stood up and told them it was not their work at all. It was Jesus who did it, the very Jesus they had killed. Peter was bold and true; he brought all their sin before them. He told them they had chosen a robber and murderer and killed the Prince of life; but he was risen, and they were his witnesses.

Then he told them it was faith in the name of Jesus had made the lame man well. Then Peter said to him, "In the name of Jesus rise up and walk." The man had faith, obeyed, and God cured him. So Peter told them all to repent, be converted, and have their sins blotted out. These men were sinners; they needed Christ to forgive them and blot out their sins.

Peter's sermon means you. Unless you have repented and asked Jesus to forgive you, your sin is not blotted out. You can not see heaven unless your sins are blotted out. Sin never can enter heaven. Jesus only can blot sin out, and he wants to save the whole world. He died to save us; but even Jesus, the Prince of life, can not save you unless you ask him. O, [illegible] easy to get, and yet some [illegible] get it.—*Western.*

[illegible] on [illegible] my- [illegible]; In- [illegible] of [illegible] archi- [illegible] descrip- [illegible] ancient Aztec town in [illegible]. This magazine is a [illegible] of the latest investiga- [illegible] in American and foreign [illegible]. Price $3 per annum. Chi- [illegible] Jameson & Morse.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for [illegible] gives the history of the [illegible] hymn, and excellent [illegible] and notes of interest.

"[illegible]" is the name of [illegible] Daudet's new novel. It is a study of Protestant fanaticism in France in the nineteenth century, and of the abduction of a young girl by the fanatical wife of a Protestant banker. The young girl becomes a proselyte, and abandons her mother, who almost goes wild with grief. The heroine's name is Eline Ebsen, and she is now a preacher in Geneva, and was formerly a governess in Daudet's house. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have it in press, and will soon publish it.

The Civil-Service Reform Association of Philadelphia has just published Pamphlet No. 8 of its series, "How you may aid Civil Service Reform." It is a terse statement of aims and methods, with foot-note references to various publications which give details and facts in full. No. 8 may be obtained by enclosing 5 cents in stamps to R. Francis Wood Esq. Secretary Civil-Service Reform Association, 263 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for February is even above the usual standard. The first article: by [illegible] Gilliam, on "The African in the United States," is a study of the negro question as a race problem [illegible] a scientific point of view. Professor Bain's address on "The University Ideal," is here first published, and is a paper that will interest all who are concerned about the higher education. "Natural [illegible], a Study in the Growth of [illegible] Morality," by R. W. Boo- [illegible] a sketch of the progress of [illegible] and liberal thought on the [illegible] since 1850. "Methods in Modern Physical Astronomy," by Professor Janssen, is the presidential address before the French Association for the Advancement of Science. "Social Forces in American Life," by Herbert Spencer, is a brief paper, [illegible] as a kind of sequel to his [illegible] at the New York dinner. [illegible] of Superstition," by [illegible] is a striking continuation of the former paper. "A [illegible] Cemetery," by Joseph [illegible] Schools of Medi- [illegible] by [illegible] O. Beard; and "The Formation of Lunar Craters," [illegible]. There are a full [illegible] of the celebrated naturalist, [illegible] Edwards, with a portrait. The leading editorial is on the subject of "Machine Education," which is considered with main reference to recent developments in regard to public school management in New York. D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

St. Nicholas for February celebrates St. Valentine's Day in capital style with an amusing story by [illegible] Swett, called "A Queer [illegible]." Anna North contri- [illegible] "The Mission of Mabel's [illegible]" and there is a funny [illegible] My Valentine," by J. [illegible]. A timely and thrilling [illegible] Joaquin Miller's "In [illegible]," which describes [illegible] of Mount Hood by [illegible] and the loss and [illegible] dog that insisted [illegible] the climbers. New "Winter's Sport," written [illegible] Hjalmar H. Boyesen, who introduced our American boys to the [illegible] Norwegian snow-shoe. A charming picture by Birch, entitled "Margery's Champion." Besides this, are poems and stories by many others.

Harper's Magazine for February is very attractive. It opens with a frontispiece engraving from Geo. [illegible] Royal Academy [illegible] Fountain." [illegible] at Cardiff, [illegible] the "Wild Welsh Coast." [illegible] of George [illegible]

[illegible] "German Foll- [illegible]" Professor [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS ITEMS.

The Alabama Legislature is in session.

Winchester, Kentucky, has a brass band composed of colored women.

The Georgia [illegible]icultural Convention meets in Macon on February 20th.

Deaths from starvation are reported from the island of Innismurray Ireland.

The tariff and naval appropriation bills continue to monopolize the attention of both houses of Congress.

The New Jersey Legislature has re-elected John R. McPherson, and the Massachusetts Legislature has re-elected George F. Hoar as United States Senators.

A Sunday school convention was held at Stuttgart, Germany, in September, at which upwards of three hundred teachers were present from all parts of Wurtemberg.

El Paso, Texas, has recently voted an additional tax of one half of 1 per cent for public school purposes, insuring public schools for the present year.

Joseph T. Brown, deputy marshal has temporally been appointed U. S. marshal of the Eastern district of Arkansas, vice marshall James Torrans deceased.

Holland has passed a new law restricting the sale of ardent spirits by prohibiting its sale to any person holding a public appointment, and several other proscriptions.

Stockholders of the Centennial Exposition are urging favorable consideration of a bill before Congress, to pay them $1,500,000 which they lost in the Centennial Exposition.

Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, regards it as of supreme importance that all the educable children of that State should receive instruction in the public schools—colored as well as white—and argues that the proposition before Congress for national aid to schools in the Southern States should be adopted and liberal aid extended.

The L'Union Francaise of this city has opened a free French school at the old Perfect Union Lodge, on Rampart street, for the benefit of poor children of French parents. This is commendable.

Governor-General Lorne, of Canada, comes out for probibition, and the temperance sentiment has taken a strong hold on the people. Lord Lorne is credited with saying: "The absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the whole Northwest has secured the most perfect peace and order to those infant territories."

The National Education Committee organized at the Education Assembly, held at Ocean Grove last August is exerting its influence to awaken and direct public sentiment in favor of the general government giving $10,000,000 a year, for ten years, to aid the states and territories by supplementing what they do for themselves. The distribution, it is proposed, shall be on the basis of illiteracy, as shown by the census of 1880. Already nearly 50,000 petitioners' names have been secured in favor of the movement from the South.

We hear good reports of Dr. Hartzell's work in the East, for the Freedmen's Aid Society. His sermons in St. James church, New York, and Summerfield church, Brooklyn, were followed by collections in each, amounting to $500. That amount supports a teacher. What better work can prominent churches do than to become responsible each year for the support of a teacher in the South? Churches which cannot support a teacher, might become responsible for the education of a young man, which would amount to from $25 to $100 a year. Besides his regular work, Dr. Hartzell lectured, [illegible] 19th, on "Our Southern Work" [illegible] Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, New Jersey, and addressed the Union League, of Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., on behalf of National Aid to Public [illegible].—*Northwestern.*

[illegible] punishment was inflicted [illegible] anarchists of Lyons, [illegible] whom is Prince Krapotkin. They will be imprisoned for [illegible] fined 2000 francs, and [illegible] years police su- [illegible] five years loss of [illegible]

[illegible] in the U. S. Senate [illegible] the dealing in [illegible]

Rev. T. C. Carter, A. M., of the Central Tennessee Conference, late missionary to China, has purchased the type and fixtures heretofore used on the *Methodist Advocate*, for the purpose of publishing a paper in Chattanooga, to be called the Chattanooga *Christian Advocate.*

Mr. W. H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, writes after a trip to Europe: "I came back convinced, from personal inspection, that Alaska is a far better country than much of Great Britain and Norway, and even part of Prussia."

Gov. H. C. Warmoth, a member of the committee of sugar planters sent on to Washington to see about the proposed reduction of duties on sugar has returned to this city. He said that he had every reason to believe that something would eventually be done which would be favorable to the sugar interests of this State.

A Great Gain.

A patient writes: "My cough is almost gone, and the pain under my left shoulder blade is better. I can sit up straight with ease and draw deep breaths, and can walk without having palpitation of the heart. I could not do any of these before using Compound Oxygen." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey and Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The prayer meeting at Ames church last Wednesday was a gracious season. The attendance was large. Bishop Hurst, Dr. Hartzell, Dr. A. S. Hunt, Rev. E. Young of Des Moines, Iowa, Rev. A. H. Gillett of Michigan, Dr. Dean, Prof. Clifford, and the presiding elder, were all present, and took part in the services. The pastor, Brother Vaughan, and his people, were greatly encouraged by the presence and manifest interest of so many representatives of the church. The best of all was the evident presence of the Holy Spirit manifested in words of counsel and experience, and songs of joy and praise.

. "Unbidden guests are often welcomest when they are gone." Disease is an unbidden guest which Kidney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her Eastern relatives. "She took bitters for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of Kidney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved West. Since she got well every one about here is taking it."

In the case of Chalmers vs. Myers, Secretary of State at Jackson, Miss. the court instructed the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff. The case will be at once appealed to the Supreme Court.

$200,000 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have a cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Henry Beck, employed as bartender at the Tremhath House, Wilkesbarre, Pa., while on his way home at night, recently, stopped into a restaurant to enjoy a plate of oysters. While eating them he bit upon a shell, breaking two false teeth from an upper plate containing four teeth. The plate was loosened, and, together with the two remaining teeth, was swallowed, lodging in his throat. Four physicians were summoned, but could do nothing for the unfortunate man. He left immediately for Philadelphia, where it was expected relief could be obtained.

[illegible] RT [illegible] VED [illegible] DISEASES. [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride, in Greenwood, Miss., Nov. 6, 1882, Mr. Albert Neal and Miss Amy Moore. At Jones Chapel, M. E. Church, Dec. 27th, Mr. Samuel Brown and Miss Florence Miller. In Greenwood, Miss., Jan. 7, 1883, Mr. Anthony Spruell and Miss Rebecca Stuart; Rev. P. Blae officiating.

DEATHS.

John Bibolet died on the 25th inst., after a protracted spell of sickness, in the 26th year of his age. His untimely death sheds a gloom of sorrow over the household of his aged but devoted father and mother, and his brothers and sisters. The Lord give grace to the stricken ones to humbly say with Job: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." A.

New Orleans, La.

Sister Missouri Yancy departed this life Dec. 5th 1882, aged 27 years, 10 months and 5 days, in full triumph of faith. She was a member of the M. E. Church for 10 years. She leaves a husband and two children, a mother, two sister, and three brothers to mourn his loss.

Benton, Miss. REV. J. C. CLEMON.

Areminta P. Martin.

The subject of this sketch was born in Florence, Alabama, Dec. 8, 1858, and died in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1883. In complexion she was quite light, flaxen hair, dark eyes and rounded features, with a very pleasing expression of countenance. She was born a slave; after the war which knocked the shackles off her and the millions of her people, she removed to Nashville with her family and attended a primary school kept by one of her own people, for two or three years, and on the 23rd of September, 1867, entered the Central Tennessee College, being in her ninth year. She passed through the several course of study from the primary to the collegiate and graduated on the 16th of May, 1878, the first who had completed the classical course in this institution. Such was the estimation in which she was held, that she was at once employed as a teacher and hold the position over four years with increasing usefulness and popularity, till the close of last November when she was stricken with her last sickness. The eleven years of her life were passed without any needed rebuke from her instructors, either for misconduct or poor lessons. She acquired her lessons readily, retained them firmly and recited with facility. Her scholarship was rather remarkable for the time she had to study and the limited advantages her home afforded. She was remarkable for her high sense of respect for herself and her character as a woman, although she belonged to a race which had long been subjected to the vilest abuses. She was a Sunday-school teacher nearly her whole life. Few of the colored people could read at the close of the war, and the children who had learned were collected to teach the alphabet, spelling and reading in Sunday-school. She was early converted and united with the African M. E. Church, and continued a consistant member until her death. The writer has been associated with her either as a teacher or as a member of the College Faculty for 15 years. In all this time she has won only increasing respect for her many excellent qualities. She had exalted ideas of a true woman, and was faithful to them. Her great desire for the welfare and progress of her pupils led her to unremitting labors for them, and amid her toils, her cheerfulness that made her a sunbeam, never forsook her. Her Christian spirit and kindness endeared her to her pupils and commanded respect from all who knew her. Her sickness was such as to affect her mind, so that after she was considered really dangerous; she only had short intervals when she was conscious. During these intervals she spoke of her "home," her eternal home. She told her friends that she was going home to the beautiful city, that she had a precious Savior; and on the day of her death she bade the writer "good bye," saying, "we will meet again in the morning." These were about the last words she uttered. She has left in her life a rich legacy to her people, for its devotion to duty, for her kindness and her Christian activity. The large congregation which assembled at her funeral showed how deeply her death was felt and how high was the esteem in which she was held.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Faculty:

WHEREAS, In the wise providence of God our sister and co-worker, Miss Araminta P. Martin, has been taken from our midst, in comparative youth, and her successful labors thus suddenly terminated; therefore,

Resolved, As we review the life of our departed sister we are reminded of her childhood and early school days when, as a pupil of the college, she possessed a mind of unusual quickness and an ability to grasp the subjects studied with clearness. With patience, perseverance and determination she pursued her course of study, faithfully discharging all duties imposed upon her, till her graduation in the spring of 1878 with the highest honors of the College, she being the first to receive a degree from the College department.

Resolved, That her life as a teacher was characterized by earnestness and fidelity, and the highest tribute to her memory is the love of her pupils. Her Christian character and great heart of kindness, exemplified in her daily walks and permeating all her labors will continue a living memorial to teach her pupils the value of the Christian life.

Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved mother and friends our most sincere sympathy and pray that the blessing of Him who alone can comfort may rest richly upon them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother and to the city and Church papers. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1883.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Louisville Ladies Purchasing Agency. The manager is a lady, of rare taste and entire responsibility, and it may prove of great advantage to our lady readers to examine.

The two cent rate of postage will possibly be adopted.

Thirty new Methodist churches were built in Northern Michigan within the last conference year.

Brights Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious kidney, urinary or liver diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you te[illegible] afterwards, but [illegible] the o[illegible] surely and [illegible] It destr[illegible]

People who cannot spend the season of winds and cold rains in sunny Florida, should keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house. It is the best remedy for Colds and Coughs and will relieve sufferers at once.

Professor E. W. Gillam has been calculating on the basis of the last five censuses and finds that in 1985 the North will have 240,000,000 whites, and the South 96,000,000 whites and 192,000,000 blacks

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, January 29, 1883

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ —	
Ordinary	8
Middling	9½
Good Middling	10⅛
Middling fair	10⅛
SUGAR, ℔ —	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	28
Fair	34
Choice	48
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ —	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ℔ —	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3½
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ —	
Western	24@25
COFFEE, ℔ —	
Ordinary	7½
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔ —	
Western factory	9½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	2 90
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	5 65
Choice family	5 40
LARD, ℔ —	
Choice, in kegs	@11½
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	1 10
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	$1 75@3 25
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 25
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@4 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	57@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	36@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	60
White	60
Mixed	60
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	51
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	1 00
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	18@20
Choice	21@22
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 50
BACON, ℔ —	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	8¾
Sides, clear rib	10½
Sides, clear	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	13
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ —	
Clear rib sides	9¾
Clear sides	9¾
Shoulders	7¾

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00 @— ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00; ducks $3.50@4.50; geese $6.00@7.00; turkeys $15.00@18.00.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5.00; young $2.25@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 22@25c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 21@25c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@— c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

WANTED Agents for the GOLDEN DAWN Or, LIGHT on the GREAT FUTURE.

the grandest thoughts of the world's greatest authors, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Joseph Cook, Talmage, Drs. Fowler, Marsh, McCosh, Crosby, Cuyler, and others. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. Its sales are immense. One agent sold 62 in one township; others 33 in 4 days; 36 in 6 days; 28 in 3 days; 59 in 8 days; 122 in 22 days; 113 in 1 mo.; 130 in 1 mo.

$65 A MONTH and board for TEACHERS Students, Young men and Ladies. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 915 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

feb1-4teow

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines.*

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dys[illegible] Indigestion, Malaria, [illegible]d relieve all [illegible]y diseases.

Conference Notices.

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

FIRST ROUND.

Jackson	Feb.	3—4
Canton	"	11—12
Ricke	"	10—11
Evergreen	"	17—18
Brandon	"	18—19
Bolton	"	22
Clinton	"	24—25
Simpson	"	15
Hickory	Mar.	3—4
Lake	"	8
Morton	"	10—11
Forest	"	11—12
Pelahatchie	"	15
Trenton	"	17—18
Mayersville	"	24—25
Vicksburg Circuit	"	28—29
Vicksburg	Mar. 31, Apr.	1—
Mt. Salem	"	5—6
Edwards	"	7—8

The district stewards will meet in Brandon on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1883, at 12 a.m., to estimate the salary for the Bishop and Presiding Elder.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

Nerves, brain and muscles gain strength and the power of endurance by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

On the 22d, a wheel broke under the car of a coal train on the Georges Creek and Cumberland road, near Pompey Smash, seven miles west of this city, throwing about 50 loaded cars and two locomotives down an embankment.

2 NI $1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS For 36 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. TU-NI-SON

jan11-13t-or

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

jan11-1y

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney at Law, Office—No. 114 Carondelet st., NEW ORLEANS.

WHISKY HABIT CURE. By DR. B. M. WOOLLEY Atlanta, Ga. It Quiets the Nerves, Promotes Health and Morals, Costs less than Whisky. Try it. Office 33½ Whitehall street. 24-1yeom

ROSES AND GRAPE VINES. 12 Choice Ever-Blooming Roses, or 12 Strong Concord Vines, by mail, post-paid, for $1. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Premiums and directions for culture with every order. Order Now. Mention paper. WM. B. REED. Chambersburg Nurseries, Chambersburg, Pa. jan11-6t

$225 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. jan4-17t

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

For the Cheapest and Choicest Family & Fancy Groceries, SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c., —GO TO— N. E. Sullivan's GROCERY, Corner of Washington and Hampson Streets CARROLLTON, LA. Oct23-1y

STAINED GLASS SUBSTITUTE

We are pleased with the sheets of Artificial Stained Glass pasted on the glass in the M. E. Church windows and gladly recommend it to others.—*J. W. Hartman*, Bloomsburg, Pa., July 2, 1882. It is cheap, durable and an exact fac-simile of the genuine Stained Glass. Can be applied by any one. Used everywhere. Testimonials by thousands. Sample 25c. Colored price list, etc., free. Agents wanted. L. LUM SMITH, Pub. Oriental Casket, Agents' Herald, etc., Sole Licensee, 912 Arch St., Phila., Pa. feb1-4t

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.

For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the center table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and post-office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you afterwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the best in the World. The FLORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them.

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1 in elegant cloth. In German and English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price, $1 25 a year; five copies for $3. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

dec7-21-feb 1-3 eos.

Every Lady Should Read. LOUISVILLE LADIES' PURCHASING AGENCY.

The undersigned, with additional facilities and after a long and successful experience in the purchasing business, desires to again call especial attention to her arrangements for filling orders from a distance, for every article, to the complete satisfaction of those who may honor her with their patronage.

A specialty is made of buying and superintending the manufacture of TROSSEAU, and the ordering and trimming of BONNETS and HATS. Children's suits will be made to order, and Patterns, Dresses and Cloaks cut and basted. A mistake has never been made in fitting any article of dress and *no charge will be made if complete satisfaction is not given.*

Hundreds of patrons can be referred to who will certify as to successful operation of Agency. Every manufactured article will be prepared by a leading artist in their particular line.

Hats, Cloaks, Gloves, Hosiery, Jewelry, Cuffs, Collars, Lace, Ribbons, Carpets, Furniture, and Furnishing Goods, and every article of wear or Domestic use bought upon the most favorable terms. Feathers and Gloves cleaned and dyed. Private arrangements with the most skillful modistes and leading wholesale and retail merchants in every line enable her to hold out rare inducements by which from 10 to 50 per cent. can be saved by buying through this Agency.

Every article sent out will be chosen with the greatest care. Everything manufactured is made under personal supervision and will be of the best material, finest finish, and to the latest modes. If more elegance in style, more beauty of material, and more complete work for the same money can be obtained through this Agency, it is to the interest of ladies desiring to dress well, to patronize it.

The large clearing and bankrupt sales in the city continually present magnificent opportunities for getting great bargains. Samples sent free upon receipt of stamp, and full information as to style and mode. Correspondence solicited. It costs little to mail a letter, and it will be promptly and satisfactorily answered.

The Louisville Market is especially adapted to the Southern taste, and it will be found to give better satisfaction than either Philadelphia or New York, while prices are really less. There is no elegance, conservatism and grace in the dressing of Southern Ladies which cannot be imitated, and which is one of their highest charms. To maintain this is one of the chief efforts of the Manager of this Agency. Any article made or purchased East, will be duplicated with 10 per cent. off. Refers by permission to Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., W. N. Haldeman, Manager Courier-Journal, and Col. Bennett H. Young.

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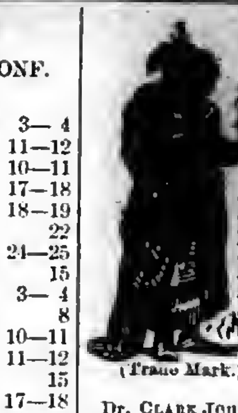
MRS. B. P. MITCHELL, LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb1-4t

FREE TO ALL. OUR Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue for 1883. It contains descriptions of the best Plants, Roses, Bulbs, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Shrubs, Trees and Small Fruits, etc. Also a fine COLORED PLATE OF NEW PLANTS, etc. We have over half a million plants in stock, and greenhouses cover two acres of ground. Wholesale and Retail. Address, NANZ & NEUNER, LOUISVILLE, KY.

feb1-2t

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. jan11-1y



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

(Trade Mark.)

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN!

A richly ILLUSTRATED BOOK of singular beauty; a Gem of Literature by 400 Best Authors. Enlarged and newly electrotyped. A book for the Home and Fireside; appeals to every taste; Sells Fast Everywhere, alike in town and country. Endorsed by Press, Clergy and People. A rare chance to MAKE MONEY! 80,000 Sold. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

nov23-13t

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices, —IN— GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES, —AT— 50 Cents and Upward, Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., 119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov16-2m

H. P. Buckley, 8 - - - CAMP STREET, - - - - 8 New Orleans, La. WATCHMAKER, AND DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business. nov9-6m

E. W. SCHEFFEL, GENERAL BOOK-BINDER Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer, 37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs, NEW ORLEANS. Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental. 41-6m

A. W. Skardon. Jas. Wilson. SKARDON & WILSON, GROCERS, Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets, —AND— Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA. FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER Received Daily by Express. 21-1y

BOARDING.

Furnished Rooms to Rent. By the Month, Week or Day, At No. 227 Customhouse Street, Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La. Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor. 8 52t

MRS. M. L. DALE, Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing. Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 18 1y

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent 94 . . . . Camp Street, ... 94 Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Sunday-School Supplies, Consisting of GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music. Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries. Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

Richard Upjohn, CABINET MAKER, 127 - - Villere street, - - 127 Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS. Furniture Repaired and Varnished. All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

ROBINSON, The Lightning-Rod King. —MANAGER OF THE— NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO., (Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all [illegible] Vanes, [illegible] kept constantly on [illegible] Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.

JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager. Office and Depot 246 Canal st., cor Liberty 22-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	75
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	1 00
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Introduction to Gospel Records, Nast	1 75
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

38-tf

GOOD COFFEE How to Make It AT HALF COST. [illegible] dec21-13t [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University, WINTER TERM. James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, or less, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN, President Board of Trustees.

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec28-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS. REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26. TUITION and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month.

A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal. 2-3m

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Great Jackson Route. CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
Mail No. 4......5:30 p. m.	Express No. 3..10:45 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.

Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common. A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent. J. W. COLEMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt. C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., IN PULLMAN CARS. Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla. ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	7:00 a. m.	9:43 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	9:02 a. m.
Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	9:33 a. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES

Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 6:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.

Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.

Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent. JNO. H. SMITH, Ticket Agent. J. T. HARAHAN, Superintendent. JNO. KILKENY, Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent. New Orleans.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York. feb1-8t

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE Service for Easter. The Story of the RESURRECTION In SCRIPTURE and SONG. For the Church Service or the Sunday School, Prepared by W. F. Sherwin.

This beautiful service with its Scripture Readings, and six bright new Carols, by ROOT, MURRAY, CLARIBEL and SHERWIN, interspersed with old hymns, though specially prepared for EASTER is almost equally appropriate for any Sabbath in the year.

Price, Five Cents, 50c. per doz. by mail; $4.00 per 100 by Express.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN CHURCH & CO., NEW YORK OFFICE No. 5 Union Square. Cincinnati, Ohio. nov30-1y

FOR SINGING CLASSES. Dr. H. R. Palmer's Latest Class and Convention Book, The Sovereign.

As the result of many years of experience in class teaching and convention work, DR. PALMER has been enabled to present in THE SOVEREIGN the best system for elementary teaching ever offered by him.

A new chart, in colors, teaching tone relationship, price, 5 cents, given with each copy of the book.

First-class Glees, Part Songs and Choruses combine to make a book that teachers and Scholars will be delighted with.

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Concert Gems for Choruses. Adapted and Arranged by Dr. H. R. Palmer

This work is being issued in Six parts of 32 pages each. Four are now ready.

Price 25c. each Part; $2 00 per doz.

STERLING GEMS. By PERKINS and MAIN.

Abounds with new and selected Study, Practice and Recreation Songs. Popular songs for all occasions.

216 Pro. pages, $4.50 per doz.; 50c. each by mail.

Liberal discount to Teachers and the Trade.

BIGLOW & MAIN, 76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 81 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

Young Folks' Corner.

A LITTLE PHILOSOPHER.

The days are short and the nights are long,
And the wind is nipping cold;
The tasks are hard and the sums are wrong,
And the teachers often scold.
But Johnny McCree,
Oh, what cares he,
As he whistles along the way?
"It will all come right
By to-morrow night,"
Says Johnny McCree to-day.

... are few and the cake is plain,
... are out at the toe;
... you look in the purse in vain—
... spent long ago.
But Johnny McCree,
Oh, what cares he,
As he whistles along the street?
Would you have the blues
For a pair of shoes
While you have a pair of feet?

... deep, there are paths to break,
... little arm is strong,
... is play if you'll only take
... work with a bit of song.
And Johnny McCree,
Oh, what cares he,
As he whistles along the road?
... do his best,
... leave the rest
... of his Father, God.

... it is often sad,
... knows what to do;
... Johnny's kiss she is bright and
...
... him, and wouldn't you?
... Johnny McCree,
... what cares he,
... along the way?
... trouble will go,
... "I told you so,"
... little John will say.

—*Harper's Young People.*

Well Applied.

... -year-old girl, who ... began learning the 'Gol- ... took a great fancy to ... her aunt was mak- ... her to give her a ... doll's dress.

... Lena, I can't cut it,' ... glass, please, aun- ... child. ... the aunt refused, and ... than before, ... her a mo- ... eyes, then climb- ... her, put both arms ... and whispered in ... the Lord lubbef a cheer- ... take your trimming, ... said her aunt, ... her arms, with a ... —*Exchange.*

Turning Point.

... point in my life," ... was, when I was ... low circus. ... show or circus ... and of course all ... dying to go. My ... want me to go. I ... in my pocket, ... they could to per- ... more than all, peo- ... in squads to see it. ... to go with the multi- ... hard to make a stand, ... go the other way. ... as I did. I mas- ... It was the ... called out, and ... for the first, ... a good turn ... what I am."

... is told by a ... *American Re-* ... effect that a ... having a false ... rooms of the ... paper be- ... effect of fire. ... the house ... doors, and ... grate, lay ... the heat ... Feeling ... his head, ... at the ... applied ... smell of ... With his ... the ... room, not ... party in ... di-

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "At Stevenson colony the people were glad to see me and to hear that I was sent back again. The officers propose to send for the lumber to build the church at once. Rain interferes with my work."

A Culbreath, Huntsville: "Our first quarterly conference was an interesting occasion, held by Elder Pullam, who preached for us. Communion was administered to 87; collection $12."

LOUISIANA.

C. D. Bryan submitted to the 4th quarterly conference of St. Peter's M. E. Church, Donaldsonville, Dec. 31, 1882, the following report: Members enrolled up to date, 304; probationers, 52; for pastor this quarter, $265 50; for fuel purposes; $10 95; sacrament, $3; sexton $9 85; benevolent purposes, $15 30; church debt, $103 35; house rent, $7 00; Presiding Elder's quarterage, $10; total church expenses, $424 95. All money raised on parsonage up to date $975 90. We have received for the year 175 members. We have lost 4 members, all of them old soldiers of the cross except Sister Rose Johnson, who lately enlisted in the army of the Lord. After all business of the conference was finished, the Elder, Marcus Dale, gave a lecture to the local preachers which was very much needed.

TENNESSEE.

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "Our first quarterly conference was held by Elder Key, Dec. 23d and 24th in the basement of our new church. We had a good meeting, over 150 persons participated in the sacrament. The collection was $16 15. The district conference will be held in the same place on the 17th, Rev. O. Green will preach the opening sermon."

H. W. Simmons, Gallatin: "The prospects of my work are good. Owing to the unfavorable weather our congregations have been small, but I think after the weather moderates our churches will be filled. We anticipate a pleasant time at our first quarterly conference.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Rev. J. D. Walden, of our church at Brandon, was presented with a nice suit of clothes by members of his congregation.

☞The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.

The section of the Revised Statutes declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, was the section of an act passed in 1871, which attempted to give the United States courts jurisdiction over crimes properly punishable by States.

... di-

Religious, or rather sectarian, differences impelled a Georgia farmer and his wife to seek a divorce. They applied to an Atlanta lawyer for assistance in carrying out their wish, and he laughed them out of the absurd project. The last seen of them they were at a confectioner's buying candy for the children.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, ... ants, insects. 15c per box.

... -General James, ... interview upon the sub- ... of postage, ...

The Housekeeper.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.—A Leipsic journal, which makes a specialty of matters relating to glass, gives a method which it asserts will prevent chimneys from cracking. The treatment will not only render lamp chimneys, tumblers and like articles more durable, but may be applied with advantage to crockery, stone ware, porcelain, etc. The chimneys, tumblers, etc., are put into a pot filled with cold water, to which some common table salt has been added. The water is well boiled over a fire and then allowed to cool slowly, when the articles are taken out and washed they will be found to resist afterward, any sudden changes of annealing, and the slower the cooling part of it is conducted the more effective will be the work.

BUNS.—Take one ounce of yeast and mix it with one pint of warm milk; and sufficient flour and a little salt to make a thick batter; cover up the basin, and leave it to rise in a warm place; when it has risen, take one pound of flour, stir it into a sponge, and knead it well; add three ounces of sifted sugar, some powdered cinnamon, six ounces of fresh butter beaten to a cream and two fresh eggs, also well beaten. Let it rise again, divide it into buns, sprinkle the top with comfits and sifted sugar, and bake in a tolerably quick oven.

NICE PLAIN CAKE.—Break an egg into a teacup, add a piece of butter as large as the egg, fill up the cup with good buttermilk, one cup of sugar, six heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, one scant teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste; unite the ingredients and beat thoroughly. If you wish to change, add a teacupful of chopped raisins, or bake in layers for jelly.

Buchupaiba.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

The True Education.

It is a common mistake to suppose that a fine education unfits for the common walks of life; it is certainly a great mistake. You cannot educate one faculty without developing them all. Many a young girl without household training has, after her marriage, at once mastered the art of housekeeping; her college did not teach her how to cook, but it taught her to think, and the cooking followed as a matter of course. Intellectual development is physical development; by refining and strengthening the nervous system, it gives power of recuperation to the body. The war statistics show that delicate bred college boys stood the hardships of camp and field and hospital far better than roughs, whether from the wild woods or great cities.—*Church Union.*

The biter is bit in Tennessee. That State which is determined to cheat its creditors, has been itself cheated. What else can Readjusters expect anywhere than faithless plundering officers? Now let Tennessee profit by this lesson, and firmly resolve to be honest itself, and then to employ only thoroughly honest public servants. The Sate stands very low in point of reputation now. Let it resolve to stand very high.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Baron von Humboldt,

in his travels and explorations in South America, became deeply interested in the wonderful properties of the Coca plant. Consumption and asthma, he says, are unknown among the natives who use it, and it is furthermore conducive to longevity. The Coca forms one of the ingredients of the Liebig Co's celebrated Coca Beef Tonic. "It is conducive to health and longevity. Its use is very beneficial. Examples of longevity are numerous among the Indians who from boyhood up have used it. Cases are not unfrequent of Indians attaining the great age of 130 years," says Professor VAN THUDI, (Travels in Peru). Be sure to get Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, as there are counterfeits. Invaluable in dispepsia, liver complaints, debility, biliousness.

Ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, in a recent "interview" said: "The great bulk of the temperance men are in the Republican party, and they form an element very hard to manage, as they are neither to be bought, cajoled, nor bullied."

I feel myself to be in a position to assure old political leaders that they will be compelled to choose between giving place to the moral element in politics or being swept away by it.—*Bishop Peck.*

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.

Corea, in itself, though interesting, is not peculiarly so, either from its history or the character of its people. It owes the retention of its nationality through so long a period mainly to its peculiar situation on an isolated peninsula, partly to the indifference of China, which preferred to leave it independent as a buffer against Japan, and in a less degree to a quality of patient endurance in its people, rather than active courage, which saved it at various epochs from the attacks of the fierce warriors of Japan. The principal invasion from that country, however, which happened in 1592–1598, and which reminds one in many of its details of the invasion of Mexico by Cortes, would probably have been successful but for the help given by China. One singular circumstance connected with that expedition is that one of its two leaders was a Christian, and an ardent one at that, much given to proselytizing; and as the other was an equally ardent Buddhist, there was no love lost between them, and to their mutual ill-will are ascribed many of the misfortunes which befell the Japanese. One learns with some surprise that Corea was the nursery of Japan in the arts and sciences and in religion, in such early times as the ninth century, conveying the learning of India and China across the narrow seas to her then more barbarous neighbor.—*Nation.*

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after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

The female suffragists claimed to have been a part of the force that lifted Gen. Butler into the chief magistracy of the State, and his recommendation of an act extending to woman the full municipal suffrage is rejoiced in accordingly as marking an advance. But their joy is dashed by one or two things *per contra.* They do not relish his contemptuous remark on the women who have places in the charity and prison boards, that they represent "the sentimentality of the State." The gibe is unjust as well as contemptuous. Those women have rendered as good service, to say the least, as their masculine colleagues.—*Boston Watchman.*

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SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR: I desire information of my people. I was taken from them when very small. Mother was Sarah Ives; father, Benjamin Whitis; sisters, Julia, Eliza, and Bettie; brothers, Boston, and Abram. I belonged to Wm. Tunnel, and was born in Craven co., North Carolina. I was sold during the war. We were brought together to Richmond, Virginia, and then were sold and scattered. I was brought to Texas, and have never heard of or seen my people since. ROSA WILLS.
Columbus, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to see if my relatives can be found. My father and mother were named Thomas and Clarisey Jones. My mother is dead; father belonged to John Ebert; but they were sold to Mr. Walker. He set them free and they went to Tennessee and left me in Vicksburg, Miss., with John Ebert. I had three brothers that I know, Charles and Drury Richard, and Robt. Jones. My sisters' names were Jennie and Julia Francis Jones, and they are married now and go by their husbands' names: Jennie Ales, wife of Scott Ales; Julia Anderson, wife of Claiborne Anderson; Francis Hicks, wife of Willis Hicks. Francis is dead—she left a son named Richard. My name was Annetta Jones, and the next sisters to me were Kinnie Johnson, Cornelius Johnson's wife; Susan Jones; Leanna Bald, wife of Louis Bald, he went to Canada. I had two daughters, Missouri and Emily—Emily died with me. After the death of John Ebert I was sold to Dr. Meade, in St. Mary's parish, La., and my daughter. Missouri was sold on Red River. Had one granddaughter, I left her in Vicksburg, Miss., Address me at Pass Christian, Harrison county, Miss. I now go by the name of Annetta Goodwin. Direct in care of Joseph Shotter.

DEAR EDITOR: I would like to find my nephew, Robert Brown, who left New Orleans, Oct. 20, 1877, for Louisville, Ky. He stopped at Plaquemines, La., and wrote me two letters, but as I was out of the city teaching school at the time, they were not answered until my return home. I wrote but did not receive a reply. I have not heard from him since, although I have traveled and made inquiries at river cities. Address me at Allen, La. D. J. PRICE.
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MR. EDITOR:—I desire to hear from my people. My mother left in Elton two boys and four girls. Sophia was the baby. Dr. Thomas Harris owned us. The boys were Harris and Jim; the girls—Rail, Maria, Sophia and Martha. Address Martha Johnson, Hempstead, Texas.

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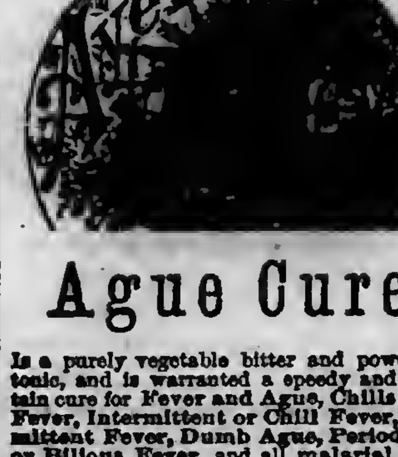

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Tells of a world to be;
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Tells that this anxious, yearning soul,
Heir of the world to be,
Beyond the grave's dark, silent goal
Shall live eternally.

Tells that as after winter's storms,
Come life and joy and bloom,
So life anew shall clothe the forms
That slumber in the tomb.

Tells of a dread, impending hour,
Of solemn, final doom,
When at the call of sovereign power
All shall to judgment come.

Tells of a purer, better sphere,
A vernal, tranquil shore,
Where those who love and worship here
Shall worship evermore.

O solemn murmur of the soul!
O solemn world to be!
To live while endless ages roll,
'Tis immortality!

For the Southwestern.

"The Alabama Leprosy."

BY REV. [illegible] HAYGOOD.

The Birmingham affair, I understand, was in the State of Alabama, [illegible] to be contagious. Dr. Curry's [illegible] on the "color line," coupled with the "Alabama leprosy," has seemingly aroused the [illegible] bound from his lair and now he stands erect, and from his horrid hair shakes pestilence and war." St. James' epistle tells us that every kind of beast has been tamed by man; and this one will [illegible] to the rule, for [illegible] respecter of persons," [illegible] worketh righteous[illegible] Him." Dr. Curry [illegible] for any one to [illegible] favoring the "Alabama [illegible] that he, by any [illegible] has become stained [illegible] is a thrust at [illegible] mother church, or [illegible] favor of abandoning [illegible] work" in the South. [illegible] glance of his article [illegible] to the conclusion [illegible] to the way he [illegible] himself before on the [illegible], but never that he is in favor of "caste prejudice" or in any way trying to shield the Rev. Mr. King. It will be a difficult matter [illegible] to defend such actions [illegible] of the "First M. E. Church at Birmingham" is charged with, when Dr Curry, in 1878, at the [illegible] of the Freedmen's [illegible] the following [illegible] of the [illegible]: "Nearly one [illegible] was only the least degree ele[illegible] in intelligence and charac[illegible] themselves. [illegible]

crying, "here, this is the way," but "Christian" like her ears were stopped.

Many have objected to the church because it was not more radical, others because it was too radical, but she has, from the beginning, discouraged slavery, and in the discipline, to-day, can be found among her "articles of religion" one, as strong as language can make, against the accursed institution. Not only this, but she has and does frown down everything like "caste prejudice." She has done *more* to elevate the American Negro than any other church in North America. I know of *no instance* where she has ever driven any one from her ranks, pews or pulpits by an official act, or endorsed such. As early in her history as the Christmas Conference in 1784, rules prohibiting slavery were enacted. These rules prohibited *any* member from holding slaves, where it was possible to manumit them. If members did not want to abide by the rules, the following remedy was provided: "Every person concerned who will not comply with these rules shall have liberty to quietly withdraw." I should think them good rules yet. The record of the church on this point is clear, but not more so than on the subject of opposition to "caste prejudice." In 1844 the church could have remained as before had it not been that her soul went forth to ameliorate the condition of the despised Negro. On every side, methinks, she heard the voice of God, "what God hath cleansed call not thou common or unclean." On this question she has been tried, and every time she has had an opportunity, she has, to my mind, proved true. If in antibellum days it was unlawful to clothe a Negro with the highest honors in the gift of the church, and let him remain in America, she did the nearest and best thing possible; she consecrated Francis Burns, an ebony black negro, Bishop in New York, in the Genessee Conference, and then hied him away where he could enjoy his prerogatives. And that she did October 14, 1858, when a Negro was nothing more than a chattel to some men. It is true that among her "ennobling acts" she made arrangements so that "mixed conferences might divide," *provided a majority* of both parties voted affirmatively and the presiding bishop concurred. Does this look like "caste prejudice or color line?" The very wording of the act shows the contrary. At another time, when asked if she endorsed caste prejudice, she replied by saying, "there is nothing in race, color or previous condition of servitude a bar to the Bishopric."

And that the church might not be understood as giving an "uncertain sound" she elected a Negro editor of one of the church papers. Every man elected to the General Conference has equal show and opportunities. Now, I think any one charging the church of being guilty not only of tolerating but engendering "color lines," and "caste prejudice," in the face of these and other facts, must surely be biased and prejudiced. The Legislature of Tennessee repudiated the State debt and their constituents are held responsible. This is as it should be. So when the church, by her representatives in General Conference, decide that "caste prejudice" must and shall exist, or if it does it shall be tolerated in the church, then will be time enough to give the alarm. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and a few more upheavings and we will find all the drifts along the course of the mighty stream of Methodism which flows grandly on, carrying on her bosom all who will come with her to the haven of repose. There can be no trouble about such matters that will materially change the face of Methodism in this country as long as the members of the M. E. Church are so stupid (?) as [illegible] to the General Conference [illegible] of preachers who [illegible] them to preach the [illegible] gospel of the Son of [illegible] "white members" of His [illegible] stained with the [illegible] next [illegible]

For the Southwestern.

The "Color Line" Again.

BY REV. D. W. HAYS.

The outcome of the Birmingham affair promises to be something remarkable. I do not say the church will lose by it, but that it will gain purity and strength because of it. Agitation, dreaded by the timid, is welcomed by the courageous as an harbinger of reform. Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, of the Lexington Conference, has told us recently, in his characteristic manner, through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN, what he knows about a color line in the M. E. Church.

I have read his lengthy article with much care, being eager to avail myself of every proffered ray of light that will help to a clearer understanding of so dark a subject. It would have afforded me considerable relief had the writer succeeded in establishing his main point, namely, that there does not exist in the church an aversion to certain persons because of their color or previous condition. I admit that there may be some favored localities where few or no traces of such an aversion or color-prejudice can be found, but I cannot believe that they are not to be discovered anywhere inside the pale of the church. I have sufficient warrant for saying that such traces do exist to an extent to cause uneasiness, if not alarm. The testimony of both white and colored ministers and laymen could be produced, if necessary, in support of the assertion. This is a fact that may be deplored, but cannot be overlooked or successfully contradicted. I fail to comprehend with the writer that character, or better, the absence of it, keeps up the barrier against which many very bitterly and justly complain. Is it lack of character in colored preachers that causes such a desperate struggle for separate conferences? Is it lack of character in the colored laity that calls forth the declaration from some of our pulpits that they are neither invited nor expected to worship with white congregations? Is it lack of character on our part that prevents all social commingling between the two classes of members in many portions of the North as well in the South? It is not lack of character, but the presence of a despised color. Whoever doubts the truth of this has studied the trend of current events to very little purpose. The instances cited by Dr. Taylor, considering the latitude from which they were drawn and the circumstances under which they transpired, have but a small bearing upon the question. A few isolated facts do not establish a general principle. If the writer should exchange Ohio for Georgia he would, no doubt, find it desirable to modify his views before attempting to tell us again what he knows about a color-line in the church. As the case now stands we may excuse his ignorance of the situation. The Doctor strives to create the impression that somebody has been wasting ammunition in the attempt to demolish a man of straw. I do not think so. Color-caste, in horrid form is known to dwell in our beloved Zion. Good and true men see it and would strike it down. They want a clean church, where prejudice against color shall be regarded as a sin against God. Let not a mistaken zeal cause us to throw impediments in their way. The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, in which the bold uncompromising spirit of Gilbert Haven still lives and breathes, has not gone forth hoodwinked. It never strikes at a shadow. That grand paper does not teach that silence respecting an existing evil is to be required as a proof our loyalty to the church, but on the contrary that we may speak out, yea, contend earnestly, without the least fear of having our loyalty once called in question. It rightly holds that we may point out a blemish and do our best toward its removal without being suspected of entertaining a purpose either to wreck the ship or to take a leap into the sea. Because of its bold advocacy, in line with *Zion's Herald*, its right-hand helper in the good work, together with the united strength of good men and good women, not a [illegible] under the power of [illegible] as it is in Jesus, I expect [illegible] of this hateful prejudice [illegible] church in the fu[illegible]

man will stand in its regard next to the fatherhood of God. Then there will be no reason left for wicked aversion to color. Let the day hasten.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

For the Southwestern.

Letter from Little Rock.

Near eighty students have enrolled for the winter term of the Walden Seminary. They are here from different states as well as from different parts of this state.

Short addresses were delivered by Prof. Mason, the Principal, Prof. H. B. Fry, who has charge of the primary department, Rev. G. W. Sams, and the writer.

Such an expression of cheerfulness, we suppose, was never never more manifest in the faces of a class of students than was seen that bright and blessed morning. They were all poor: but few of them able to pay board for a month in advance. But what they lack in cash they are and will make up in courage. Many of them came expecting to work their way through. And what we say about them may be taken as an answer to many letters of inquiry in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, which is that they are succeeding.

We work for our students, and so far as we know there has not been one who has had to leave for the want of a place where he could do work morning and evening for board, etc. In fact, we have more places usually than we have students to take them.

As we looked into the faces of those poor despised children of our Father, peculiar feelings ran through the soul. Some of them, yes, many of them were from their parents lowly cabin or some plantation. We thought of the places where we first saw them, how their parents had been labored with to send them. How anxious these same parents were about them. How these parents had been robbed of all of life's privileges and how now their children were being robbed by the State of their rights to the public school funds and schools. How a large class of white people who called themselves the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, cast these poor children out on account of color, a thing they cannot help. How these same white Christians help to foster this public sentiment of caste, which in its application robes these their own blood kin of their money, their liberty and of their rights, and blunts and brutalizes every holy and worthy aspiration which God has given them to enoble and build them up. As we dwelt on these things our heart filled up with sympathy and the tears came because they could not be kept back. Then we thought along this line again, and asked how our ministry could favor caste and keep a clear conscience, and why did our Bishops, who ought to be above, (and we believe are), such a low and inhuman feeling as that of caste, appoint to leading places in the white conferences the most bitter and uncompromising color line preachers.

But thank God there is a fair sprinkle of white students in this school.

Prof. H: B. Fry is a graduate of Lincoln-University, and brings like Prof. Mason, to the school the blessings of a classical education. He is a first-class teacher and we are safe in saying we have in these brethren two as good scholars and as able and efficient teachers as there are in the State. One wise thing will be done in our school, which is that no student shall be advanced until he has mastered the studies he has gone over. We do not propose sending out a class of students to tell how they have been for years in Walden. Seminary studying Greek, Latin, Algebra, etc., and as they make their baste, murder the king's English.

Short hand writing is taught without additional cost, in the school.

This is an advantage that no other school has in the South so far as we know. The simple or corresponding style is free, but the contracted or reporting style with the type writer will cost for a full course some ten to twenty dollars extra. We hope by the opening of the spring term or by March, to be ready for the higher grade. The [illegible] of phonography, called tak[illegible], which is taught here, is the [illegible] practical now in use.

Some of our primary students [illegible] in two weeks far [illegible]

enough for corresponding purposes.

We say to all who desire an education, come. Come day or night. Call at my house, 1100, State street, and you shall share our shelter till you get in school. I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 15, 1883.

Report of Committee on State of the Church, Mississippi Conference, in session at Meridian.

Looking over this wide field we see things to make our hearts glad. The financial report, so remarkably good for such a season, surely betokens an increase in practical interest in religious zeal for the cause, and efficiency among official boards.

Class meeting, Bible reading and other social means of similar character and effect, have increased in number. We trust that the dawn of a new day of spiritual life and prayerful watching and self-examination is thus heralded to our people.

Some of our protracted and camp meetings have been attended by special manifestation of life-giving power, though, on the whole, there has has not been so large a number reported as converted and received into the church as last year. We base most of our encouragement on the belief that a more determined effort is being made to establish our people in the faith they profess, when the solemn vows of reception are taken. In this connection, we call attention to a laxity in the manner of receiving members into the church. Our discipline is explicit on this point, needs no interpretation from us, but calls loudly for due observance. During the protracted meetings, and other times, some of our pastors violate the law by receiving members immediately on application, without examining whether the candidate knows what is the ground of his hope or the meaning of the rules he obligates himself to keep. We believe this to be one leading cause of the leaven of worldliness that is robbing our church of its title to be called "Christianity in earnest."

Another potent influence in the same direction is the neglect in many cases of parents to fulfill their voluntarily assumed vows to instruct their baptized children in the way of righteousness, and in the necessity early to assume for themselves, their proper attention toward God and man. We deplore this neglect. We exhort to reformation. May God help all the parents in the land to do their duty more faithfully at home and in the Sunday-school.

The various forms of frivolity indulged in by many of our members in certain localities is not sufficiently rebuked by private admonition.

We believe this to be the better way in most cases; open rebuke sometimes induces greater opposition when wise and loving counsel would effect a cure. We need, the cause of Christ demands, that other denominations should be more pronounced and active in opposing these insidious snares of the Devil.

We, ourselves, need deeper conviction and stronger purposes to meet the enemy at the threshold, that he may not intrench himself within the walls of our Zion. Our position on the strict observance of the Christian Sabbath is well defined. We need revivals and a wakening on this point. In direct proportion to the proper use of this gift to man, will the progress of religion be marked among us. We call upon our preachers in charge to see that all their members are supplied with the Discipline of our church. We call upon our preachers and presiding elders to be more regular and faithful in offering the sacraments and urging, when necessary, our people to prepare for and receive these ordinances with greater regularity and thoughtfulnes.

Resolved, That we, as ministers, and official members of the church, pledge ourselves to uphold each other in the kind, firm and faithful administration of our Discipline in all its parts, not for wrath but for conscience's sake.

A. M. TROTTER, Chairman.
P. E. BARDWELL, Secretary.

[illegible]chelor says that all he should [illegible] in a wife, would be a good [illegible] sound health, good under[illegible] [illegible]able physiognomy, [illegible]d connection, do[illegible] [illegible]rces of amuse[illegible] conversational [illegible]ers, money!

Brethren of the Church South on Organic Union.

The *Central Methodist*, of Jan. 17th, published three communications on the subject of organic union from members of the M. E. Church South. They are enjoyable, and we make extracts as follows:

T. B. Head, Jr., Lawrenceburg, Ky: "I think that the late articles in the *Central pro* and *con*, for and against organic union of Methodism are, if not inexpedient, at least a little premature. For as God and Christ are in Methodism, even so shall the gracious purposes of the Divine mind concerning Methodism be accomplished in His own good time. And I for one am content to abide His time, believing that organic union must result in the end, for there is no power in hell or on earth that can keep them twain that God has declared one. It may not be accomplished in my way, nor in your way; it may not be done in my time, nor in your time; yet, in God's own way, and in God's own time, the union will be affected and crowned with the most choicest blessings of God's love, the benediction of a Savior's sanctifying grace, and the plaudits of the Christian world. Then when the "organic cap-stone" is brought forth and fitted in its legitimate place in the grand and glorious superstructure of our common Methodism, binding and blending both branches into one common whole, earth and heaven will vie with each other in reverberating the glad shouts of "grace, grace unto it." But, alas! this bright consummation of our hopes will not be brought about by newspaper criminations or re-criminations, for prejudices can never cement or bind together; only love can do that. And then perhaps God is saying to our leaders of both branches of Methodism as He said to Moses the leader of Israel of old, "Thou shalt not enter into the land of 'organic union,' the land flowing with milk and honey' the promised Canaan; because thou hast sinned, but thy children shall come in to possess the inheritance." Hence we continue our forty-years journeyings to and fro through the wilderness of separaration"—carcasses left here and there upon the burning sands of prejudice to bleach and to rot, until all the older ones of Methodism shall go the way of all the earth, and a Joshua filled with the the Spirit of the loving Christ shall be raised up to lead our children into the green pastures, and by the side of the still waters of organic union. Until then let us continue to strengthen the "tie" that binds our hearts in Christian love."

"J. W. Mitchell, Winchester, Ky.: The fact is the question ought not to be agitated. It is a disturbing element, and can do no possible good to anybody. To say the very least, the whole thing belongs to the next century. As Dr. Ridgeway, in his fraternal address before the last session of our General Conference, said: "When the apple of organic union is ripe it will fall of itself." I am not sure that there is any apple there, but if there is, the eating of it in its green state would produce gripings that will not succumb to Mrs. Winlow's antidote for all such troubles. Let us be done with this matter. As a living issue it is utopian, and hence unprofitable. No, no;—it is not organic union—not a change of church name—not the episcopacy—not the presiding eldership—nor yet the pastorate, that causes reproach, but our poverty of spiritual power. A baptism of fire from heaven, all along our ranks, would do more to hush our fault findings and hasten the conquest of the world to Christ than all the tinkering of the ages with our church polity.

B. F. Orr Owensboro, Ky: "I do not know whether organic union would be best or not; certainly we are not ready for it yet while we are finding fault with each other. And if nothing better can be said in its favor than what those brethern have said against it, I do not blame them for not being in favor of it. But whether we ever have organic union or not, one thing we can have, peace and fraternity, and an interchange of fraternal feeling, by frequent interchange of ministerial courtesy, by visits from the South to the North. We will learn to know each other better, and as we know each other, love each other better. The Methodist Episcopal Church has long ago given up her policy of "disintegration and absorption," and while there are a few in the North who think nothing "good can come out of Nazareth," who see nothing but ignorance and barbarism in the South, yet I happen to know that they are the exceptional few, and by no means the leaders, but the adventurers and the soreheads. The great heart of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, I believe fully recognize in each other, legitimate branches of Methodism, and are content to so recognize each other, and to each let the other follow her God-appointed mission of evangelizing the people in their respective fields. True, the Methodist Episcopal Church is expending hundreds of thousands of dollars in mission work in the South, but it is principally among the freedmen, and ought to be so, and the work done among the freedmen is a work the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to do: First, because they have been the especial champion of the freedmen. Second, because the Southern Church has neither had the ability or the disposition until recently to do it, and they are doing a great work for freedmen in the South, which the South and the Southern Church are beginning to fully appreciate. Then let us cease using our microscopes to find grounds of difference, and reasons why we should not love each other, and let organic union alone. If the Lord wants it, and intends it, it will come in due time, it will grow upon us, like our whole economy has; we cannot make it, we cannot force it. Whenever it is ready to be born it will be brought forth by the church, by the vigor and strength of her inner spiritual life. In the meantime, "Let us have peace."

From Our Board of Education. —Statistics.

In the January number of *The Manual* will be found a laboriously compiled exhibit of the educational statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is much more full and complete than any exhibit of the kind ever before published.

It gives the names, locations, chief officers, and principal facts of 67 classical seminaries, 25 female seminaries and colleges, 43 colleges and universities, and 8 theological schools. It shows that in these 143 institutions, the Church has an investment in buildings, grounds, and endowments of $12,628,100, encumbered, however, by debts to the amount of $701,440. In the same institutions 1,148 teachers are employed for the instruction of 25,943 students, while from the beginning 390,650 different students have been taught.

It is to be hoped that all persons interested in the educational enterprises of the Church will give early and careful attention to the statistics referred to, and the matter printed in connection with them. The facts therein embodied will be found suggestive of numerous important topics of thought and action. They especially challenge the interested attention of all intelligent educators among us, who will by them be more than ever impressed with the grandeur and far reaching power of the enterprise in which they are permitted to co-operate with an active and growing Christian Church. Hitherto the opportunities of studying this subject in its broadest connectional aspects have been limited. For that reason it may be feared that too many of those to whom the office of instruction has been committed have contented themselves with limited views of their work, looking too much on their own things, and not enough on "the things of others."

But from this time forward, if the request of the Corresponding Secretary is complied with, the Church will be supplied with full and annually corrected exhibits of all her educational institutions in all parts of the world.

With all that may be said in commendation of the statistics now secured, and of the wisdom of the Church in ordering their publication, it is difficult to disguise regret that they are less complete than they would have been but for the failure of several institutions to report as they were requested to do. It is to be hoped that all failures of that kind will be remedied at the close of the current school year, so that the Board of Education may furnish to the General Conference of 1884—our Centenary Year—an exhibit of the educational work of the Church that shall be complete in every particular. That this may be the case, all chief officers of institutions, and in fact all practical educators in the Church who may not receive the *Manual*, or who would additionally desire the forthcoming report of the Board of Education containing the matter referred to, are invited to send a request for the latter to the Rev. D. P. Kidder, Corresponding Secretary, 805 Broadway New York.

The New York *Christian Advocate* shows at length "how the fathers' disposed of secular or inefficient traveling preachers." It says: "Instances are recorded of men who neglected to visit the people; of others who allowed their families to violate the Discipline in dress and amusements; of others who were of a sour and morose disposition, so that the people did not desire their society, because they were not treated with courtesy; of others who neglected their work for farming; of one who neglected his appointments while he went hunting. Some of these confessed and promised amendment, others were located against their will."

General News Items.

Yale College has 1,096 students.

Temperance interest is growing in Alabama.

There are nearly 3,500 students at Leipsic University.

All inter-oceanic canal schemes are considered as dead for this Congress.

J. C. Whittaker, the ex-cadet, is teaching school at Avery Institute, Charleston, S. C.

Gen. Walker has been recalled to the head of the census bureau to complete its work.

The Peruvian Assembly resolved to treat for peace with Chili, with or without Bolivia.

Dr. Carter has raised $800,000 for Williams College since he became its president two years ago.

Mrs. Robert Davis devised to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Henry, Ill., each $5,000.

Miss Mabel Bayard, daughter of Senator Bayard, married Samuel D. Warren, a Boston millionaire.

Senator Hoar offered a joint resolution which looks to the prevention of all general legislation in appropriation bills.

There is a grove of eighty banana trees at Waynesboro, in Burke county, Ga., that are bearing fruit and in a flourishing condition.

General Grant and a good many Congressmen have recommended General Joseph E. Johnston for the position of Commissioner of the District. He is a resident of Washington and a property-owner.

Our Brother in Red is the title of a monthly paper, just started as the organ of Southern Methodism in the Indian Territory. It is published at Muskogee, by Revs. J. F. Thompson and T. F. Brewer.

A few Sundays ago Bishop Simpson preached in Wesley Chapel, Cincinnati. The church was reopened on that day for the first time since it had undergone an extensive repairing of $3,000. To pay for their work a collection of $2,400 was taken up in the morning; and in the evening one of $400, thus leaving a balance of only $200 more to be raised hereafter. Grand collections.

In view of the pending commercial treaty with Mexico, the official statistics of trade between Mexico and this country, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, are peculiarly interesting. The total value of goods imported into this country from Mexico the last fiscal year was a little more than $15,000,000, of which about $6,500,00 was specie, and about $8,500,000 merchandise. Of this amount about $5,250,000 of goods came in free of duty. We imported 7,000,000 pounds of coffee, valued at $1,800,000, and $1,500,000 worth of hides and skins on the free list. The value of goods imported upon which duty was paid was a little less than $3,250,000. The imports of jute—20,000 tons—cover more that two-thirds of this sum, while the value of the sugar and molasses imported (about 3,000,000 pounds) was only a little more than $100,000. Other imports were tobacco, about $60,000; living animals, nearly $500,000; breadstuffs, $100,000; nuts, $50,000; precious stones, $75,000; fruit, $50,000, and lead, $45,000. The value of our exports into Mexico was $15,500,000, and this list is much larger than our imports from that country. Iron, steel and lead, value, nearly $4,000,000. Cotton, manufactured and unmanufactured, comes next; value, $2,500,000. Breadstuffs and provisions, $800,000. Wood, lumber and furniture, about $1,500,000. The value of living animals sent into Mexico was $180,000. We sent to Mexico about as much sugar as we took away, and almost three times as much tobacco. The value of sewing machines and railway cars exported from this country was nearly $600,000, and of kerosene oil, about $250,000, while gunpowder amounted to about the same value. The Mexicans took $175,000 worth of paper and stationery from us, and $150,000 worth of boots, shoes and harness. The balance of trade is against Mexico in fruits. The carriage makers of this country sold $170,000 worth of goods in Mexico last year, and drugs, chemicals, medicines and fancy articles to the value of $400,000 went over the line. The treaty will greatly develop the trade in agricultural implements, for the value of such implements sent into Mexico [illegible] was less than $60,000.—*N. Y. Times.*

... Assistant.

... FEB. 8, 1883.

... is announced of ... growing family—the ... *Advocate.*

... Mitchell, of Atlanta, ... thanks for a copy of the ... of the Georgia conference, ... session, held at Resaca, ... 1882.

... reports in general ... truth is steadily ... Japan and is recog- ... of the great factors ... of progress, the ... which now engages the ... Japanese patriots."

... of the Church ... Florida, at the recent ... annual conference ... committee to go before ... Legislature and repre- ... of temperance, and ... to prepare a plan for a ... temperance movement ... the State.

... defeat of the Hon. Wm. Win- ... re-election to the United ... from Minnesota, will ... that body of a zealous ad- ... friend of Mississippi ..., and one whose ser- ... station of public life ... credit upon his State. The news was re- ... in New Orleans.

... of the statistics of ... conference, M. E. ... submitted at the ... session held at ... 10-13, Bishop Wil- ... Eight were ad- ... White members, ... members, 29; local ... baptisms, 387; ... collected for ... conference ... ministerial sup- ... Sunday schools, ... teachers, 1,033;

... Senators, Messrs. ... are working ... protective sugar ... Kellogg offered an ... tariff bill impos- ... of 3½ cents per ... of sugar, five ... grades of ... per gallon ... There is a ... the interest of ... against, ... that the tariff ... perverted at this ...

... *Express*, one of ... papers of Cen- ... to Alex- ... the citizens of ... the members of ... in the fol- ... and hospitable ... of the citi- ... we extend the ... Conference a hear- ... that their so- ... will be pleasant, ... carry away the ... impressions of our ... that they will ... hospitality ... noted."

..., Feb. 1, ... Knights of ... and pub- ... twelve sub- ... Hall, ... Lafayette ... was ... of ar- ... Green, ... on cor- ... various ... invited ... twelve ... Orleans, ... each at ... Point, ... Gol- ...

Untuning.

We once read of a little girl who had more of a desire to sing than she had knowledge of singing. She was always troubled when her brother, three years older than herself, attempted to sing the tune on which she was at work, and would always say to him, "Don't you sing, you untune me." The truth was, that the correctness of her brother's singing disclosed to her her lack. If she had only been in tune, the accuracy of her brother's singing would have helped instead of untuning her. Most of the trouble in this world is much like this little girl's. Being ourselves out of tune, having wrong views of truth and duty, we think that those whose opinions and practices are correct are untuning us by urging conformity to another standard than our own. This being untuned is to most persons both humiliating and irritating. There is not the least trouble in agreeing with other people so long as they agree with us. And we always take pleasure in doing as other people do, provided, they do as we want to have them. This never untunes us; but sometimes the correct opinions and practices of a brother fill us with discordant sentiments and impulses. The deep spirituality of Brother A.—the life flowing on in endless song—discloses to Brother B. his lack of spiritual life, the real barrenness of his soul, and untunes him. We deprecate all uncharitableness and censorious denunciation. To us they are uniformly unbecoming; we like rather the charity that "thinketh no evil," "doth not behave itself unseemly," and is "not easily provoked." There is, however, a glow of satisfaction in seeing people whose theories and lives are bad—untuned.

What We Need.

We wish that during the coming months we might have in New Orleans a general attack upon the work of the devil, led on by all the great leaders of religious thought and feeling. There has been here and there a little harmless skirmishing; but what we want and need is a general engagement. Take New Orleans and its surroundings for God, and it will be an easy matter to take Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Let the bishops and pastors of these churches lead on this attack, and press the battle, and we believe that this city will surrender to Christ. Not only the city but the whole land needs to be washed of its pollution. We need more religion, a real baptism of the Holy Ghost, enough to save the ministers as well as the laity. The churches of this city need more a change in the quality than in the quantity of their members. Nearly one-half of the so-called Christians amount to nothing. They may go to church; they may help to pay the pastor; but as to any self-denial, any power in prayer, any capacity to strike hard blows for God, they are a failure. We do not advise these to leave the church, but we do want them to get as near the fire as to get warm. We need have more of that old style fire, the kind they had in old Virginia, New Jersey and New England before railroads and steamboats ruled in fashion.

> "O for that flame of living fire,
> Which shone so bright in saints of old."

Louisiana Conference.

The fifteenth session of the Louisiana Conference, began at Alexandria, February 1, Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., LL.D., conducted the opening religious exercises and took the chair as president. The secretary of the last session at the request of the Bishop called the roll. J. C. H[illegible] D., was [illegible] secretary [illegible] following [illegible] P. Al[illegible] Stephen [illegible]nce trea-surer.

The usual standing committees were ordered.

The 20th question "Was the character of each preacher examined?" was taken up. L. P. Cushman, presiding elder of the South New Orleans district, was called; his [illegible] passed, and he represented [illegible] of his district. He said [illegible] in the early part of the conference year the [illegible] horrors of [illegible] swept a large portion of [illegible] district, [illegible] untold [illegible] many [illegible] and [illegible] con- [illegible] had [illegible] year. [illegible] the preachers and the people almost perfect harmony.

There had been a decided improvement in most of the Sunday schools, but still we are suffering for the want of competent teachers and suitable literature. With three or four exceptions the rules respecting the religious instruction of children are observed. Men are coming to realize the peril; and the great need of doing more to save our children.

We have within the bounds of the South New Orleans district the three educational institutions of our church. The New Orleans University, under Dr. Dean and his helpers, was never more prosperous. Two hundred of our young people are enrolled as students. The one great need of this school is new and suitable buildings, to give accommodation to our young men and women who are looking to the Methodist Episcopal Church for a Christian education.

La Teche Seminary, under the care of W. D. Godman, D.D., is beautiful for situation. It has enrolled over one hundred and fifty students. Here the most pressing need is better buildings for the accommodation of its students.

Baldwin Seminary is the gift of Hon. John Baldwin, and includes a property valued at nearly thirty thousand dollars. President Fitch, a transfer from the North Ohio conference, has charge of this school and is doing good work.

One church and two parsonages have been built during the year, and five others considerably improved. The benevolent collections will be nearly double those of last year. Most of the preachers have been favored with gracious visitations of the Holy Spirit, and the churches had not only been quickened but a large number converted to God.

Marcus Dale, presiding elder of the North New Orleans district, reported his district in a prosperous condition. At nearly all points there had been a healthy increase. A good work of grace had been going on all over the district, and the new lives of men and women gave evidences of its reality.

A. E. P. Albert, presiding elder of La Teche district, reported his district. He felt that one of the great needs of his district was more money, not merely for better homes with carpets on the floor, not for pictures on the wall or better clothes in the wardrobe, not for display on the streets or extravagance in any department of social life, but to be used in carrying the gospel to the unsaved thousands within the bounds of our own conference. The year had been one of earnest labor on the part of preachers, and of real religious growth in nearly all of the churches.

The Bishop stated the conference was authorized to draw on the Book Concern at New York for $87, as a dividend from profits of the Book Concern, being the amount coming to this conference from the $15,000 distributed for 1883. The draft was ordered.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, February 2.—Conference opened at 9 a. m., the first fifteen minutes were given to religious exercises conducted by Stephen Duncan. The fifteen minutes spent in song and prayer was a season when all hearts blended in mutual joy. The minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved.

S. Duncan, presiding elder of Shreveport district, reported his district. Bro. Duncan believes that the commission "go ye into all the world" must be obeyed, and if the "Great Captain" calls men from genial homes to the pine woods of Northern Louisiana, they should cheerfully and joyfully gather up their household and household goods and go. The year had been [illegible] of hard work, some sacrifice, [illegible] of great prosperity. Most of [illegible] time he had spent with the [illegible]chers and people on the dis[illegible].

F. Laundry, presiding elder of the Baton Rouge district, reported his work. From the effects of the great flood in the fore part of the year the people had not fully recovered. So much property was destroyed, and so many people were driven from their homes, that the work had been hindered. Still, the preachers in the midst of all these hardships and privations, had faithfully attended to their work, and thought that the statistics would show a good increase. Bro. Laudry has no desire to get away from duty and labor; he rather embraces the pleasing toil, if so he may win souls to Christ.

Friday night the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held, and all the preachers pronounced it the best we had ever [illegible]. Dr. Young, the bishop's [illegible] made the [illegible] fluent in speech, with a clear brain and good heart. A few such men annexed to some of our Southern Conferences would be a benediction. Who will hear the cry and come down and help us?

Saturday, February 3, Conference assembled at 9 o'clock, Bishop Hurst in the chair. Religious services conducted by A. Ross. The young men who had been two years on trial and had been well recommended by the presiding elders and the committee who had examined them in their studies, were called, the usual disciplinary questioned asked. Bishop Hurst is no cross-eyed thinker or talker, nor does he speak in circumlocutions, he talks square and lovingly but hits hard. No man follows Wesley's motto better, and

> "Hates the sin with all his heart,
> "And still the sinner love."

His address to the class was full of good practical common sense.

CONFERENCE SABBATH.

This was a gala day. Love feast, conducted by Stephen Priestley, was a season of the wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Fathers Green and Ross seemed almost ready to cross over. All hearts were glad.

The sermon of the Bishop was clear and strong.

The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, at three in the afternoon, was one of the best we have ever attended. Good speeches were made by Bro. Albert, Dr. Hartzell and Bishop Hurst. Dr. Hartzell gave us an array of facts and figures, as to the illiteracy of some of our Southern States, that is fearful to contemplate.

In the evening the Church was filled to its utmost capacity to listen to Dr. Fowler, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society. Few men see more clearly the future of our Church. He seems to catch the beams on the mountain top or ere they touch the populous valley. There is no fanaticism in his make-up. Progressive, bold and careful, one would take him to be a native of New England. He has a mouth made for talking and knows how to use it.

Monday, February 5, conference assembled at nine o'clock, Bishop Hurst in the chair. Religious services conducted by S. Duncan. J. Gould was located at his own request, but the church moves on in her work. Some eight or ten young men of special promise were received on trial.

Several committees reported. Memorial services of the four men who had died during the past year were held. Short and appropriate addresses were made by Fathers Ross, Green, and the Bishop. The minutes were read and approved. The appointments were read and the conference adjourned. If we mistake not this conference has done much for the strengthening of Methodism and an earnest Christianity, not only in Alexandria, but through the State of Louisiana. We most confidently expect excellent fruit in every department of Church work. May the going forth from this session be more glorious than any former conference.

STATISTICS.

	1881	1882	*Increase*
MEMBERSHIP.			
Probationers	1792	1686	
Full members	9034	9774	740
Local Preachers	283	299	16
Deaths	346	310	
BAPTISMS.			
Children	1379	1556	177
Adults	742	1218	470
CHURCH PROPERTY.			
No. Churches	113	119	6
Value	$268,223 00	$292,235 00	$24,012
Parsonages	32	39	7
Value	10,902 75	33,752 75	
Buildings and improvements	10,406 85	7,680 10	
Indebtedness paid	4,309 10	3,866 00	
Present debts	22,380 60	3,382 50	2,850 00
SUNDAY SCHOOLS.			
No of schools	118	123	5
S. S. Teachers	534	605	131
Scholars	8741	8045	
BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.—*Missions.*			
Churches	$378 65	$422 65	$43 00
Sunday-schools	203 15	239 80	35 65
W. F. M. Society	4 45	14 80	10 35
Church Extension	174 50	239 95	65 45
Tracts	44 45	37 80	
Schools	47 35	49 35	2 00
Freedmens' Aid	220 30	1,910 75	1690 45
Education	80 25	45 55	
Bible Society	27 90	90 70	
Other collections	40 80	383 45	342 65
Episcopal fund	81 00	112 65	31 65
Ministerial Support—			
Pastors, Presiding Elders and Bishops	25,713 55	21,496 60	
Conference claimants	101 25	104 20	2 95
Current expenses	3708 85	2297 65	

To the church, as to the individual Christian, it must be said, "Have salt in yourselves." Says Joseph Cook, "Show me the church that is willing to wash the feet of the degraded; show me the church that goes about from house to house doing good; show me the church organized for permanent, aggressive, audacious, moral effort; show me the church that has not lost its Master's whip of small cords, and I will show you the church and the only church that can save America when it has two hundred inhabitants to the square mile." Can any other kind of church answer the demands of the time now, or anywhere?

The successful farmer is the reading one in nine cases out of [illegible]. It is only by reading that [illegible] can keep up with the time[illegible] we live. It has [illegible] that an agricul[illegible]ity, without books [illegible]ing [illegible]sea [illegible]

Dr. Hartzell in New Orleans.

Just preceding the session of the Louisiana Conference, which he attended in his official capacity as assistant corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, Dr. Hartzell passed several days very pleasantly among his numerous friends in this city. He was warmly welcomed by them, and occupied several pulpits on their earnest invitation. On Sunday evening, January 28, at Ames' Church, he lectured on the Southern educational problem, and interested his audience with an outline of the national movement to secure national aid for education in the South on the basis of illiteracy. Facts and figures of the late census were arrayed in an apt and telling manner, and it no doubt gave his hearers a better understanding of the practical bearing of the national aid movement than they had acquired from any previous source.

The New Orleans *Picayune*, of February 1, publishes some of those facts as given to a representative of that paper. From it may be learned that an assembly of leading educators, co-operated with by Gen. Eaton, commissioner of education, was held last summer, and a committee was organized, of which Bishop Simpson was chairman, with a view of arousing public sentiment in favor of the measure. Dr. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, of Virginia; Dr. A. G. Haygood, of Georgia, and Dr. Hartzell, of Louisiana, are among the prominent Southern members of the committee. Senators Blair, of New Hampshire; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Saunders of Nebraska, are leading members of Congress. We quote from the *Picayune*:

"Does this measure propose to interfere with the State public school system?" the reporter asked.

"Not at all," replied the Doctor; only to supplement them with more money. No proposition before Congress proposes to supplant but only to supplement what the States do for themselves."

"How about the supervision of this sum, if given; will the State control it, or the General Government, or both?"

"It is probable that here will be the greatest difficulty. Those who fear Federal encroachments upon State prerogatives will want the gift to be absolute and without any Federal supervision whatever. A medium ground will probably prevail, so that the States will have full control practically, and still the General Government have sufficient protective power to see that the money is properly used."

"Where would most of the money go, if it is given?"

"The South would get the lion's share. Of the 36,761,607 people in the United States ten years of age and over, 6,239,958 cannot write; that is, 17 per cent., or nearly one-fifth. Of this number nearly three-fourths are in the Southern States; so that three-fourths of the money given would come South. Louisiana, for example, has 318,380 persons ten years of age and over who cannot write. That is just about one-half of all the persons in the State ten years of age and over. Of these, 58,951 are whites, and 259,429 are colored. Out of $15,000,000, Louisiana would be entitled to perhaps $700,000 a year. The Blair bill, which is the most popular, provides that the States must do at least as much for themselves as they would get from Washington."

"What are the principal arguments used in favor of the measure?"

"1. In a Republic, where every man votes, so vast a mass of ignorance, including nearly 2,000,000 voters who cannot read their ballots, is a tremendous menace to the nation's safety. The nation ought, therefore, help educate all her citizens.

"2. The great bulk of our illiterate masses are in the South, where the devastations of the late war were terrible, and where a vast proportion of the people are poor.

"3. In the South are 6,500,000 of the 7,000,000 colored people or the nation, nearly eighty per cent. of which are still in ignorance. It is felt that the whole nation should help to educate them.

"4. Such notional sympathy and aid to those who need it the most, would have a powerful influence in bringing about perfect unity of sentiment and feeling throughout the nation. Gov. Orr, of Georgia, in writing to me on this point, says: 'Nothing has so touched the hearts of thousands in the South, as this effort of so many prominent men in the North to secure national aid, when three-fourths of the money would come South.'

"5. Then, again, the policy of the General Government has always been to aid public school education. Millions of acres of land, representing vast sums of money, went years ago to many Northern States, by the setting apart of certain proportions of the public domain in the Western Territories. The distribution of the agricultural funds a few years ago to all the States is an illustration. The policy is therefore a fixed one, and has had the support of all the Presidents from Washington to Arthur, and also of our best statesmen. Every sentiment of patriotic statesmanship must favor the education of our ignorant voters. Where for any reason the States can only do a part of this work, surely the National Government ought to supplement what the States do.

'The great churches in the North have done much in [illegible] South since and th[illegible] that the sentiment of the North would sustain a large appropriation from the National Treasury for this work."

"What has the benevolence of the North done in educational works in the South since the war?"

"A good deal. The Freedmen's Bureau was a national benevolence of $5,250,000, perhaps not always spent wisely, in help for the freedmen at first. Many individuals have given largely. Peabody gave $3,000,000; Vanderbilt $1,000,000 for a Southern Methodist University at Nashville; Tulane's million comes to New Orleans; Slater gives $1,000,000 to help educate the colored people, and a Southern man, Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, has become its agent. Many others have given a hundred thousand dollars and less. Then the great churches of the North have poured in money and sent hundreds of their best men and women in the South to plant schools and churches.

"The Methodist Episcopal church alone has spent more than $4,000,000 in the South since the war.—This church has built in the Southern States 6,385 new churches in that time, and has had a growth in membership of 325,000 communicants in the same time and on the same territory. The Southern School work of this church has grown to include forty-three seminaries and colleges with 6,500 advanced students. These churches and schools are about equally divided between white and colored people. Other churches have done much, until more than $10,000,000 have been expended in the South by educational societies of Northern churches. Add together what individuals and church organizations have done in this work since 1864, and the amount is fully $25,000,000. This is a magnificent expression from the heart of the nation toward the South, in her time of special need since the war.

"In an address before the Senate Committee at Washington last summer, I referred to these facts, and several Southern Senators and others, recognized their vast significance in preparing the way for this national movement for aid from the national treasury."

"Are many Southern men joining this movement?"

"Yes; Senator Bown, of Georgia; Gov. Colquitt, of the same State, and many others are heartily committed to the matter. Three Southern Legislatures have instructed their Senators and Representatives to support the measure. The names of 30,000 petitioners from the South are already before Congress. Still after all, the South is not yet thoroughly waked up on this subject. It is not a political movement. Men of all parties support it. A few Southern papers like the *Picayune* have discussed the matter to good effect. But if more of the leading papers and men in the Southern States would bring their influence to bear directly upon Congress at once, it would have great weight.

"The correspondence of our committee shows that the North is ready with a hearty amen to approve the measure. If the Southern States want this aid they can have it, in my judgment. The bills are now on the calendar at Washington, and time for their consideration in both the Senate and House fixed."

"Do you know President Arthur's views on this subject?"

"He is understood to favor the movement. I have had two interviews with him on the subject, and his words in his last message indicate his views."

Taking a Church Paper.

The following is from an exchange, and it reads just as well after we insert the name of our paper: "Do you take a church paper?" "No. I'm too poor, or the boys don't like it. I take a paper that publishes murders, thefts, robberies, swindles, forgeries, prize fights, executions, the details of adulteries and divorce suits, political abuse, and often makes fun of religion. These things are news. But the SOUTHWESTERN is dry. It only publishes about religion, and my duty to God and my duty to man. It tells about revivals and church dedications, and repairs, with some notices of those who die happy in the Lord. It is very urgent on the temperance matter, and tells how that matter stands. It tells about missionary work in Europe, Asia and Africa. It tells about the movements of conferences, bishops, presiding elders, preachers, and church work generally. It has fine literary contributions that benefit all who read them; but, then, that kind of reading is dry." "And you expect your children to grow up Christians, interested in church work? Mystery of mysteries! What a man soweth he shall also reap."

Take Our Church Manual.

For fifty cents a year any one can keep himself fully informed as to the benevolent and publishing work of the Methodist Episcopal church through this admirable little quarterly. The January number is just out and is worth more than the cost for a full year. The first article on "Our Southern Work," by Dr. Hartzell, should be carefully read by every Methodist. The missionary department includes "The Progress of Christianity," illustrated by colored diagrams from Dr. Dorchester's great work, a refutation of the idle vaporings of infidelity on that subject, which the eye can take in at a glance and the memory retain forever. The little map in the church extension department, [illegible] red crosses, shows eleven months' work, given more in detail in the summary of the report for the fiscal year 1882, (11 mos.) while the tabulated report of frontier churches is an argument none can resist. You will involuntarily turn the map over and from the reverse side sing the new church-extension song,

> "All hail the power of Jesus name;
> "We're building two a day."

Our space will not permit special notice of each department. All are well sustained; we do not see how any Methodist, who cares to know what his church is doing, can afford to be without this publication. Of course every preacher will have it and will know its contents. Let every layman who reads this immediately send fifty cents to his pastor and ask him to order the manual, or order it direct of Phelps & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York.

We have heard and read many good things, but we seldom come across a galaxy of words—pictures that reveal to us so much of truth and beauty, and that bring to the mind so forcibly, the adage that "the world is just what we make it," than the following from an exchange: "The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.—Frown at it and it will turn and look sourly upon you, laugh at it and with it, and it is a pleasant, kind companion."

State treasurer J. H. Vincent, of Alabama, had not filed a bond acceptable to Gov. O'Neil, and fearing an investigation, hurriedly departed, leaving a note for his chief clerk in which he announced that treasury funds were short, and he was going to New York to raise the money to cover the deficit. A hurried investigation disclosed the fact that near $300,000 were missing, used in general speculation. This is the third State heard from. Here is the record: Arkansas $115,000; Tennessee $400,000; Alabama $300,000. Total $815,000. The present General Assembly of Arkansas is in no hurry to prosecute Churchill; a generous Tennessee judge reduced Polk's bail to $50,000, and a "friend" chatted with Vincent in Nashville a short time after his leave-taking. The air is full of reports of copartners in these crimes implicating prominent political leaders. The old Bourbon cry against the "corruption" of Radical rule, mainly due (so far as it is supported by truth) to Bourbon purchase of the votes, and division of spoils with ignorant and guilty legislators, will not, we presume, be heard so loudly in this Southland for some time. The governments reared up on fraudulent issues, and largely by fraudulent ballots, are bearing their legitimate fruit. Pure government cannot be expected from apostles of either sectional or financial dishonesty.

PERSONAL.

—The Prince of Wales is to visit America.

—Prof. J. P. D. John, of Asbury University, is very ill with typhoid fever.

—W. H. Mims, desires his correspondents to address him at Jackson, Miss.

—Dr. F. A. Archibald, of Cleveland, Ohio, has taken charge of the salesroom of the Book Concern, at Cincinnati.

—Rev C. E. Mandeville, who visited this city two years ago, mourns the death of his aged father, who died suddenly a few weeks ago.

—Bishop Dickerson, of the A. M. E. Church, is gradually recovering his health.

—M. S. Jackson, member of the Legislature from St. Mary parish, died of small pox, in the Luxenburg hospital, last week, aged 30 years.

—Rev. L Bradford, presiding elder Holly Springs district, Mississippi conference accompanied by his daughter called last week, and gave us some interesting notes of the work on his district.

—Rev. T. McCant Stewart, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, has been elected a professor in Liberia College.

—Rev. S. P. Graver, our missionary at Guanajuato, whose case seemed so hopeless last year, is apparently recovering strength for his work. He has heretofore been very successful and his restoration to service will be received with much joy by the church.

—Rev. John Manker, for sixty years a local preacher in the Church, died in triumph, at his home in Sardinia, O., Jan. 24th. His son, Rev. J. J. Manker, of the Holston Conference, was with him during the last week of life, and passed through this city on the 26th inst, on his way to his home in Chattanooga.—*Western.*

—Rev. G. W. Barney, presiding elder of Greenwood district, Mississippi conference, announces that [illegible] joined the [illegible]

—A Chicago paper asks: "Who shall step into David Davis' shoes?" and Bob Burdette answers that "the next Senator may step into David's shoes, but by the great American desert, he'd better keep out of the old man's trousers, if he wants to be found in time to draw any pay."

—Rev. H. W. Wilson, Texas conference, has changed his address from Cold Springs to Willis.

—The liberality of Rev. S. Bolles, of Money Creek Minnesota, has enabled us to send papers the last two years to several needy ministers in our territory. He sent us the money, and asked us to select the recipients of the bounty, who have gratefully acknowledged it.

—Bishop Foster, was in South India, Dec. 12, doing well.

—Henry M. Stanley, is on the Congo.

Prof. Samuel S. Green, professor of mathematics, Brown University, recently died in Providence, R. I., in his 73d year.

—Dr. George M. Beard, the well-known physician and specialist in insanity, died in New York City, Jan. 23, after a short illness.

—Gustavo Dore, the most imaginative, powerful and fruitful of designers, died in Paris, aged 51 years. He was a born artist and sent pen drawings to the Salon when he was 16 years old. It is stated he executed over 50,000 designs.

—Miss Abby Whitcomb, of Urbana, Ill., goes immediately to take a place in our church-school at Texarkana.—*Northwestern.*

—Dr. Edward H. Knight, author of Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary, and other works, died Jan. 23 in Bellefontaine, Ohio.

—Mr. H. W. Douglass, the publisher of the late *Methodist*, has taken an agency for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, O.

—Rev. B. C. Hammond, of Marion, Iowa, and formerly the Texas editor of the SOUTHWESTERN spent some days in this city, on his way to San Antonio, Texas. He goes there by advice of his physicians to escape a cold Northern winter, for the benefit of a bronchial and catarrhal affection. We were glad to meet him and wish him a speedy recovery, and return to his district work.

—Prof. Alexander Dimitry, born in New Orleans, February 7, 1805, died January 30th in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was educated at Georgetown University, D. C., and founded the New Orleans *Bee*. In 1839 he was appointed secretary of a board of commissioners to adjust claims between citizens of the United States and Mexico, by President Van Buren. Soon after the Louisiana Legislature elected him president of Franklin College. In 1845 he was elected State Superintendent of Education by the Legislature, and assisted in drafting the system then adopted. In 1854 he was selected by W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, to take charge of the foreign correspondence and translation in the State Department. In this position he remained until in 1858 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Central America to adjust transit and claims questions. Coming South after war commenced he became Chief of the Finance Bureau of the Confederate Postoffice department. He was a fine linguist, thoroughly conversant with many ancient and modern languages, and also deeply read in European politics and history. He was highly esteemed by a very large circle of friends, and passed away peacefully, after receiving the last rites from his esteemed church, the Roman Catholic.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "I came to my work Dec. 28, and found the members very poor, and influenced by the M. E. church. Pray for us.

A. Brown, Mexia: "The people are poor but willing. We have a good Sunday-school and are going to build a church. We have two places of worship. The people want a church, and I feel encouraged to help them."

ARKANSAS.

Rev. G. E. Cunningham, pastor at Texarkana, Ark. conference, writes to the *Central*: "We have a most comfortable church, built after the plan No. 5.C, in Church Extension catalogue. Including the lot, it is worth $2,400; and when the tower is finished and some furnishing put inside it will be worth $3000. It is called a model church. Our growth has been gradual and permanent. We now have an acknowledged foothold and our work is a recognized need in this town. Our Sundy-school numbering 400, is doing a grand work. In every particular our Methodism is making itself felt in this town. A branch school of the Little Rock University has been established here and it is doing successful work under Prof. Eaton."

... has shown ... sold in bulk to ... Royal have shown ... to be adulterated, mostly ... dangerous for use in ... comparatively valueless ... purposes.

... is too well aware of ... effect of alum upon ... to need further cau... the use of any baking ... to be made from ... the dealer's assur... just as good as Roy... genuine Royal, only ... by the barrel to save ex... etc., is apt to mis... unsuspecting consumers ... an article which they ... knowingly use in their ... any consideration. The ... such practices is ... Baking Powder only in ... original package, of a well... brand, and a thoroughly es... reputation.

The Royal Baking Powder is sold ... in cans, securely closed with ... Company's trade mark label ... weight of package stamped ... It is never sold in ... barrel, or loose by ... measure, and all such ... the public under any pre... are imitations.

... consumers will bear these facts ... and also see that the pack... purchased is properly labeled, ... the label unbroken, they will be ... always sure of using a baking pow... perfectly pure and wholesome, ... of the highest test strength in ...

J. C. HOAGLAND, *President*,
Royal Baking Powder, Co., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones for February, Boston: Russell Publishing Co.) ... how Steve played preach... got on a stool, read from an al... upside down, and gave out ... from his sister's spelling... with other stories. Price $1 ...

... for February, (New ... International News Co.) is ... news-stands, with plates, ... illustrations of the ... fashions. Price 3.50 per ...

... R. T. Louis, of Plaquemine, ... us a pamphlet copy of his ... on education delivered at ... Baton Rouge district con...

... Midwinter (February) *Century* ... containing the first chapters ... Howells's new novel, "A ... Woman's Reason," is out of print, ... edition is on the press.

... Mary Mapes Dodge's story, ... and Dorothy," which ap... last year as a serial story in ... which has not yet ... in book form in this ... much favor in England.

... *American Architect*, of Bos... has conducted a competition, ... has just closed, for a "dwell... whose cost shall ap... $3000." This competi... to have resulted most ... and a large number ... designs are to be published ... journal during the year, ... from the specimen ... in its issue for January ... within the reach of ... opportunity of ascer... can be accomplished ... money, and how much ... a result can be ... trained architect than ... most competent of ...

... "Federalists" is the name of ... new novel. It ... Protestant fanaticism ... in the ... century, ... of a young ... of a Pre... young girl ... abandons ... almost goes wild ... name is ... who is now a ... and was ... in Daudet's ... & Brothers, ... will soon pub...

... number of An... that W. ... connected ...

This life of Oliver Cromwell, a record of his times, battlefields and contemporaries, is No. 80 of the Standard ... which now takes the name Standard Library, and is issued in 16mo. size. The print is good, binding fair. This book which was retailed at $3, is now reduced to a marvelously cheap price. At the newstands.

John B. Alden, 18 Vesey street, lately manager of the American Book Exchange, has commenced the publication of "The Elzevir Library," a semi-weekly magazine, each number of which promises to be a literary gem. Annual subscription, 104 numbers, $2 a year. No. 4 is "The Life of Washington Irving, by Richard Henry Stoddard, and sells at six cents!

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON VI. February 11. NONE OTHER NAME. (Acts iv, 1-14)

Peter and John talked to the people about Jesus, and many heard them gladly. So many believed that the priests had put them in prison. Peter and John were in prison all night. In the morning they brought them before the Jewish court, and asked by what power they did these great things. Peter stood before them bold and strong, and said, "By the power of Jesus whom ye crucified." All the honor and praise Peter gave to Jesus. He had been a coward once when he denied Jesus, but he is brave enough now. These men can kill him, but he stands before them and is not afraid to speak the truth.

Then Peter said the words of the text, "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." The Jews heard, and could not speak one word against all he said. They could not deny it because the lame man was there, no longer lame, but well and strong. All they could do was to let Peter and John go free, telling them not to preach about Jesus any more.

This is the first time since Jesus died that his disciples were persecuted, but we know it was not the last.

Peter preached so well because he loved Jesus so well. The very sermon he preached is that every one who loves Jesus must preach. None other name. Nothing can save us but the name of Jesus written on our hearts. No matter how good you can be, kind to the poor and kind to all, it will not help you unless you ask Jesus to forgive your sins and take you for his child.

The more you love Jesus the better work you can do for him. Jesus in your heart will make your life beautiful even if you wear a ragged coat and are without shoes.—*Western.*

Can't Get it.

Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Thirty-two persons were arrested at Allegheny City, Pa., for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army.

Secretary Chandler has reduced the expenses of his department 30 per cent below what they were under the Hayes administration.

The school fund of Virginia has been increased by $500,000, one-fifth of which sum is to be devoted to the maintenance of a colored normal school.

It has been discovered that in the heart of the town of Washington, St. Landry parish, there are fifty-eight acres of land which belong to the national government. The Secretary of the Interior is corresponding with the proper authorities in order to convey the property to the rightful claimants.

The Florida conference of the M. E. Church, South, resolved to exert its powers "to formulate a healthy, Christian, prohibition sentiment among the people." The third Sabbath in November is set apart for earnest prayer for God's blessing upon the efforts making for prohibition.

The woman suffragists of Oregon are now organising for another campaign, which they are hopeful will result in the enfranchisement of their sex. The amendment is to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election, the ... canvass of the State beginning the first of February.

... Legislature elected ... Senators. One worth ten mil... the other five millions. ... eleven millionaires in the ... of Illinois, Brown of ... Camden of West Virginia, ... Davis of ... Maine, Hill ... of Wis...

... missionaries were present.

Delegate-elect Singiser, of Idaho, says Mormonism is making inroads in his Territory and in the present Legislature there are ten followers of Joseph Smith. Mr. Singiser maintains that radical measures are necessary, as proselyting is carried on openly, and converts are taught to disrespect the laws of the country and offer insult to the American flag. The Mormons number about one-third of the 65,000 inhabitants.

DEATHS.

Sister Lucinda Hayden, wife of Rev. Robt. Hayden, passed to the Heavenly world, January 7, 1883, at her son-in-law's house, Geo. Jordan, one mile from Moores chapel, of the Columbus circuit, while waiting on her sick daughter. She was about 60 years of age; she was converted 40 years ago, and joined the M. E. Church South, in Columbus, Miss., and promptly united herself to the M. E. Church at Moores chapel, 13 years ago, of which she remained a devout, exemplary useful member, thoroughly consecrated to God. Her zeal for his glory, and the salvation of others was accompanied with an uncompromising, and and fearless antagonism toward sin and the follies of the world; and yet her meekness, gentleness, and sacrifice for others; her untiring devotion to the cause of Christ, her patience in suffering and love for all that was good, true and noble, greatly endeared her to all who knew her best. Her last words were, for her children, and grand children to come to her bedside; she told them her work was not *to do*, it was already done. Her husband, Rev. R. Hayden, preceded her several years. She is gone to join him and several of their children to praise his name together. She leaves three sons, preachers, and five daughters, all of the M. E. Church, several grand children, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. Moores chapel has lost one of her main props; another daughter in Israel.

Sister Mary Priest, a convert of Moores Chapel, departed this life, Jan. 12th, 1883. She was converted in our last protracted meeting, at Moores Chapel, Sept. 1882, and united with said church.

J. J. HARRIS.

Columbus, Miss., Jan. 13.

John Medlock died Jan. 3, aged 59 years. He belonged to the church 32 years, and he leaves a wife and nine children to mourn his loss. God waft his spirit home.
A. BROWN.

Mexia, Texas.

Brother Lit. Mitchell, departed this life Jan. 5th 1883. Brother Mitchell is said to have been a faithful member of the church. He died in full triumph of living faith.

Alfred Vaughn died Jan. 7th, 1883. He leaves several brothers and friends to mourn.

Father Jack Duncan, a local deacon, a member of our church, died Dec. 23, 1882. Father Duncan died in Nashville, and was buried in Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was a preacher before the war; he had done much good in the cause of Christ. He died in full triumph of living faith, and the Lord received him.
A. PHILLIPS.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 9th 1883.

$200,000 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have a cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

If there are any more Presidential candidates discovered in Indiana the women will have to hoe the corn and dig the potatoes next summer.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Having used Dr Ball's Cough Syrup in my family for the last three years. I find it is the best preparation I have ever used for Coughs and Colds, giving almost immediate relief. B. Walker. Gen'l Com. Merchant, 118 Light St., Balto., Md.

The American Peace Society has now invested funds to the amount of about $60,000, having lately come into possession of a legacy of $40,000 from the late Rev. Dr. George Beckwith.

A permanent restoration of exhausted and worn-out functions follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Mr. Acklen has withdrawn his notice of contest against William Pitt Kellogg for the Congressional seat of the Third District.

☞ Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

... Agnes Jack was ...

... L. Smith, Aurora, Ill., will send you 12 Everblooming roses by mail for one dollar. Read his advertisement in this week's issue.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 5, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—	
Ordinary	8
Middling	9 13-16
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10½
SUGAR, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7¼
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—	
Common	28
Fair	32
Choice	47
RICE, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4¾
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ℔—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔—	
Western	24@25
COFFEE, ℔—	
Ordinary	7¼
Prime	10
CHEESE, ℔—	
Western factory	9½
CORN MEAL, bbl.—	
Choice	3 15
FLOUR, bbl.—	
Fancy	5 80
Choice family	5 50
LARD, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@11¾
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, Sack—	
Coarse	1 10
Fine	1 50
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, bbl	$2 60@3 25
Sweet potatoes, bbl	1 75
Onions, bbl	3 25
Apples, bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, 100	10 00@12 00
Sour Krout, bbl	5 00@ 6 50
OILS, gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	57@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	36@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, bushel—	
Yellow	62
White	62
Mixed	62
OATS, bushel—	
Western	51
BRAN, 100 ℔s—	
Choice	1 00
HAY, ton—	
Prime	18@20
Choice	21@22
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, bbl—	
Choice	18 50
BACON, ℔—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	8¾
Sides, clear rib	10¾
Sides, clear	10¾
Hams, sugar-cured	13
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—	
Clear rib sides	9¾
Clear sides	9¾
Shoulders	7¼

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00 @—— dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00; ducks $3.50@4.50; geese $6.00@7.00; turkeys $15.00@18.00.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.50@5.00; young $2.25@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 22@25c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 21@25c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@5c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 46-13t-eow

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more obstinate cases of Kidney and liver trouble, also for female weaknesses. Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt. oct5

For Easter Sunday

The Gates of Day—A new and superb, or Service with appropriate Scripture selections. Songs written expressly for the occasion by Rev. R. Lowry. 16 pages.
Price $4 00 per 100; 5c. by mail.

Biglow & Main's Easter Annual No. 7.
A fine collection of Carols by favorite authors, 8 pages.
Price $4.00 per 100; 5c. by Mail.

A full Catalogue of Easter Carols, Services, and Anthems, sent on request.

BIGLOW & MAIN,
76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 81 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.
39-tf

TEACHERS' WANTED For vacancies. Address with stamp for "application form" and copy of our "Public School Journal." NATIONAL TEACHERS' AGENCY, CINCINNATI, OHIO
feb8-4teow

$6.25 for 39 cts.
Any one sending me 39 cents and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net $6.25. This is an honest offer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HENRY, P. O. Box 127 Buffalo, N. Y.

It Pays to sell our hand rubber stamps. Samples free. FOLJAMBE & Co., Cleveland, O.

... BY MAIL. We will send 12 beautiful ever-blooming ... post-paid to any ... receipt of $1 ...

A Lady's Wonder.
It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—*Mrs. Jines*, Albany.

The accounts of Polk, late treasurer of Tennessee, show deficit of $292,427.25.

Forty Years Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. 20-1y

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
Mrs. L. F. GRIFFIN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

SILVERWARE
—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

The Genuine Singer.
500,000 *SOLD YEARLY.*
Two-thirds of all Machines sold are SINGERS. Why?
Buy one and you will learn why.
Our Five-drawer Pearled Head is the Favorite.
GREAT REDUCTION
In the Prices of Needles, Oils, Parts, Attachments, etc.
Singer Needles 15 Cents per Dozen; 2 Dozen for 25 Cents.
Needles for all other machines, 15 cents to 25 cents per dozen.
Oil 5 cents per bottle.
Shuttles 25 cents each.
Send for Illustrated catalogue and price list. Mailed to any address free.
The Singer Manufacturing Company,
185 Canal St, New Orleans.
nov2-3m

J. R. MORRIS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
49 and 51 Main st. Houston, Texas.
Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-1y

Every Lady Should Read.
LOUISVILLE LADIES' PURCHASING AGENCY.
The undersigned, with additional facilities and after a long and successful experience in the purchasing business, desires to again call especial attention to her arrangements for filling orders from a distance, for every article, to the complete satisfaction of those who may honor her with their patronage.
A specialty is made of buying and superintending the manufacture of TROUSSEAU, and the ordering and trimming of BONNETS and HATS. Children's suits will be made to order, and Patterns, Dresses and Cloaks cut and basted. A mistake has never been made in fitting any article of dress and *no charge will be made if complete satisfaction is not given.*
Hundreds of patrons can be referred to who will certify as to successful operation of Agency. Every manufactured article will be prepared by a leading artist in their particular line.
Hats, Cloaks, Gloves, Hosiery, Jewelry, Cuffs, Collars, Lace, Ribbons, Carpets, Furniture, and Furnishing Goods, and every article of wear or Domestic use bought upon the most favorable terms. Feathers and Gloves cleaned and dyed. Private arrangements with the most skillful modistes and leading wholesale and retail merchants in every line enable her to hold out rare inducements by which from 10 to 50 per cent. can be saved by buying through this Agency.
Every article sent out will be chosen with the greatest care. Everything manufactured is made under personal supervision and will be of the best material, finest finish, and in the latest modes. If more elegance in style, more beauty of material, and more complete work for the same money can be obtained through this Agency, it is to the interest of ladies desiring to dress well, to patronize it.
The large clearing and bankrupt sales in the city continually present magnificent opportunities for getting great bargains. Samples sent free upon receipt of stamp, and full information as to style and mode. Correspondence solicited. It costs little to mail a letter, and it will be promptly and satisfactorily answered.
The Louisville Market is especially adapted to the Southern taste, and it will be found to give better satisfaction than either Philadelphia or New York, while prices are really less. There is an elegance, conservatism and grace in the dressing of Southern Ladies which cannot be imitated, and which is one of their ... charms. To maintain this is one of the chief ... of the Manager of this Agency. Any ... made or purchased East, will be duplicated ... per cent. off. Refers by permission to Rev. ... Robinson, D. D., W. N. Haldeman, Manager ... Journal, and Col. Bennett H. Young.
... per cent. on all purchases. Money can ... check, Registered Letter, or Post-office Order ... C. O. D. Address,
MRS. S. F. MITCHELL,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb1-6

Conference Notices.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.
FIRST ROUND.

Roebuck	Feb.	10—11
Greenwood	"	17—18
Winona	"	24—15
Lodi	"	21—22
Vaiden Circuit	"	27—28
Durant	Mar.	1—2
Lexington	"	3—4
Kosciusko	"	10—11
French Camp	"	14—15
Carthage	"	17—18
Attala	"	20—21
Goodman	"	24—25
Pickens	"	28—29
Deasonville	Mar. 31 Apr.	1
Beaton	"	7—8
Green Hill	"	21—22
Rosemeath	"	28—29
Yazoo Circuit	"	17—18
Yazoo City	"	14—15

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments and ask the Lord to meet us in our churches, and at the time he will be with us. G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 3, 1883.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

Brooksville	Feb.	17—18
Ex Prairie	"	21—22
Macon	"	24—25
Shuqualack	"	27—28
Lauderdale	Mar.	3—4
Meridian Circuit	"	7—8
Meridian	"	10—11
Enterprise	"	13—14
Quitman and DeSoto	"	15
Shubuta	"	17—18
Shubuta Circuit	"	20—21
Waynesboro	"	22
State Line	"	24—25
Masholaville	"	28—29
Louisville	Mar. 41 Apr.	1
DeKalb	"	3—4
Philadelphia	"	7—8
Daleville	"	10—11
Enterprise Circuit	"	12
Paulding	"	14—15
Garlandsville	"	18—19

Dear Brethren—After the first round I can arrange my appointments better.
J. CAMPBELL, P. E.
Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 2, 1883.

GULF DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE
FIRST ROUND.

Crystal Springs & Hazlehurst,	Feb.	10—11
New Hope	"	18—18
Union Church	"	20—21
Fayette	"	24—25
Hamburg and Meadville	"	27
Bay St. Louis & Pass Christian	Mar.	3—4
Pascagoula	"	6—7
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	10—11
Augusta	"	14
Brookhaven and Summit	"	17—18
Columbia	"	22—23
China Grove	"	24—25
Liberty	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Georgetown	"	7—8

W. McDONALD, P. E.
Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 2, 1883.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.
FIRST ROUND.

Okolona	Feb.	10—11
Okolona Circuit	"	10—11
Houston	"	12
Buena Vista	"	13
Union Grove	"	14
Athens	"	16
Aberdeen	"	17—18
Aberdeen Circuit	"	17—18
Starkville	"	24—25
Starkville Circuit	"	24—25
Tampico	"	24—25
Greensboro	"	27
Whitefield	Mar.	1
Crawford	"	3—4
Tupelo	"	10—11
Corinth	"	17—18
Corinth Circuit	"	17—18
Ripley	"	22
New Albany	"	24—25
Pontotoc	"	26
Columbus	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Columbus Circuit	" 31 "	1
West Point	"	7—8
West Point Circuit	"	7—8

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
FIRST ROUND.

Oxford	Feb.	10—11
Holly Springs Circuit, 11 a.m.	"	17—18
Holly Springs, 3 and 7 p.m.	"	17—18
Hernando	"	24—25
Batesville	Mar.	3—4
Bankston Circuit	"	10—11
Waltball Circuit	"	14
Atlanta Circuit	"	17—18
Oxford Circuit	"	24—25
Chulahoma	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Abbeville	"	7—8
Grenada Circuit 11 a.m.	"	15—16
Grenada 3 and 7 p. m.	"	15—16

L. BRADFORD, P. E.
Grenada, Miss., Jan. 30, 1883.

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.
FIRST ROUND.

Jackson	Feb.	3—4
Canton	"	11—12
Ricks	"	10—11
Evergreen	"	17—18
Brandon	"	18—19
Bolton	"	22
Clinton	"	24—25
Simpson	"	15
Hickory	Mar.	3—4
Lake	"	8
Morton	"	10—11
Forest	"	11—12
Pelahatchie	"	15
Trenton	"	17—18
Mayersville	"	24—25
Vicksburg Circuit	"	28—29
Vicksburg	Mar. 31, Apr.	1—
Mt. Salem	"	5—6
Edwards	"	7—8

The district stewards will meet in Brandon on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1883, at 12 a.m., to estimate the salary for the Bishop and Presiding Elder.
D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

$1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS. For 36 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. TU-NI-SON
jan11-13t-nr

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For the Cheapest and Choicest Family & Fancy Groceries,
SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
—GO TO—
N. E. Sullivan's
GROCERY,
Corner of
Washington and Hampson Streets
CARROLLTON, LA.
nov23-1y

STAINED GLASS SUBSTITUTE
We are pleased with the sheets of Artificial Stained Glass pasted on the glass in the M. E. Church windows and gladly recommend it to others.—*J. W. Hartman*, Bloomsburg, Pa., July 2, 1882. It is cheap, durable and an exact fac-simile of the genuine Stained Glass. Can be applied by any one. Used everywhere. Testimonials by thousands. Sample 25c. Colored price list, etc., free. Agents wanted. L. LUM SMITH, Pub. Oriental Casket, Agents' Herald, etc., Sole Licensee, 912 Arch St., Phila., Pa. feb1-4t

FREE TO ALL. Our Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue for 1883 ...

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup

(Trade Mark.)
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.
L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN!
A GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK
A richly ILLUSTRATED BOOK of singular beauty; a Gem of Literature by 400 Best Authors. Enlarged and newly electrotyped. A book for the Home and Fireside; appeals to every taste; Sells Fast Everywhere, alike fast in town and country. Endorsed by Press, Clergy and People. A rare chance to MAKE MONEY! ... Sold. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.
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Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,
—IN—
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,
—AT—
50 Cents and Upward,
Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.
A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,
119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans.
nov16-2m

H. P. Buckley,
8 . . . CAMP STREET, ... 8
New Orleans, La.
WATCHMAKER,
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... Corner.

... thousand eyes,
... ... the bright world dies
...
... eyes,
...
... whole life dies
... love is done.
—*Francis W. Bourdillon.*

... a Child.

... lead them, says ... We heard ... who was for ... The appeal of ... him to give up ... for lucrative ... his case. But the ... often taunted by ... the son of a ... to his father ... "Papa, the ... finger at me and ... and call you a ... seller. But ... papa in the ... you please ... that nasty stuff?" ... deeply touched and ... bar, resolving that ... give up the wretched ... this was not all, for he ... convicted of his sin, ... rest until he had ... had peace with ... it a wonderful ... should adopt him ... and felt grateful, ... been used in ... souls to Christ.—

... Wait.

... year-old boy ... was feeling ... to a close, ... mother that he ... prayer before ... a little while, ... mother; "I am ... When that ... your prayers." ... a minute ... and then ... mother, said, ... think prayers ... writing let... Ernie's ... letter at the ... the evening ... place first.

... honest warm... the leader ... last Sunday, ... teachers and ... led off him... and spirit they ... heartily as to ... get a new ... American ... greatly benefit... "honest, ... which af... accept it a ... worship, and be... teacher of ... successful ... the value ... of our best ... through their ... evangelists.—

... four and ... day reading ... New Testa... to these ... holes and ... seats, but ... where to ... filled with ... heaved, ... aloud. His ... the mat... could not ... as well as ... said: "I ... been there ... my pil-

... Things.

... with ... of corn, ... of ...

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

B. L. Beal, New Orleans: "On Sunday, January 14, Thomson Chapel received the second visit from the G. G. U. O. B. S. L. C., and $40 was raised for benevolent purposes. This society is doing a heroic work among the churches, under the guidance of their popular leader, Rev. Graham Bell. Conspicuous among the members of the Tabernacle was the loyal Rev. M. Dyer, who gave the first dollar for the missionary cause, and the members of Love and Charity donated $14. May Israel's God grant special favor to the organization, and may hundreds be added to their numbers."

TENNESSEE.

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "A sad accident befell one of our Sunday-school scholars, Wiley Anderson. He shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol and afterwards died of lockjaw. He was just 12 years old, and passed away bravely and in full faith."

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield:—"The winter is, in an important sense, the harvest time in our towns and cities, and should therefore be diligently improved. It is also the season for dissipation and revelings. The theatres, concert halls, saloons, and worst places of amusement and sin will all be open and in full blast. Superintendents and teachers should look carefully after the youth in their schools, and warn them to shun the use of whisky and tobacco.

TEXAS.

E. E. Cooper, Oakland: "Please correct a mistake make in your issue of 4th inst. You made me say I had paid $50 out of $240. My friends paid the $50 beside the $240. Toland's chapel with 60 members paid $50."

John L. Smith, Millican: "We are striving for great success this year. Have already raised $18.95 for the personage, which is not quite completed. It was begun by the former pastor, Rev. E. Lee, and we are waiting now for the shingles. I am doing all I can for the SOUTHWESTERN."

D. Edmonds, Pleasanton: "I was taken sick the second day after reaching this work, but was soon up and able to visit it. It is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath schools are dull at present from not having places to meet in. Our church building is nearly complete and we will soon be able to hold Sabbath-school in it."

G. Norman, Austin: "I found my work just as good as could be expected, considering that three denominations—Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist and Baptist—meet in the same house. We have no church on the whole work, but a live set of people, and we expect to build at two points this year. I feel that I have a good people to work with, and a good presiding elder ... C. L. Madison. Pray ..."

Answer This.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, ... or Liver Complaints that ... curable, that Hop Bitters has ... or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

General Butler, with all there is ... hard, matter-of-fact character, ... to be capable of flights of ... and to indulge in ... in his rhetoric. In a ... a short time since, touching ... extent and prosperity ... he took a glance in... saying that "he look... the time when the ... shall be the inhab... ...

The Housekeeper.

SORE THROAT.—Sore throats, if they are attended to at the outset, can easily be cured; if neglected, they are liable to cause considerable trouble. One who has tried it communicated the following for the cure of sore throat: Let each one of your readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. When any soreness appears in the throat put the potash in a tumbler full of water, add the camphorated oil and with it gargle the throat thoroughly at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel.

SULPHUR FOR PIGS.—It is surprising to those not acquainted to see how much crude sulphur pigs will eat when fattening. It should be given to them every few days; or, what is better yet, be kept in the pens where they can help themselves to it. When pigs are fed a large amount of hearty food their stomach becomes disordered and they need sulphur and charcoal to neutralize the acidity and to correct the condition of the stomach. When it is given to them plentifully they will eat better, digest more and are freer from bowel disorders. These correctives help to keep the blood pure and the skin free from affections.—*Rural New Yorker.*

In washing lawns or muslins use a little gum arabic water in the starch. It can be prepared by adding two ounces of powdered gum arabic to a pint of boiling water. Let it stand until cold and bottle for use. A spoonful stirred into the starch when made, imparts a new look to the material which can be obtained in no other way. A crumpled muslin or lawn may be lightly sprinkled with very dilute gum arabic water and iron on the wrong side without washing. It makes it quite fresh.

Powdered alum sprinkled under the edges of a carpet is said to keep away moths.

*** "Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interferes with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

We did not come into the world to astonish our brethren with dignified manners. Some brethren have the art of repelling people by their astonishing dignity. They are men, and great men, and they let everybody see it. I saw a footman, the other day, decked out with gold all over; and, after a little while, I saw his master, not better dressed than I am. I could not help thinking that there are some ministers that are a deal more important than Jesus Christ was. —*Spurgeon.*

Skinny Men.

Well's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. La. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Leading journals are advocating the right of women to whistle, and urging them to practice it as an inspirator and chest-expander. The planting of persimmon trees will have a boom.

Folly in Waiting.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer.*

Let us serve God in the sunshine while He makes the sun shine. We shall then serve Him better in the dark when He sends the darkness. It is sure to come. Only let our light be God's light, and our darkness God's darkness, and we shall be safe at home when the great nightfall comes.—*F. W. Faber.*

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

A little more of the product of the cow in the shape of beef, milk and butter, and a little less of fried western bacon, would render us a hardier, more energetic and more civilized people than we now are. So much for diversified farming.—*Planter's Journal.*

The Silver Toned Church Bells made since 1844, at the Old Established Baltimore Bell Foundry, by J. Regester & Sons, are daily being demanded throughout the entire country. A fine descriptive circular and prices of these church bells will be sent free to any one contemplating the purchase or gift of a bell, by addressing the Baltimore Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md.

In the U. S. Court four of the masked night raiders of Faulkner and Van Buren county have been apprehended and brought to trial before Commissioner Goodrich, and three have been held to appear before the grand jury of the next term of court; in default of $2,000 bail, they were sent to the pen for safe keeping. The ones committed are Samuel McDaniel, Jas. Holland and Dave Wardwell. An example should be made of them.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

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Alexander H. Stephens, the newly elected governor of Georgia, is seemingly doing the best he can to turn the sentences of the criminal courts of that State into a farce by his wholesale pardon of outrageous offenders. Since his election he has pardoned or commuted the sentence of forty-nine penitentiary convicts, including twelve murderers.

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FOR THE CURE OF
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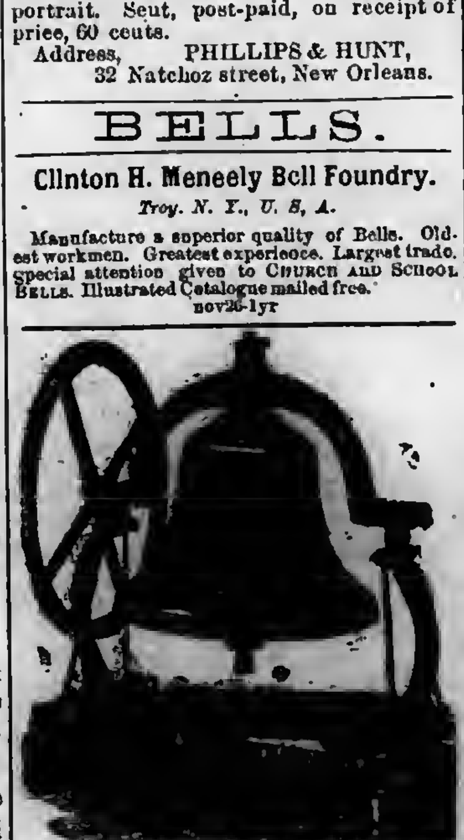

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PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.
18-26teow

ROSES AND GRAPE VINES. ...

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letter from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to learn the whereabouts of brother and sister. Brother's named Jacob Winchester—belonged to a man named Winchester; lived in Franklin county, Ala. Mother was born in Marshall county, Ala., in 1830. Sister's named Amanda Brister, belonged to a man named Numore, lived in DeKalb county, Ala.; she was born in 1833 in Marshall county, Ala. My name is Chas. Banks. You will please write me at Curtis, Ark.; or to Rev. B. J. Donnell, Prescott, Ark., Box 107.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my sisters and brothers, named Annette, Rosette, Henriette, James, Florient, Melindy and Davie. They were sold by Tom Charleton, from Eaton, and carried to Savannah, Georgia. Address me at No. 186 St. Philip, between Marais and Treme streets, New Orleans.

JEANETTE CHARLTON.

DEAR EDITOR:—I would like to hear of my brother, Charley Sudbury. He left Dyer county in time of the war. He belonged to John Sudbury. He left mother, three girls and one boy—Nancy, Bithey, Amy and Luke. Mother has been dead about two years. I live in the same neighborhood. Address me at Sharon, Tennessee, care of Rev. J. J. Barr.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left her in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted in Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette, Mo. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

REV. J. J. TURNER.
Abilene, Taylor Co., Texas,
Lock Box 21.

Feb. 19-6m

Rectify Torpidity of the Liver.

Remove the biliousness, dyspepsia, and and impart new tone and vigor to the system by using Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef tonic. Beware of worthless imitations.

What Are Clouds?

Though the clouds are such familiar objects, very little is known about them, and the processes by which they are formed and give back their moisture to the earth are unsolved mysteries.

They cannot be classified as belonging to the solid, fluid or gaseous form of matter. Yet they are defined as being "a collection of watery particles in the state of vapor, suspended in the air." If they are ordinary vapor, they must be governed by the laws which affect vapors. Brande defines vapor thus: "When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids or vapors, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under the common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to the ordinary temperature." According to this definition, clouds cannot be composed of ordinary vapor, for under all conditions their temperature must be below the condensing point of water vapor.

At the elevations at which clouds are often seen, they are in the regions of perpetual congelation; and as they float above the highest mountains they must be exposed, even in the sunshine, and certainly in the night, when the solar heat is not poured upon them, to temperatures colder than those of the frigid zones.—*C. Morfit, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The New York *Herald* says Cornelius Aultman is loudly cried for by Ohio Republicans for Governor. "He is a rich manufacturer of threshing machines. So the machine men have taken another State. Aultman lately gave $25,000 to build a Methodist church at Canton; his partner did nearly as well by the Baptist church there." We add that if the Ohio Republicans would find a better man for governor, they would have to employ a large detective force.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Prayer will make a man cease from sin, or sin will entice a man to cease from prayer.—*Bunyan.*

DR. HARTER'S ... PURIFIES THE BLOOD ... IRON TONIC.

REV. ... writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.
n13-1y

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

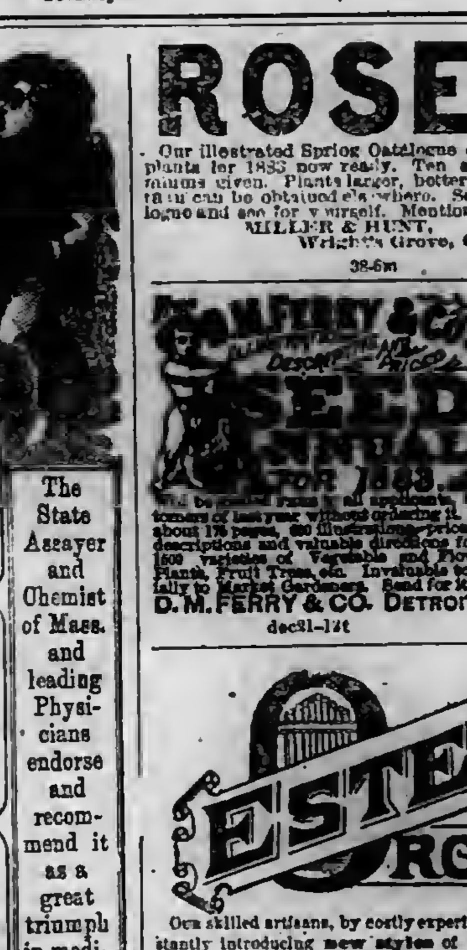
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.
nov16-1y

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER



Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
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74 1y

MOLLER'S ... COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest Best
Superior to any. Highest medical authorities testify to its delicacy of taste and smell. For sale by Druggists.
W. H. Schieffelin & Co. (Wholesale Agts. U. S. & Canada) N. Y.
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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!
Quality and Quantity Always Uniform.
For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
13-26teow

CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL
... PRESERVING, RESTORING AND Beautifying the Complexion ... OPINIONS OF NOTED LADIES. LOTTA ... CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG ... CHAMPLIN & CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.
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AUTOMATIC
OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE.
The only Sewing Machine that can be USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.
Can you AFFORD to be without it?
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With the Monarch Lightning Saw!
Sent on 30 Days Test Trial.

ROSES
Our illustrated Spring Catalogue of roses and plants for 1883 now ready. Ten splendid Premiums given. Plants larger, better and cheaper than can be obtained elsewhere. Send for Catalogue and see for yourself. Mention this paper.
MILLER & HUNT,
Wright's Grove, Chicago, Ill.
38-6m

D. M. FERRY & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!
D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.
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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.
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CATARRH
To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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Embraces every desirable novelty of the season, fully described in their MANUAL of EVERYTHING for the GARDEN which for 1883 contains PETER HENDERSON'S "Revised Instructions on Vegetable and Flower Culture," making it a condensed Gardening Book, having all the latest information known to the author of "Gardening for Profit." Mailed free on application. (Please state in what paper you saw this.)
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CELESTIAL SYMBOL ... The Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teaching of the SUN unfolded and explained, and the beautiful Analogies between the Sun of Nature and the Sun of Righteousness clearly traced out. A new work by Rev. Herbert Morris, D.D., full of Inspiration. Able, Earnest, Brilliant, Devout. More interesting than Romance. AGENTS WANTED immediately. A clear field. Nothing like it ever offered. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
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...orner.

...d eyes,
...bright world dies
...eyes,
...whole life dies
...
—*Frederic W. Bourdillion.*

...and a Child.

...lead them, says ... We heard ... who was for ... The appeal of ... him to give up ... for lucrative ... case. But the ... taunted by ... the son of a ... to his father ... "Papa, the ... finger at me and ... and call you a ... grog seller. But ... papa in the ... you please ... nasty stuff?" ... deeply touched and ... her, resolving that ... up the wretched ... was not all, for he ... convicted of his sin, ... not until he had ... had peace with ... it a wonderful ... should adopt him ... felt grateful, ... been used in ... souls to Christ.—

...Wait.

...year-old boy ... was feeling ... to a close, ... that he ... prayer before ... little while, ... "I am ... When that ... prayers." ... minute ... and then ... mother, said, ... prayers ... writing let- ... Ernie's ... letter at the ... the evening ... place first.

... warm- ... the leader ... last Sunday, ... teachers and ... led off him- ... spirit they ... heartily as to ... and get a new ... American ... greatly benefit- ... singing, "honest, ... ging," which af- ... accept it a ... ship, and be- ... teacher of ... successful ... the value ... of our best ... through their ... evangelists.—

... four and ... day reading ... Tasta- ... to these ... holes and ... taste, but ... there to ... with ... heaved, ... His ... not ... well as ... said: "I ... there ... my pil-

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 21-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. L. Beal, New Orleans: "On Sunday, January 14, Thomson Chapel received the second visit from the G. G. U. O. B. S. L. C., and $40 was raised for benevolent purposes. This society is doing a heroic work among the churches, under the guidance of their popular leader, Rev. Graham Bell. Conspicuous among the members of the Tabernacle was the loyal Rev. M. Dyer, who gave the first dollar for the missionary cause, and the members of Love and Charity donated $14. May Israel's God grant special favor to the organization, and may hundreds be added to their numbers."

TENNESSEE.

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "A sad accident befell one of our Sunday-school scholars, Wiley Anderson. He shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol and afterwards died of lockjaw. He was just 12 years old, and passed away bravely and in full faith."

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield:—"The winter is, in an important sense, the harvest time in our towns and cities, and should therefore be diligently improved. It is also the season for dissipation and revelings. The theatres, concert halls, saloons, and worst places of amusement and sin will all be open and in full blast. Superintendents and teachers should look carefully after the youth in their schools, and warn them to shun the use of whisky and tobacco.

TEXAS.

E. E. Cooper, Oakland: "Please correct a mistake make in your issue of 4th inst. You made me say I had paid $50 out of $240. My friends paid the $50 beside the $240. Toland's chapel with 60 members paid $50."

John L. Smith, Millican: "We are striving for great success this year. Have already raised $18.95 for the parsonage, which is not quite completed. It was begun by the former pastor, Rev. E. Lee, and we are waiting now for the shingles. I am doing all I can for the SOUTHWESTERN."

D. Edmonds, Pleasanton: "I was taken sick the second day after reaching this work, but was soon up and able to visit it. It is in a prosperous condition. The Sabbath schools are dull at present from not having places to meet in. Our church building is nearly complete and we will soon be able to hold Sabbath-school in it."

G. Norman, Austin: "I found my work just as good as could be expected, considering that three denominations—Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist and Baptist—meet in the same house. We have no church on the whole work, but a live set of people, and we expect to build at two points this year. I feel that I have a good people to work with, and a good presiding elder in C. L. Stedman. Pray for us."

...Thia.

Can you think of a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

General ... with all there is ... matter of fact character, ... of flights of ... and to indulge in ... to his rhetoric. In a ... other business, touching ... and prosperity ... he took a glance in- ... that "he look- ... the time when the ... shall be the habi- ... southern ... of

The Housekeeper.

SORE THROAT.—Sore throats, if they are attended to at the outset, can easily be cured; if neglected, they are liable to cause considerable trouble. One who has tried it communicated the following for the cure of sore throat: Let each one of your readers buy at any drug store one ounce of camphorated oil and five cents worth of chlorate of potash. When any soreness appears in the throat put the potash in a tumbler full of water, add the camphorated oil and with it gargle the throat thoroughly at night before going to bed, and also pin around the throat a small strip of woolen flannel.

SULPHUR FOR PIGS.—It is surprising to those not acquainted to see how much crude sulphur pigs will eat when fattening. It should be given to them every few days; or, what is better yet, be kept in the pens where they can help themselves to it. When pigs are fed a large amount of hearty food their stomach becomes disordered and they need sulphur and charcoal to neutralize the acidity and to correct the condition of the stomach. When it is given to them plentifully they will eat better, digest more and are freer from bowel disorders. These correctives help to keep the blood pure and the skin free from affections.—*Rural New Yorker.*

In washing lawns or muslins use a little gum arabic water in the starch. It can be prepared by adding two ounces of powdered gum arabic to a pint of boiling water. Let it stand until cold and bottle for use. A spoonful stirred into the starch when made, imparts a new look to the material which can be obtained in no other way. A crumpled muslin or lawn may be lightly sprinkled with very dilute gum arabic water and iron on the wrong side without washing. It makes it quite fresh.

Powdered alum sprinkled under the edges of a carpet is said to keep away moths.

*** "Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interferes with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

We did not come into the world to astonish our brethren with dignified manners. Some brethren have the art of repelling people by their astonishing dignity. They are men, and great men, and they let everybody see it. I saw a footman, the other day, decked out with gold all over; and, after a little while, I saw his master, not better dressed than I am. I could not help thinking that there are some ministers that are a deal more important than Jesus Christ was. —*Spurgeon.*

Skinny Men.

Wells's Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. Ls. Depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Leading journals are advocating the right of women to whistle, and urging them to practice it as an inspirator and chest-expander. The planting of persimmon trees will have a boom.

Folly in Waiting.

It is the height of folly to wait until you are in bed with disease that may last months when you can be cured by a timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic. We have known sickly families made the healthiest by it.—*Observer.*

Let us serve God in the sunshine while He makes the sun shine. We shall then serve Him better in the dark when He sends the darkness. It is sure to come. Only let our light be God's light, and our darkness God's darkness, and we shall be safe at home when the great nightfall comes.—*F. W. Faber.*

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

In buying Vermifuge be sure you get the DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Flemming Bros., Sole Proprs., Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of worthless vermifuges. If the Fleming Bros. Vermifuge is not in your town, it will be sent by express on receipt of price.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER

Imagine John the Baptist in the wilderness of Judea, trying to rouse the Jewish nation by preaching to them about book-marks and altar-clothes and geraniums and roses! Imagine Peter, in the Pentecostal sermon, attended by an alto and soprano and tenor—and the best pieces from the repertoire of the Italian Opera! Paul tells us of the justification by faith, of Christ crucified, of a world lying in wickedness; what would we think of the great apostle to the Gentiles if he had written about book-marks and floral decorations, and the color of vestments and table colors, and tenors and contraltos and baritones?—*Central Presbyterian.*

When one is sick advice is plenty, but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confience. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

A little more of the product of the cow in the shape of beef, milk and butter, and a little less of fried western bacon, would render us a hardier, more energetic and more civilized people than we now are. So much for diversified farming.—*Planter's Journal.*

The Silver Toned Church Bells made since 1844, at the Old Established Baltimore Bell Foundry, by J. Regester & Sons, are daily being demanded throughout the entire country. A fine descriptive circular and prices of these church bells will be sent free to any one contemplating the purchase or gift of a bell, by addressing the Baltimore Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md.

In the U. S. Court four of the masked night raiders of Faulkner and Van Buren county have been apprehended and brought to trial before Commissioner Goodrich, and three have been held to appear before the grand jury of the next term of court; in default of $2,000 bail, they were sent to the pen for safe keeping. The ones committed are Samuel McDaniel, Jas. Holland and Dave Wardwell. An example should be made of them.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

"Buchupaiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. $1. at druggists. La. depot, I. L. LYONS, New Orleans, La.

Please do not jerk and whip and pound and abuse that horse or team as you often do. No coward-ice is so low as that which abuses dumb animals. To abuse any creature that is helpless is cruel cowardly and indicative of a coarse, brutal nature. Please be merciful to your horses and cattle and you will never regret it.

A true friend to the weak and convalescent is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Chattanooga, Tenn., within a few years past has built up an immense trade in dried fruit. This year the dealers have handled about 750,000 pounds.

The Natchez, Red River and Texas Railroad is now completed and in running order to Cross Bayou, a distance of 17 miles from Vidalia.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask Druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c. boxes.

A man once took a piece of white cloth to a dyer, to have it dyed black. He was so pleased with the result that after a time he went back to the dyer with a piece of black cloth, and asked to have it dyed white. But the dyer answered, "A piece of cloth is like a man's reputation; it can be dyed black, but it cannot be made white again."

Alexander H. Stephens, the newly elected governor of Georgia, is seemingly doing the best he can to turn the sentences of the criminal courts of that State into a farce by his wholesale pardon of outrageous offenders. Since his election he has pardoned or commuted the sentence of forty-nine penitentiary convicts, including twelve murderers.

Highly Esteemed.

The youthful color and a rich lustre are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

Cremation is gaining ground rapidly in Europe. The report on the continent for the year just ended foots up ninety-cases of cremation.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
Principal Office, 531 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
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Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tale.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

BELLS.

Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry.
Troy, N. Y., U. S. A.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. nov26-1yr

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
44 inches....	175 lbs.....	325 lbs.....	$45 00
26 "	225 lbs.....	375 lbs.....	55 00
28 "	350 lbs.....	550 lbs.....	95 00
32 "	550 lbs.....	800 lbs.....	125 00
36 "	750 lbs.....	1050 lbs.....	160 00
40 "	1000 lbs.....	1350 lbs.....	200 00
45 "	1300 lbs.....	1600 lbs.....	260 00
48 "	2100 lbs.....	2900 lbs.....	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches.....	100 lbs.....	$13 00
20 inches.....	130 lbs.....	18 00
24 inches.....	200 lbs.....	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

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ROSES AND GRAPE VINES.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letter from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to learn the whereabouts of brother and sister. Brother's named Jacob Winchester—belonged to a man named Winchester; lived in Franklin county, Ala. Mother was born in Marshall county, Ala., in 1830. Sister's named Amanda Brister, belonged to a man named Nnmore, lived in DeKalb connty, Ala.; she was born in 1833 in Marshall county, Ala. My name is Chas. Banks. You will please write me at Curtis, Ark.; or to Rev. B. J. Donnell, Prescott, Ark., Box 107.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my sisters and brothers, named Annette, Rosette, Henriette, James, Florient, Melindy and Davie. They were sold by Tom Charleton, from Eaton, and carried to Savannah, Georgia. Address me at No. 186 St. Philip, between Marais and Treme streets, New Orleans.

JEANETTE CHARLTON.

DEAR EDITOR:—I would like to hear of my brother, Charley Sudbury. He left Dyer county in time of the war. He belonged to John Sudbury. He left mother, three girls and one boy—Nancy, Bithey, Amy and Luke. Mother has been dead about two years. I live in the same neighborhood. Address me at Sharon, Tennessee, care of Rev. J. J. Barr.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left her in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted in Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette, Mo. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

REV. J. J. TURNER.
Abilene, Taylor Co., Texas,
Lock Box 21.

Feb. 19-6m

Rectify Torpidity of the Liver.

Remove the billiousness, dyspepsia, and and impart new tone and vigor to the system by using Lehig Co'a Coca Beef tonic. Beware of worthless imitations.

What Are Clouds?

Though the clouds are such familiar objects, very little is known about them, and the processes by which they are formed and give back their moisture to the earth are unsolved mysteries.

They cannot be classified as belonging to the solid, fluid or gaseous form of matter. Yet they are defined as being "a collection of watery particles in the state of vapor, suspended in the air." If they are ordinary vapor, they must be governed by the laws which affect vapors. Brande defines vapor thus: "When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids or vapors, which differ from gases in this respect, that they are not under the common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to the ordinary temperature." According to this definition, clouds cannot be composed of ordinary vapor, for under all conditions their temperature must be below the condensing point of water vapor.

At the elevations at which clouds are often seen, they are in the regions of perpetual congelation; and as they float above the highest mountains they must be exposed, even in the sunshine, and certainly in the night, when the solar heat is not poured upon them, to temperatures colder than those of the frigid zones.—*C. Morfit, in Popular Science Monthly.*

The New York *Herald* says Cornelius Aultman is loudly cried for by Ohio Republicans for Governor. "He is a rich manufacturer of threshing machines. So the machine men have taken another State. Aultman lately gave $25,000 to build a Methodist church at Canton; his partner did nearly as well by the Baptist church there." We add that if the Ohio Republicans would find a better man for governor, they would have to employ a large detective force.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Prayer will make a man cease from sin, or sin will entice a man to cease from prayer.—*Bunyan.*

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Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1882.

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[illegible]," he hath said it,
[illegible] tender grace;
[illegible] grandly spoken,
[illegible] mighty token
[illegible] faithfulness.
[illegible] thee!" With thee always,
[illegible] nights and all the days;
[illegible] never frowning,
[illegible] kindness crowning,
[illegible] thy life to praise.

[illegible]ch School.

[illegible] A. H. GILLETT.

[illegible] is not meant the [illegible] day school, but the [illegible] for religious in[illegible] popular form of [illegible] Sunday-school. [illegible] ter adaptation the [illegible] stitution of the [illegible] some form by [illegible] all the history of [illegible] word tradition [illegible] way in which the [illegible] and laws of the [illegible] early patriarchal [illegible] down from father [illegible] the earliest school [illegible] When the word [illegible] the injunction [illegible] youth and [illegible] was reiterated [illegible] Very early, days [illegible] which the people, [illegible] were brought to [illegible] from the Scrip[illegible] and upon the peo[illegible] in the meaning [illegible] In the [illegible] such a school was [illegible] people were [illegible] the Water Gate, [illegible] a pulpit of wood, [illegible] the priests, scribes, [illegible] read the law in [illegible] of all the people; then, [illegible] committed to teachers [illegible] among the people [illegible] the sense and caused [illegible] understand the meaning." [illegible] vivid picture of a [illegible] there is reason to be[illegible] gatherings were [illegible] All that is really [illegible] Sunday [illegible] in this [illegible] The service [illegible] was real[illegible] It included [illegible] of the [illegible]

Steene, of Cleves, Ohio; T. T. Carpenter, of Watson, and Jesse Mundy of Princeton circuit, all pastors of those respective charges, came up nobly to his help. The result was, the shout of a king in the camp, a sin-killing and soul-reviving season. The slain have been many, and the ranks of the enemy very much thinned; 23 capitulated, who now swear allegiance to King Jesus, and greatly strengthening the little Gibsonville society. Their fourth quarterly meeting takes place the first Sunday in February, and the pastor informs the writer that indebtedness on church property, improvements, repairs, etc., will have been paid up to $150. For them to raise, as they have, $700, during the last few months and pay their preachers, is doing very well indeed. Besides, by conference time—the 25th of March ensuing—he will be able to report his collections taken, as he believes, over the assessments. The improvement to the church is intended as a class-room and study for the pastor; during this winter it has been improvised for a parsonage—Bro. Turner and his wife occupying it, till better quarters may be secured, and for the sake of economy, which is also commendable.

Previous to the revival services—which, by the way, are continued nightly still—a rally was made for voters to sign the petitions on the amendments now before the Indiana Legislature, for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, resulting in large numbers attending church, subscribing their names.

Rev. Hammond, P. E. of the Indiana district, and his compeer, Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Ohio district, are doing a grand work in extending the borders of the Lexington conference, making a record worth the reading, when they "shuck up," as old Dr. Bond used to say at conference. Rev. Thos. L[illegible], who came to us from A. M. E. Zion less than a year since, is accomplishing grand results by the blessing of God, in the new and feeble charge at Springfield, Ohio.

A grand work is going on at old Wall street M. E. church in this city, souls converted every evening and many satisfied, Rev. Dr. G. L. Curties, pastor. More anon.

W. H. O.

Traits of a Methodist.

BY REV. JOHN POUCHER.

The Methodist feels called upon to hit at a snake's head wherever and whenever he sees it. He may be guilty of some improprieties and awkwardness in the way he fights the devil, but he manages to make a good score in defense of the right. Occasionally by his zeal he will drive away some of his own communion, but he usually makes up the loss from others who admire his spirit and takes up his cause. Your best Methodist is no time-server. He hardly waits till he is ready to attack the forces of evil, and often [illegible] his friends who are standing close to the way of sinners. [illegible] he is practical in his no[illegible] and you may be sure when [illegible] problem is solved that all will [illegible] judge him to have been ever [illegible] right.

[illegible] that slavery was [illegible] of all villainies," and [illegible] led him many of his [illegible] and best treasure, [illegible] cease the agitation till [illegible] church and the world [illegible] skirts of the crime. [illegible] hundred years he [illegible] for total [illegible] prohibition in [illegible] traffic. He [illegible] when [illegible] the "easy" [illegible] subject. [illegible] Meth[illegible] evil is [illegible] will [illegible]

card-playing, and such like. Not that he is opposed to people enjoying themselves, but he does not think that our pleasures should cost more than they are worth, or that one should have all the fun at another's expense. He has learned the consequences of these amusements, and, therefore, he condems them. Even though to some they may be harmless, he insists that nothing must be allowed to cause the weak to stumble. He has felt "the expulsive power of a new affection," and, therefore, believes that a truly regenerated soul sated with heavenly manna will not hunger for any of the devil's fruit.

Our Mission Rooms.

MEXICAN CENTAL RAILROAD.—We give the following extract from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, published awhile ago. This road is designed as a through line from Rio Grande at El Paso del Norte to Mexico City, with branches to numerous towns and agricultural regions. Going out from Mexico City in a northwesterly direction the line passes through a portion of our mission fields. Let the maps and the annual report be consulted.

THE ROAD TO QUERETARO.—The temporary depot of the Mexican Central Railroad is near the Alameda or Park, on the north side of the City of Mexico. Near by a spacious permanent depot is being erected, which promises to be one of the finest structures in the city. The depot which the Mexican Railway Company (Vera Cruz line) is building is within a short distance, so that it may yet be found convenient to run through trains from Vera Cruz to Leon. All tickets except those which the diligence company procures are sold to passengers at the depot, and paper instead of brass checks are used for the baggage. The first-class fare to Queretaro (153 miles) is $7 38.

After leaving the depot the train passes over level ground through the valley of Mexico, the first station being Cuatitlan, which is deemed a type of provincial towns, as Mexicans say with metropolitan pride "everywhere outside of the City of Mexico is like Cuatitlan." The train soon after calling at the station enters the Pass of Nochistongo. Here the track skirts the stupendous canal which was constructed in 1608 by Martines to carry off the surplus waters of Lake Zampango, and thereby save the capital from inundation. This great work in which 15,000 Indians were employed was completed in less than a year. It was at first a tunnel or gallery, but 180 years afterward this was converted into the open cut or canal whose bank affords the Mexican Central Railroad facilities for easy egress from the Valley of Mexico to that of Tula, which is 767 feet lower than the former.

The train halted at Tula, the ancient capital of the Toltecs, or builders, a tribe that preceded the Aztecs and came to this locality from the Pacific coast, some traces of their city remain. The place is now noted only for its grain trade. There is a gradual descent from here to San Juan del Rio, where there are side tracks, and an excellent dining room in a wooden building which seems as well adapted for the purpose as those massive structures of stone or adobe which the Mexicans persist in erecting. There are gardens and fruit trees near the town which has a pleasant aspect. Near here also is the hacienda of Senor Iturbe, who is one of the largest land-owners in the country, and who resides in princely splendor in Paris, having also a spacious house in the national capital. He employs on his San Juan estate 6,00 Indians, and has there a herd of about 4000 cattle.

From San Juan the train proceeds directly to Queretaro, where the depot is within about a half a mile of the city proper, which [illegible] time be built up to it [illegible] which had an Indus[illegible] this year and de[illegible] chiefly from the [illegible] will always be [illegible] the place where the [illegible] was [illegible] the city [illegible]

of the largest and oldest in the country, is near this city.

FROM QUERETARO TO LEON.—Between Queretaro and Leon the main line is to be connected by a branch with San Luis Potosi, whence a line about 250 miles in length is to extend to the port of Tampico. This port, which is about a day's sail from Galveston, has a good anchorage inside the bar which will not admit vessels drawing more than twelve feet of water. The removal in port of the bar is deemed practicable, and the Mexican Central Railroad Company has been in negotiation with the Government on the subject. When improved, the harbor will divert some trade from Vera Cruz, Tampico being the port best adapted for commercial intercourse with the central States. About 40 miles of the Tampico line have been built.

From Leon another branch is to extend to the beautiful city of Guadalajara, whence the line will proceed to the Pacific coast, which it will probably touch at Banderas or San Blas.

Between Queretaro and Leon there is also to be a branch road to connect the main line with Guanajuato, which is 28½ miles from Irapuato. Guanajuato produces silver to the value of about $4,000,000 a year, and, in former times, yielded the immense wealth which enriched the families of Ruhl, Perez, Galvez, and Obisgones, enabling them to acquire immense estates and build splendid residences in Guanajuato. In that district, the mining operations were conducted formerly on a vast scale, the shafts, excavations and workings being very extensive.

The main line proceeds in a northwesterly direction from Queretaro to Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato and Leon, entering on the way the fertile region called the Bario, which produces a large portion of the flour consumed in the large cities.

The Utah Educational Work.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held in Cincinnati, August 29, 1881, to consider the work for Utah. It was decided to send another teacher there; thus placing an efficient lady teacher in each of the two important seminaries at Ogden and at Salt Lake City.

Bishop Wiley, by invitation, was present, and spoke at some length of the importance of educational work in Salt Lake City, and of the special needs of our seminary located there. He stated that a portion of our church building has been remodeled, and that it furnishes ample accommodation for school purposes, but that a home and boarding department are indispensable to the success of the school; that the friends of the school have secured a fine lot adjoining the church, which, with much effort, they will pay for; but they are unable to provide for the building, which is necessary for a home and the accommodation of boarders. After due consideration the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

In view of the peril which threatens our free institutions from the spread of Mormonism in this country, we, women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, feel it to be our duty to do all that we can to aid the church in an effort to overthrow this system of wickedness; and believing that Christian education is essential to the protection of the people from this delusion, and that a Christian school, established in the great center of Mormonism, will be a power for good; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Executive Board of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in addition to obligations already assumed, will enter upon this special work in behalf of Utah, and appeal to the church for $5,000, the sum required to erect a suitable building for a home and boarding department of the Salt Lake Seminary, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Resolved, That we will divide the sum into five hundred shares of ten dollars each, and ask the friends of this cause to aid us by taking one or more of these shares.

Resolved, That we will commence the erection of the building [illegible] sum has been [illegible] we will proceed [illegible] as rapidly as [illegible] permit, [illegible] debt.

presented to the church, in the belief that the amount would be raised, but it has not yet been done; and we now renew the appeal, hoping to inspire fresh zeal, which shall lead to its accomplishment.

Many shares have been taken during the past year, and over one thousand dollars have been sent to the treasurer; but the building cannot be erected until a much larger amount is pledged. The trustees of the seminary, by their energy and perseverance, with the aid of the Missionary Society, have paid for the building lot adjoining the church. They now depend upon the promise of the Woman's Home Missionary Society for means for the erection of the long-needed home and boarding department. Will not the women of our church respond at once to this call for help? Read the following letter, addressed to the society through the corresponding secretary, from Rev. Mr. Iliff, superintendent of missions in Utah:

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 24, '82.

To the Executive Board of the Woman's Home Missionary Society:

I desire to speak of two or three matters of great interest to our Utah work.

1. The necessity of erecting the boarding hall early in the summer; at least so that we may occupy it by the first of September. Will the society *reassure* me of this being done? If so, it will greatly encourage and aid our work and workers. We ought not to be forced to commence another year's school with this need unsupplied. We must have it met if possible, and the imperative need ought to make it possible.

2. Will or can you support two or more lady teachers in Utah, beginning with February? I believe with five hundred dollars, certainly with six hundred dollars, we can put two new teachers into much needed places; each of the places paying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars tuition. We have several points in and out of Salt Lake City where [illegible] of the schools could pay from one-fourth to one-half a teacher's salary; but we are unable to support a teacher in full, because most of the pupils, of necessity, must have free tuition.

3. One of the needs of this city, and in some respects greater need than any other, is the right sort of a lady missionary, not a teacher. We need a woman to visit from house to house, for there are hundreds of Mormon families to be reached in this way, forever closed to ministers. She should be a very devout and sweet-spirited woman, with experience and judgment. I repeat, no need is a greater than this in our work among the Mormons in this city, and now is the time to enter this open door. I sincerely and prayerfully trust that the society will realise this need, and feel able to supply it at once with just the person. If such a woman should be sent us, we would gladly receive her into our home, and make no charge, except for the actual outlay.

I am pleased to inform you that the two teachers you are supporting are doing earnest and most satisfactory work. Miss Wheelock has about forty pupils in her department of the Salt Lake Seminary, and while this is all any one teacher ought to care for, she is anxious to receive at least fifteen more, but has no seats or desks for them. I shall watch with care the work you have inaugurated in the long-neglected field; and so far as I may be instructed or expected to supervise and report, shall do so as best I can.

Praying always for the widening success and ability of your noble society, I am very truly,

T. C. ILIFF.

While the Bourbons of Virginia are wondering what they shall do to be saved, and suggesting one plan and an other to keep the party from going to pieces, the Readjusters can point to accomplished facts. They have ended the controversy about the State debt, abolished the poll tax and greatly improved the public schools. If the Bourbons had shown any disposition to stand up for principles, there would be more sympathy for them. But by supporting a Readjuster for Congressman[illegible] their recent [illegible]escing in the [illegible] portion of the [illegible]oved that their [illegible] was a mere ex[illegible]ribune.

Treasurer's Report.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in the ADVOCATE to make my report of the monies received by me as treasurer of our Conference, Seminary, as follows:

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Rev. A. R. Norris, $71.10; Rev. C. Hart, 25.00; Rev. S. Smith, 20.50; Rev. I. Smith, 17.00; Rev. G. Norman, 30.00; Rev. E. Henderson, 18.25; Rev. R. P. Brown, 2.50; Rev. D. Mucker, 18.50; Rev. T. Wadkins, 20.30; C. L. Madison, 90.50. Total, $314.15.

SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT.

Rev. M. Henson, $150.00; Rev. P. M. Carmichael, 50.00; Rev. J. T. Gibbons, 25.00; Rev. R. Duko, 14.00; Rev. W. H. Mosby, 40.00; Rev. D. W. Tucker, 10.00; Rev. A. M. Mason, 20.00; Rev. G. W. Brothers, 15.30; Rev. James Henderson, 50.00; Rev. J. T. Jacobs, 18.00; Rev. J. R. Carnes, 30.00; Rev. T. August, 10.00. Total, $432.30.

WACO DISTRICT.

Rev. S. Gates, $20.00; Rev. A. Tayler, 20.00; Rev. A. Jackson, 15.00; Rev. G. Wilson, 10.00; Rev. P. Wilson, 10.00; Rev. P. Gates, 23.00; Rev. W. J. Mitchell, 4.00; Rev. L F. Smith, 30.00; Rev. D. Humphries 50.00; Rev. J. A. Hall, 43.20; Rev. W. Medlock, 10,00; Rev. A. Foster, 50.00; Rev. H. Swann, 70.00. Total, $355.20.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

Rev. G. W. Townsend, $60.00; Rev. S. W. Harvey, 10.35; Rev. C. Chase, 37.50; Rev. S. Gibbs, 32.50, Rev. L. Read, 50.00; Rev. L. Carper; 31.00; Rev. E. E. Cooper, 50.00; Rev. N. Axle, 16.50; Rev. H. Haris, 10.35; Mrs. Ann Johnson, 10.00. Total, $389.40.

It will be seen that there are $85.20 more in the footing up than the above names cover, the cause of this is, the presiding elder, Bro. Richardson, paid in the money but the preachers or persons who collected it failed to send in their names. Dear Brethren of the conference, I would have made my report sooner but I have been waiting for some money from some of the preachers who told me they had it and would send it in, but have failed to do so up to this time. To the friends who helped me out with my hundred dollars last year, I would say, please don't expect me to publish all of your names and the little amounts you gave, for Christ says when thou doest thy alms do not sound a trumpet before thee as the hypocrites do. We only did our duty, may the Lord help us to do more this year. The total amount now on hand is $1,598.16 or about that much. Your Brother,

C. L. MADISON.

Austin, January 30th, 1883.

Such is the extent, and such the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that its present standing can only be represented by a long array of figures. It has 99 Annual Conferences, 11 Bishops, 12,552 itinerant ministers, 12,106 local preachers, 1,551,952 lay members in full connection, and 172,468 on probation; total, 1,724,420. Its churches number 17,935; its Sunday schools 20,894, with 222,883 officers and teachers, and 1,608,836 scholars. The value of the church buildings is placed at $66,405,508, and the value of its 6,150 parsonages at $9,021,034. More than 2,000 adults and children are baptized each week in its churches, the number of infants slightly preponderating. On an average, each week sees four Sunday schools organized, and five church edifices dedicated. The contributions of the whole denomination for a year, of all branches of Church work, are set down at $17,064,016—an average of about $10 per member. These statistics and many other facts of interest are published in the Methodist Year Book for 1883, by Phillips & Hunt, New York.—*Guardian*.

We have received a copy of *The Methodist Herald and West African Educational Times*. This literary venture has recently been made in order to supply the Methodists and others of the West African settlements with information in regard to religion and education. The paper is published at Freetown, Sierra Leone, and it will appear fortnightly. We have much pleasure in referring to this new agency for good. It will meet the needs of two classes especially, first, the English who have settled in the country, and secondly, the natives who have been educated in our Day and Sunday-schools. All over the world education creates a demand for intelligence. Indeed, the advancement of Christianity awakens the intellectual as well as the other faculties of man. It is a most encouraging fact that mission work is so advanced among many of the inferior races that the leaders of that work, the missionaries, can now avail themselves of the aid of the press. Popular journals are useful not only to diffuse information, but to create a public opinion, a social conscience. In heathen communities this blessing is wanting. In Western Africa mission work is now done by native agents under the guidance of a general superintendent from England. Thus life and money are saved. It is a matter for congratulation that having raised up both preachers and teachers our church there can dispense with foreign labor. South African missions have commanded much attention of late. They have now a constitution of their own. One advantage of the change will be that we shall be able to give more attention to West African and other missions which will remain under the direct control of the Mission House at home.—*London Methodist*.

Our Work in the South.

The National Temperance Society has recently secured the services of Rev. C. H. Mead, of New York and Edward Carswell, of Canada, to visit the Southern States and deliver temperance addresses, mainly among the freedmen, to visit schools and institutions of learning, circulate a literature, and seek to advance the cause generally in that section of country. These men are thoroughly posted upon every phase of the question, and are among the most popular and acceptable lecturers in the land. Mr. Mead started the last of January, and Mr. Carswell will follow in a few weeks. The calls for this kind of work are so numerous and pressing that the Society could not refuse to enter the open door of usefulness. The Society is also sending large amounts of literature to different portions of the South for free distribution among churches, schools, [illegible] people generally. A pamphlet is also to be sent to the ministers of colored churches as far and as fast as funds will allow.

Let the friends of the cause and the freedmen send donations for this specific work to the Society, 58 Reade street, every dollar of which will be sacredly devoted to this special object.—*From the National Temperance Advocate for February.*

Silent Influence.

We are touching our fellow beings on all sides. They are affected for good or for evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. The flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the sublime aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all the teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person in the household. The same process on a wider scale is going on throughout the community. No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself. Others are built up and strengthened by our conscious deeds; and others may be wrenched out of their places and thrown down by our unconscious influence.

We suspected that Governor Glick was drawing on untrustworthy sources for the statistics of his message relating to the influence of the prohibitory law on crime in Kansas. The Chaplain of the penitentiary tells quite a different story from the Governor. He says: "The average yearly increase of criminals for the thirteen years preceding the taking effect of prohibition in the State was 46. At the time of taking effect of the Prohibitory Amendment, Dec. 22, 1880, the number of inmates in the penitentiary was greater than at any previous time. Since then the number has decreased to 74; or an average annual increase, after nearly two years of prohibition, of 40 against an annual increase before prohibition of 46." And the warden corroborates the statement, saying: "During the year 1880 (license year), there were received 290 convicts. In 1881, with only eight months of prohibition only 183 were received."—*Central.*

A convention of iron men at Calera, Ala., urged the passage of a protective tariff bill by Congress.

General News Items.

The coronation of the Czar of Russia has been fixed for May 27th.

The daughters of ex-President Garfield and ex-President Hay's are schoolmates at Cleveland.

"In every instance where central sugar factories have been established in this section," says the Morgan City *Free Press*, "they have proved a grand success."

In the Southern island of Kiusiu, Japan, the membership of [illegible] Methodist Mission has increased during the past year thirty per cent., and the congregation in like manner.

The Marquis of Rays and six subordinates have been committed for trial for breach of trust, fraud and manslaughter, in connection with an attempted colonization of New Ireland.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on military affairs, has prepared a report favorable to the bill to retire U. S. Grant as General of the Army.

The appointment of women as school superintendents in Illinois has been notably successful. They bring a pains taking care and thoroughness to their work not always shown by their masculine colleagues.

The Salvation army has been stopped from pursuing its [illegible] proceedings in India. The [illegible] have been informed by [illegible] that they are at perfect liberty to teach their doctrines in all proper times and places, but have no right to create disturbance, excite fanatical opposition, and provoke collisions in the streets.

The Wytheville (Va.) *Dispatch* says that the extent to which the scarlet fever is spreading throughout the valley of Virginia is appalling. About a month ago it broke out near Staunton, and has since reached the city, and spread to such an extent that many of the schools have been forced to close.

In all, there is now in the possession of the Government $94,000,000 in silver dollars, and $26,500,000 in fractional silver, weighing about 3,500 tons or 7,000,000 pounds. The Secretary of the Treasury concludes his letter to Congress: "It is apparent that this Congress should either discontinue the coinage of the standard silver dollars or make suitable appropriations for building additional vaults in the East and for the transportation of silver coin from San Francisco."

The A. M. E. Zion Church, which numbers nearly 200,000 members, feeling the need of a college education of youth especially for the ministry, has established one at Salisbury, N. C., toward which subscriptions have been obtained in that State and in England. It has already about forty students for its first session, and expects to have a hundred. The need for additional buildings is urgent, and the same gentleman who collected in Britain, Rev. I. C. Price, President of the college, is sent out by the denomination to raise the $25,000 needed for building purposes. Our leading philanthropist, the Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, has subscribed $5,000 toward this worthy object, conditioned upon the other $20,000 being subscribed.—*N. Y. Witness*.

Early on the morning of the 4th, in Cleveland, O., the water of a small creek call Kingsbury Run, rose far beyond its usual height and spread over hundreds of acres of low land, surrounding a leaky petroleum still of the Standard Oil Works, located a considerable distance above the company's main works. The escaping oil and refuse were swept down the stream and carried under the boilers of the Great Western Oil Works, which were nearly submerged. The [illegible] came ignited and floated to the [illegible] containing 5000 barrels of [illegible] petroleum, which took fire and [illegible] ploded, spreading blazing [illegible] directions, some being [illegible] Merriam & Morgan's paraffine [illegible] below, which were also fired. [illegible] tinuing down stream, the [illegible] flood next attacked the [illegible] the Standard Oil Works, [illegible] the valley, one after [illegible] which took fire. Five 12,000 [illegible] tanks, two 5000 barrel [illegible] stills, one agitator, an engine [illegible] 500 feet of railway trestle, [illegible] rious small works were [illegible] The tanks were not all [illegible] less than 50,000 [illegible] consumed. The [illegible] fire is estimated [illegible] $300,000.

[illegible] its place in bringing men to call on God. It is all well to talk about an exalted human nature, and of being governed by a sense of right, and of love as drawing men to God, but, after all, never until men are afraid to be without God do they appreciate the preciousness of being with God. The stranger's face that the babe is afraid of, makes it cling with new love and trust to its mother. It is that rough-looking man or the growling of a big dog that the little boy meets on the streets that makes him so anxious to take hold of his father's strong hand. It is the fear of the smiting sun that makes the shade at noonday so precious. The Bible gives the sinner reason to fear that he may have inducements to love. It may not be so high and benevolent a motive as love, it has more influence, however, in bringing men to right action. "By the fear of the Lord," says Solomon, "men depart from evil." The Psalmist recognizes the power of fear in these words, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Fear is not only powerful, but when properly directed is one of the most useful principles in our nature. Thus Noah having faith in the revelation God had made of what he would do was afraid; he dare not disobey; he grappled the gigantic undertaking of preparing an ark according to the divine command. When Jacob was at Bethel there was this pressure of love upon him; then upon the condition that God would go with him and give him bread to eat and raiment to put on, and bring him again to his father's house in peace, he was ready to give God the tenth of all that He should give him. When he was at the brook Jabbak, and Esau with his trained veterans was before him, he was under the pressure of fear—he was afraid and was anxious to put not only himself but all that he had into the hands of the Lord. No doubt perfect love will finally crowd out all fear, but unless we have fear at the start there is but little prospect of love in the end. Men may boast of their magnanimity as they please, but human nature being what it is, it is an unmistakable fact, that fear exerts more influence in restraining men from sin, and prompting them to discharge their obligations both to God and man, than any, or all other con-

be terrible indeed if no hope came with it, or shone through it. In the sinner's fear he must think of God as he has shown himself hitherto, and as he has promised to show himself to all who seek him. In the time of Jacob's fear he remembered God's goodness to himself to him and his fathers, and promise to himself. The sinner can do the same. In the time of his greatest fear let him remember God's goodness to those who have found mercy, and the promises that apply to his case.

In the *Methodist Advocate* a communication appears from which we make an extract:

In the recent convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in Atlanta, the question came up as to whether colored [illegible] should be received. It [illegible] that while we should [illegible] to educate the [illegible] temperance prin- [illegible] to keep the col- [illegible] from ours. [illegible] appealed to for [illegible] the North, and [illegible] North we should [illegible] colored delegates) [illegible] if the subject [illegible] had not; but that [illegible] doctrine of *State* [illegible] to temperance [illegible] State decided [illegible] had decided to [illegible] separated." [illegible] make their own [illegible] several Southern [illegible] to whom [illegible] invited, and [illegible] The position of [illegible]

Louisiana Conference Reports.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

In consideration of the paramount importance of more aggressive and efficient work in the Sunday-schools of our churches, we submit the following for your approval:

Whereas, We have begun an organization, to be known as the Sunday-school Society of the Louisiana Conference, by electing Julius F. Marshall president, and Stephen Priestly, secretary; your committee recommends for the more effective working of said organization, the election of one vice-president from each district, as follows:

South New Orleans District—J. G. Vaughn.

North New Orleans District—R. L. Beal.

La Teche District—S. E. H. Morant.

Baton Rouge District—J. W. Hudson.

Shreveport District—Reese Thompson.

In order that we may create a deeper interest in the work of Sunday-schools now in operation, and that we may extend our borders; and that we may bring each district into intimate relations with the Sunday-school Union.

Resolved, 1. That we hail with delight the visit of Rev. A. H. Gillet, A. M., Sunday-school agent, and have listened with interest and profit to his words of wisdom urging us to advance steps in Sunday-school work.

Resolved, 2. That we, as a Conference, give him our earnest co-operation in the work appertaining to the introduction of the Sunday-school literature as recommended by the Sunday-school Union.

Resolved, 3. That we tender thanks to Dr. J. H. Vincent, D. D., editor-in-chief of our Sunday-school Literature and Sunday-school Union, for various donations of Sunday-school matter; and further, that we urge the necessity of all the pastors to take promptly the collection for this cause.

J. F. MARSHALL, Chairman.

TEMPERANCE.

We, the members of the committee on Temperance, beg to make the following report, to-wit:

We acknowledge that intemperance is one of the most desperate evils with which Christianity has to contend. In all ages of the church its baneful influence has been felt and dreaded. Notwithstanding the various means which have been adopted by churches and Christian Associations as barriers against the rapid strides of this dangerous vice, its power has grown strong, and its influence felt, not only outside the church but within its limits. It is an acknowledged fact that intemperance has slain more men than the sword, and thousands are still falling day by day. The Methodist Episcopal Church is alive to this fact. During the past year she has been up and doing, endeavoring to crush this demon in his den, in order to deliver those who are bound with his slavish chains. Upon many of the charges Temperance societies have been formed and men have taken the pledge to abstain from all that can intoxicate, and to further the cause of temperance.

In view of the prevalence of this vice, and the growing power of this evil, your committee beg to submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Conference:

Resolved, 1. That we, as ministers of the gospel, desiring to imitate our Lord Jesus Christ in his nature of self-denial, abstain from everything that can intoxicate as an example to our flock.

Resolved, 2. That immediate measures be taken to organize temperance societies on each charge.

Resolved, 3. That at least two lectures be delivered from the pulpit during the year on the evils of intemperance.

ERNEST LYON, Chm'n.
A. E. P. ALBERT, Sec'y.
Alexandria, Feb. 3, 1883.

PERIODICALS.

Your committee beg leave to publicly recognize the great influence of the Freedman's Aid Society on our educational work in Louisiana Conference.

We also recognize with great pleasure, that our church furnishes us with abundant religious literature, and at reasonable prices.

The results which have been achieved through these advantages are very gratifying.

As our work is steadily increasing, we recognize more than ever the necessity of introducing our standard journals and periodicals among our people. We recognize [illegible] our *Quarterly Review*, and va- [illegible] weekly papers published [illegible] the North, East and West [illegible] are [illegible] a [illegible] our [illegible]

[illegible] ren. We feel that we are [illegible] of gratitude to Brothers Cushman and Albert for their able and efficient labors as editors of the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, and in view of these facts we pledge ourselves to use our best and most untiring efforts during this conference year to increase its circulation, and to aid the paper in every possible way.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

At the late session of the Louisiana conference the following action was taken:

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, acting under the instructions of the General Conference, have issued an address to the Church, setting forth a plan for the celebration of the Centennial of American Methodism, it being one hundred years on Christmas, 1884, since the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in America.

The Bishops recommend that the people everywhere be called upon to contribute of their means to build up the educational institutions of the church.

In view of these two facts we resolve as follows:

Resolved, 1. We will hail with joy the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, and we regard the proposed celebration as eminently wise.

Resolved, 2. The Louisiana conference has many special reasons to enter heartily into the proposed celebration. In 1866 the old church returned to Louisiana after twenty years' absence. She came with freedom to bless our people, and enter upon the great work of saving the multitudes of our State.

Resolved, 3. Our people are now on the highway to a new and glorious civilization; schools are open to our children; the great church of our choice is gathering in the masses of our people; our churches and schools are being crowded with young men and woman; for all of which we praise God, and feel that this will be a God-given opportunity to make a thank-offering to the Lord for his marvellous goodness unto us and them.

Resolved, 4. With a view of entering properly into this celebration we hereby appoint a centennial committee consisting of the five presiding elders, one additional from each district, and three additional ones; which committee shall prepare a plan of action for our conference, by which all our people and friends in Louisiana shall have an opportunity to contribute money to our institutions of learning in this State. The committee will report at our next session.

Resolved, 5. At the next session of the conference we direct that a public meeting be held at which an address shall be delivered on the centennial of Methodism, and a history given of the organization and growth of our church in this State, and that the Bishop appoint the orator and historian.

In accordance with the above action, Bishop Hurst appointed Dr. Hartzell to deliver the centennial address at the next session, and appointed Rev. A. E. P. Albert to prepare the historical sketch.

The centennial committee is as follows:

President, J. C. Hartzell; Vice-President, P. Landry; Secretary, A. E. P. Albert; Treasurer, J. F. Marshall. And the following: J. A. Dean, L. P. Cuseman, J. F. Marshall, Marcus Dale, Stephen Duncan, R. L. Beal, S. E. H. Morant, R. Thompson,

After the adjournment of conference, Feb. 5, the committee had its first meeting. Dr. Hartzell was appointed a sub-committee to draft a plan for the proposed centennial celebration.

CHURCH EXTENSION REPORT.

We, the undersigned committee on church extension, after carefully examining our work of the Louisiana conference, are grateful to the Board of Church Extension for favors received of it. For Live Oak, $200; Morgan City, $50; Mt. Carmel, $50; Napoleonville, $150; St. James chapel, Shreveport, $250; Pleasant Hill, $100. And we hereby tender our thanks to the Rev. Dr. Kynett for his promptness in granting our favors asked. Also, be it resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. Young for his address in behalf of said Board; we also urge the brethren of the Louisiana conference to do more in behalf of the Church Extension society.

Respectfully submitted,

P. KING.
A. MOORE.
C. THOMPSON,
F. T. CHINA.

PERSONAL.

—The address of Rev. H. C. Armston, is box 10, Morgan City, La.; that of Rev. P. R. Crump, Lauderdale, Miss.

—The wife of Rev. W. P. Harrison, book editor of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, [illegible] at her home in East Nash- [illegible]

[illegible] to Cokesbury, (a Methodist school), where, as a student, young McTyeire was converted.

—The Rev. B. M. Taylor wishes that his correspondents address him, Box 23, Caldwell, Burleson county, Texas.

—Mrs. Julia B. Hamilton, wife of Rev. John W. Hamilton, pastor of the People's Church, Boston, died on the 30th ult.

—Rev. L. A. Belt, of Marion, Ohio, a member of the Book Committee, slipped on the icy pavement recently, and fractured one of his legs.

—Presiding Elders Jos. Campbell and W. McDonald, of the Mississippi Conference, dropped in during their recent visit to this city. Few brethren are more earnest or cheerful in the Lord's cause.

—Bishop Wiley and Dr. R. S. Rust, who came South to make a thorough examination of the schools and property of the Freedmen's Aid Society, were in the city last week, and visited the New Orleans University.

—A. J. Bassett, of Anderson, and I. M. Terrell, of Fort Worth, Texas, called last week. The latter will be remembered as a graduate of Straight University, and has just taken unto himself a wife, the daughter of Rev. Pierre Laudry, of the Louisiana Conference.

—The *Northern*, of February 1st, says: "Bishop Peck's health yet remains very feeble. Last week his suffering increased somewhat, and his general strength was loss. During the last few days, however, his symptoms are much more favorable, and there are indications that his disease is yielding to medical treatment."

—The Rev. S. H. Werlein, pastor of the Methodist Church, South, Houston, Texas, and son of P. H. Werlein, of this city, has secured toward the construction of a new church, $10,350. There is a strong inclination in the church to commence building as soon as possible. The community are making liberal responses.

—We have to announce the death of Rev. Isaac Hayward, a member of the Louisiana Conference, and late pastor of La Harpe street M. E. Church, which occurred in this city early last Monday morning. It appears that last Thursday afternoon, while reading a letter, he was visited by a paralytic stroke, and he suffered greatly until death relieved him.

—The Lowell *Sun* is not at all surprised that Mr. Blaine has become the father-in-law of a man who is an Irishman and a Catholic; nor is it, it thinks, at all strange that Miss Blaine should become a Roman Catholic, "since Mr. Blaine's father and mother were Catholics (his mother was an Irish woman named Gillespie, his own middle name), and his two sisters are Catholic nuns."

—Bishop Hurst writes from New Orleans, January 27, while the blizzard was in progress in the North, that, "I am writing this with my coat off, in a room without fire, and in a perspiration. The flowers are in full bloom and the oranges blazing on the trees." Of our work there he writes: "Our work here is going bravely on. I have full faith in the black man's future. It will be both Christian and patriotic."—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert, formerly pastor of one of the M. E. Churches in this city, was some months ago appointed assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, an excellent Methodist paper published here. Brother Albert is a graduate of Straight University, and is perfectly competent for the work of his new field. We are all pleased at his appointment, because he is competent and because he is one of our rising colored men.—*Baptist Messenger.*

—Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D.D., a cultivated Methodist Episcopal preacher of color, now residing in Cincinnati, has an extended and interesting article in the *Southwestern Christian Advocate* on the theme, "What I know about a Color Line in the M. E. Church." Of this he happily knows little, personally, having been warmly received and respectfully treated in the best Northern and Western pulpits, and by some of the first families of the land. From his elevated position he is inclined to think that there is no *color*, but simply a *character*, line in the M. E. Church. Dr. D. H. Wheeler holds to the same view. We trust the outcome of the present discussion will be to secure such a result beyond question. We fear that, as yet, character is not entirely colorless; but we are much pleased with the manly and kindly [illegible] of Dr. Taylor.—*Zion's Herald.*

[illegible] Austrian Field Marshall [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

J[illegible]se P. Price, Memphis; "Our District Conference was a success."

J. L. Massey, Martin: "A supper was given for the pastor's benefit, and a new year's tree was filled with presents. God bless the givers."

H. W. Simmons, Gallatin: "I have had quite a successful time since I entered upon this field of labor, only suffered somewhat from the severity of the weather. Elder Picket held our first quarter Jan. 13. The people are poor but seem willing. I labor under many embarrassments."

TEXAS.

Henry Franklin, Steward, Houston, Trinity charge: "Our church starts off nicely for the new year. We had a glorious time watch meeting night. On Jan. 6 and 7, our new presiding elder, Rev. F. C. Moore was with us. He preached at 3 P. M. and our pastor, Rev. I. B. Scott at night. There were quite a goodly number present at the communion and the Lord manifested his presence. The Love Feast was also a spiritual Feast where many testified for Christ, and resolved to be more faithful in future than they have been in the past. The pastor has all of the committees organized and some have begun work, We are looking up and are hopeful for the year.

D. W. Tucker, Lavernia: "I am sitting at home to-day on account of cold weather, which prevents me from metting my people, and I am thinking of the great work of the Lord to be done. Our ministers should not join ordinary societies, or assist in getting up balls to assist their treasuries."

LOUISIANA.

The fourth Quarterly Conference was held at Union Chapel, January 19. The presiding elder was pleased with the reports. The pastor, officers and members rejoice over the good conduct of the young men and ladies in attendance, who are not only good in deportment, but contribute freely to the Lord's cause. The reports of the class leaders, R. Lincoln, U. Hill, P. Hamilton, A. Dudley, P. Seals, Ed. Dixon, P. Jones, S. A. Mason, T. Polite, D. Winbush, C. Nelson, A. Scott, were most encouraging and are as follows: Class No. 1, 30 members, 4 probationers, 17 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $31.55 collections, 80 visits. Class No. 2, 52 members, 3 probationers, 27 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $51.05 collections, 123 visits. Class No. 3, 18 members, 9 probationers, 13 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $21.25 collections, 29 visits. Class No. 4, 10 members, 5 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $58.05 collections, 83 visits. Class No. 5, 25 members, 4 probationers, 14 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $37.45 collections, 100 visits. Class No. 6, 47 members, 13 probationers, 30 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $67.35 collections, 83 visits. Class No. 7, 50 members, 13 probationers, 31 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $106.15 collections, 170 visits. Class No. 8, 20 members, 7 probationers, 13 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $26.25 collections, 33 visits. Class No. 9, 18 members, 13 probationers, 15 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $41.90 collections, 90 visits. Class No. 10, 28 members, 6 probationers, 17 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $40.05 collections, 123 visits. Class No. 11, 26 members, 13 probationers, 14 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $41.05 collections, 118 visits. Class No. 12, 41 members, 6 probationers, 23 average attendance, 23 class leaders, $55.10 collections, 73 visits. Totals—365 members, 91 probations, 219 average attendance, 23 class meetings, $547.20 collections, 1,114 visits.

From Rust University.

The faculty, students and friends of Rust University in Holly Springs have just been favored with a visit from Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust. They arrived at 2 p. m., on Saturday the 27th, and remained until 8 a. m., on the following Tuesday, Immediately on their arrival they proceeded to inspect our new school building—Rust Hall. The Doctor, whose especial business it was to see that the builder had been faithful to his contract, carefully scrutinized every part of the building both within and without. The verdict of the Bishop and the Doctor was that we have a good building, complete in architecture, convenience and workmanship.

Sunday was a feast day for us. Dr. Rust addressed the Sabbath school in the morning at 10 o'clock, and preached at eleven o'clock. He used as his text St. James [illegible] and called three witnesses, St. James, Paul and Christ, to prove that it is possible for a person once converted to fall from [illegible] the sin [illegible] tacy, showing [illegible] it is to "run [illegible] the [illegible] his sermon we were [illegible] to live close to Christ.

At 3 o'clock [illegible] Wiley gave us such a sermon as it is not often our privilege to listen to. He pointed out the steps by which a man is led from sin to righteousness, how a soul is brought into the kingdom of Grace, and then most clearly and beautifully illustrated what the Scriptures mean when they promise that those who are born of the Spirit become *heirs of God*. Rarely do we get such a sweet and full foretaste of the wonderful things God has in store for those who love him.

At 7:30 Dr. Rust again expounded the Scriptures to us, using for his theme the parable of Lazarus and the Rich Man. Many important and interesting thoughts were brought prominent to our notice—that although we *die* we shall *live again*, in fact there is no cessation of life, no long period of unconsciousness, but only a change of state; that we shall recognize each other in that future state and be able to communicate one with another; that we shall be conscious of our condition and circumstances while on earth; and that memory recalling our thoughts, words, and deeds while here, will constitute a prime element of our happiness or misery in the future state. As we retired to our homes we felt that we had indeed made a Sabbath day's journey toward heaven and immortal glory.

Monday was spent in the school. The Bishop and the Doctor went from class to class listening to the recitations of individual pupils and classes, and observing carefully the manner and methods of the teachers. No extra preparations had been made and there was no effort on the part of the teachers to "show off" their pupils or classes. The regularly daily programme was carried out, and all classes, large and small, smart and dull, most advanced and least advanced were visited. At the close of the day's work the Bishop made a few pointed remarks showing that he had taken in the whole situation. Although we were not flattered over much by his remarks, we were incited to more thorough and persistent effort for the future. Dr. Rust followed the Bishop and comforted us with the thought that, by the right kind of efforts, the students of Rust University would be inferior to none in the South. Bro. J. W. Adams, the contractor and builder of Rust Hall, who was also with us during the visit of the Bishop and Doctor, then arose and complimented the students very highly on their good behavior, gentlemanly and lady-like conduct during the ten months of his work for us and among us.

Our only regret is that this visit to our school was made during the three months when nearly all,—nine tenths of our best students are out teaching, so that it was impossible to form a correct estimate of the true condition and character of the school.

Respectfully,
W. W. HOOPER.
Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 1st, 1883.

Letter from San Antonio.

MR. EDITOR:—Our first quarterly conference for the year 1883 was held on the 13th inst. Rev. M. Henson presiding. The class teachers reported favorably concerning their classes. The superintendent also reported encouragingly respecting the growth of the Sunday school, showing thereby quite an addition in the way of Sunday school helps. Rev. Jose. Brown of Bracketville, was with us and seemed to enjoy himself, although he could not speak but a few words in English. Bro. Brown is one of our earnest, and pious Christian ministers. On Sunday, the elder met the Sunday school and gave a plain, simple, and instructive address, which filled our young people with joy and gladness, in so much, that each promised to help make the Lord a present of a good house by contributing their little mites. At 3 o'clock the elder met an anxious number who had come together with the general expectation of having a good sermon, and I must say they were not disappointed. Just before the elder concluded his discourse, I was summoned to bury a mother's little infant whom God had been pleased to take from her arms. While absent attending this part of my ministerial duty, the elder was untiringly at work among the congregation; on my return I was informed that he had secured quite a number of subscribers for the purpose of repairing our church so as to be ready to entertain the annual conference next fall. I found that he had secured a subscription of $2[illegible] At night, after listening to a [illegible] sermon, we administered [illegible] to [illegible] hundred and thirteen souls, who [illegible] knelt at the altar to receive [illegible] body and the [illegible] of their Saviour. After this the elder again began to solicit subscriptions for the above mentioned purpose. Here, including the three o'clock subscription, we realized the neat little sum of something over four hundred dollars; the presiding elder's collection was good. Brethren of San Antonio district, with such a presiding elder as Rev. M. Henson, and God to help us, we are sure to win (Let's go forward). My people say, they are going to have a good church and a respectable one. Our people here have been swindled in the building of this church. But now their eyes are open and they are determined to see the next man that attempts to swindle them. Allow me to say that we are united in this movement. The only thing that appears to be standing still is our choir. Will not some one who loves the cause of Christ, and who is anxious to see the cause prosper here in this western part of the moral vineyard, come to our rescue? We will take either a gentleman or a lady, but especially one who loves our church and is willing to labor for the elevation and up-building of the cause of Christ, none but a true and devoted Methodist need apply. There are persons who claim to be members, who, when they are among denominations other than their own, say that they belong to one church as much as another. These are not the persons that we are looking for. We want a good music teacher who will come here full of the Holy Ghost. Such a one when not engaged in teaching the choir, can get a nice little private school to teach, also a good night school; and thus laboring, can make $40 or $50 per month. Any one applying may address me at 203 South Sumter street, San Antonio, Texas. Yours in Christ,

JAMES R. CARNES.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

To the Members of the Louisiana Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN:—At our recent session I, having learned, as I *supposed*, that the Freedmen's Aid Society would be willing to assume control and support of La Teche Seminary if I should open the way for it, I made formal request therefor. On the ground of my request the Conference requested the Freedmen's Aid Society to assume said control and support. On Monday last, February 5th, I met Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust at this place, and had a long and full conference with them. Having learned from them that the Freedmen's Aid Society could not, in their judgment, comply with the request of the Conference, I therefore withdraw my request, on the ground of which the Conference acted. This, my final decision, was given to Bishop Wiley in writing, thus terminating the negotiation.

Bishop Wiley expressed the assurance that the F. A. Society would aid the Seminary, as heretofore, in the current expenses. This being the state of things, and the responsibility of the Seminary remaining wholly with me, I shall at once proceed with active measures to raise money for a new Seminary building.

I need say further only this: The request to the Freedmen's Aid Society was owing to my desire to put the Seminary under a control that would assure it a permanent support, inasmuch as I cannot expect to have the health to take care of it more than a series of years. But, in the hands of the Orphan's Home Board, and with the generous and faithful patronage of the Conference, we shall, with God's blessing, get the institution as firmly founded as it is now signally prosperous.

Soliciting your prayers, I am yours cordially,

W. D. GODMAN.

Under the title, "Kentucky's Birthplace," *The Continent*, Judge Tourgee's admirable illustrated weekly magazine, publishes in its number for February 7th a paper full of special interest for all Kentuckians, and indeed for the whole country. The article is from the pen of Henry Cleveland Wood, of Harrodsburg, and its pages are embellished by a large number of illustrations showing among other scenes of historic interest "The Spouting Spring," "Boone's Cave," and his burialplace with the memorial stone; the old fort at Harrodsburg where the early settlers long defied the surrounding hordes of savages; the old tree, now in the decreptitude of age, in which James Ray discovered and shot an Indian; High Bridge; Daughter's College, and a fine engraving of a stretch of the "Blue Grass Land" to which Kentucky owes so [illegible] of her wealth and fame. The [illegible] illustration presents a view [illegible] first hotel in the State, [illegible] street [illegible] of [illegible] *Continent's* [illegible]

[illegible] have per- ... and a ... as stout and rugged as I ever was in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, slew my adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet again; for I look upon the circumstances and manner of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence are my services due. This is my story. I think it as good as a romance—and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance, and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON VII. February 18, 1883.

CHRISTIAN COURAGE. (Acts iv. 18-31.)

The rulers told Peter and John they must stop preaching about Jesus. They knew that would be wrong. Jesus left them to work for him. These men could kill them, but they loved Jesus and must work for him. They stood up bold and strong, and said we must obey God rather than men. The rulers were afraid to punish them because so many people saw the lame man walking and praising God, so they let them go. They had a prayer-meeting, and prayed to God for boldness or courage to preach about Jesus. This trouble did not frighten them. They knew that David had written years before that rulers would gather against Christ. God answered their prayers and gave them more of his Spirit. It was courage that made them say they must obey God rather than man. We all like courage and must have it if we fight for Jesus. Do you need it? Yes, indeed. Do boys tease you to play truant or to spend your money for candy on the way to Sunday-school? These things happen often; and are you like Peter, or are you afraid the boys will make fun of you? It takes courage to let boys laugh at you, but always do right, just as you know Jesus would like to see you do, then you are safe.—*Western.*

Revitalizing a Worn Out System.

An elderly lady in East Orleans, Mass., after a year's use of Compound Oxygen, reports that, through its vitalizing effects, she has been able to keep about in her [illegible], and earn enough for her daily [illegible]. "I commenced," she said, using your Compound Oxygen a year ago last April, have had in all three supplies. For more than a year I have not failed to be able to be in my little store, and, averaging sales, earn enough for the day's needs. This I esteem a very great blessing, and as I believe the ability to do this was due to the use of the Compound Oxygen, I have wished others on the down-hill side of life, and obliged (because unable to work) to depend on others for support, could know, as I do, its power to revive waning abilities of both mind and body." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

At the home of the bride, Cairo, Tenn., by Rev. H. W. Simmons, Mr. Wm. Anderson to Miss Malinda Williams. Bro. Anderson is an active church member and we wish the couple a long life of happiness. H. W. S.

Near Caplesville, Tenn., Jan. 18th, by Rev. [illegible] Denley, Mr. A. J. Harris to Miss Mary Hodges, a Sabbath-school [illegible] and member of the church.

Dec. [illegible], 1882, at the residence of the [illegible], Mr. Henry Anderson and [illegible]. Dec. 29th, Mr. Lewis [illegible] and Miss Hannie Weekly, Rev. J. [illegible], of Oak Ridge, Miss., officiating.

Rev. [illegible] Wright, pastor at Fort Jessup, [illegible] 14, 1882, at the church, [illegible] and Miss Sophia [illegible], at the bride's residence, [illegible] A. L. F. Anderson to Miss Eliza [illegible], Mr. Jack Willis to [illegible] Cussen, of East Baton [illegible]

[illegible] REWARD.

[illegible]

[illegible] Conference [illegible] to [illegible] circuit, on Friday, January 5, 1883, in full triumph of living faith. Bro. Moody joined the Tennessee Conference in the year [illegible], served the people on Lu[illegible], [illegible]ro, Purdy, Henderson and [illegible]bore circuits. He was appointed to the Dickson circuit in 1881, and in the early part of 1882 he was taken down sick and was ill for some time. When he got able he moved to Mansfield circuit among his people, where he was raised. At my fourth quarterly conference, last year, Bro. Moody was with me and traveled around the circuit, at which time he preached his last sermon. In his last remarks he said the Lord revealed to him while sick to come back to Mansfield, his old home, where he could die with his people, and go to heaven from Mansfield Circuit. On Thursday he told the people to tell the elder and brethren not to grieve for him; all was well with him, he would soon be in heaven. Bro. Moody was about 40 years of age when he died. JESSE P. PRICE.

Little Ethie O. B. Summerhill, the infant and only daughter of Rev. J. F. Summerhill, died at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., January 17, 1883. The parents have our sympathy. G. W. MARSH.

Died, at his residence in Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., of pneumonia, Jan. 27th, 1882, Stephen Green Estes, in the 37th year of his age. Brother Estes joined the M. E. Church in this place in the year 1870, and was a faithful officer and exemplary member to the day of his death. He was also a member of the Masonic Order and the Mutual Benevolent Society, in both of which he filled, with marked dignity and faithfulness, high official positions for more than ten years. It is indeed a painful duty to record the death of this worthy Christian brother. He was just in the bloom of a bright and promising manhood, was an earnest worker for the good of his race, and it is sad to think that his earnest words will be heard no more in our Society halls and in our sacred church. In his death our community has lost a valuable citizen, our church a useful, faithful member, and his wife a kind and devoted husband. We greatly feel his loss and yet we are assured our loss is his gain. He died peacefully, calmly trusting in our blessed religion, and while his body sleeps in the grave his pure spirit has gone to that beautiful land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." R. P. MANSON.

☞ Feathers, ribbons, velvet, can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. Druggists sell any color for 10 cents.

The United States officials in Columbia, S. C., are preparing for a vigorous prosecution of offenders against the election laws.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

It is asserted that Louis Trager is positively in the field as the Republican candidate for Congress, sixth Louisiana district.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable* no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

A great rise in the Ohio river has inundated large portions of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The damage will exceed $2,000,000.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

The remains of John Howard Payne are expected to arrive in New York, Feb. 22, and will be interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

"GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" (Trade mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

A new street in Jackson, Miss., has been named "Clarke" street, in honor of J. C. Clarke, the general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad.

One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a cold or cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it and no family should be without it.

24 Stop Organs for $59.

The offer made in to-day's paper by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., of a 24 stop organ for $59, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but 10 days from the date of this paper, and our readers should take advantage of it at once. We are informed that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly.

Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses.

All lovers of choice Flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their Lovely Roses. Send for their new Guide, a complete treatise [illegible] pages, elegantly illustrated. See advertisement in this paper.

[illegible] Experience of an Old Nurse.

[illegible] Syrup is the [illegible] female [illegible]

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 12, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8 1-16
Middling	9 15-16
Good Middling	10⅜
Middling fair	10⅞
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	27
Fair	32
Choice	47
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4⅛
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	23@24
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¾
Prime	11½
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	9½
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 20
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 75
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@11⅛
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 10
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	$2 60@3 60
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00@ 3 25
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 00
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	57@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	40@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	63
White	63
Mixed	63
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	51
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	1 00
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@18
Choice	@20
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 75
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9½
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	10
Clear sides	10
Shoulders	7½

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00 @— ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00; ducks $3.50@4.50; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.50@5.00; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.

Western Eggs 22@25c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 19@20c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

The Alabama Penitentiary contains 522 convicts; of these 67 are whites and 455 colored.

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suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. B. Cash, son of Col. E. B. Cash, was fired at through the window of his hotel-room in Lancaster, S. C. He was supposed to be gathering evidence for the United States courts in regard to the Lancaster riots last November, or to enable his father, an independent candidate, to contest the Congressional election.

"My wife has been *much benefited* from the use of Kidney Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*"—Jno. B. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

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ROSES

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to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

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For Easter Sunday

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A fine collection of Carols by favorite authors, 8 pages. Price $4.00 per 100; 5c. by mail.

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Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1 in elegant cloth. In German and English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price, $1.25 a year; five copies for $5. Specimen numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

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dec7-21-feb 1-3 nos.

FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. *From Am. Journal of Medicine.*

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.

feb1-8t

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE

Service for Easter.

The Story of the

RESURRECTION

In SCRIPTURE and SONG.

For the Church Service or the Sunday School,

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This beautiful service with its Scripture Readings, and six bright new Carols, by ROOT, MURRAY, CLARIBEL and SHERWIN, interspersed with old hymns, though specially prepared for EASTER, is almost equally appropriate for any Sabbath in the year.

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[illegible] Notices.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

St. Paul and Fairfield	Feb.	16-17-18
St. James & Scot's Chapel	"	23-24-25
Dickson Cross Roads	Mar.	3- 4
Mansfield	"	10-11
Longstreet	"	13-14-15
Pleasant Hill	"	17-18-19
Conshatta	"	20-21-23
Allen	"	24-25
Fort Jessop	"	26-27
Columbia	"	30-31
Natchitoches & Campte	Apr.	6- 7- 8
Cotile	"	14-15
Monroe	"	19
Ouachita City	"	20-21-22
Jones Chapel	"	23-24-25
Bastrop	"	27-28-29
New Columbia	"	30

Brethren, please take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Get all reports ready so that no time will be lost. Yours in the work. STEPHEN DUNCAN, P. E.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

The first District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Conference, will convene at Dickson, Tenn., March 13-15, 1883. The pastors and local preachers are requested to be on hand in time with their reports ready.

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

Franklin, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1883.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Clinton Circuit	Feb.	10—11
Greeneville Circuit	"	17—18
Morristown Circuit	"	24—25
Bean's Station Circuit	Mar.	3— 4
Mossy Creek Circuit	"	10—11
Newport Circuit	"	17—18
Warrenburg Circuit	"	24—25
Knoxville Circuit	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Dandridge Circuit	"	7— 8
Arcadia Circuit	"	14—15
Roan Mountain Circuit	"	21—22
Taylorsville Circuit	"	28—29
Tazewell Circuit	May	5— 6
Knoxville Station	"	12—13
Sevierville Circuit	"	17—20

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Kingston Circuit	Feb.	17-18
Robertsville	"	24-25
Sodda	Mar.	3- 4
Ebenezer	"	10-11
Riceville	"	17-18
Georgetown	"	24-25
Cleveland	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Big Spring	"	7- 8
Washington	"	14-15
Chattanooga Station	"	21-22

Dear Brethren, push the committees on the benevolent collections of the church. Be prompt in making your reports. Also have your class leaders to make out their reports according to paragraphs 58 and 59 in our Discipline. E. PROVINE, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Rochack	Feb.	10—11
Greenwood	"	17—18
Winona	"	24—15
Lodi	"	21—22
Vaiden Circuit	"	27—28
Durant	Mar.	1— 2
Lexington	"	3— 4
Kosciosko	"	10—11
French Camp	"	14—15
Carthage	"	17—18
Attala	"	20—21
Goodman	"	24—25
Pickens	"	28—29
Deasonville	Mar. 31 Apr.	1
Benton	"	7— 8
Green Hill	"	21—22
Rosemeath	"	28—29
Yazoo Circuit	"	17—18
Yazoo City	"	14—15

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments and ask the Lord to meet us in our churches, and at the time he will be with us. G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 3, 1883.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

Brookeville	Feb.	17—18
ExPrairie	"	21—22
Macon	"	24—25
Shuqualack	"	27—28
Lauderdale	Mar.	3— 4
Meridian Circuit	"	7— 8
Meridian	"	10—11
Enterprise	"	13—14
Quitman and DeSoto	"	15
Shubuta	"	17—18
Shubuta Circuit	"	20—21
Waynesboro	"	22
State Line	"	24—25
Mashulaville	"	28—29
Louisville	Mar. 41 Apr.	1
DeKalb	"	3— 4
Philadelphia	"	7— 8
Doleville	"	10—11
Enterprise Circuit	"	12
Paulding	"	14—15
Garlandsville	"	18—19

Dear Brethren—After the first round I can arrange my appointments better.

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 2, 1883.

Gen. Barrios has tendered his resignation as President of Guatemala, basing his reasons on the ground of ill health and the fact that his services are no longer required. The Assembly, however, by a vote of 39 to 55 voted not to accept it.

2 NI TUNISON. $1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS. For 36 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. TU-NI-SON

jan11-13t-nr

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

(Trade Mark.)

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it. CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 17, 1882.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

CHARTER OAK STOVES And Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO

feb15-1y

AGENTS WANTED FOR MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN! GRAND HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK

A richly ILLUSTRATED BOOK of singular beauty; a Gem of Literature by 400 Best Authors. [illegible] newly electrotyped. A book for the Home and Fireside; appeals to every taste; [illegible]. Endorsed by Press, Clergy and People. A rare chance to MAKE MONEY! [illegible] Sold. Send for terms and full description to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

nov23-13t

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,

—IN—

GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,

—AT—

50 Cents and Upward,

Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov16-3m

H. P. Buckley,

8 - - - CAMP STREET, - - - - 8

New Orleans, La.

WATCHMAKER,

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,

Always on hand a large stock of Waltham Watches. Watch repairing a special business. nov9-6m

A. W. Skardon. Jas. Wilson.

SKARDON & WILSON, GROCERS,

Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets.

—AND—

Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

Received Daily by Express.

21-1y

BOARDING.

Furnished Rooms to Rent.

By the Month, Week or Day,

At No. 227 Customhouse Street,

Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

8 28t

MRS. M. L. DALE,

Wishes to inform her friends that she is prepared to accommodate Gentlemen, Ladies and Families with Board, by the MONTH, WEEK or DAY, at PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss., on FRONT STREET, short walk from Railroad Depot and Boat Landing.

☞ Any one visiting the Pass will do well to give her a call. 10ly

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent

94 . . . . Camp Street, ... 94

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

Sunday-School Supplies,

Consisting of

GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.

Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.

Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

Richard Upjohn,

CABINET MAKER,

127 - - Villere street, - - 127

Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished.

All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,

WINTER TERM.

James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN, President Board of Trustees.

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. [illegible]

HOUSTON SEMINARY,

NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, [illegible], Principal.

Second Term of 12 weeks began JAN[illegible]. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MA[illegible]. TUITION and Incidental Fee [illegible].

A School for all, regardless of color. [illegible] Teachers. Instruction thorough. [illegible] mentary and advanced. Training of those [illegible] ing for the Ministry or for teaching [illegible] cialty. For circulars or other information [illegible] the Principal.

RAILROADS.

Great Jackson Route,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.

THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. The ONLY LINE running P[illegible] ACE SLEEPING CARS [illegible] New Orleans to CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 3...8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1...[illegible]
Mail No. 4....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 2...[illegible]

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.

Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.

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Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Shortest and Quickest Route to [illegible]

THROUGH WITHOUT [illegible] MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, [illegible] VILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,

☞ IN PULLMAN CARS. ☜

Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla.

ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	[illegible]

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 6:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.

Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.

Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.

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$83.00 FOR ONLY $59.00 FREIGHT PREPAID

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY $59

Regular Price $83.00 Without Stool, Book and Music.

24 STOPS. [illegible]

SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER.

[illegible]

Given under my Hand and [illegible] 15th day of February, 1883.

[illegible]

COUPON [illegible]

FREIGHT PREPAID. [illegible]

Corner.

GOD.

Like a [illegible] rocking, rocking,
[illegible], peaceful to and fro—
[illegible] mother's sweet looks dropping
On the little face below—
[illegible] green earth, swinging, rocking,
[illegible] safe and slow,
[illegible] God's face bending
Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
[illegible] the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best,
[illegible] we are weak and wretched,
By [illegible] weighed down, distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

[illegible] of God! whose loving
[illegible] be nor crossed;
[illegible] weary, will not even
[illegible] death itself be lost—
[illegible] of such great loving,
[illegible] knew the cost.—
[illegible] which, all love passing,
[illegible] to save the lost.
—*"Sara Holm."*

Doing Things Well.

"[illegible]" said Harry, throwing [illegible] shoe-brush; "there! [illegible]. My shoes don't look [illegible] bright, but no matter. Who [illegible]

"Whatever is worth doing is [illegible] well," said his father, [illegible] heard the boy's careless [illegible]

[illegible] blushed, while his father [illegible]

"[illegible], your shoes look [illegible]. Pick up the brush and [illegible]; when you have [illegible] the house."

[illegible] Harry appeared with [illegible] shoes his father [illegible]

[illegible] story to tell you. [illegible] boy whose [illegible] the proverb [illegible] a few min- [illegible] went out to [illegible] family, and [illegible] every thing [illegible] was [illegible] his shop. [illegible] there, and [illegible] he want [illegible] in his [illegible] stop [illegible] and [illegible] made him [illegible] a poor [illegible] I had [illegible] task [illegible] do [illegible] re- [illegible] more [illegible] his [illegible] you; [illegible] this [illegible] better [illegible] looking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] got [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...ragged as I ever was in my life. After escaping the attacks of Indians and half a dozen doctors, I was lying at the mercy of a still more dreadful foe that was about giving me the finishing blow, when that great remedy stepped in, slew my adversary, and placed me firmly on my feet again; for I look upon the circumstances and manner of my cure as a direct interposition of Providence, and to Providence are my services due. That is my story. I think it as good as a romance—and much better, for it is true."

Such is the substance, and very nearly the language of Elder Kite's narrative. Those who read it, and are suffering, may benefit by his experience, if they will follow his example.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

First Quarter. Lesson VII. February 18, 1883.

Christian Courage. (Acts iv. 18-31.)

The rulers told Peter and John they must stop preaching about Jesus. They knew that would be wrong. Jesus left them to work for him. These men could kill them, but they loved Jesus and must work for him. They stood up bold and strong, and said we must obey God rather than men. The rulers were afraid to punish them because so many people saw the lame man walking and praising God, so they let them go. They had a prayer-meeting, and prayed to God for boldness or courage to preach about Jesus. This trouble did not frighten them. They knew that David had written years before that rulers would gather against Christ. God answered their prayers and gave them more of his Spirit. It was courage that made them say they must obey God rather than man. We all like courage and must have it if we fight for Jesus. Do you need it? Yes, indeed. Do boys tease you to play truant or to spend your money for candy on the way to Sunday-school? These things happen often; and are you like Peter, or are you afraid the boys will make fun of you? It takes courage to let boys laugh at you, but always do right, just as you know Jesus would like to see you do, then you are safe.—*Western.*

Revitalizing a Worn Out System.

An elderly lady in East Orleans, Mass., after a year's use of Compound Oxygen, reports that, through its vitalizing effects, she has been able to keep about in her little store, and earn enough for her daily needs. "I commenced," she said, using your Compound Oxygen a year ago last April, have had in all three supplies. For more than a year I have not failed to be able to be in my little store, and, averaging sales, earn enough for the day's needs. This I esteem a very great blessing, and as I believe the ability to do this was due to the use of the Compound Oxygen, I have wished others on the down-hill side of life, and obliged (because unable to work) to depend on others for support, could know, as I do, its power to revive waning abilities of both mind and body." Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIAGES.

At the home of the bride, Cairo, Tenn., by Rev. H. W. Simmons, Mr. Wm. Anderson to Miss Malinda Williams. Bro. Anderson is an active church member and we wish the couple a long life of happiness. H. W. S.

Near Capleville, Tenn., Jan. 18th, by Rev. S. B. Denley, Mr. A. J. Harris to Miss Mary Hedges, a Sabbath-school scholar and member of the church.

Dec. 4, 1882, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Anderson and Miss Mary Easter. Dec. 29th, Mr. Lewis Green and Miss Nannie Weekly, Rev. J. Garrett, of Oak Ridge, Miss., officiating.

By Rev. S. Wright, pastor at Fort Jesup, November 16, 1882, at the church, Mr. Peter Wagner and Miss Rouphia ... Jan. 3, 1883, at the bride's residence, A. L. F. Anderson to Miss Eliza ... January 28th, Mr. Jack Willis to Carolina Caruso, of East Baton ...

$500,000 REWARD.

... be paid for the detection ... conviction of any person selling ... in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bitters, ... Bitters or preparations ... word Hop or Hops in ... or connected therewith, ...

... Conference ... Tenn., in ... the Mansfield circuit, on Friday, January 5, 1883, in full triumph of living faith. Bro. Moody joined the Tennessee Conference in the year ... and he served the people on ... Waynesboro, Purdy, Henderson and ...esboro circuits. He was appointed on the Dickson circuit in 1881, and in the early part of 1882 he was taken down sick and was ill for some time. When he got able he moved to Mansfield circuit among his people, where he was raised. At my fourth quarterly conference, last year, Bro. Moody was with me and traveled around the circuit, at which time he preached his last sermon. In his last remarks he said the Lord revealed to him while sick to come back to Mansfield, his old home, where he could die with his people, and go to heaven from Mansfield Circuit. On Thursday he told the people to tell the elder and brethren not to grieve for him; all was well with him, he would soon be in heaven. Bro. Moody was about 40 years of age when he died. Jesse P. Price.

Little Ethie O. B. Summerhill, the infant and only daughter of Rev. J. F. Summerhill, died at Lawrenceburg, Tenn., January 17, 1883. The parents have our sympathy. G. W. Marsh.

Died, at his residence in Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., of pneumonia, Jan. 27th, 1882, Stephen Green Estes, in the 37th year of his age. Brother Estes joined the M. E. Church in this place in the year 1870, and was a faithful officer and exemplary member to the day of his death. He was also a member of the Masonic Order and the Mutual Benevolent Society, in both of which he filled, with marked dignity and faithfulness, high official positions for more than ten years. It is indeed a painful duty to record the death of this worthy Christian brother. He was just in the bloom of a bright and promising manhood, was an earnest worker for the good of his race, and it is sad to think that his earnest words will be heard no more in our Society halls and in our sacred church. In his death our community has lost a valuable citizen, our church a useful, faithful member, and his wife a kind and devoted husband. We greatly feel his loss and yet we are assured our loss is his gain. He died peacefully, calmly trusting in our blessed religion, and while his body sleeps in the grave his pure spirit has gone to that beautiful land where "the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." R. P. Manson.

☞ Feathers, ribbons, velvet, can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. Druggists sell any color for 10 cents.

The United States officials in Columbia, S. C., are preparing for a vigorous prosecution of offenders against the election laws.

A true strengthening medicine and health renewer is Brown's Iron Bitters.

It is asserted that Louis Trager is positively in the field as the Republican candidate for Congress, sixth Louisiana district.

Unlike other cathartics, Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, establish a permanently healthy action. *Being entirely vegetable* no particular care is required while using them. By druggists.

A great rise in the Ohio river has inundated large portions of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The damage will exceed $2,000,000.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

The remains of John Howard Payne are expected to arrive in New York, Feb. 22, and will be interred in Oak Hill cemetery.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (Trade mark registered) is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

A new street in Jackson, Miss., has been named "Clarke" street, in honor of J. C. Clarke, the general manager of the Illinois Central Railroad.

One of the drawbacks of married life is sickness of the little ones. For a cold or cough you cannot find a better remedy than Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Nearly all physicians prescribe it and no family should be without it.

24 Stop Organs for $59.

The offer made in to-day's paper by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., of a 24 stop organ for $59, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but 10 days from the date of this paper, and our readers should take advantage of it at once. We are informed that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly.

Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses.

All lovers of choice Flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their Lovely Roses. Send for their new Guide, a complete treatise on the Rose, ... pages, elegantly illustrated, ... advertisement in this paper.

... Years Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the ... of one of the best female ... and nurses in the United ... for forty years ...

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 13, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔—	
Ordinary	8 1-16
Middling	9 15-16
Good Middling	10⅜
Middling fair	10½
Sugar, ℔—	
Yellow clarified	7½
White clarified	7¾
Molasses, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	27
Fair	32
Choice	47
Rice, Louisiana, ℔—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5¼
Choice	@6¼
Moss, ℔—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3½@3¾
GROCERIES.	
Butter, ℔—	
Western	23@24
Coffee, ℔—	
Ordinary	8¾
Prime	11½
Cheese, ℔—	
Western factory	9½
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 20
Flour, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	6 00
Choice family	5 75
Lard, ℔—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@11½
Salt, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 10
Esculents—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	$2 60@3 60
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	3 50
Apples, ℔ bbl	3 50@5 00
Cabbages, ℔ 100	3 00@ 3 25
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@ 6 00
Oils, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	19@—
Coal, in bbls	16@—
Linseed, raw	57@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	40@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
Corn, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	63
White	63
Mixed	63
Oats, ℔ bushel—	
Western	51
Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s—	
Choice	1 00
Hay, ℔ ton—	
Prime	17@18
Choice	@20
PROVISIONS.	
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	18 75
Bacon, ℔—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9½
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13
Dry Salt Meat, ℔—	
Clear rib sides	10
Clear sides	10
Shoulders	7½

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00@— ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00; ducks $3.50@4.50; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5.00; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.

Western Eggs 22@25c per dozen.

Louisiana Eggs 19@20c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

The Alabama Penitentiary contains 522 convicts; of these 67 are whites and 455 colored.

TO LADIES

suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. B. Cash, son of Col. E. B. Cash, was fired at through the window of his hotel-room in Lancaster, S. C. He was supposed to be gathering evidence for the United States courts in regard to the Lancaster riots last November, or to enable his father, an independent candidate, to contest the Congressional election.

"My wife has been *much benefited* from the use of Kidney Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*"—Jno. B. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

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Conference Notices.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

St. Paul and Fairfield	Feb. 16-17-18
St. James & Scot's Chapel	" 23-24-25
Dickson Cross Roads	Mar. 3- 4
Mansfield	" 10-11
Longstreet	" 13-14-15
Pleasant Hill	" 17-18-19
Conshatta	" 20-21-23
Allen	" 24-25
Fort Jessop	" 26-27
Columbia	" 30-31
Natchitoches & Campte	Apr. 6- 7- 8
Cotile	" 14-15
Monroe	" 19
Ouachita City	" 20-21-22
Jones Chapel	" 23-24-25
Bastrop	" 27-28-29
New Columbia	" 30

Brethren, please take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Get all reports ready so that no time will be lost. Yours in the work. Stephen Duncan, P. E.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

The first District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Conference, will convene at Dickson, Tenn., March 13-15, 1883. The pastors and local preachers are requested to be on hand in time with their reports ready.

Jas. Pickett, P. E.

Franklin, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1883.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Clinton Circuit	Feb. 10—11
Greeneville Circuit	" 17—18
Morristown Circuit	" 24—25
Bean's Station Circuit	Mar. 3— 4
Mossy Creek Circuit	" 10—11
Newport Circuit	" 17—18
Warrenburg Circuit	" 24—25
Knoxville Circuit	Mar. 31, Apr. 1
Dandridge Circuit	" 7— 8
Arcadia Circuit	" 14—15
Roan Mountain Circuit	" 21—22
Taylorsville Circuit	" 28—29
Tazewell Circuit	May 5— 6
Knoxville Station	" 12—13
Sevierville Circuit	" 17—20

S. J. Harris, P. E.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Kingston Circuit	Feb. 17-18
Robertsville	" 24-25
Sodda	Mar. 3- 4
Ebenezer	" 10-11
Riceville	" 17-18
Georgetown	" 24-25
Cleveland	Mar. 31, Apr. 1
Big Spring	" 7- 8
Washington	" 14-15
Chattanooga Station	" 21-22

Dear Brethren, push the committees on the benevolent collections of the church. Be prompt in making your reports. Also have your class leaders to make out their reports according to paragraphs 58 and 59 in our Discipline. E. Provine, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Rooback	Feb. 10—11
Greenwood	" 17—18
Winona	" 24—15
Lodi	" 21—22
Vaidon Circuit	" 27—28
Durant	Mar. 1— 2
Lexington	" 3— 4
Kosciusko	" 10—11
French Camp	" 14—15
Carthage	" 17—18
Attala	" 20—21
Goodman	" 24—25
Pickens	" 28—29
Deasonville	Mar. 31 Apr. 1
Benton	" 7— 8
Green Hill	" 21—22
Rosemeath	" 28—29
Yazoo Circuit	" 17—18
Yazoo City	" 14—15

Dear Brothers, look well to the appointments and ask the Lord to meet us in our churches, and at the time he will be with us. G. W. Barney, P. E.

Yazoo City, Miss., Feb. 3, 1883.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

Brookeville	Feb. 17—18
ExPrairie	" 21—22
Macon	" 24—25
Shuqualack	" 27—28
Lauderdale	Mar. 3— 4
Meridian Circuit	" 7— 8
Meridian	" 10—11
Enterprise	" 13—14
Quitman and DeSoto	" 15
Shubuta	" 17—18
Shubuta Circuit	" 20—21
Waynesboro	" 22
State Line	" 24—25
Mashulaville	" 28—29
Louisville	Mar. 41 Apr. 1
DeKalb	" 3— 4
Philadelphia	" 7— 8
Daleville	" 10—11
Enterprise Circuit	" 12
Paulding	" 14—15
Gerlandsville	" 18—19

Dear Brethren—After the first round I can arrange my appointments better.

J. Campbell, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 2, 1883.

Gen. Barrios has tendered his resignation as President of Guatemala, basing his reasons on the ground of ill health and the fact that his services are no longer required. The Assembly, however, by a vote of 39 to 55 voted not to accept it.

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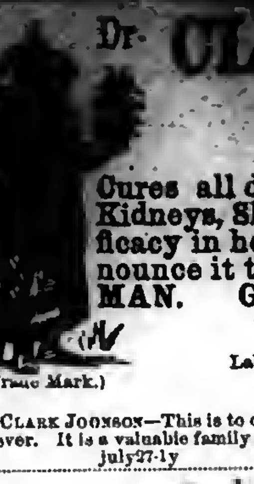
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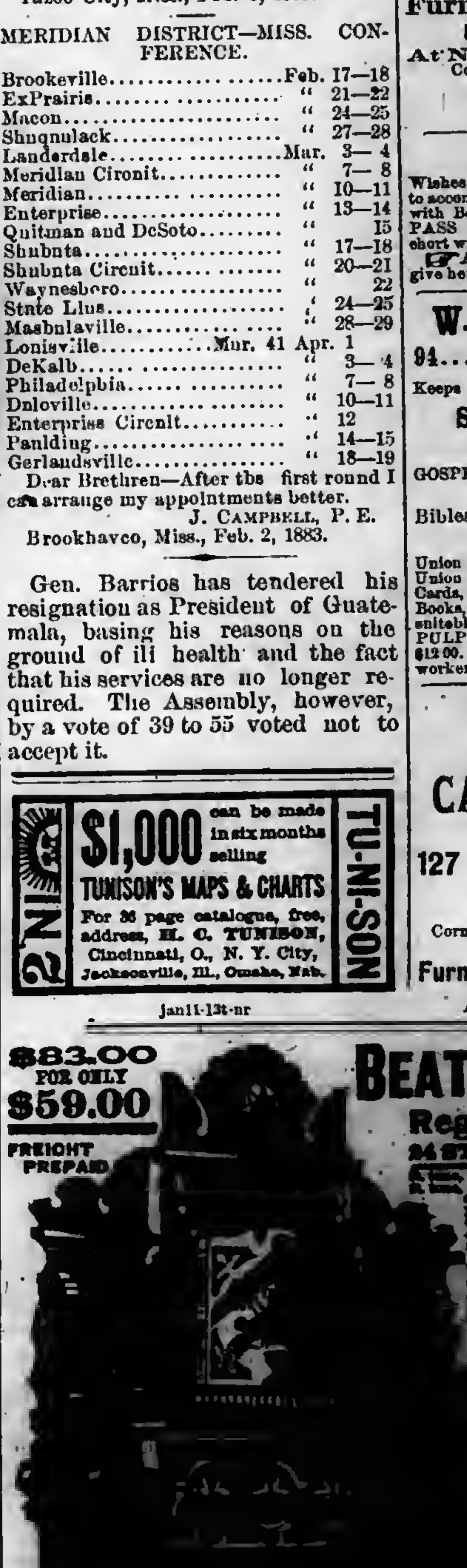

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THE TWO GLASSES.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim;
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one as clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paler brother:
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other,
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fall under my touch as though struck by blight.
Where I was king, for I ruled in might,
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
[illegible] the heights of fame I have hurled [illegible] down;
[illegible] blasted many an honored name;
[illegible] virtue and given shame;
[illegible] youth with a sip, a taste
[illegible] made his future a barren waste.
[illegible] than king am I,
[illegible] army beneath the sky.
[illegible] the arm of the driver fail,
[illegible] the train from the iron rail;
[illegible] good ships go down at sea,
[illegible] of the lost were sweet to [illegible]
[illegible] said: 'Behold, how great you be!
[illegible] wealth, genius before you [illegible]
[illegible] might and power are over all.'
[illegible] laughed the wine,
[illegible] as great as mine!"
[illegible] "I cannot boast
[illegible] or a murdered host,
[illegible] heart once sad,
[illegible] made light and glad.
[illegible] I've quenched, of brows I've [illegible]
[illegible] I have cooled and souls I have [illegible]
[illegible]

hear the hounds tracking women through tangled swamps, and can hear the screams of mothers when their babes were taken from their breasts, and can see the tears as they steal down the cheeks of men when their wives and daughters were outraged in their very sight. Cruelty unspeakable! We can only ask God to forbid that the treatment that has been perpetrated upon us shall never be repeated.

The most startling article upon the subject referred to is the editorial of Dr. Fuller, in the *Methodist Advocate*, 3d inst. In his great effort to whitewash and defend E. H. King, the pastor of the White People's M. E. Church in Birmingham, Dr. Fuller declares that there is no caste in this United States, and at great length he defines the word caste. By caste is meant, says the Doctor, "None are allowed to break caste by marrying or otherwise. Is there such a condition of things in the South?" "No," says Brother Fuller. But I think the facts in the case are very differently. I have before me now a paper which reads as follows:

Special to the Times-Democrat.

CORSICANA, Texas, Jan. 24—Jim Mulgrove was sentenced to-day four years imprisonment for marrying a negro."

This I claim is caste, and an outrage, and for an editor of an official organ of the M. E. Church (and especially the *Methodist Advocate*) to say that nothing of the kind exists in this Union is certainly a noticeable change of sentiment.

As to whether it is constitutional or whether it is the law of the M. E. Church for a white pastor to exclude colored people from his congregation is not the question. What the people want to know is whether such a thing really exist under the beautiful banner of the free? The facts will show that it is true—Dr. Fuller to the contrary notwithstanding. May God bless the efforts that are being made to educate the poor whites in the South; but may the facts not be suppressed to the distruction of the colored.

The New York *Independent* is pleading against caste and the inhuman treatment of the colored people by Rev. Mr. King at Birmingham [illegible] Leprosy;' and wants the colored people to be treated with the same respect as the whites. Doctor Fuller intimates that there is prejudice against the colored people at the North as well as at the South, and asked the *Independent* the question; "Why then we ask, in the name of all that is sacred, do not you do so in New York, New Jersey and New England?" This is certainly a fair question, and appropriate for the occasion, and the great paper must answer the question. But the most people in this part of the country are under the impression that all people respectable up North could attend any church they desired without being molested; this brings us more *light*. But what will we do with Dr. M. W. Taylor's article on what he knows about caste in the M. E. church." He told the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN, a few weeks ago, many good things about Methodism. Dr. Taylor informs us in this far off Southern land how he (Dr. Taylor) who lives in the Queen City, 19 Noble Court, in the very heart of Methodism, under the shadow of the great Western Book Concern, and indeed the city in which our Dr. Rust resides, how [illegible] he has been entertained by, [illegible] to white Methodist people [illegible] Ohio and other Northern [illegible], and thus shows that there [illegible] caste or color-line prevalent [illegible] that part of the country. I confess that I was somewhat surprised [illegible] the article but read it with interest, as I always do his writings. There is quite a contrast between [illegible] editorial of Dr. Fuller and the [illegible] of Dr. Taylor, as to caste and [illegible] at the North. But Doc[illegible] will differ on some subjects. [illegible] want more light on the [illegible] will Doctor Taylor please explain through the SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible] or the race prefer[illegible] a great extend [illegible] Methodist [illegible] has been [illegible] Why is [illegible]

siding elders from traveling such large districts entire States? If race preferences rule to such an extent there, in my humble opinion it is equal to caste or color-line, not Christ.

Columbus, Miss., Feb. 8, 1883.

Letter from Prairie Plains.

DEAR EDITOR: As minister in charge of Prairie Plains circuit, allow me a space for publication of this letter.

As faithful ministers of Christ we vowed to raise a certain amount of money for the Houston Seminary. I felt doubtful of raising the $100. However, being urged by some of the preachers, I subscribed the amount and did it in good faith, under the expectation of raising it without doubt. My plan was to get up a subscription in the early part of the year, myself taking the lead, to assure them we meant business. The brethren coming up so far behind, in raising their amounts said, "I had sold my cotton to meet my subscription." The friends and members who contributed to this amount are most anxious that it shall be printed in the SOUTHWESTERN, showing that they had taken active part in sustaining the pastor in fulfilling the vow he had made for the required amount. The names of subscribers are as follows:

Rev. F. D. Bookman and wife, $20.00; W. P. Parker and wife, $10.00; G. R. Bookman, $5.00; Ned Magee and wife, $5.00; Sister Gaskin, $4.00; Wm. Fontaine and wife, 5.00; Joshua Cambridge and wife, 10.00; Joshua Williams, 10.00; Anderson Carrington, 5.00; Sister Sarah Williams, a good Baptist sister, 5.00; Sam Gilmore and wife, an old Baptist gentleman and lady, with no children, but trusting in the provision of Providence, also gave 5.00; Beckie Conners, a widow lady, 3.00; Harriett Sam Bookman, 2.25; Sam Bookman, 1.00; Willis Williams, 5.00; Allen Bookman and wife, 3.50; Sister Betsey Carter, a widow, 4.00; Thomas Bookman, 1.50; Green Pace and wife, 2.00; Lucy Pace, 1.00; Mary Ross, 1.00; Sister Galloway, 1.00; Harriett Magee, 5.00; [illegible] 1.00; Sister Ward, 50c.; Sister McCormack, 50c.; Morris Carrington, 1.50; Wm. Blanton, 1.00; Horace Ward, 1.00; the sinning young men of the community each contributed in small sums which amounted to 2.00; Wm. C. Denham, 5.00. The total amount subscribed from all sources was $120.

A good many members of the church put a wrong construction upon it, as we find in all societies, saying "the money would do no good." We allow for those ignorant people, though we endeavor within us to reprove them, that they might practice that which they profess to have. There is a good need for the *Home Mission*, but whether it could prise those ignorant ones up from the realm of darkness the Lord only knows!

Yours, F. D. BOOKMAN.

Prairie Plains, Texas, Jan. 17.

Houston Seminary.

Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust arrived in Houston Saturday, Feb. 3d, and remained till Monday evening. The weather was quite disagreeble, a severe "norther" having also arrived about the same time.

On Sunday Bishop Wiley preached at Trinity M. E. Church in the evening, folowed by Dr. Rust at night. Both addresses were practical and to the point.

Monday morning they found rather a small attendance at the Seminary, as a snow had fallen, and the weather was so cold that many of the students were kept at home. After listening to a few recitations, they addressed the school. Their speeches, as also that of Bro. Scott, pastor of Trinity, were listened to with interest and profit by both teachers and students.

In the prayer meeting on the succeeding Friday, there were five clear conversions of students, only a beginning we hope of the revival that is to follow.

One hundred and sixteen students are enrolled, and more are expected. This indicates greater prosperity than is shown by the re[illegible] of conference collections. [illegible] ordered many repairs to [illegible] immediately, but said the [illegible] take up collections [illegible] expenses. Now, [illegible]

We cannot roof the dining-room and paint the house and repair the foundation without money. *We need it now.* It will not do, if we are to keep the property and build up a fine school here, to neglect the collections. We can get nothing from Cincinnati for repairs, and if the place is not kept up there is no use to think of getting new buildings or even to retain the property. Trustees have been appointed, and we hope the school will be remembered in the congregations before the close of February. C. W. CAMPBELL.

The Kingdom that Lives.

It is a privilege—is it not? to be a member of the Church of Christ; to constitute one of this mighty and immortal host; to bear the name which it bears; to unite in its songs and be remembered in its prayers; to be identified with its work and to share its rewards; to be counted worthy of its sufferings and to earn the fruit of its heroism; what has life to offer to a good man of lofty aspirations which can bear comparison with this? I never think of a child of God outside of the Church of Christ but with feelings of unutterable compassion. He is losing so much which might be his; he is failing to achieve so much which might swell his reward at his Master's coming!

He reminds me of the story of "The Man without a Country," doomed, in punishment of his momentary treason, never to hear from human lips the name of the land that gave him birth. He crossed oceans in his country's service, but could never hear her glory told. Her insignia were torn from the badge of his uniform. When his companions exulted over the news of her victories, dead silence stopped all voices if he entered their circle. The newspaper from home was not permitted to pass into his hands until it had been reviewed by a censor and the name of his country expurgated from its columns. Though an honest sailor and a gallant officer, his name appeared nowhere on the roll of [illegible] a nameless man, without a country and without a home.

Such a one does a Christian seem, who is trying to serve God and make his way to heaven outside of and out of sympathy with the Church of Christ. What can be done with such a man in heaven? What regrets must mingle with his joys on entering there! "Do this in remembrance of me." That one command given in the parting hour by the loving Savior to loved disciples, he has never in his whole life obeyed.

Oh, thanks to God for his visible church, for her hymns and her prayers, for her ordinances and the promises she inherits, for the fellowship of the saints on earth with saints in heaven, for the history of her sufferings and the future of her triumphs! Thank God for her immortality! While everything else in this world must die and rot, there is one thing that lives, one thing over which death has no power, one thing, that smiles at the grave as it passes on to a life that has no end.—*Dr. Austin Phelps.*

Cannot Quit!

A great beefy, dirty hard drinker said, "I cannot quit," and he did not until he lay in state at the morgue, having died of the "horrors" in an alley. "I have tried and I cannot quit," said a slave of tobacco. He is buried, now, having kept on to driveling senility chewing, spitting, smoking and smelling bad. He is gone. "I cannot quit," said the small boy with the villainous little cigarette between his teeth. His little grave will soon hold what he has not puffed away. "I can't quit," is the expiring drawl of man-livers, the last gap of will, the self-surrender of a soul to sin. "It would kill me to quit." Well, that is all right. It will be dying in a good cause. No man ought to be a slave to habit. It is unmanly to give up one's self to habit. "Cease to do evil." If a habit injures one, he ought to quit it. If what one does injures another, he must quit it. He cannot safely do anything that injures himself or anybody else. Virtue is courage, manliness, will power exercised in righteousness. What is wrong must be shunned. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well."—*California Ad[illegible]*

Wiley University.

We were recently favored with a visit from Bishop. I W. Wiley, and Dr. R. S. Rust, the chief officers of our Freedmen's Aid Society. They were pleased with some things in connection with our work. Their visit was short; but examinations thorough, so that the merits and needs of the school are fully before the Society. Their thorough examination is expressed by an inadvertent remark of an observer, "By the life of Pharaoh surely ye are spies." Earnest addresses were delivered to the students by the Bishop and Dr. Rust. We are much pleased to be thus favored, and return cordial thanks. We are encouraged with the prospect of additional accommodation soon. School at present is very full and about all available room occupied. Our school has good prospects before it, and we trust means sufficient can be secured to provide for its increasing wants.

W. H. DAVIS.

Marshall, Texas, Feb. 9th, 1883.

No one has a greater admiration for an education after the old classical model than ourself, we think, when such a course of training can be afforded, and, in other respects, seems in place. Yes, we like to see young men and young women making themselves familiar with Latin, Greek, French, German, music, drawing, and painting too, if they like. But we do not think an educational training is complete if limited to such a curriculum. A certain amount of knowledge which can be made practical use of in the ordinary business of life should also be imparted daily during the entire period of school-life. Young women will need such knowledge, and ought to insist upon acquiring it as much as should young men. They should understand just as well how to collect their rents or dividends, manage a bank account, or a shop, and administer upon an estate, as how to teach children and protect them from scarlet fever and diptheria. We congratulate all institutions upon their making new departures with a view to provide for their pupils a union of mental, [illegible] edge.—*W. C. Advocate.*

The *Courier-Journal* thinks the South is perfectly able to take care of itself in the way of educational facilities. It doesn't want any government aid for schools. Without being impertinent might we not ask, why doesn't the South do it? The entire Nation is interested in the intelligence of the voters in each State. The proposition to aid the Southern States with educational facilities has not been made with any show of Northern superiority, but with the knowledge that the peculiar institution of the South had left it wretchedly in the back-ground as regards intelligence. Left to her own resources it will take years for the South to organize effective educational work. Aided temporarily by the General Government she can at once begin honest efforts to take a stand side by side with the States of the North in intelligence.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The managers of the Woman's Home Missionary Society have pledged themselves, as all our last year's readers know, to the erection of a "home" for the school in Salt Lake City. Contributions have been coming in for this noble object for a year past. But the aggregate is yet too small to justify the managers in commencing to build. The "home" is greatly needed. It is indispensable to the success of our effort to do useful educational work in Utah. The managers are in a very anxious state of mind on the subject. Our workers in Utah are still more anxious. Who will send a handsome donation, in aid of this work? Any sum from $1 to $4,000 will be acceptable.—*Western.*

The figures from some of the States are astounding, and leave no excuse for further delay in the extension of national aid to education. In six large States half the people are illiterate. This is the solemn fact, and, in the face of it, the wonder of the ages will be that the South has recovered from the war, socially, politically, morally and industrially, as rapidly as it has. What a crime it has been [illegible] the part of the Nation to [illegible] the common school education [illegible] after a social revolution [illegible] magnitude as to unshackle [illegible] million slaves and give them [illegible] ballot.—*Springfield Republican.*

An Ancient Jewish Parable.

When Noah planted his vineyard, Satan came and asked him what he was doing.

"Planting a vineyard," was the reply.

"What is it for?"

"Its fruits, green or dry, are sweet and pleasant. We make wine of it, which gladdens the heart."

"I should like to have a hand in the planting," said Satan.

"Good," replied Noah.

Satan brought a lamb, a lion, a sow and an ape, killed them in the vineyard, and let their blood run into the roots of the vines. From this it comes that a man before he has taken the wine, is simple as a lamb which knows nothing, and is dumb before its shearers; when he has drunk moderately he grows a lion, and thinks there is not his like; if he drinks too much, he turns a swine and wallows in the mire; if he drinks still more, he becomes a filthy ape, falling hither and thither, and knowing nothing of what he does.—*Sel.*

It appears that colored babies still have a fixed value down South, although the market price is not so high as it was before the war. A Georgia paper says: "A few decades past a likely darkey sold for big money, and was looked on as valuable property, but it had been our opinion of late years that the average darkey was poor property. We are informed however, that a negro baby 7 months old has been seized for debt down in the Seventh district in this county. The father, represented by T. D. Oliver, Esq., has sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Lovett. The amount of the debt was $7.50." There is a need for a little more civilization down South. In the North if babies could be attached for debt there would be a commotion, as it is the prevailing rule that people who have the least pecuniary responsibility have the most babies.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A man stopped at an inn over night. He had just left a town where he been living several years. The landlord asked him why he [illegible]cause my neighbors were so disagreeable and disobliging that there was no living with them." The landlord replied, "You will find just such neighbors where you are going." The next night another traveler chanced to come from the same place. He told the landlord that he was obliged to leave the town where he had been living, and that it cost him great pain to part with neighbors who had been so kind and obliging. The landlord replied, "You will find such neighbors where you are going." We ourselves are apt to determine the character of our neighbors.—*Ex.*

A correspondent writes us that he has made a long tour through the South and West. Wherever he has gone he has attended the services on the Sabbath at the Methodist Episcopal Church. In some places he was surprised to see what seemed a novelty in church service—the collection was taken during the singing of one of the regular hymns. He writes to inquire if this is the common practice, and whether it is approved by the leading church authorities? We will simply say with regard to it that it is not general, and that it has nothing to commend it to the church. To lay aside the book after finding the place and being ready for the most interesting part of the service in which the congregation is expected to join, to hunt for the pocket-book and take out money during the singing, is detrimental to worship and spirituality. It might work well with a quartette choir to do the singing, especially if they pronounce the words so that no one could understand them! But where the people are expected to sing, it is a most unphilosophical arrangement. No better plan could be devised for reducing the amount of the collection, as parsimonious souls—of whom there are not a few—can fix their eyes piously upon their book, and be engaged in making melody when the collector comes round.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

A Christian is one who loves God and keeps His commandments. Love, then, is not a mere sentiment, a feeling; it is a principle of a new life, which holds the life true to itself, true to duty, true to man, true to God. "If ye love Me, keep My commandments."—*Exchange.*

In the exercise of its right to rule the people of a Territory Congress may make and unmake both the civil and the criminal laws that govern them. No question of State sovereignty or of the powers reserved by the constitution to the several States can arise in the case of Congressional legislation for a Territory. These are elementary principles of constitutional law which Judge Black ought to know, and doubtless does know as well as any lawyer. About the only serious question that has grown out of the federal legislation touching Utah is whether a law aimed at polygamy is in violation of that part of the constitution which declares that Congress shall make no law "prohibiting the free exercise of religion." But this question has already been settled by the Supreme Court, which recently held that the punishment of polygamy is no interference with religious freedom.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Table of Illiteracy in the United States will be studied with deep interest, since it is the first tabular statement from the Census office officially setting forth the relative condition of education in the States and Territories of our Union. As will be seen, Iowa leads the column in literacy, with reading as a test, and Wyoming Territory with writing; while South Carolina among the States, and New Mexico among the Territories, are at the foot of the column.—*N. E. Journal of Education.*

John Wesley was a small man; his brother Charles was a small man; Dr. Coke was a small man; yet these three little men did three big things.

John Wesley founded one of the largest churches in Christendom.

Charles Wesley wrote seven thousand hymns, some of them the best hymns in the world.

Dr. Coke was the first Bishop of the Methodist Church in America, and was the great founder of modern missions.

If our Church is really desirous of growing, as against the M. E. Church, or any other evangelical Church, and thus [illegible] analysis in the light of the revealed Word. That which we may fairly, grandly do, nay, what we must do, is to supply the Gospel and its ministries to the destitute, in the waste places of the earth, especially in our own country.—*Florida Methodist.*

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again." True, but it is neither gentlemanly nor decent to crush Truth to the earth in order to give her occasion to rise again. Truth can not be crushed to the earth in any but immature or ignorant or depraved minds, and there she is not always, nor often, able to rise again and lift them with her.—*Interior.*

Firstlings.

Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830.

The first almanac was printed by George Von Furbach in 1460.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1620.

The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

Anæsthesia was discovered in 1844.

To first steel pen was made in 1830.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first balloon ascension was by Montgolfier, June 5, 1783.

The first iron steamship was built in 1830.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.

The first horse-railroad was built in 1836 and 1827.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

Gas was first collected for burning by Dr. John Clayton in 1691, for the amusement of his friends. In 1786 it was used to light a Wurtzburg laboratory. Gas was first publicly exhibited in 1802. It was introduced in Boston in 1822, and New York in 1823.

A good conscience is the palace of Christ; the temple of the Holy Ghost; the paradise of delight the standing Sabbath of the saints *Augustine.*

General News Items.

A State Temperance convention is to be held in Tremont Hall, Boston, February 22.

William E. Dodge, the philanthropist and temperance advocate, died in New York, February 9.

The French Chamber rejected the bill to expel the Orleans princes, and the Cabinet has resigned.

The New Jersey Prohibitionists hold a State Convention the 23d of May to nominate a candidate [illegible] Governor.

The Hungarian medical students at Paris have been called home, with a view to employing them in the Austrian Army.

Capt. Payne and party who entered the Indian Territory for settlement, were arrested and removed by U. S. troops.

The Japanese believe that the first man was not Adam but Hu Sing, who made his wife of clay and baked her forty days.

Harvard University asks that only a professional astronomer [illegible] wide experience be placed in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington.

The appointment by the Emperor of a commission to devise methods for the suppression of the liquor traffic, is among the most recent evidences of civilization in Japan.

Of 42 principal rulers in the world King William of Germany [illegible] the oldest, 86, and Alfonso of Spain the youngest, 25. The pope is [illegible], Alexander of Russia 31, and Victoria 63.

Japan is about to adopt the American system of railroad building, and has organized a [illegible] steamship company, with a capital of $8,000,000, to devevop the trade of the empire.

The veteran John B. Gough was seized with sudden illness while lecturing in Booklyn last December, and has not yet recovered so as to resume his favorite and incomparable work.

A new international canal scheme [illegible] shortening the voyage from Europe to all ports in the Chinese Sea by more than four days.

The prejudice in Norway against Methodists at present almost equals that displayed in England at the time of John Wesley. For distributing tracts they are threatened with imprisonment, and open air meetings are dispersed by the police.

The Kansas supreme court decides that the state has a right to prohibit the manufacture of liquors, although the effect is to destroy the value of brewery property built in good faith when beer-making was a legitimate industry.

Gen. Neal Dow, Maine's veteran temperance statesman, has recently suffered the extreme of domestic affliction in the death of his wife, a lady of most estimable character and the life-long helpmeet of her distinguished husband.

General Lew Wallace met with quite an ovation on his recent visit to Jerusalem. All of the Americans in the city came out to meet him at the Joppa gate. The Stars and Stripes were carried by Jews, and a leading Rabbi made an address of welcome, after which he was given a reception at the consulate.

The M. E. Church has in its home field four theological seminaries, viz.: Boston University School of Theology with 93 students (last year); Drew Theological Seminary, with 88; Garrett Biblical Institute, 98, and Century Biblical Institute, 136. Total, [illegible]. The course lasts three years, so that only 138 annually are available [illegible] ward supplying the loss by death and other causes, to say nothing of the expansion of the work.—*Michigan Advocate.*

Governor Sherman, of Iowa, [illegible] a recent article on the prohi[illegible] movement in that State, [illegible] well merited compliment [illegible] Women's Christian Temperance Union in ascribing to it the [illegible] of having been the chief [illegible] in awakening the temperance [illegible]timent in that State, and in [illegible]ing about a final victory. [illegible] same may truthfully be [illegible] them in connection with the [illegible]umph in Kansas, and the [illegible] condition and prospects of the [illegible] in other States.

[illegible] From Arkansas.

A[illegible] Pine Bluff, Ark., the colored people exercise more of the privileges of citizenship than they do in almost any other part of the State. Several colored men are in the City Council, two or three are Justices of the peace, and all three of the Representatives from the county in the State Legislature are colored men. Mr. Ferdinand Harris, a dignified and cultured young man, is the County Clerk.—The Sheriff, Col. J. M. Clayton, the brother of ex-U. S. Senator Clayton, is a Republican. He has appointed J. H. Borlch, Esq., an intelligent and efficient colored man, as his chief deputy. Two colored men, learned in the law, S. H. Scott and S. J. Hollingsworth, Esqs., practice at the bar here regularly. Under such circumstances it is no wonder that many of our people are prospering and happy in that portion of Arkansas.

Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arkansas of F. and A. M., Prof. J. C. Corbin, has our thanks for a copy of the proceedings of the tenth annual communication of his Grand Lodge. The pamphlet does credit to the author and the craft.

During his visit to the Little Rock Conference, at Pine Bluff, our assistant had the pleasure of an introduction to Major. C. B. Breckenridge, congressman at large, from the State of Arkansas. Major Breckenridge is the son of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, who was elected Vice President in 1856, and in 1860 was nominated for President by the extreme Southern section of the Democratic party, but was defeated by Abraham Lincoln. Major Breckenridge attended all the three services of the [illegible] Sabbath, at Pine Bluff, and declared himself to be highly [illegible] with what he had seen and [illegible] Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he said; "She is [illegible] to help your people, and she is [illegible] them. She is a mighty [illegible] in raising them up."

At Pine Bluff, Arkansas, our [illegible] are building a splendid new brick church. Bro. Johnson, the pastor, and his faithful band of [illegible] labored hard to have it completed in time for the sitting of the recent annual conference, but [illegible] found it impossible. Through [illegible] kind courtesy of the officers, a portion of the conference session was [illegible] in the colored Baptist church; [illegible] it was too cold to hold it [illegible] Col. Clayton, the sheriff, brother [illegible] U. S. Senator Clayton of [illegible], welcomed the conference [illegible] Courthouse. Hence a portion of the conference session was held respectively in the church [illegible] in the courthouse.

Rev. W. H. Vernor, of Little [illegible] District, Superintendent of [illegible] American Bible Society for the [illegible] of Arkansas, visited the Little Rock Conference of the M. E. [illegible] at its recent session in Pine [illegible] able and effective [illegible] addressed the Confer[illegible] of the Bible cause, [illegible] a happy presentation of [illegible] of the Society. Much [illegible] manifested in its suc[illegible]

[illegible] Little Rock Conference, at its [illegible] Pine Bluff, Ark., [illegible] the following [illegible] lations concern[illegible]:

[illegible] we congratulate [illegible] P. Cushman, editor, [illegible] A. E. P. Albert, B. D., [illegible], upon their vigor[illegible] management of [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN [illegible]

[illegible] we fully endorse [illegible] policy; and that re[illegible] official organ, we [illegible] faithfully use [illegible] larger circula[illegible]

[illegible] says: "The [illegible] of France, [illegible] civil marriages [illegible] now begin[illegible] civil baptism. A [illegible] village in the [illegible] Mayor officiated, [illegible] wine on [illegible] pronounced the [illegible] I baptize [illegible], equali[illegible] Republique!" [illegible] with [illegible] because [illegible] and [illegible] up[illegible] tried [illegible]

The Little Rock Conference.

The Little Rock Conference convened in its fifth annual session, in the city of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, on Thursday, February 8th, instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with Rev. Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., in the chair. The Bishop opened the conference by reading an appropriate Scripture lesson and announcing the old familiar hymn of Charles Wesley, "And are we yet alive and see each other's face." After which he led in a fervent prayer. The secretary of the last conference called the roll, which showed a full attendance, and revealed the exceptional fact that not one had died during the year. Rev. I. G. Pollard was re-elected secretary, with Revs. T. Mason, L. W. Elkins, W. R. R. Duncan and W. O. Emory, as assistant secretaries. The usual committees were appointed, and the two presiding elders, Pollard and Sams, reported their works during the first day's session. Considerable progress was reported from all parts of the field. In the evening, the anniversary of the Church Extension Society was held, when Dr. Young, of Des Moines, Iowa, who accompanied the Bishop, very ably presented the work of the society. During the second day's session the usual conference business of examining the character of the preachers was attended to. The class of probationers, as follows: H. H. McAllister, B. McCain, Foster Wallace and G. G. W. Taylor, were called forward and were very plainly and forcibly addressed by the Bishop, after which they were admitted into full connection; and McAllister and Wallace were elected to deacon's orders—the others being in orders. W. H. Higgins and W. R. R. Duncan were elected to elder's orders. An educational meeting was held on Friday night, when addresses were made by Profs. Mason and Fry, of Walden Seminary; Bishop Hurst and Dr. Young. Saturday's session was occupied in the routine work of the conference, and in receiving reports from committees. On Saturday night, in connection with the report on books and periodicals, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D., assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, addressed the conference on the subject in general, and in the interest of the SOUTHWERTERN in particular. The address was heartily received, and greater efforts than ever were cheerfully promised for the SOUTHWESTERN. Bishop Hurst also, on this occasion, took advanced grounds in behalf of our paper, and under the inspiration of his burning words of advice and encouragement, we feel safe in assuming that our list of subscribers in Arkansas for 1883 will be larger than ever before. The committee on education reported. The report elicited able and instructing addresses from Prof. Mason, Bishop Hurst and Rev. Dr. Fowler. Just before adjournment, the statistical secretary, Rev. L. W. Elkins, reported as follows:

STATISTICS.

	1883	1882	Increase
Full members	2420	1919	501
Probationers	326	628	
Local Preachers	53	49	4
Deaths	36	23	13
Children Baptized	214	166	48
Adults Baptized	300	167	133
Churches	39	29	10
" probable value	$30,115	$10,565	$14,730
Parsonages	5	4	1
" value	$575	$545	$30
Paid on improvements	$5,441 41	$4,180 00	$1261 40
Paid on old indebtedness	64 90	57 00	7 90
Present indebtedness	3,391 50	1814 00	2177 50
Number of Sunday-schools	58	55	3
" " Scholars	2604	2429	175

BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

Missions	$127 75	$93 95	$33 70
Woman's Foreign Mission	1 40		1 40
Church Extension Society	11 70	4 35	6 35
Tract Society	2 15	70	1 45
Sunday School	5 90	2 55	2 85
Freedmen's Aid	52 05	3 75	48 35
Education	5 40	2 20	3 20
Bible	1 55		1 55
Conference claimants	2 00		2 00
Pastor Ministerial support	3573 38	2,705 01	868 37
Current Expenses	489 80	343 11	123 60

These results, showing decided increase in nearly every particular, are high gratifying. They speak volumes for the future expansion of our work in the great State of Arkansas.

The Conference Sabbath was a day of special blessings. At 9:30 o'clock, A. M., the conference love feast was opened, and continued for for over an hour. It was indeed a time of refreshening from the Lord. At 11 o'clock, after singing the hymn, "Jesus the name high over all," and offering a feeling and earnest prayer, Bishop Hurst preached an able and interesting, soul-reviving sermon from Matthew, 20th chapter, 26-27th verses. The Bishop showed in an impressive manner who were the truly great men in the world. Those who, like our blessed Master, suffered the most in ministering to the wants of a suffering world. Such drew the world to them by the attractive force of their sympathy. They were the greatest in this world and in that which is to come. At the close of this sermon the deacons were ordained. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Rev. A. H. Gillet, A. M., Sunday-school agent for the [illegible] and West, addressed the [illegible] and the large congrega[illegible] [illegible] upon the work of [illegible] Gillet

and every essential feature of Sunday-school work at his finger ends. He left suggestions and impressions with this conference which can not fail to benefit greatly the Sunday-school interest throughout the State of Arkansas. At the conclusion of this service the ordination of elders took place, when W. R. R. Duncan was ordained elder. W. H. Higgins being absent, will be ordained in the Arkansas conference which meets in Little Rock a few days hence. Rev. C. H. Fowler, LL. D., one of the giants, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society, occupied the pulpit in the evening in presenting "the missionary idea," "the *Christian* idea," and the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His address was characteristic and able. This was Dr. Fowler's first visit, but he was not a "stranger among strangers." No man occupies a higher station in the hearts of the members of the Little Rock conference. With the close of Dr. Fowler's address, came the last moments of the conference, the hour of parting for scattered fields of labor. The old Methodist conference parting hymn, "And let our bodies part," was sung; the Bishop led in fervent prayer, and after addressing the conference most tenderly and fraternally, he read the appointments, and the conference adjourned, with the benediction by the Bishop.

APPOINTMENTS,

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.

I. G. Pollard, Presiding Elder.

Augusta.....W. H. Higgins
Askew.....Rossell Green
Brinkley.....To be supplied
Clarendon.....B. J. Donnell
Forest City Station.....G. N. Johnson
Forest City Circuit.....B. McCain
Helena Station.....Seth Neal
Helena Circuit.....Peter Humphrey
Lonoke.....H. C. Dunlap
Mariana.....To be supplied
Palestine.....W. H. Morris
Poplar Grove.....To be supplied
Saulsbury.....C. C. Riley

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

L. W. Elkins, Presiding Elder.

Arkansas City.....Osborn Wheeler
Camden.....J. T. Thompson
Center Point.....H. H. McAllister
Fulton.....Ed. Spencer
Hot Springs.....W. H. Crawford
Little Rock.....W. O. Emory
Paraclifta.....G. W. Baber
Pine Bluff Station.....S. Johnson
Pine Bluff Circuit.....C. G. Brooks
Redland.....To be supplied
Swan Lake.....G. G. W. Taylor
Texarkana.....W. M. Fuller
Washington.....G. B. Douelly
Watson.....Ed. Plakett
Lewisville.....M. Lockman

ARGENTA DISTRICT.

G. W. Sams, Presiding Elder.

Argenta Circuit.....A. Hardeman
Batesville.....G. W. Taylor
Conway.....A. L. Richardson
Fayetteville.....W. R. R. Duncan
Fort Smith.....J. P. Mack
Hinesville.....To be supplied
Jacksonport.....A. J. Phillips
Little Rock Circuit.....J. D. Johnson
Morrilton.....Wm. Pope
Newport Circuit.....U. S. Kitchens
Pocahontas.....To be supplied
Sweet Home.....Robt. [illegible]
Van Buren.....Foster Wallace

Educating Colored Voters.

Slowly, but steadily and surely, the South is becoming more and more convinced of the great necessity of educating the colored people. The advance in public sentiment in this matter since immediately after the war, when colored schools were universally despised and often burned down and scattered, has been remarkable. Now nearly the whole South is pleading for education for all classes of her ignorant masses, The Atlanta *Constitution* of a recent date said:

No matter what the prejudices of a few or many Southern whites may be, the Democrats can neither ignore nor oppose the suggestions of common sense. So far as the South is concerned, there is but one course left for it to pursue with respect to the negro, and that is educate him to the point of realizing the responsibilities of his new condition.—There are occasional protests against the condition of things that makes the policy a necessity, but there is no opposition to the policy itself, in any quarter. It is not only the policy, but the vital necessity of the South—a necessity based on considerations that touch the safety of society.

With a view to sheltering the guilty, and to nullify the prosecution of offenders against the election laws, about to be tried in the U. S. District Court of Opelousas, the political friends of the accused are endeavoring to create the impression that a "great outtage" and a "persecution" is about to be attempted. Complaint is made that the parties accused were not indicted and brought to trial at Monroe, a more convenient point than Opelousas. These appeals are simply disgraceful, and arise from hostility to national authority in the matter. It is notorious that grave frauds were committed in the fifth district; that colored voters are constantly cautioned not to attempt to cast a ballot for the party of their choice—if it be Republican; and that to attempt a trial at Monroe, the headquarters of conspirators against the law, would be a waste of time. The grand jury at Monroe took no action in the matter, as it was in duty bound to do, hence the wisdom of the District Attorney in seeking the [illegible] cution of offenders [illegible]

In all [illegible] there are [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] out of their way.

Louisiana Conference Appointments.

SOUTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

L. P. Cushman, Presiding Elder.

(P. O. Address, 32 Natchez street.)

New Orleans—
Ames Church.....J. G. Vaughan
McCarty, Ames Mission,
To be supplied.
Clinton Street.....P. King.
Camp Parapet and Kenner,
T. J. Johnson.
Plum Street.....M. C. B. Mason.
First Street..T. G. Montgomery.
Sixth street.....M. J. Dyer.
Mt Zion.....J. F. Marshall.
Simpson Church.....T. Jackson.
Live Oak.....C. H. Claiborne.
La Teche.....E. Lyon.
Franklin.....E. Williams.
Houma.....A. J. Ford.
Lower Coast.....To be supplied.
Morgan City and Bayon Bœuf,
H. C. Armston.
Raceland.....To be supplied.
Centerville and Pattersonville,
S. Evans.
Bayou Sale.....J. W. Richardson.
Terrebonne.....W. Carr.
Baldwin Mission.....W. S. Fitch.

J. C. Hartzell, Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

W. D. Godman, Corresponding Secretary of the Orphan's Home Board, and President of La Teche Seminary.

J. A. Dean, President New Orleans University.

W. S. Fitch, Principal Baldwin Seminary.

L. P. Cushman, editor *Southwestern Christian Advocate* A. E. P. Albert, assistant editor.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

Marcus Dale, Presiding Elder.

(P. O. Address, 100 Franklin street.)

New Orleans—
Wesley Chapel.....S. Davage.
Union Chapel.....S. Priestley.
Pleasant Plains.....J. W. Hudson.
La Harpe.....T. Kennedy.
Thomson Chapel.....R. L. Beal.
Algiers and Asbury..R. C. Barrow.
St. John and St. Charles.A. Hilton.
White Hall.....Z. T. Gyden.
Donaldsonville.....W. Smith.
Bayou Goula.....C. D. C. Bryant.
Napoleonville.....T. McCrary.
Thibodeaux.....F. T. Chinn.
Pearl River Circuit..J. W. Lewis.
Shady Grove.....E. Clark.
College Point.....W. H. Hardy.
Springfield Circuit.....F. Bowers.
Darrowville Circuit.P. F. Robinson.
Woodlawn.....G. A. Payne.
Gretna.....A. Ross.

LA TECHE DISTRICT.

A. E. P. Albert, Presiding Elder.

(P. O. Address, 1956 St. Charles street.)

Glencoe.....W. Brooks.
Jeannerette.....E. Fields.
New Iberia.....C. Thompson.
St. Martinsville.....R. Anderson.
Thompson and Pecan...B. Bolden.
Washington.....W. Davis.
Washington Circuit.To be supplied.
Waxia and Petit Prairie.T. Larkin.
Flat Town and Chicot Prairie,
J. Auguste.
Eola and Marksville.....A. Luster.
Opelousas.....T. Gates.
Vermillionville.....J. Johnson.
Boonesville.....Wm. Murrell.
Bayou de Glaze.....To be supplied.
Cheneyville.....[illegible]
Le Compte Circuit..To be supplied.
Stewart Chapel and Spring Creek,
S. Sparks.
Alexandria.....S. E. H. Morant.
Pineville and Bayou Mary,
H. Johnson.
Avoca and Rigolets..W. Hampton.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT.

P. Landry, Presiding Elder.

(P. O. Address, Donaldsonville.)

Baton Rouge.....A. Jackson.
West Baton Rouge.J. P. Franklin.
Rosedale.....To be supplied.
Plaquemine.....G. Lacy.
Myrtle Grove Circuit.R. J. Thomas.
The Plains Circuit...G. J. Rogers.
Bayou Sara.....To be supplied.
Mt. Pleasant Circuit.To be supplied.
Stony Point.....E. Harrison.
Jackson.....C. Shallowhorne.
Clinton.....W. P. Forrest.
Wesley Chapel.....H. James.
Mt. Carmel.....J. Qualls.
Macedonia.....C. W. Kershaw.
New Texas Landing,
To be supplied.
State Line.....C. Barnes.
Shady Grove.....To be supplied.
Lake Providence.....N. Burton.
Comite.....Chas. Monroe.
Union Chapel.....J. Franklin.
Bayou Letsworth..J. H. Rylander.
New Roads.....C. Taylor.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT.

S. Duncan, Presiding Elder.

(P. O. Address, Shreveport.)

Shreveport—
St. Paul.....R. Thompson.
St. James.....J. W. Hilton.
Scott Circuit.....I. Hayward.
Dixon Cross Roads.....John Fopp.
Fairfield Circuit.....F. Harvey.
Mansfield Circuit.....V. Chapman.
Longstreet.....P. B. McDonald.
Pleasant Hill.....A. J. Picket.
Allen Circuit.....D. Shelby.
Fort Jesup.....S. S. Wright.
Columbia Circuit.....J. Hason.
Jones Chapel.....R. L. Lee.
Cotile Circuit.....H. Wallace.
Monroe.....F. Walker.
Bastrop.....J. Patterson.
Ouachita City.....G. Washington.
New Columbia.....To be supplied.
Coushatta.....A. Moore.
Campte.....A. Speers.
Natchitoches.....H. J. Wright.

The California *Advocate*, on hearing the report that Asbury University was to be changed to DePauw University, as a condition of a donation, and as a memorial name for his daughter, says: "We are accustomed to seeing offices bought, franchises, titles, steamboats and railroads bought, but when colleges begin to put themselves up in the shambles to the highest bidder, woe betide us! God help us! Such mercenariness, such meanness ought to be impossible. We would rather see Asbury University in ashes, the site sowed with salt, the faculty dispersed, and the charter surrendered and burnt, than to see this most ignoble, most disgraceful [illegible] consummated."

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Gov. E. D. [illegible] of New York, died on the [illegible]

—The last surviving son of Wordsworth, the poet, died in London.

—Correspondents will address Rev. W. R. R. Duncan at Fayetteville, Ark.

—Ex-Gov. Wm. E. Smith, of Wisconsin, died in Milwaukee on the 13th.

—Wm. E. Dodge, merchant and philanthropist, died in New York on the 9th.

—Percy H. Smith, one of Chicago's wealthiest citizens has been declared insane.

—Judah P. Benjamin, queen's counsel, has retired from practice because of heart disease.

—Corresdondents of Rev. John L. Smith are requested to address him at Millican Texas.

—Mr. Blaine is now engaged on, and is soon to publish a history of Congress from 1861 to 1881.

—Robert M. Lusher, Esq., suffered the loss of his only child, a daughter, by death, on the 15th.

—Thhe President nominated Emory Speer to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

—The friends of Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson have purchased a residence for him in the suburbs of Natchez.

—Bishop Hunt has appointed Rev. W. D. Godman, D. D., President of La Teche Seminary, and Corresponding Secretary of the Orphan's Home Society.

—Gen. Cyrus Bussey was, in New York recently, the guest of Rev. Dr. Newman. He attended the meeting of the Lincoln Club during his stay, and with Dr. Newman, was one of the speakers of the occasion.

—Ex-Gov. E. J. Davis, of Texas, died in Austin on the 7th, of pneumonia, aged 55 years. During the war he served as a General in the U. S. Army. He was elected Governor in 1871, and at the expiration of his term he returned to the law, and acquired a large practice. He was an active and highly esteemed Republican and a faithful citizen. Business was suspended in all the State departments out of respect to his memory, and the flag on the Capital was put at half-mast.

—Ex-Governor Marshall Jewell, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, died of pneumonia in Hartford, Conn., on the 10th, aged 58 years. At the close of his third term as Governor, in 1873, he received from President Grant the appointment to be United States Minister to Russia. In July, 1874, President Grant appointed him to succeed J. A. Cresswell as Postmaster General, and he resigned his mission to accept that position. After leaving the Postoffice Department Mr. Jewell held no political office, but gave his time to his large business interests. He continued to take an active interest in politics, however, and was called upon frequently as a campaign speaker. During the Garfield campaign he was chairman of the Republican National Committee. At the time of his death Mr. Jewell was President of the Southern New England Telephone Company, of the Hartford *Evening Post* Association, of the Jewell Pin Company, of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons, tanners, and also held numbers of offices in local companies.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. D. Godman, Baldwin: "In my communication to the members of the Louisiana Conference, published in the last issue, Feb. 15th, line 19, the word "withdraw" should be "withdrew."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. M. Trotter, Grenada, Feb. 12: "Please give credit to whom credit is due, Bro. P. E. Bardwell was chairman of the committee on the state of the church, and was author of the report which was published in your paper last week. The report says that I was chairman."

Murfreesboro District Conference.

It convened at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 17, in the basement of the new church. A funeral being in progress, the preachers were invited to attend. On their return they were called to order by presiding elder H. W. Key. C. L. Seward was elected secretary, and W. C. Miller and S. Knight, assistants. At 7 P. M., the opening sermon was delivered by H. O. Green.

On second day, 8 elders, 4 deacons, and a number of local preachers and exhorters reported their work. The report of Sunday-schools was good, though some of them have taken winters quarters; likewise those of the district stewards and class leaders.

On third day, the committee reports were read and the [illegible] wise

ly [illegible] Rev. Ben Anderson, of [illegible] preached [illegible] a rousing sermon.

On Saturday, fourth day, there was a nice turn out of visitors, and many introductions and speeches. The Sunday-school institute was held in the afternoon. The speakers were Dr. J. Braden, of Nashville; Rev. Olden, of First Baptist Church; Rev. Bowman, of the A. M. E. Church. The choir furnished excellent music. The temperance meeting at night was addressed by Dr. Braden, Rev. Bowman, Dr. Bass, W. C. Miller, P. Brooks and Elder Key.

On Sunday morning the Sunday-school at 8 A. M. was well attended; the writer preached at 11 A. M. At 2 P. M. dedication services were commenced by Rev. A. Phillips, pastor, the lesson was read by Elder Key, the second by the writer; Dr. Braden preached then and again at night. Collections during conference were $53.25.

The next session will be held in Alexandria, where a new church is being built. Subscribers and other friends are requested to send in their contributions that it may be completed in time. Address me at Alexandria, box 41.

The outlook on the district is excellent. Our beloved presiding elder is full of the Holly Ghost, and new churches are being built and Sabbath schools organized.

We have received from President James A. Dean, of New Orleans University, a copy of his "Memoranda for the Pulpit," just issued from the press of N. Tilbals & Sons, 124 Nassau St., New York. It is intended as a convenience to pastors, helping them to prepare notices for the pulpit, and keep a permanent record of texts, hymns, etc. It consists of leaves of strong manilla paper, with printed headings and blanks to be filled by the pastor with names, numbers, words and dates. In shape it is 3½x8 inches, and the whole or parts of a leaf may be easily removed as in the case of note pads. Dr. Dean has followed practical suggestions, and his memoranda will be found serviceable.

Gen. Ed. Lewis, Dem., was elected to Congress from the Sixth Louisiana District, without any considerable opposition.

The report of the State Superintendent of Education to the Legislature discloses the fact that several county superintendents in Alabama are defaulters in sums considerably aggregating $30,000.

Gov. McEnery removed from office the sheriff of West Carroll, charged with being a defaulter.

It is reported that $200,000 in gold lately coined at the New Orleans Mint is short of the required weight to the extent of $2 50 on the hundred.

The Florida Senate passed the ship canal bill.

The Cape Cod canal project is being revived.

The treaty of commerce with Mexico grants Germany noteworthy advantages.

Conference Notices.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Glenco	Mar.	9—10—11
Jeannerette	Mar.	10—12
Thompson and Pecan	"	13
New Iberia	"	14
St. Martinsville	"	15
Vermilionville	"	16
Opelousas	"	17—18
Washington	"	18—19
Flat Town	"	20
Waxia	"	22
Eola and Marksville	"	24—25
Booneville	"	25—26
Bayou Des Glaze	"	27
Cheneyville	"	28
Le Compte	"	29
Alexandria	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Pineville	"	1
Avoca and Rigolets	"	3

Brethren will please make all necessary preparations for their quarterly conferences. Without loss of time mature your plans; push forward all the spiritual and benevolent interests of the church. Put off nothing for the end of the year. Let our Gilbert-Haven School of Theology subscription, and the SOUTHWESTERN interests be constantly kept before our people; and let us do more for them than ever before. We did well last year; we want to and must do better this, and every successive year. We Methodists believe in "*going on* to perfection." Let us go forward. Yours, fraternally,

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Van Buren	Feb.	24
Fayetteville	Mar.	3
Hynesville	"	10
Fort Smith	"	17
Little Rock Circuit	"	24
Argenta	"	31
Morrilton	Apr.	7
Conway	"	14
Sweet Home	"	21
Jacksonport	"	28
Batesville	May	5
Pocahontas	"	12
Newport	"	19

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Okolona	Feb.	10—11
Okolona Circuit	"	10—11
Houston	"	12
Buona Vista	"	13
Union Grove	"	14
Athens	"	16
Aberdeen	"	17—18
Aberdeen Circuit	"	17—18
Starkville	"	24—25
Starkville Circuit	"	24—25
Tallaloo	"	24—25
Greensboro	"	27
Whitefield	Mar.	1
Crawford	"	3—4
Tupelo	"	10—11
Corinth	"	17—18
Corinth Circuit	"	17—18
Ripley	"	23
New Albany	"	24—25
Pontotoc	"	26
Columbus	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Columbus Circuit	" 31	1
West Point	"	7—8
West Point Circuit	"	7—8

I. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

GULF [illegible]—MISS. CONFERENCE

[illegible] ROUND.

[illegible] & Hazlehurst	Feb.	10—11
N[illegible]	"	13—16
Union Church	"	20—21
Fayette	"	24—25
Hamburg and Meadville	"	27
Bay St. Louis & Pass Christian	Mar.	3—4
Pascagoula	"	6—7
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	10—11
Augusta	"	14
Brookhaven and Summit	"	17—18
Columbia	"	[illegible]—23
[illegible] Grove	"	[illegible]—25
[illegible]	Apr.	[illegible]
Georgetown	"	7[illegible]

W. MCDONALD, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Feb. 2, 1883.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Oxford	Feb.	10—11
Holly Springs Circuit, 11 a.m.	"	17—18
Holly Springs, 3 and 7 p.m.	"	17—18
Hernando	"	24—25
Batesville	Mar.	3—4
Bankston Circuit	"	10—11
Walthall Circuit	"	14
Atlanta Circuit	"	17—18
Oxford Circuit	"	24—25
Chulaboma	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Abbeville	"	7—8
Grenada Circuit 11 a.m.	"	15—16
Grenada 3 and 7 p. m.	"	15—16

L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Grenada, Miss., Jan. 30, 1883.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

St. Paul and [illegible]		
St. James & Scot's Chapel	Feb.	16-17-18
Dickson Cross Roads	Mar.	23-24-25
Mansfield	"	3—4
Longstreet	"	10-11
Pleasant Hill	"	17-18
Coushatta	"	20-21
Allen	"	24-25
Fort Jessup	"	26-27
Columbia	"	30-31
Natchitoches & Campte	Apr.	6—7
Cotile	"	14-15
Monroe	"	19
Ouachita City	"	20-21-22
Jones Chapel	"	23-24-25
Bastrop	"	27-28-29
New Columbia	"	30

Brethren, please take notice and govern yourselves accordingly. Get all reports ready so that no time will be lost. Yours in the work. STEPHEN DUNCAN, P. E.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

The first District Conference of the Nashville District Tennessee Conference, will convene at Dickson, Tenn., March 13-15, 1883. The pastors and local preachers are requested to be on hand in time with their reports ready.

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

Franklin, Tenn., Feb. 7, 1883.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Clinton Circuit	Feb.	10—11
Greeneville Circuit	"	17—18
Morristown Circuit	"	24—25
Bean's Station Circuit	Mar.	3—4
Mossy Creek Circuit	"	10—11
Newport Circuit	"	17—18
Warrenburg Circuit	"	24—25
Knoxville Circuit	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Dandridge Circuit	"	7—8
Arcadia Circuit	"	14—15
Roan Mountain Circuit	"	21—22
Taylorsville Circuit	"	28—29
Tazewell Circuit	May	5—6
Knoxville Station	"	12—13
Sevierville Circuit	"	17—20

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Kingston Circuit	Feb.	17-18
Robertsville	"	24-25
Sodda	Mar.	3-4
Ebenezer	"	10-11
Riceville	"	17-18
Georgetown	"	24-25
Cleveland	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Big Spring	"	7-8
Washington	"	14-15
Chattanooga Station	"	21-22

Dear Brethren, push the committees on the benevolent collections of the church. Be prompt in making your reports. Also have your class leaders to make out their [illegible] according to paragraph 58 and 59 in our Discipline. E. PROVINE, P. E.

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,

WINTER TERM.

James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.

New Orleans, Dec. 18 1882. dec21-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,

NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

Second Term of 13 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26.

TUITION and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month.

A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal. 3-3m

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Braided Flannel Suits, at $12 90 and $14 90
Black Cashmere Suits, at $10 49 and $25 90
Colored Cashmere Suits, Special line, at $1 74
Black and colored Serge Suits, at $14 [illegible]
Black and colored Silk Suits, at $24 90 and $30 90
Black and Colored Silk Suits, Extra Good Value, at $18 49
Jersey Waists, at $0 79
Children's Suits, Jackets and Ladies' Wraps in Great Varieties.

All Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Spring catalogue will be ready in a few weeks.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

[illegible] by the very com- [illegible] which they occurred. [illegible] of a far worse nature [illegible] in this very city, [illegible] attracted no atten- [illegible] they now did not [illegible] of Vital Statistics [illegible] to our notice. "Fig- [illegible]," whatever else may [illegible] and the report on the [illegible] this city is a startling [illegible] on its life. During the [illegible] year the enormous increase [illegible] certain maladies is simply ap- [illegible] While the total number [illegible] has diminished and the [illegible] rate as most diseases has [illegible] still it is far greater in [illegible] or two serious disorders than [illegible] known before. More peo- [illegible] in the city of New York [illegible] from Bright's disease of the [illegible] than from diphtheria, [illegible] and typhoid fever all [illegible] This scarcely seems [illegible] but it is true, and when it [illegible] remembered that less than one- [illegible] the actual deaths from [illegible] disease are really re- [illegible] as such, the ravages of [illegible] malady can be partially under- [illegible]

The immediate query which [illegible] reader will make upon such [illegible] revelation of facts, is: What [illegible] this disease? This is a [illegible] question to answer. The [illegible] of the climate, the habits [illegible] of life, the adulterations of foods [illegible] and liquors, all undoubtedly con- [illegible]; but no immediate cause [illegible] be certainly assigned. Often [illegible] the victim knows it tho [illegible] has begun. Its approaches [illegible] stealthy and its symptoms [illegible] that they cannot be [illegible] foreseen and are only [illegible] by their effects. Any kid- [illegible], however slight, is the [illegible] of Bright's disease. [illegible] seldom that kidney dis- [illegible] be detected. They do [illegible] any certain symptoms. [illegible] weakness; an unusual [illegible] periodical headaches; [illegible] nausea; uncertain pains; [illegible] lack of nerve power; [illegible] of the heart; disor- [illegible] habits; imperfect di- [illegible] these and many other [illegible] are the indications [illegible] even though there [illegible] in the region of [illegible] portion of the [illegible] nature of these [illegible] be understood from [illegible] Bright's disease is as [illegible] fellow diseased kidneys [illegible] follows death. [illegible] time the Doctors in [illegible] who have been unable to [illegible] kidney troubles, should be [illegible] compelled to find [illegible] remedy, of acknowl- [illegible] The sufferer, [illegible] and cannot [illegible] notice of any hair- [illegible] incorrectly formu- [illegible] If the medical [illegible] certain remedy for [illegible] let them ac- [illegible] and seek for one out- [illegible] their profession. [illegible] of this remedy [illegible] to this di- [illegible] of this city; the [illegible] land; not only [illegible] suffering, but those who have [illegible] in danger are earnestly and straightly looking.

The above quotation from the New York Tribune is causing considerable consternation, as it seems to [illegible] from a subject that [illegible] of kidney [illegible] fastidious begin- [illegible] fatal endings and [illegible] inability of phy- [illegible] successfully cope with [illegible] will awaken the great- [illegible] every one who has the [illegible] symptoms. It is forta- [illegible] however, that the surest re- [illegible] often found where, possibly, [illegible] and that there is a [illegible] the evils above des- [illegible] have come to fully be- [illegible] the past two years [illegible] been claiming to have [illegible] of serious kidney [illegible] after hope had been [illegible] in common with [illegible] have discredited [illegible] however, [illegible] and well- [illegible] cent relum- [illegible] over their signa- [illegible]

[illegible] A. J. Ferd [illegible]

A large number of friends [illegible] St. Peters M. E. Church, [illegible] witness [illegible] I. M. Tor- [illegible] Fort Worth, Tex., and Miss Mar- celite Landry, the lovely daughter of Rev. Pierre Landry, P. E. of Baton Rouge District. The nuptials were consummated by Rev John Qualls, assisted by Rev. Wm. Smith. As soon as lunch was served to the invited company, the happy couple took train for New Orleans, and were the guests of Mr. Oscar Landry, brother of the bride, who resides on Fourth street in this city. May their journey through life be a peaceful one. They left for their home by the N. O. & Texas railroad.

Near Brownsville, Tenn., Jan. 7, 1883, Mrs. Jane Smith, wife of Rev. Hardon Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church at Woodlawn. He has been in charge of the church 25 or 30 years, and Sister Smith was baptized by him over twenty years ago. H. PRIMM.

Sister Harriet Magee for 12 years was a faithful and consistent member of the Prairie Plains M. E. Church. Her seat in the house of worship was never vacant. I visited her during her last illness; I read the different passages of the scriptures to comfort her in her affliction, which she appreciated with great gratitude. My soul was delighted to her patience and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Urging upon her husband to be faithful, as he was not yet a member of the church, but striving to be, the words of her presentiment proved true, and caused him to have a stronger faith and hope to obtain the promise, and to meet her in glory. She has left a sorrowing husband and five children and a multitude of friends to mourn her decease. F. D. BOOKMAN.

Make yourself healthy and strong. Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

DEATHS.

Died, in this city, Jan. 13, 1883, Sister Jane Pinkard. She was born in 1807 or 1808, being about 75 years of age. She professed religion and joined the Church in 1853, having been a servant of the Lord for 30 years. She lived a consistent Christian and member of Clark Chapel. Her husband died long before her and no doubt waited her arrival. She leaves quite a number of relatives behind who should profit by her example. Her funeral sermon was preached by the writer. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends. We check her name on the church register below that it may be registered above as "arrived home." L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 19, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ₱ lb—	
Ordinary	7¼
Middling	9¾
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10¾
SUGAR, ₱ lb—	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8¼
MOLASSES, in bbls, ₱ gallon—	
Common	27
Fair	32
Choice	49
RICE, Louisiana, ₱ lb—	
Common	@4½
Fair	@5½
Choice	@6½
MOSS, ₱ lb—	
Mixed	2½@2¾
Gray	2@2½
Black	3½@3¾

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ₱ lb—	
Western	23@24
COFFEE, ₱ lb—	
Ordinary	9½
Prime	11¾
CHEESE, ₱ lb—	
Western factory	9½
CORN MEAL, ₱ bbl.—	
Choice	3 25
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.—	
Fancy	6 25
Choice family	6 00
LARD, ₱ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12½
Choice, in tierces	@11½
SALT, ₱ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 15
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ₱ bbl	$2 75@3 50
Sweet potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 75
Onions, ₱ bbl	3 40
Apples, ₱ bbl	5 50@6 00
Cabbages, ₱ crate	3 00@3 25
Sour Krout, ₱ bbl	4 50@5 00
OILS, ₱ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	.18@—
Coal, in bbls	.14@—
Linseed, raw	.57@58
Linseed, boiled	.60@
Cotton seed	.40@50

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ₱ bushel—	
Yellow	70
White	70
Mixed	70
OATS, ₱ bushel—	
Western	70
BEAN, ₱ 100 lbs—	
Choice	1 10
HAY, ₱ ton—	
Prime	16@17
Choice	@20

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ₱ bbl—	
Choice	18 75
BACON, ₱ lb—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9
Sides, clear rib	11
Sides, clear	11
Hams, sugar-cured	13
LARD, ₱ lb—	
Choice, in tierces	10½
Choice, in kegs	10½
Refined	7½

In our [illegible] believing people [illegible] learned how the first Christians sold their land and brought the disciples the money to divide, so the poor could be cared for. They did not have to do it, but did it for love. A man named Ananias and his wife Sapphira sold their land, not because they wanted to give, but because the others did it, and they wanted people to think they were Christians, too. But they agreed to keep part for themselves, and say they sold their land for the money they were giving the disciples. They made a lie together and then came to Peter to tell it. Ananias came first, and said, Here is our money; we sold the land for this. God took his life with that lie, and after they carried him out for burial Sapphira came, not knowing what had happened to Ananias. She died, too, and died with the lie on her lips. God did this to show his people how he hates lying. Never forget our text, "Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord." You can tell a lie. You can *act* a lie and you can *look* a lie. Nothing that makes a lie can enter heaven. Ask Jesus every morning to keep you from every kind of lying.—*Western.*

General Improvement.

"I am feeling quite well. No cough; appetite good; regular in my habits; and I am very much encouraged. * * * * I do not feel that difficulty in breathing; nor do I feel so nervous." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Strawberries from Jacksonville, Fla., were sold in New York last week at $4 per quart. This was at the rate of 4½ cents a berry.

"'Tis more brave to live than to die." Therefore don't wait till a slight cough develops itself into consumption but secure a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at the small outlay of 25 cents, cure your cough and live on happily.

The largest Methodist Sunday School in America is that of the Cornell Memorial Church in Seventy-sixth Street, of New York City. It has over twelve hundred scholars, most of whom attend regularly.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

The Council of Ministers, on the proposition of the Minister of Colonies, has decided to treat as freemen 40,000 slaves, who were not liberated by their owners in Cuba in 1870.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cure promptly headache of every nature. 50c., druggists.

Great revivals are reported throughout the West in the Methodist Churches.

Tender itchings in any part of the body cured by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. 'Tis the best. $1, druggists.

Returns indicate the election of Gen. Porfirio Diaz as President of the National Supreme Court of Mexico.

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"I endorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

DR. J. FARIS MOORE, PH. D., Professor of Pharmacy, Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

DR. EDWARD EARICKSON, Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says:

"I endorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-heating tonic in the fullest sense."

DR. RICHARD SAPINGTON, one of Baltimore's oldest and most reliable physicians, says:

"All who have used it praise its [illegible]

[illegible] peculiar size of the cotton bale is objectionable; it gathers dirt and mud in its travels; it is [illegible] bulky, it needs to be [illegible] of [illegible] formu- [illegible] Hop Bitters [illegible] papers or for sale, as [illegible] and swindles. [illegible] in any but the [illegible] will be prosecuted. HOP [illegible]

The Southern Exposition Building at Louisville, Kentucky.

This cut gives the best representation of this extensive building it is possible to get on paper. At highest elevation on Fourth street the building is 75 feet, but it is over eight times that wide, and it is twelve times that long. On each of the four sides will be a handsome entrance, and at each corner there will be ornamental towers. Around the interior runs a gallery, the length of which is over 3000 feet, or over three-fifths of a mile. Four courts each contain half an acre, and are principally for light and ventilation, though they will be handsomely ornamented and used possibly for refreshment stands. To the north lies Central Park, eighteen acres, and a magnificent growth of forest trees. This park will be under the management of the Exposition Company, and will add greatly to the comfort of all visitors. Street cars pass out Fourth street on the east side of the grounds, and out Sixth street on the west side, and the Exposition can be reached by a few minutes ride at the cost of five cents. Both these streets, it is expected, will be illuminated by electricity from Broadway, and possibly from Main street. On the southern line of the grounds the Louisville and Nashville railroad will erect a passenger station, at which visitors from any part of the United States will be landed within a few feet of the entrance. Within every imaginable comfort will be provided for visitors. The refreshment rooms will be under the management of skillful and experienced caterers; the bill of fare will be rich and varied, and the charges reasonable. On some part of the grounds there will be daily concerts by a well organized orchestra. Waiting rooms, reading rooms, telegraph offices, post-offices, ticket offices, will all be conveniently located, and there will be no necessity for leaving the grounds from 10 a.m. to 10 p. m., as they will be brilliantly illuminated, and if the visitors grow weary, they can rest under the shade of the trees in the Park, listen to the orchestra or attend the lectures.

A SOUTHERN EXPOSITION

Louisville's Preparations to aid in the Development of the South—Fifteen Acres under one Roof, with a Central Park for a Promenade Ground—Machinery from the North and Raw Products from the South.

We are indebted for the above cut to B. F. Avery & Sons' agricultural paper, *Home and Farm*, published at Louisville, Ky., and from a descriptive article of the Exposition, which opens Aug. 1, 1883, and continues one hundred days, we make the following extracts:

Since the Centennial Exposition, the Cotton Exposition at Atlanta in 1881 is the only event of the character which served to fix the attention of the whole nation. That great Exposition was due to suggestions made by Mr. Edward Atkinson, a shrewd observer, a thorough man of business, one who studies the possibilities and shortcomings of all branches of industries. Familiar with all the needs of the manufacturers, he felt that much might be added to the value of the principal Southern staple with labor more intelligently directed. Hence he proposed the Cotton Exposition, which should treat that staple in an exhaustive manner, and show how it could be utilized in many ways.

The Atlanta Exposition was the result of the suggestion of Mr. Atkinson. The good accomplished there is inestimable. It has made the cotton planter place a truer estimate on the value of his crop, and it has taught the people of the Northern States something of the great industrial resources of the section of the country lying south of Mason and Dixon's line. Yet the Atlanta Exposition left much undone. It became evident, therefore, before it closed, that another great exhibit on a scale broader and more comprehensive, was necessary in order fully to accomplish the good work there begun, and by general consent Louisville was to undertake it. Louisville had begun her preparations to have the first cotton exposition when Atlanta, moving more rapidly and vigorously, stepped ahead; and what Atlanta did only confirmed the citizens of Louisville in their determination to have the second Great Southern Exposition at the Falls of the Ohio.

The lowest estimate placed on the attendance at Louisville is half a million, and from that it runs up to one million. The center of population in the United States is but a short distance east of Louisville. Travelers can leave New York and New Orleans and meet in Louisville in twenty-four hours. Atlanta, in 1881, had less than 50,000 inhabitants; while in the three Falls cities there are two hundred thousand. In order to provide ample and convenient accommodations for all who care to exhibit, the citizens of Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville have already subscribed $250,000, and they hope to increase this sum to $300,000. This will give ample means to carry out any valuable suggestions which will add in any way to the interest of the Exposition.

Cotton is to be the central feature of this Exposition, and never before was cotton more worthy the study of thinking men. Southern farmers are now more active in investigations, more earnest in efforts to improve crops than they have ever been. They are quicker to take hold of new machines, prompter to respond to any demand for new varieties of their productions than ever before. It is important for them to determine how they can realize something from the oil in the cotton seed, and at the same time give to the land the cottonseed as a fertilizer. It is claimed by several manufacturers they are now making a plantation oil-mill to [illegible] at a low price, [illegible] be an ex- [illegible]

cured, which will do this work, and it will, we suppose, be seen at Louisville.

In most sections of the South gin-houses are of the crudest character, power expensive, and the work unsatisfactory. In them the value of the whole cotton crop deteriorates, because it is handled recklessly, is mixed with trash and dirt, is injured by the weather, and is treated with less consideration than any crop in the land.

The display of sugar-making machinery will be one of the features of the Exposition. With sugar making very few of us are familiar. We know that the territory in America where sugar cane can be successfully raised is very restricted. Recent experiments and practical tests indicate sugar of the best grade can be made from sorghum. When the truth of this statement has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the great body of American farmers, subjected to the most searching tests, and we all see the sugar crystals, we will begin to realize the vast importance of the discovery, and instead of devoting a few thousand acres to sugar-raising in Louisiana, the sugar belt becomes identical with the corn belt, and instead of sending one hundred millions out of the country every year to pay for sugar we keep it at home.

Jute and grape culture, hemp, ramie, tobacco, grain, silk and rice will have ample room and space devoted to them, and it is quite certain that, as far as the farmers of the West and South are concerned, this will be the most interesting exhibition ever held.

The Directors of the Southern Exposition are now ready to receive applications for space for exhibits, and we commend the subject to the universal consideration which its importance demands.

Shot By Stray Bullets.

An Eminent Clergyman, of Catlettsburg, Ky., Relates an Experience—The Ashland Tragedy.

"*To the Bastile! To the Bastile!*" yelled the Paris mob as they rushed roaring out of the Faubourg St. Antoine in the French Revolution. The people conquered that time, and they deserved to conquer. But the attempt on the part of a mob to rescue the two prisoners at Catlettsburg, Ky., was a mistake. Had no such lawless and ill-advised effort been made those innocent persons who were accidentally shot down by the troops might still be living, and the resulting gloom would not have gathered over the State of Kentucky. In their death the people should see a fresh reprint of the old lesson: Never thrust yourself into needless danger!

Perils greater than those of bullet and bayonet surround us on every hand. However innocent, young, strong or beautiful, who may escape disease? It enters and there's no defence, its time there's no one can tell. But we can always accept advice from wise and experienced men. Rev. Zephaniah Meek, D. D., editor of the *Central Methodist*, published at the scene of the disturbance, Catlettsburg, Ky., said in a recent editorial: "Parker's Ginger Tonic has no equal as an appetizer, or as a preventive of stomach and liver trouble. It wards off headache. It acts promptly, pleasantly and successfully. I use it in my family and it has given perfect satisfaction, and I feel constrained to commend it to the readers of this journal, who will please understand that this is not a paid notice. Parker's Ginger tonic has our unqualified endorsement."

Hiscox & Co., of New York, the proprietors, are in receipt of many similar letters from clergymen whose praise is in all the churches. The Tonic invigorates, but never fosters an appetite for strong drinks. It cures Liver, Lung, Kidney and Stomach disorders. Fifty cents or $1 a bottle. Economy in larger size.

$200,000 REWARD.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have a cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, [illegible] Kidney, Liver and [illegible] of all [illegible] HOP BITTERS [illegible] papers or for sale, as [illegible] and swindles. [illegible] in any but the [illegible] will be prosecuted. HOP [illegible]

General Butler has caused the colored men of Boston to doubt his professions of friendship for their race by removing Mr. James H. Wolff from his clerkship in the Adjutant General's office. Mr. Wolff was the only colored man holding a clerkship at the State House.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cure.

The Alabama Legislature has passed a bill increasing the public school appropriation $100,000. A bill has also passed appropriating $60,000 to the University and $30,000 to the agricultural college.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles Kidney-Wort will prove a Godsend to you.

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Constipation, in all its forms, yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is very successful.—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 21, '82. oct5

—NOW READY—

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Gospel Male Choir No. 2,

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A collection of new Sacred Music, easily arranged, and kept well within the compass of male voices.

Every Piece Practically Tested by the Author.

We can confidently recommend the Gospel Male Choir No. 2, as the best book of its kind ever published.

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The Gates of Day.—A new and superior Service with appropriate Scripture selections. Songs written expressly for the occasion by Rev. R. Lowry. 15 pages. Price $4.00 per 100; 5c. by mail.

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A fine collection of Carols by favorite authors, 8 pages. Price $4.00 per 100; 5c. by mail.

A full Catalogue of Easter Carols, Services, and Anthems, sent on request.

BIGLOW & MAIN,

76 East Ninth Street, NEW YORK. | 81 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

52 4f

I would not be without them if they cost me $1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia of a years standing." Joseph Snyder, Parkes, Pa., Jan. 21, 1880.

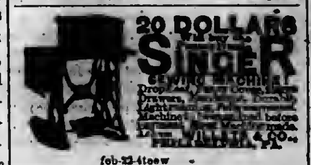
DR. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY & CHAMOMILE PILLS. ARE PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO CURE AND WILL CURE HEADACHE OF ALL KINDS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. C. W. Benson

FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE ON EVERY BOX.

They contain no opium, quinine or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.

OPIUM HABIT CURE. Dr. H. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta Ga. Reliable evidence given and references to cured patients, and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free. 23-1y-eom



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—MANAGER OF THE—

NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,

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Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDIERELL.

july27-1y

OAK HALL

And Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO

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Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,

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GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,

—AT—

50 Cents and Upward,

Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO.,

119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov18-3m

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GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.

Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles. Bible Dictionaries.

Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books. Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $18 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

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The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:30 a. m.
Mail No. 4.....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 3 10:05 a. m.

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.

Ticket office, 38 Camp street, corner Common.

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ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

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Express	7:00 a. m.	8:25 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
Fast Mail	6:40 p. m.	6:20 a. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.

Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.

Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.

Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

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FITS

Dr. A. [illegible] Cure of Epilepsy, being the only medical remedy that ever cured me, I feel it my duty to make known the fact. Send Express and Post Office address. Yours respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

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feb1-3t

KLESS'S AMERICAN WONDER FILM.

Extra Rarity, Very Brilliant (6 by 10 inches), does not require no Bleaching, Ringing or Washing. Sold by all to be the best and cheapest Film ever made. CAUTION.—I have to warn the public against Fraudulent Imitations of my Film, which are not as good as the genuine American Wonder. Prices—Not put up in packages, 25 cents plain, 50 cents; 50; by mail, post-paid.

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FOR THE [illegible]

The [illegible] life every [illegible] explanatory [illegible] selling 10 to 50 [illegible] to every [illegible]

W. E. DIBBLE & [illegible]

feb22-4t

AGENTS WANTED for the [illegible] selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. [illegible] Liberal discount. Address NATIONAL [illegible] feb15-13t

$5 to $20 [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

Is It Worth While?

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart, that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all, as we jostle each other,
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart: Words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

[illegible] in this brief little journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
[illegible] fish instead of a serpent,
[illegible] the hands to be and abide
[illegible] in dust at his side?

[illegible] roses saluting each other;
[illegible] the herds all at peace on the plain,
[illegible] and man only, makes war on his brother,
[illegible] in his heart at his peril and pain,
[illegible] the beasts that go down on the plain.

[illegible] while that we battle to humble
[illegible] fellow down into dust?
[illegible] time too soon will tumble
[illegible] leaves in a gust,
[illegible] down into the dust.

[illegible] the Apostle Paul Say?

[illegible] evening Rev. Mr. [illegible] at the tea-table [illegible] very [illegible] air, and at [illegible] the [illegible] of his brood [illegible] manner. Presently [illegible] at his wife and [illegible]

[illegible] on the head [illegible] the pastor's [illegible] ball. But [illegible] when I [illegible] right [illegible] me. [illegible] had shock [illegible] expensive [illegible] rubbed [illegible] a billiard [illegible] passed [illegible]

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS AS TO PURITY AND WHOLESOMENESS OF THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances.
"E. G. LOVE, Ph. D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. MOTT, Ph. D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance.
"HENRY MORTON, Ph. D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome.
S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Massachusetts."

"June 22, 1882.—We have made a careful analytical test of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by ourselves in the open market here, and in the original package. We find it to be a cream of tartar powder of the highest degree of strength, containing nothing but pure, wholesome, and useful ingredients.
"JUAN H. WRIGHT, M.D., "ALBERT MERRELL, M.D., } Analytical Chemists, St. Louis.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, and at State fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal indorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health, all over the world.

NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated in the above diagram. This practical test for worth, by Prof. Schedler, only proves what every observant consumer of Royal Baking Powder knows by experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than the ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides affords the advantage of better work.

A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Brown, Shubuta: "My work is in good condition; four have joined the church."

L. J. Terrell: "We met our Sabbath school in full progress under the supervision of Bro. C. Rogers. [illegible] Gray recited 12 verses."

Olaston, Louisiana.—Yearly report of Class No. 8, Rev. W. P. Forest, leader: Rachel Robinson, $5.65; Emily Jackson, 4.15; Matilda Jackson, 2.25; Aaron Robinson, 2.50; Clara Montgomery, 2.25; Lucy Butler, 2.20; Ladorshey Caston, $1.30; Barbara Wilson, 2.35; Hardy [illegible]ston, 2.00; Martha Munny, [illegible]; Huldy Ann Griffin, 1.45; Elviny Wishom, 2.00; Emily Hamlin, 2.35; Alex. Poole, 65 cts.; Jane Simpson Pro, 2.00; Sallie Knox, 55 cts.; Casander Kent, 25 cts.; Cornelia Grayes, 25 cts.; Louis Eli, 1.00; R. E. Collins, 20 cts.; Mannetter Butler, 3.00; Jordan Haynes, 80 cts.; Judge Griffin, 65 cts.; Victory Griffin, 25 cts.; Henrietta Campbell, 40 cts.; Emily Brown, 35 cts.; Louis Davis, 25 cts.; Sarah Pool, 1.00. [illegible] entertainments class No. [illegible] gave during 1882, $75 90 cents.

A. J. Ford, Houma: "The C. S. L. No. 1 Juvenile Temperance Society and the Sunday school presented Rev. C. B. Mason, late president and superintendent, with a gold headed cane in token of their esteem, Jan. 26th."

LOUISIANA.

Rev. A. Ross, one of the fathers of Methodism in the Louisiana Conference, was appointed at the last conference to plant the standard of the church in the prosperous village of Gretna; and he has entered upon his labor of gathering the sheep into the fold, with his usual earnestness. Of course, on holding his first service he met a small congregation, but he feels greatly encouraged by the spirit they exhibited. The people are determined to uphold their pastor and to increase in numbers and piety. Bro. Ross and his people deserve, and no doubt they will receive the prayers and the active assistance of brethren in this city. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed. [illegible] congregation now meets in a [illegible] temporarily rented for the [illegible] but is firmly resolved to [illegible] their own place of worship as [illegible] means will allow.

[illegible] O. Armston, Live Oak: "Just [illegible] as about to leave this charge [illegible] new appointment, I received [illegible] George D. Cragin, Esq., a [illegible] of a bell for St. Paul's [illegible] place. The donor [illegible] of the people for his [illegible]

TEXAS.

[illegible] arrived in our [illegible] He is here [illegible] school [illegible] and we heard [illegible] Monday [illegible]

The Housekeeper.

For Cold in the Head.

When one has a bad cold and the nose is closed up so that he cannot breathe through it, relief may be found instantly by putting a little camphor and water in the centre of the hand and snuffing it up the nose. It is a great relief.

Liquid Glue.

Glue, as ordinarily made, with water, must be used hot, and when cold it becomes hard and almost solid again. Glue, that will remain liquid, and be always ready for use, is very convenient to have at hand. It is prepared by placing fragments of the best glue in a bottle, and covering them with acetic acid, which may be had at any drug store. The bottle is placed in a vessel of water, which is gradually heated and kept warm until the glue is dissolved.

Black Cake,

One pound of brown sugar, one pound of browned flour, one pound of sliced citron, one pound of currants, three and one half pounds of stoned raisins, three-quarters of a pound of butter, one teacupful of molasses, twelve eggs, two teaspoonfuls each of mace, cinnamon and cloves, one teaspoonful of soda.

Apple Pancakes.

To an ordinary batter, made with a quart of milk and four eggs, add six or eight apples, peeled and chopped fine. The batter should be made thicker than usual, as the juice of the apples in cooking thins it. Make these cakes of large size, and bake them on a hot griddle. Serve them hot, laying one of them on top of the other, with mixed powdered sugar and butter spread between.

Give hens a variety of food, meal, cracked corn, barley, oats, scraps, cabbage, chopped onions, boiled potatoes, and plenty of good fresh water.

A harness kept soft and pliable with good neatsfoot oil will last almost a lifetime. It is stronger, because slightly elastic, and will seldom wear off the hair.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed anæmia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood and consumption are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from thin poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these organic affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

Four hundred Kentucky militia escorted Messrs. Neal and Craft to [illegible] trial.

[illegible]

Opening the Heart.

The Rev. J. G. Cunningham said: "I knew a little boy—he was my own brother, in fact—whose heart was touched by a sermon on the words 'Behold, I stand at the door and knock.' My mother said to him, when she noticed that he was anxious, 'Robert, what would you say to any one who knocked at the door of your heart, if you wished him to come in? and he answered. 'I would say, "Come in."' She then said to him, 'Then say to the Lord Jesus, "Come in."' Next morning there was a brightness and a joy about Robert's face that made my father ask, 'What makes you so glad to-day?' He replied, 'I awoke in the night; and I felt that Jesus was still knocking at the door of my heart, and I said, "Lord Jesus, come," and I think He has come in. I feel happier this morning than I ever was before.' I could see that Jesus had come in by his obedience, by his beaming countenance, and by the love he showed to God's word and to God's people."

☞ The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics are made by the Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of inks can be made from them.

A body of five hundred natives recently applied for Christian baptism at a Wesleyan missionary station in the Madras Presidency.

Demand it, and take no other iron preparation except Brown's Iron Bitters. It is the best.

Kum Ling, a Chinese convert, has returned to his own country, as the first native Chinaman who goes back as a missionary among his own people.

As a tonic and nervine for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.
Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., and bear the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling. Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.
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AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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WANTED [illegible] GOLDEN [illegible]
[illegible]

Lost Friends.

[illegible] these letter [illegible] charged fifty cents. [illegible] published below [illegible] report any case where friends are [illegible] by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to hear from my friends Thomas Molton and Renty Molton. I left them in Montgomery, Alabama, and have never heard of them since.
MOSES LEFLORE.
Oak Forest, Ark.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my kin people, sister and brother. Sisters was Sallie Flucher and brother was Sam Flucher. We belonged to Tom Organ, of Adams county, Mississippi. Mr. Organ carried sister Sallie to Nashville, Tenn., where he made his new home. I left them in Adams county. Bro. Sam belonged to Mr. Alex. Farr. Isom Griffin sold me to Dr. Charles Hester, and Hester brought me to Texas. Address me at Patterson Station, Texas, care of Rev. W. H. Jackson.
PETER HILL.
February 1st, 1883.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire information of my people, I was my mother's oldest child. Grandmother was Charlotte Cox. My aunts were Patience, Margaret and Rosetta and Julia Cox; aunt Julia was the youngest. We belonged to Wm. Cox, in Chambers County, Alabama, and were sold and brought to near Huntsville, Texas, in 1854, by Robert Mayer. I married Samuel Shackelford, and we lived together 26 years, when he died November 14, 1882, leaving me and six children to mourn his loss. I have never heard of my people since I left them. Address me care of Rev. A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville, Texas.
SUSAN SHACKELFORD.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to enquire after my people. We belonged to Thos. Cawthorne, in Richmond, Va. My mother's name was Dinah, my brothers were named Robert, John, Henry and William. I was sold to a speculator by the name of Erskine. Will you please make inquiry for me through your paper. My name is Mrs. Susan Biggs, and tell them to direct their letters in that name to Ripley, Miss.
Ripley, Miss., Februry 10, 1883.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,
REV. J. I. TURNER.
Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.
feb8-6m

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[illegible] trial of the [illegible] take pleasure [illegible] I have been [illegible] by its [illegible] and Public [illegible] find it of the greatest value, where a [illegible] necessary. I recommend it as a reliable [illegible] agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.
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HE BORE OUR SINS.

He bore our sins;—the burden vile,
That made the whole creation groan,
The loving man of Nazareth
Upon his shoulders bore alone.

The sins of one poor life would shroud
All hope, in clouds of rayless gloom;
The sorrow of one human soul
Would crush it downward to the tomb—

What marvel that he should recoil?
And that he groaned, and wept, and prayed,
When all the sorrow, all the shame
Upon his sinless soul were laid.

What marvel that he, fainting, fell?
And that his heart in twain should break,
[illegible] the Father's holy wrath
[illegible] to bear, for love's own sake?

[illegible] our sins;—O sinless One!
[illegible] brother of our fallen race—
[illegible] can we ever doubt thy love?
[illegible] refuse thy proffered grace?

[illegible] Concert Notes, March 1883.

[illegible] The Work of the Holy Spirit in [illegible]—the South America Mission. [illegible] might open the meeting; Scrip[illegible] in Acts ii, 1-21; prayer, [illegible] might precede remarks [illegible] and others on the first [illegible]

[illegible] WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT IN MISSIONS.

[illegible] *for Study.*—See former [illegible] this subject. Helps [illegible]: "The Tongue of [illegible]," by the Rev. Wm. Arthur, [illegible] & Bros., New York, 60 [illegible]; "The [illegible] Spirit," [illegible] L. R. [illegible] Phillips & [illegible] Mission [illegible] Julius Chas. [illegible] Co., London; [illegible] Holy Spirit," [illegible] D. D., Phillips & [illegible], $1.25; "Pray [illegible]," by the Rev. [illegible] Randolph & Co., [illegible] Doctrine of the [illegible] George Smeaton, [illegible] T. & T. [illegible]

[illegible] *Illustrations.*—[illegible] need of the [illegible] the Church: [illegible] force of the [illegible] its numbers in [illegible]. A worker for many years among the women of China says in a [illegible] book entitled "How Shall I [illegible] I Serve?" "A great [illegible] has been done; a great deal is being done; but the needs of China alone at this hour proclaim aloud that a far more herculean power must yet be put forth. O for the companies of men and women which characterized pentecostal days, when all went everywhere preaching the word! Surely, the decline from so aggressive an agency, from so hopeful a beginning, must be a decline from a state which the Holy Ghost meant to be the normal state of the Church. * * * Multitudes may, indeed, be se[illegible] and sent forth; means may [illegible] which in themselves are [illegible]ing, and good; but [illegible] individually trained of [illegible] filled with the Spirit of [illegible] God's instruments [illegible] great purposes." [illegible] the Spirit alone [illegible] upon the [illegible] A mis[illegible] here [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] one who knows how to deal with his own people, and give him the 'tongue of fire,' and no foreigner can compete with him in power for *soul-saving.* But the love must be a *consuming fire!* It must burn away the dross."

(3.) Consider the special readiness of God to bestow the Spirit in answer to intercessions in behalf of others. This truth seems apparent in the passage, Luke xi, 1-13, where the most abundant promises of the Spirit are connected with a case of such intercession: as with the general prayer, "Thy kingdom come."

(4.) Consider the many ways of the operation of the Spirit. Prayers for his aid are doubtless being answered by innumerable methods which we cannot trace. Many concurring forces are put at work in a yet hidden way, both in Christian and in heathen lands, in answer to the desire and efforts of the Church.

(5.) Illustrations of the manifest work of the Spirit in heathen lands are abundant. (*a*) In his itinerating tour a missionary lately met a Chinaman who claimed to be a Christian, "baptized by God." Thirteen years before, as a soldier, he had obtained a Testament. His heart was moved and changed. He wanted baptism. One day he sat in the door of his humble home, and the thought occurred to him, "The rain comes down from God: he can baptize me." Thus kneeling, he bared his head and neck to the heavenly baptism, and lived in its power year by year. (*b*) Among the Indians on the borders of Alaska, one old woman said to the missionary: "Missionary, you think perhaps that I forget all the good words. No, I have a little box full of pebbles, and I have a text in my heart for every pebble I put in it." In that mission a special work of grace has been experienced among the people. (*c*) In revival scenes just now reported from the Hawaiian Islands, foreign residents and natives are being converted together in a powerful manner by "the self same Spirit." (*d*) A Chinaman in California heard the story of Jesus and the cross, and, as he says, "That night believed all at once." He sought out a Christian Church, and not knowing the difference went into a Catholic Church, where the priest baptized him and gave him a rosary and crucifix. But these things he found of no use, for he said: "Christ was in his heart." He went to Honolulu, and for years has been a constant attendant at the Chinese church, and a zealous distributor of tracts among his countrymen. In China he had been a carver of idols and a skilled workman.

(6.) With the promises and evidences of the Spirit in the world, let us yet return often to consider the great need, the enormity of the task before us, the overwhelming magnitude of the still unyielding mass of paganism, error, and infidelity. Besides the 140,000,000 Protestants with their assumed spiritual faith in Christ, there are approaching 1,300,000,000 of the world's population (except in some unseen and undeclared soul that knows the truth) without it; or, exclusive of 400,000,000 nominal Christians, there are over 1,000,000,000 positively non-Christians. These *great things* God must do; man cannot.

(7.) There are marked evidences of the Spirit's presence and operation in our South American Mission. (*a*) In a general leavening of public opinion, far and wide, which makes the population favorable to the evangelist. (*b*) That while there is no change in laws against evangelism in the Spanish language, which in early years of the Mission, entirely prevented work in this direction, now there is a tacit consent on the part of the administrators of the law, and our workers do what they please in prosecution of their aim. (*c*) In the evident *hunger* among the people after something, they know not what, beyond the mere intellectual and social progress they are now making. (*d*) In [illegible] remarkable conversion of na[illegible] laborers within a few years—[illegible] of them from [illegible] of im[illegible] to one of [illegible] spirit[illegible] [illegible] gelists in the Annual Reports for 1882 and 1883.

(8) Let *prayers* be offered for the Holy Ghost, for a pentecostal effusion of Spirit, which shall enable the Church of to-day to do in a far greater measure a work proportionate, at least, to the achievements of the Church in the beginning.

II. SOUTH AMERICA MISSION.

Hymns 935, 931, 932 might be sung and prayers offered, with remarks upon our work in this Mission.

For *sources* of information, we refer to Dr. Reid's "History of our Missions;" *Manual* for July, 1881, with map; *Heathen Woman's Friend,* April and November, 1882; and the Annual Report for 1881 and 1882; also Reports of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. "Rosario" is a recent and very interesting book, written by Mrs. E. J. M. Clemens and Mrs. J. F. Willing, giving an account of the work of our Mission, and particularly of that of the Woman's Foreign Society in Rosario, in Santa Fe. The profits on the sale of the book are designed to aid in the project of building a "Home" for the Woman's Society in Rosario, the great need of which is made manifest by passages in the book. Price $1. Address Mrs. M. H. T. Jordan, Coopersville, Ottawa County, Ohio. The purchaser will have an instructive book to read, and aid a good enterprise.

For the schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in South America, see also notes in the *Manual* for January, 1883, p. 22. The book referred to treats of the physical and political features of the country, the social condition, manners and customs, races, and languages of the people, and the form and state of the Romish Church, as well as of our Mission work. We quote a few passages.

From describing a bull-fight, the author turns to say: "After such a scene, how refreshing is the Spanish love-feast in the old theater, where the solemn hush, the reverent attitudes, the grave, happy faces speak of lives dedicated to life's noblest aim. No time is lost. Each one who rises says, 'I ask for the word;' the pastor bows, and he proceeds to tell his story of God's wonderful goodness and man's impotent rage. * * * With the words, 'He dicho,' (I have spoken,) he takes his seat. * * * I heard one say in elegant Spanish, he was glad another had come to spread the true light of the Gospel, 'for,' said he, 'the fields are white for the harvest, and the laborers so few, so very few; and we who have been reclaimed from paganism know so very little.'

The La Plotte Valley, (equal in extent to three countries, Italy, Hindustan and Mexico:) "As a whole the soil is exceedingly fertile. The eastern portion is broken by spurs of the low mountain ranges of the Brazilian Highlands. The western part is an immense system of highlands rising by rugged steps to the elevation of the Andes. Their mineral and agricultural wealth made them the most populous and valued part of the old vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. They hold ten provinces of Argentine, and all the available territory of Bolivia. This vast region finds its only natural outlet in the Parana River. Rosario de Santa Fe is its entrepot. Between these highlands and the great rivers is a long narrow valley extending, with little variation of surface, to the southern extremity of the continent. Thus Patagonia, which as a plateau would be frozen land, has a climate which is attracting the sturdy farmers of the Old World, who promise ere long to convert these hunting grounds into waving wheat fields.'

"Personally and by proxy, from house to house, from province to province, Mr. Milne has pressed the claims of the Bible and its adaptability to satisfy human need. When priestcraft has shown its fury by making bonfires of Bibles, he has quickly renewed the store. * * * During the past year, while the Bishop of Montevideo was making a triumphant march through one of the Departments of Uruguay, burning Bibles as a part of his pageant, Mr. Milne's colporteurs followed right along with him, and sold the Scriptures to the crowds in attendance. The sale of Bibles up to the beginning of 18 1 amounted 103,074 copies, and the proceeds of the sales to $23,562 33, United States gold."

For an account of the colporteur expedition of Messrs. Milnes and Correa, 2,200 miles and more up [illegible] Paraguay to Cuyaba, the capi[illegible] of Matto Grosso, an interior [illegible] Brazil, see *Bible Society* [illegible], March, April [illegible]

Woman's Home Missionary Society Work in the Louisiana Conference.

One of the best of the several good anniversaries reported as being held at the late session of the Louisiana Conference, was that of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. The following report we give quite at length, because of its value as indicating how well our poor people in the South, when aided by consecrated and talented helpers, are taking hold to help themselves. This report gives a new and very hopeful view of how to save the millions of freedwomen of the South:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The following report was adopted by the Louisiana Conference, February 5, 1883, at Alexandria:

Resolved, That the Woman's Home Missionary Society commends itself to us as truly a work of God. We rejoice in the work accomplished by the Society at large, as shown by the report of the annual meeting held recently in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Resolved, That the work of Miss Cowgill, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bentley, in New Orleans; Mrs. Hester Williams, on the Baton Rouge District; Mrs. Sarah Merritt Gates, at St. Martinsville, and Mrs. Marcus Dalo, during the past year, has been of great value. The hundreds of youth placed in schools by these women of God, and instructed in the common branches, and in sewing and practical home duties, have been greatly blest. Many have been converted. This work is of the Lord and can be greatly enlarged. The universal testimony of the pastors is that these Christian women and teachers greatly aid in the church work in their charges.

Resolved, That the Conference hereby expresses profound sympathy with Mrs. J. C. Hartzell, who has, during the past six months, been prostrated by sickness; and we are thankful to God that she is now better, and we pray that her restoration may be speedy and complete. Under her prayerful and sympathetic efforts our Woman's Home Missionary work has been organized and developed in our State, and its success here has done much to aid in the work elsewhere.

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of Home Missionary Schools in all our churches.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Louisiana Conference met in its annual meeting at Alexandria, La., February 2, 1883.

In the absence of Mrs. Hartzell, Mrs. Marcus Dalo presided.

After singing, Rev. A. Ross led in prayer.

Mrs. Dale made some interesting remarks.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

In New Orleans: Miss Josephine Cowgill not being able to be present, sent a letter on the work in New Orleans. The work in that city is aided some by the parent society. All the work outside of the city is self-supporting. The following extracts from Miss Cowgill's letter are of interest:

We have three missionaries employed by our Society—Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Williams and myself. We have two day mission schools, in which are taught the common studies, with Bible and Catechism lessons, and sewing schools and religious meetings are held weekly with these schools. These two schools now number 140 pupils, 25 of whom are from Catholic families. Some of these Catholic mothers said to one of teachers, "We like to have our children go to your school, because you give them such nice papers to read, and tell them the story of the cross so beautifully." Besides these two day mission schools, we have weekly sewing schools and religious meetings in three other churches, two of these are among the colored people and one among the whites; of those three schools I have charge. In the two colored are about 70 pupils, and in the white school are some more than 70. A good number of these white children, perhaps two-thirds, are from Catholic families, but they seem much pleased with the school, and the little children will gather around me, and with dirty faces, look up to me and say, "O, I do love you so much," "I wish I could have you for my ma," "I want to kiss you," etc., etc. A good many large boys and girls, and some of the parents come to our school, and seem much interested. With the sewing I give Bible and Catechism lessons, and tell stories and have singing and prayer. I long to see these rough and wicked children and their parents brought to Christ, and to this end I have been trying to persuade some of the brethren to go with me and take our "pitchers and lamps" and hold a night meeting in that dark place. Many of the people there have promised me they would come if we would.

As to religious meetings, I have held since the 12th of last November, at which time I returned here for this year, 63 meetings, and have made over 1,000 visits among the poor. Besides this, I have done a good deal of street work, had Bible readings and sewing schools, and have written a good many letters for our work. I have been kept quite busy day and night, but while God gives me health and [illegible], and while the needs of the [illegible] times I have in the prisons and hospitals. It seems to me sometimes that I would die instantly if assured that I could no longer engage in this *blessed* work. *How surely* the "hundred fold" of blessings in this work come "now, in this life." Yours in Christ,

J. COWGILL.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 6, 1883.

On the North New Orleans District: Mrs. Dale reported schools as follows:

Donaldsonville, 40 scholars; Indian Village, F. M. Porter, teacher, 52 scholars; Springfield, A. George, teacher, 28 scholars; Mandeville, J. Delaney, teacher, 33 scholars; Barley Orchard, J. H. Dowery, teacher, 12 scholars.

On the Shreveport District: The following schools were reported:

St. Paul's Church, teacher wanted, 100 scholars; St. James Church, teacher wanted, 40 scholars; Monroe, Mr. Merritt, teacher, 40 scholars.

On the Baton Rouge District: Mrs. Hester Williams reported the following schools:

Baton Rouge, Fannie Robinson, teacher, 40 scholars; Clinton, Nerly Hamnn, teacher, 41 scholars; Macedonia, Mrs. Kershaw, teacher, 52 scholars; Mount Carmel, Miss Chase, teacher, 29 scholars; Comite, Martha Mary, teacher, 30 scholars. Total number of schools reported, 15; teachers 14; scholars, 652.

In all these schools the Bible and catechism are taught as part of daily studies. The girls are organized into sewing schools, and taught practical matters relating to house keeping. A weekly incidental fee is charged, and this with what can be made by occasional entertainments support all the teachers except three. Every effort is used to make those schools help the regular church and Sunday school work.

Mother's meetings are held in addition, and the teachers visit much from house to house. This is truly going about doing good as did the Master when on earth.

Dr. Hartzell presented a word of cheer from Mrs. Hartzell, the President and Corresponding Secretary, who is now sick at Clifton Springs, New York. Her heart is still in this great work of helping to carry the gospel of Jesus into the homes of all our people. The teachers and scholars of the missionary schools in New Orleans had held special prayer meetings, for her recovery. God was answering those prayers.

Mrs. Hester Williams, of Baton Rouge, delivered an address full of great interest, giving an account of her work in organizing schools. She said that Mrs. Hartzell would not die. God had more work for her do. She told about her missionary hen named Dorcas. That hen had raised twenty-six chickens and laid one dozen eggs for sale. These chickens and eggs brought $9.30. She also had a row of sugar cane which had made $8.10. She had raised and brought to conference twenty-five dollars for Gilbert Haven School of Theology. She had also raised fifteen dollars to pay her traveling expenses to conference. She began the school in Baton Rouge in her dining room, and had the sewing department in her sitting room. Plain garments are made for poor children and to sell, and the profits go into the treasury. The teachers are paid about ten dollars a month, and a fee of fifty cents a month is charged from all the children able to pay. Every teacher has been paid in her five schools.

The pastors had welcomed her and taken her from place to place, sometimes sending ox teams, and she said she was never so happy as when riding on a bale of cotton, or an ox wagon, going through the piney woods, to visit her schools.

She urged the sisters to take hold of the work. In slave times they used to feed the little black children well, so we would bring a good price. The mistress would go to the table and cut off nice slices of food and give to us little slave children. *They stooped to feed those little ones for gain in money.* Can we not stoop to our children now and help them into the arms of Jesus! Help the poor and God will help us. Care and anxiety for others will make your bodies well and help you every way. We must educate our children. I would educate my hen Dorcas if I could.

OFFICERS FOR NEXT YEAR.

President and Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. C. Hartzell.

Vice President—Mrs. L. P. Cushman.

Recording Secretary—Miss J. Cowgell.

[illegible]—Mrs. J. F. Marshall.

District Managers—Mrs. Marcus Dale, New Orleans; Mrs. J. F. Marshall, New Orleans; Mrs. Sarah Merritt; Mrs. Hester Williams, Baton Rouge; Mrs. Mary Marshall, Shreveport.

AUXILLIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

It is to be hoped that societies and schools will be organized in every church. Constitutions and by-laws will be sent to any wanting them by addressing Mrs. J. C. Hartzell, 805 Broadway, New York, or Miss Josephine Cowgill, 188 Race street New Orleans.

GENERAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has its headquarters in Cincinnati Ohio. Mrs. R. S. Hayes, in president, and Mrs. R. S. Rust is Corresponding Secretary.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR:—We began the district work as early in the year as possible. January 6th we held our first quarterly conference at San Marcos. The pastor was not present, from some unexplained cause. However, we found the work in fine and progressive condition. The pastor is much beloved by his people. Here sisters Jenkins, Harden and Hardeman had given a cotton picking for the benefit of the church, toward buying a bell, and realized $11.15 for that object. See what a few faithful women can do for Christ and his church. Sister M. A. Jenkins had lost her father from death from Bright's disease. Mr. Anderson Jenkins was about 53 years old at his death, October 29, 1882. His house was a preacher's home. He was a good father, husband and neighbor. He made no profession of religion. He leaves a wife and large family and many friends to mourn his loss.

The 14th inst. found us at San Antonio, and as usual, an interesting meeting throughout. On Sunday we raised a subscription of $419.50 to make needful repairs on the church edifice, as our next annual session will be held there, the Lord willing. The church and people are glad that the next conference session will be at San Antonio.

The condition of church affairs at Gonzales, caused us to appoint their first quarter to be held there January 20-21; however, a freezing "norther" froze the water tank on the Gonzales tap, and the conference was postponed. Bro. W. A. Fortson being appointed as pastor there, was not present, but sent me notice not to consider him as pastor any longer. However, the people are encouraged to know that Bro. M. Henson is pastor in charge until other arrangements can be made. I find them doing as well as could be expected under existing circumstances. Who suffers with our Savior here will be glorified with Him at last.

The 27th and 28th found us at Pleasanton. The quarterly conference has been a success all the way through. Bro. D. Edmond seems to think well of his people, and they of him. We predict a year of success for him and his people, as they are worshipping in their new house, so to speak. The people are much encouraged now that they have a house of their own, the only one between San Antonio and the Rio Grande and the Gulf Coast, nearly 200 miles southwestward, belonging to the colored people, or where they can go and worship. The grand old M. E. Church leads in the van on this line. These people are too far to go where church houses are built, they must have them in their midst. To-night is love feast and general class, and a missionary collection for our conference school will close our exercises here for this visit—with $11.55 in my purse to help me over all these wide extended plains, which shines where God the Son must forever reign, and scatter night away, yours for Christ Jesus,

M. HENSON.

Pleasanton, Atascosa co., Texas, January 29, 1883.

There is no mistaking the fact that the voice of the American people honestly expressed is not in favor of free trade. Ex-Speaker Randall is quoted as saying to the free-trade Democrats who are filibustering against tariff legislation: "My opinion is that if Congress does not pass this bill the Democrats will go under in 1884." Another prominent Democratic Congressman from New York said recently: "I want this tariff bill passed, for if the question goes over to the next Congress it will work the ruin of us in 1884." Protection to our industries will be the great question in the next canvass.—*Inter Ocean.*

Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference.

The charges of the Hot Springs District are asked to raise, this Conference year, the amount of moneys apportioned to them, as follows:

Little Rock Station—For Missions, $15; Freedmen's Aid, $10; Church Extension, $5; Episcopal Fund, $2.

Hot Springs Station—For Missions, $15; Freedmen's Aid, $10; Church Extension, $5; Episcopal Fund, $2.

Center Point—For Missions, $15; Freedmen's Aid, $10; Church Extension, $5; Episcopal Fund, $2.

Washington—For Missions, $10; Freedmen's Aid, $5; Church Extension, $4; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Paraclifta—For Missions, $15; Freedmen's Aid, $10; Church Extension, $5; Episcopal Fund, $2.

Texarkana—For Missions, $5; Freedmen's Aid, $2; Church Extension, $2; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Lewisville—For Missions, $8; Freedmen's Aid, $5; Church Extension, $2.50; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Camdan—For Missions, $1; Freedmen's Aid, 50c.; Church Extension, 50c.; Episcopal Fund, 50c.

Fulton—For Missions, $5; Freedmen's Aid, $3; Church Extension, $2; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Pine Bluff Station—For Missions, $10; Freedmen's Aid, $4; Church Extension, $2; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Pine Bluff Circuit—For Missions, $5; Freemen's Aid, $1; Church Extension, $1; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Watson—For Missions, $2; Freedmen's Aid, $1; Church Extension, $1; Episcopal Fund, $1.

Swan Lake—For Missions, $1; Freedmen's Aid, 50c.; Church Extension, 50c.; Episcopal Fund, 50c.

Redland—For Missions, $1; Freedmen's Aid, 50c.; Episcopal Fund, 50c.

Arkansas City—For Missions, $2; Freedmen's Aid, $1; Church Extension, 50c.; Episcopal Fund, 50c.

Remember, brethren, that the Episcopal Fund is not a benevolent collection, but is placed here as a matter of convenience. The amount asked for each cause is very reasonable, and every dollar ought to be raised. Now, brethren, let us do our best, and come up to the Conference next year without a single blank. Begin at once and work faithfully, and you cannot fail.

L. W. ELKINS.

The Assessments for Benevolences for the Argenta District, Little Rock Conference.

Van Buren—For Missions, $12; Church Extension, $4; Bishops, $2; Freedmen's Aid, $5; presiding elder, $40. Total, $63.

Fayetteville—For Missions, 12; Church Extension, $4; Bishops, $2; Freedmen's Aid, $5; presiding elder, $40. Total, $63.

Jacksonport—For Missions, $12; Church Extension, $4; Bishops, $2; Freedmen's Aid, $5; presiding elder, $40. Total, $63.

Batesville—For Missions, $10; Church Extension, $3; Bishops, $1.50; Freedmen's Aid $4; presiding elder, $40. Total, $58.50.

Sweet Home—For Missions, $10; Church Extension, $3; Bishops, $1.50; Freedmen's Aid, $5; presiding elder, $40. Total, $59.50.

Argenta—For Missions, $6; Church Extension, $3; Bishops, $1; Freedmen's Aid $5; presiding elder, $30. Total, $44.

Little Rock Circuit—For Missions, $6; Church Extension, $3; Bishops, $1; Freedmen's Aid, $4; presiding elder, $20. Total, $34.

Conway—For Missions, $10; Church Extension, $3; Bishops, $1; Freedmen's Aid, $4; presiding elder, $30. Total, $48.

Newport—For Missions, $5; Church Extension, $2; Bishops, $1; Freedmen's Aid, $3; presiding elder, $20. Total, $31.

Morrilton—For Missions, $4; Church Extension, $2; Bishops, 50c.; Freedmen's Aid, $3; presiding elder, $10. Total, $19.50.

Fort Smith—For Missions, $5; Church Extension, $2; Bishops, 50c.; Freedmen's Aid, $2; presiding elder, $10. Total, $19.50.

Hynesville—For Missions, $5; Church Extension, $2; Bishops, 50c.; Freedmen's Aid, $2; presiding elder, $20. Total, $29.20.

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

The Reichstag has voted 100,000 marks for exploring Central Africa.

General News Items.

London, England, has fifteen well patronized temperance hotels.

As a result of a religious awaking in Bloomington, Ill., 150 have joined the Methodist Church.

The Court of Inquiry both exonerates and commends the officers and crew of the Jeannotte.

The Eureka, Navada, grand jury refused to indict the slayer of James E. Anderson, of Louisiana notoriety.

Twice as much money as it was worth was paid by the government for the Freedmen's Bank Building.

The Mount Vernon Methodist church in Baltimore propose to educate the seven orphan children of their late pastor, Rev. Thomas Guard.

The M. E. Church at Emporia, Kansas, costing about nineteen thousand dollars was dedicated February 4th.

The annual meeting of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held at Nashville, Tenn., May 1.

Eight colored men having been appointed on the police force of Chattanooga, all the white drunkards in the city are mad about it.

The demand for English literature is so great in Japan, says Joseph Cook, that the stores of Tokio have as large a stock of standard works as any in San Francisco.

An elegant M. E. Church, called Bennett memorial, has been built and dedicated in South Baltimore, Maryland. It is the gift of B. B. Bennett, as a memorial of his son. It cost fifteen thousand dollars.

The Methodist church in Kenosha, Wis., was entirely destroyed by fire February 4th. The loss is estimated at eight thousand dollars. The insurance was twenty-five hundred dollars.

In the nations of Christendom, the appalling sum of $2,700,000,000 is spent every year for intoxicating liquors. These same people give $7,000,000 a year to foreign missions.

The funeral of Richard Wagner, the eminent musician, at Bayreuth, was an imposing affair. Wreaths from different cities, and a representative of the King was present.

Of the persons arrested in Egypt in connection with the murder of Prof. Palmer and party, five have been sentenced to death, and the others to from three to fifteen years imprisonment.

Lord Lytton speaks of the change going on in India as "the greatest and most momentous revolution, at once social, moral, religious and political, which perhaps the world has ever witnessed."

The President of Reichstag announced to the House the amounts contributed to aid the sufferers by the recent floods. The sum received from the United States was 588,100 marks. This was greeted with applause.

The Senate committee on pensions have agreed to increase the pension of Betsy A. Mower, widow of the late Major Gen. Jos. A. Mower, who died January 6, 1870, while in command of the Department of Louisiana. The increase is from thirty dollars to fifty dollars a month.

Oregon's Legislature passed a prohibitory amendment. It has just passed it a second time, this year, giving a vote of 21 to 7 in the Senate, and 47 to 9 in the Lower House. The people will vote upon the measure next year.

Mrs. Emma B. Drexel, wife of Francis A. Drexel of Philadelphia, paid the rent of more than 150 poor families, and distributed among the poor twenty thousand dollars a year. She employed a man to inquire into the merits of each applicant, and every week dispensed groceries, clothing and money to the poor, who gathered every Tuesday in the rear of her residence.

A sudden flood of water on the surface broke into the coal mines at Braidwood, Illinois, while near 300 miners were at work, and almost instantly closed up all passages of escape. The number drowned is now definitely fixed at 74. A greater portion of the families who suffered are those of foreign birth, and have been residents of this country but a short time. So great is the quantity of water in the mines that it will require 25 days to pump it out, and [illegible] the bodies.

[illegible] a Prime Necessity.

No class of men have heavier demands made upon their intelligence than do Methodist preachers. Their itinerating brings them in contact with great numbers of people of all classes. To command the great mass of these, who will have more or less education, the preacher must have at least a common school education. To retain his hold on his congregation for the full pastoral term, he must have extraordinary talents if he does not have considerable knowledge of Biblical subjects. The time is rapidly passing when men, who have not a fair common English education, will be considered acceptable candidates for admission into our annual conferences, or be sought for by the people as their pastors. We rejoice in every effort made to aid our preachers to a better preparation for their responsible position. The theological departments in all our leading schools for the freedmen, and the new building at Clark University for a school of the prophets are praiseworthy efforts to impart a knowledge of Biblical subjects to our preachers. It is not possible, however, for all who desire a theological or literary education to attend school, and any plan by which our pastors can pursue a course of study should be hailed with joy. The trustees of the Central Tennessee College have authorized what is known as the Pastors' Course of Study, which may be pursued at home, and the preacher taking the studies, can pass his examination at the college once a year on such books of the course as he has studied. This applies to the literary as well as to the theological studies. The present year it is proposed to hold a theological Institute, beginning on the 1st of May, and continuing about ten days. The institute will be favored with the labors of Bishop I. W. Wiley, Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, Rev. Dr. H. Revels, Rev. Dr. M. W. Taylor, Rev. Dr. A. H. Gillett, and other prominent workers. The Sunday-school will receive special attention under the direction of Rev. Dr. Gillett, the Sunday-school agent for the South. The design of the institute is to impart information on the doctrines, polity and work of the church. To help to a clearer view of the duties of preachers and how to discharge it. It is expected that the entire exercises will be of great practical value to all who may find it in their power to attend. The only expense attending the institute will be board, which will be furnished at reasonable rates. Those who can attend will no doubt feel amply compensated for any necessary expense of traveling and board. This is not a new departure but a new application of a well tried and successful plan of work in other fields, and we hope that many of our preachers will avail themselves of this new opportunity for improvement.

The Editor's Journey.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is one of the best equipped and managed roads running into the city of New Orleans. During the past two years we have had occasion to ride over this road a number of times, and at each time with increasing pleasure. On the 7th instant we seated ourselves in [illegible] the commodious coaches of [illegible] en route for New York. The [illegible] consisted of nine passen[illegible] each filled to its ut[illegible]. With so many per[illegible] board, and all happy, one [illegible] not be unsocial. We soon [illegible] traveler's acquaintance [illegible] George H. Burgest, [illegible] of Nebraska City, Ne[illegible] with two of his daughters, [illegible] spending a few days [illegible]. Mr. Burgest is a [illegible] of Nebraska; says [illegible] on his land plant[illegible] heads, twenty years [illegible] feet in diameter. [illegible] next morning [illegible] in the din[illegible] at Montgom[illegible] of steak, a [illegible] called coffee, [illegible] bread, saw a [illegible] paid sev[illegible] there [illegible] we [illegible] pastor [illegible] people [illegible]

the Ohio; her banks were full; we crossed over and were in Cincinnati.

WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

It is hardly possible for a person to form anything like a correct idea of the work done by this house without a careful inspection. The agents, Doctors Walden and Stowe, received us cordially. They were just completing their annual report, and were evidently gratified at the showing, and well they may be. The year has been one of marked prosperity. These men have been eminently successful in conducting the publishing interests of the Church at Cincinnati. Dr. Stowe took us over the entire building, showing us the work of each room and department. The outlook was never more encouraging. The demand for our books and periodicals never better. The agents report a steadily growing business. They are doing the best they can to bring everything to a cash basis.

Sabbath, the 10th instant, we spent in the city of Philadelphia, preached in the morning at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. W. C. Webb, former pastor of Ames, is pastor of this church, and no preacher in the city is more popular among his people. During the year the church has been favored with a continuous revival, 110 having been received on probation. The congregations are large. The average attendance upon the Sabbath School is over 400. In the evening we preached at Temple Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. James Morrow, one of the former pastors of Ames, is also pastor of this church, and is justly popular among his people.

Philadelphia is a city of churches. The Presbyterians are the strongest of the Protestant denominations. They number 30,409. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the second in numbers, having a little over 24,200 members; but it leads all other Protestant churches in the number of its Sunday Schools, officers, teachers and scholars. The Episcopalians number 23,000, and the Baptists 18,514 members. In the amount of money raised for benevolent purposes the Presbyterians lead all the denominations.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* opens with a paper which shows great breadth of reading, and a clear insight into the settled questions which seem to lie somewhere between theology and philosophy on Duns Scotus, one of the least known, but, perhaps, greatest philosopher and theologian of the Middle Ages. The article is written by J. E. Laternes, D.D., L.L.D., the Dean of the Theological School of the Boston University.

The second article, "Methodist Doctrinal Standards," by Rev. R. Wheatly, is timely and well written. Mr. Wheatly shows that some of the important and distinctive tenents of the Methodist Episcopal Church are not found in the Articles of Religion in the Discipline, as preventing grace, the direct witness of the Spirit, Christian perfection, the eternal punishment of all impenitent sinners.

The third article, on Shakespeare's writings, by Dr. Henry J. Fox, is a well written paper on a theme with which he writes as one perfectly familiar with the great English poet. We doubt as to Christian people desiring any special help from the plays of Shakespeare.

The fourth paper is on Persian Poetry, by Rev. B. H. Bailley, of Lucknow, India. From the specimens given us in this article we judge that the Western world has not suffered much by remaining ignorant of the poets of the Orient.

This number of the quarterly opens with a portrait of Egerton Ryeson, D.D. In the fifth article, the life and labors of this distinguished man are sketched by Rev. E. Barruss. Dr. Ryeson was one of six brothers, five of whom were Methodist preachers. He was the author of sixty different volumes and pamphlets. No man in Canada was more respected.

From the many reports of the recent travelers and discoveries in the valley of the Euphrates, Rev. S. N. Frandingburg has a very interesting paper on the Religion of Babylonia and Assyria. In a second paper the Assyrian religion will be compared with the Hebrew.

In the seventh article, the Present Status of Protestant Theology is ably discussed by H. Liebhart, D.D.

The "Synopsis of the Quarterlies" is in Dr. Whedon's best style. [illegible] the [illegible] of Bish[illegible] man [illegible]

Annual Meeting of the Book Committee.

On Tuesday, Feb. 13th, the Eastern and Western Sections met in separate sessions at 805 Broadway, New York, to finish up business for presentation to the full committee. On the following day at 10 o'clock a. m., the committee began its annual meeting with the attendance of the following members: Homer Eaton, D. D., Troy, chairman; Isaac S. Bingham, D. D., Central New York, Secretary; Rev. Chas. J. Clark, Maine; Wm. J. Paxson, D. D., Philadelphia; Clement Studebaker, Esq., Northwest Indiana; Rev. Leroy A. Belt, Central Ohio; Dr. Philip S. Gillett, Illinois; David C. John, D. D., Minnesota; Rev. Francis S. Beggs, St. Louis; Rev. Wm. Schreiner, Northwest German; the local committee at New York, namely, John B. Cornell, Clinton B. Fisk, and Wm. Hoyt; and of the local committee at Cincinnati, Amos Shinkle and Rudolph A. W. Bruehl. There were also present the book agents at New York, J. M. Phillips and Sanford, Hunt, D. D.; the agents at Cincinnati, Drs. J. M. Walden and W. P. Stowe; and of the editors, Drs. Nast, Hoyt, Edwards, Frye, Libhart, Warren and Cushman. Rev. Leroy A. Belt of Central Ohio, though only able to walk with the aid of crutches, was promptly at his post during every session.

Four sessions of the full committee were held—two on Wednesday and two on Thursday. The final adjournment took place Thursday afternoon. The sub-committees having given much attention to the matters assigned them, and being able to report promptly, the business was rapidly disposed of, and, in most particulars, with unusual unanimity.

The condition of the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta received a large measure of attention. The precise form of the committee's action relative to the paper is expressed in the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The General Conference at its session in Cincinnati, in 1880, took the following action, namely:

Resolved 1. That the publication of the *Methodist Advocate*, at Atlanta, be continued by the Western Book Agents.

Resolved 2. That the Agents be instructed to advance during the next quadrennium an annual subsidy as follows: \$1,500 a year for the first and second years, and \$1,000 a year for the third and fourth years; and the Book Committee is hereby instructed that if during any one year the paper does not pay its way with the "above subsidy, to discontinue it." And whereas, It is shown by the report of the Western Book Agents that they have been unable to publish the *Methodist Advocate* without a considerable loss above the subsidy; therefore,

Resolved 1. That under the above positive instructions of the General Conference we do hereby direct the Western Book Agents to discontinue the publication of said *Methodist Advocate*.

Resolved 2. That the Western Book Agents be, and they are hereby instructed to mail to the several subscribers of the *Methodist Advocate* the *Western Christian Advocate*, or such other paper published by them as the subscribers may prefer.

Among the important items of business was that of fixing the *pro rata* assessments for the support of the bishops. The rate for the ensuing year was made the same as for last year; namely, 1¼ per cent. of the pastor's estimated salary.

The chairman of the committee, Dr. Eaton, in accordance with the action taken at the meeting last year, reported upon the question whether in the election of an editor or book agent, in the interval of the General Conference, the bishops constituted an integral part of the elective body, or had authority only to concur or non-concur. Dr. Eaton gave a clear statement of the provisions of the Discipline, past and present, upon this subject, and drew the inference that the bishops constituted a part of the elective body.

Several propositions were introduced looking to an inquiry in regard to the possibility of lessening the cost of the production of the church's literature. A proposition was finally adopted for the appointment of a sub-committee with instructions to inquire: First, whether such a reduction is possible; and, secondly, whether the consolidation of the business of publication is a practicable means to that end. The following were appointed as this sub-committee: Homer Eaton, Isaac S. Bingham, Wm. B. Cornell, David C. John and Amos Shinkle.

The salaries of the bishops, book agents, and editors were fixed [illegible] amounts as [illegible] last [illegible]. In the item of [illegible] the only change made [illegible] allowed the [illegible] and editors [illegible]

ing of the committee was voted to be held in Cincinnati.

The Eastern and Western Book Concerns were shown by the reports of the book agents to be in a healthy and fairly prosperous condition.

New Orleans continues to disgrace herself by allowing such barbarous and inhuman practices as prize fights of men and beasts within her borders; and worst than all, such savage practices are permitted on Sundays, and some of our great dailies give notice and prominence to them. This is a shameful stain upon the character of this community. Of the chicken fight at the Spanish cock-pit, a few Sundays ago, the *Times-Democrat* of this city said

The attendance at the Spanish cock pit was larger than usual yesterday; at shortly before noon the fighting commenced. The two last battles were terrific, and much excution was done.

One was between a red and a ginger yellow, and they lost no time in going to work. Both were hard hitters, but the red put in a severe blow, opening a wide gash in the ginger henney's throat, which bled profusely. It was seen that he must bleed to death soon, but contrary to the opinion of all he held out long and made a gallant fight. The red was too much for him, however, and he went down in 30 minutes.

The next fight was between a gray and black red. This was as hardly a fought battle as has been seen in the pit for many a day, and was exciting from the outset to the close. It was contested every inch, and the gray showed a determination which attested his gameness. The black-red was too good a hitter, however, and the gray had to give up, dying in his efforts to win.

This notice reminds us more of the heathenish Olympian games of the Grecians, the saturnalia of the Romans, and the savage bull-fights of the heartless Spaniards, or half-breed Mexicans, than anything of which we know. Such an inhuman practice deserves the unqualified condemnation of every Christian and moral man in this community.

The so-called color line is receiving considerable attention these days. The School Commissioners of the city of New York have been discussing the question and have been led to adopt a Christian course. There was a proposition made to close all of the colored schools in the city, and send the children to the other schools. And after a months notice had been given, the question was taken up, and with little or no discussion it was voted to close all the colored schools, and scatter their pupils among the other schools. Now when we remember that the city of New York is a city where the Irish are in large numbers, with whom the color prejudice is supposed to be strong, we are inclined to regard this a great triumph. Thank God the children of the colored people in the great city of New York are in the future to have equal advantage with those of others. Caste must go, it is being banished from the schools. When will it be driven from the churches? This question in New York was decided wholly on the ground of economy.

The vigorous prosecution by the British government of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke commands the hearty sympathy of the civilized world. The driver of the car the assassins escaped in has turned state's witness, and he having testified that the knives were thrown into a certain lake it is being dragged, and will be drained if need be to find the instruments and bring conviction to the assassins. Terror seems to have seized many of the conspirators, who were indeed hundreds, and evidence is coming out which seems certain to bring the culprits to justice soon. Mr. Parnell and his associates must show their hands to be guiltless of blood, or the cause of Irish justice and self-government will suffer.

Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, formerly of this city, now U. S. Consul General to San Domingo, has recently written two very interesting commercial articles to the *Times-Democrat* of this city. Mr. Astwood's purpose is to direct the attention of our merchants to the inviting and lucrative trade of San Domingo, which is so profitable to other sections and countries; and can be, and should be, almost monopolized by our merchants. Commercial firms would, doubtless, find it to their advantage to take steps towards capturing at least a portion of this valuable trade.

The manifest determination of the nation and the Christian church, to root up Mormonism with its abominable idol, polygamy, out of Utah, has moved the Mormon church almost into a frenzy; and it declares that the priests, bishops, and counselors of the Mormon [illegible] Utah will not be per[illegible] polyga[illegible]

[illegible] the Presbyterian Churches [illegible] are free of debts. This is the fruit of hard work and generous gifts, and a good example.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Spurgeon's health is poor. He preaches but once each Sabbath.

—The correspondents of Rev. A. D. Payne will address him at Oxford, Miss.

—Dr. J. C. Hartzell, on his way North, lectured in Little Rock, Ark., and in Rochester, N. Y.

—William Tecumseh Sherman, General of the Army, on his 63rd birthday, was given a banquet in Washington.

—Gen. A. S. Badger was renominated, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, on motion of Mr. Kelley, to be collector of the port of New Orleans.

—Rev. Dr. H. R. Revels, of the Mississippi Conference, in a private note to our assistant, says of the SOUTHWESTERN: "I shall ever be found trying to support which, like the SOUTHWESTERN, is *always* true to principle." Thank you, Doctor, we shall ever expect you to help us all you can.

—The whole Church will be glad to learn that the general health of Bishop Foss is well established, and that the lameness is slowly decreasing. He preaches (sitting) every Sunday, and has no doubt that he will be able to attend his Spring Conferences.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Rev. L. P. Cushman, of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, called, en route to New York to attend the annual meeting of Book Committee, of which he is a member. Our good brother is doing earnest work for the Master as editor and presiding elder. God bless him and give him success in all his "work of faith and labor of love.—*Christian Standard, Philadelphia.*

—The *State Central Express*, of Alexandria, La., speaking of Rev. H. J. Wright, says: "Mr. H. J. Wright, who has been one of the most efficient teachers in the public schools in this parish for the past ten years, was ordained at the late session of the Conference of the M. E. Church in this city, and was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Natchitoches. He is a respected citizen of Alexandria, and his friends regret that he has been called to labor in a field which will deprive them of his counsel and abilities."

—We are enjoying a visit from Rev. L. P. Cushman, editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, and presiding elder of South New Orleans district. For five years Bro. Cushman has been doing excellent, self-sacrificing work in Texas and Louisiana. He has of late been doing two men's work upon his paper and in his large pastoral field. No one but a person living at the South can form an adequate idea of the nature of his work. No field of missionary service coming under the supervision of our church is more necessitous, or imperative in its demands for consecrated, intelligent, prudent, energetic men, than that embraced in our colored Conferences. Bro. Cushman meets with a hearty welcome from his New England friends.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

—Rev. Daniel De Vinno died in New York City, on the 14th inst., aged 90 years. The funeral took place on the 14th. Rev. Daniel Curry, Rev. Dr. Hollis and Rev. S. H. Platt officiated. The widow and the four sons and two daughters of the deceased were present. The church was crowded. A large number of Methodist clergymen from the city and Brooklyn were present. In the funeral sermon it was stated he was the oldest minister in New York East Conference; born of Roman Catholic parents in Londonderry, Ireland, February 1, 1793. Soon after, his father became involved in the Irish troubles and came to New York City. January 10, 1810, the deceased joined the Methodist Church. He educated himself, taught a school and entered the ministry, being ordained by Bishop Roberts at Natchez, Miss., in 1823. He organized the first Sunday-school in Brooklyn, and was one of the earlier abolitionists. He retired from the active ministry about a quarter of a century ago. He contributed largely to the literature of his Church, and was the author of the "History of the Irish Primitive Church," "Recollections of Fifty Years in the Ministry," and "The Methodist Episcopal Church and Slavery."

President Arthur sent to the Senate the names of the Civil Service Commissioners, as follows: Dorman B. Eaton, of New York; John M. Gregory, of Illinois, and Leroy D. Thoman, of Ohio.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, presiding elder of the La Teche district, desires to return thanks to the following members and friends on his district, who contributed the following amounts in assisting him to make up his subscription at the Gilbert Haven School of Theology last year: At Cheneyville—Jos. Johnson \$1. At Booneville—Rose Amos, 50 cts.; J W Ross, 50 cts.; A Bohm, \$2.50; Mrs. A Bohm, \$2; W L Amos, \$1; Betsy Martin, 50 cts.; Cherry Franklin, 25 cts.; Maria Amos, 50 cts.; Ruf. Martin, 25 cts.; Louisa Ross, 25 cts.; Oscar Collins, \$1; Samuel Mingo, 50 cts. At Holmesville—Louisa Coleman, 50 cts.; H Anderson, 50 cts.; M Lofton, 50 cts.; Elijah Ifford, \$1; Harriet Jase, 50 cts.; Ette Jase, 30 cts.; Lexington Winfield, 50 cts. At Alexandria—W Murrell, \$1; A Mitchell, \$1; J Madison, \$1; Charlotte Harris, \$1; Mrs. H Wallace, \$1; Eliza Washington, \$1; T H Osborne, \$1; Oliver Basset, \$1; W L Ambler, \$1; Mrs. W L Ambler, 1\$ Sallie Smith, 50 cts.; Adam Boxter, 50 cts.; Harriet Elowers, \$1; Betsey Pembroke, 50 cts.; Caroline Jones, 50 cts.; Mrs. Adam Boxter, 50 cts. At Waxia—T Larkins, 50 cts.; H Taylor, 50 cts.; Josephine Alfred, 25 cts.; Virginia Brooks, 25 cts.; Lavinia Guidry, 25 cts.; Nancy Taylor, 25 cts.; Gertrude Traylor, 20 cts.; J Pierce 25cts.; Adeline Pierce, 25 cts.; Robert Trent, 25 cts. At Washington—Moses Essex, 50 cts; Lucy Brown, 25 cts.; Nelson Hatton, 50 cts.; Ed. Brown, 50 cts; Ed. Perkins, 50 cts.; Thos. Mitchell, 50 cts.; Eliza Williams, 25 cts.; Abram Brooks, 50 cts.; Samuel McPherson, 50 cts.; Elizabeth Bibbs, 25 cts.; Pelagie Books, 25 cts.; Patience Brisco, 25 cts.; Griffin Nash, 25 cts.; Peter Williams, 50 cts.; Alex. Pierte, 25 cts.; Sarah Mitchell, \$1. At Opelousas—C. Hughes, 50 cts.; L. Watson, 50 cts.; Epsey Williams, \$1; Rhoda Minor, 25 cts.; Louis Wilkins, 25 cts.. Margaret Luster, 25 cts.; Esther Thompson, \$1. At New Iberia—A P Wyche, 50 cts., R Wilkins, 50 cts.; J Obe, 50 cts.; Mag. Gaines, 50 cts.; Alex. Vincent, 50 cts.; A Johnson, 50 cts.; C Jones, 50 cts.; C Farris, 50 cts.; P Ambrose, 50cts.; J Johnson, 50cts. H McLean, 50 cts.; J T Jordan, 50 cts.; Caroline Pharr, 25 cts.; N Jiles, 50 cts.; D Marshall, 50 cts.; Catherine Obe, 50 cts. Oliver Ford, 25 cts.; A L Jackson, 75 cts.; S H Fauches, 50 cts.; E Jiles, \$1; J O Richardson, \$1; E B Richards, \$1. At St. Martinsville—Chas. Patterson, 50 cts.; Elizabeth Patterson, 50 cts.; P Sinnett, 50 cts.; Harriet Sinnett, 50 cts.; D Solomon, 50 cts.; Catherine Moore, 50 cts.; R Moore, 50 cts.; Louise Jackson, 25cts.; Felice Ben, 50 cts.; H Washington, 50 cts; J Turner, 25 cts.; T Wells, 50 cts.; Andrew Patterson, 50 cts.; Emily Patterson, 50 cts.; D Basha, 25 cts.; Alice Landry, 25cts.; Corinne Wells 25 cts.; E Hayden, 25 cts.; H Gaut, 25 cts.; Emily Gant, 25 cts. At Jeanerette—E Alexander, 25 cts.; H Demley, 25 cts.; G Patrick, 50 cts.; Leana Patrick, J Maunel, 50cts. 50 cts. Maria Lovett, 50 cts., Hannah Wire, 50 cts; Francis Willard, 25 cts.; Minerva Bolden, 25 cts. A grand total of \$65. 50. Thanking these friends for their aid in the past, Brother Albert desires also to notify them and many others that he shall rely upon them to help him in making up the \$100, which he has promised to raise for the same Gilbert Haven School this year.

MISSISSIPPI.

Daniel Sanders writes from Oak Ridge, that the congregation was loth to part with Rev. J. Garrett, who has served them faithfully for two years; but he commended his successor, and he urged them to give him the same love and confidence.

TENNESSEE.

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield: "Elder Pickett held my first quarterly conference, and we had a rich experience, notwithstanding the rainy weather. We have something for all causes; for elders, \$5 00."

TEXAS.

John L. Smith, Millican; "Please correct a mistake of mine, or some one else. The Church Extension Society had granted assistance to the Caldwell building a year before I entered as pastor, but failing to get land the time ran out, and we had to apply again, which the present pastor must also do. I have not received money from the Extension Society."

Fire at Hamline University.

On Feb. 7 Hamline University sustained a staggering blow in the destruction by fire of its chief building, University Hall. No person was injured, and the library, the furniture, and the students' goods were [illegible] all saved. For[illegible] the [illegible] had recently completed a new ladies' hall, in which the recitations were resumed after only one day's interruption.

The building, with its steam-heating apparatus, cost about \$60,000, and was insured for \$25,000.

The trustees must rebuild immediately. O that God would put it into the hearts of New York Methodists to help us! We need [illegible] help, and deserve it. Hamline is now doing an excellent work, and its opportunity for great work for Christ is really magnificent, but must have money, money, money!

CYRUS D. FOSS,
Pres't of the Board of Trustees.
Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 8, 1883.

That Storm.

The members and friends of Clarke Chapel, this city, have shown their appreciation of the Master's cause in a very profitable way. When the pastor was returned to them for the second year they gave an entertainment, and on one of the tables was displayed a very fine large cake, on which was inscribed, "Welcome to Rev. L. M. Hagood." On the Christmas tree, among other valuable presents, was a china tea set, beautifully flowered. Thursday night, while he sat in his study, Dr. H. T. Noel (one of the stewards) came and informed him of the fact that some one of his family needed him at once. He started. When he arrived he found all quiet, and, seemingly, no one desiring to see him in *particular*; but hard knocks; the sound of voices within, and the tramping of many feet, soon led him to the hasty conclusion that *everybody in general* desired to see him. When the door was opened the people just *poured* into the house untill the hall and every room on the place was filled to its utmost capacity. Men, women and children came well armed; some with sacks of flour, eggs, lard, sugar, table linen, dry goods, glassware, tinware, coffee, tea, etc., etc. They took possession of the culinary department, and pretty soon supper was ready. They ate. Then Mr. I. C. Brown (superintendent of our Sunday-school) presented their gifts with a neat speech. The pastor replied as best he could under the circumstances, while "preacher No. 2" stood by and smiled. Among the number we noted about twenty-three or four good Baptist brothers and sisters, and as many irreligious friends.

To say their kindness made us glad does not express it. We could not help thinking how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. I know of nothing, outside of prayer, that strengthens a minister more than to know that he has the sympathy and love of his members and congregations. How many can tell the good members and friends can do by such tokens of regard for their "servants?" I feel like speaking right out, if I had the authority, to some other congregations I know of, and saying, "Go thou and do likewise." We take this method of more fully returning thanks to these friends, and we shall aim to so appreciate it that we will endeavor to work harder and live more to the honor and glory of God. Respectfully,

L. M. HAGOOD AND WIFE.
Nashville, Tenn.

Programme of Literary Exercises for Nashville District Conference to be Held in Dixon, March 13, 15, 1883.

Address—How can we enlarge our borders? Rev. J. Picket

Essay—Final perseverance of the Saints; Rev. C. Picket.

Address—Christianity, not excitement; Rev. D. Cook.

Essay—Eschatology; Rev. Jno. F. Moreland.

Address—The kind of education required for ministers; Rev. S. T. Hickerson.

Essay—The relation of baptized children to the church; Rev. J. F. K. Moreland.

Essay—Ought we to refuse to marry divorced persons? Rev. M. Williams.

Address—How should funeral sermons be preached? Rev. W. S. Butler.

Essay—The evidences of a divine call to ministry; Rev. W. H. Simmons.

Address—Prohibition, is it right? Rev. Wm. Bryant.

Essay—Duty of trustees; Rev. H. Ward.

Address—The most practical mode of baptism; Rev. P. Gregg.

Essay—Religious growth; Rev. P. Martin.

Address—Explanation of section 9, of paragraph 179, page 123, Discipline; Rev. H. Robinson.

Essay—Our obligations to Central Tennessee College; L. M. Hagood.

Essay—Secessions from M. E. Church and causes; A. P. Blakemore.

The local preachers and exhorters are expected to bring essays on subjects of their own choosing to present to the Conference.

Respectfully,
C. PICKET,
S. F. HICKERSON,
L. M. HAGOOD,

... Mat. 4. ... (Acts V, ...

... apostles would not ... who told them they ... preaching about ... came to hear ... could do ... ing; ... apostles ... great, ... outside; so they seemed ... enough. God needed them to ... for him, and in the still night ... angel came from heaven and opened the doors and the apostles were free. The angel said, "Go stand and speak in the temple to the people," and early in the morning they went to the temple and taught about Jesus. While they were busy preaching the priests sent to the prison for them. They found the doors locked and the guard outside, but an empty jail. They told the priests and judges this. Just then a man came and said they were standing in the temple teaching. Off went the officers and brought the apostles to the rulers. The rulers said, "Did we not tell you to stop this preaching about Jesus? Now you are telling about Jesus everywhere, and say we killed the Son of God." Peter and the others were bold, and said, "Yes, we do preach him. You did kill the Savior, and God raised him from the dead. We are his witnesses; we must speak for him." would you be brave enough to go to prison for being a witness for Jesus? Jesus needs witnesses all the time. You are his witness when you stand up for him when people use his holy name badly. You witness when you keep the Sabbath holy. Every thing you do, because you love him, makes you his own little witness. We don't have prisons to fear, and yet we sometimes are not brave enough to be his true witnesses.—*Western.*

BRAIN WORKERS.

In this country nearly every active business or professional man is overworked, and suffers from waste of vitality. Few reach the age of forty-five without this waste of vital force showing itself in some form of disease more or less troublesome or dangerous.

... unless something can be done to ... wasted vital force, these disordered conditions must go on increasing ... break-down is the result. ... in time, retire from business or professional life and seek in ... relaxation a measure of the ... which they have lost. With ... the larger number, this retirement is ... to be impossible; and they go on ... and failing until the disastrous ... comes in paralysis, softening of the brain, or sudden death.

As a restorer of vital force, it has been largely shown from the results obtained during the past twelve years, that Compound Oxygen is the most efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by overworked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to ... the ability to work without weariness, exhaustion, and peril ... attend them. A Treatise on ... Oxygen, containing large re... and full information, sent ... Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, ... St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Congressman Robertson, of ..., does not relax his opposition ... the corrupting lottery ... by which the poor of that ... are plundered for the advantage of the rich, and the policy gamblers all over the country are encouraged and deluded. These interests are very powerful in Louisiana. They exert a great influence in ... affairs of New Orleans and ... the State, and made ... to the re-election ... He has introduced ... Congress a bill forbidding the circulation through the mails of newspapers containing ... of lotteries or an... of lottery drawings, ... books, pamphlets and circulars giving information concerning ... Should such a measure ... it would ... those ... business ... harm. ... can no ... it will be im... reach with entice... of those who ... and the business ... flourish as impu... —*Boston Ad...*

NEW BOOKS.

Current Discoveries in Science. By W. M. Williams, J. Fitzgerald, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Price 15c.

This is Number 41 of the Humboldt Library of Science. It contains 16 chapters on a variety of scientific topics, such as "The Fuel of the Sun," "Sun Spots and Climate," "... Exploration of the Arctic Regions," "Meteoric Astronomy," "Lunar Volcanoes," etc., all treated in strictly popular style. The book is sent to any address on receipt of the price in postage stamps. For sale by newsdealers.

Don't Be Alarmed

At Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kindeys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for February has a sketch and portrait of Ole Bull.

The *North American Review* for March opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George, who brings to the discussion a contribution full of originality and keen insight. Robert S. Taylor writes of the "Subjugation of the Mississippi," a work which, in his opinion, and in that of the Mississippi Commission, of which he is a member, can be accomplished only by employing, for the purpose of deepening and straightening the channel, the forces developed by the river itself. Moncure D. Conway contributes a very striking study of Gladstone as a man and a statesman. George W. Julian's "Railway Influence in the Land Office" is a judicial exposure of the practices which, against the manifest intent of the law and the determinations of the highest courts, have won for corporations millions upon millions of acres of the public domain. Richard A. Proctor writes of the "Pyramid of Cheops;" Prof. Wm. G. Sumner of "Protective Taxes and Wages;" Elizur Wright of "Some Aspects of Life Insurance;" and finally, there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Adler, President Thomas Hunter, and Dr. Mary Putnam Putnam Jacobi. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

In *The Popular Science Monthly* for March, Mr. Gerrit L. Lansing, considering "The Growth and Effect of Railway Consolidation," shows, by citations from reports and the comparison of statistics, that the operation of consolidation has so far been advantageous to the public as well as to the railway lines, by furnishing more convenient transportation, and at cheaper rates, than could have been obtained had the various lines which have been absorbed into larger ones been left to operate separately. Dr. Oswald's "Queer Phases of Animal Life" is full of interest and genial humor. Mr. Boodle's review of Natural Religion" is concluded. Dr. Yeo, a distinguished British physiologist, shows how much has been added to the knowledge of the processes of life and the nature of disease, with corresponding benefit to mankind, by experimental physiological research. Dr. Parrish's "Evolution of the Camp meeting" discusses the change which has come over that institution, transforming it from a feast of tabernacles for worship to a religio-business enterprise, and glances at sanitary matters. Some curious communistic customs of a primitive people are delineated in Mr. Buttner's South African Arcadia." The portrait and sketch are of Professor C. Wyville Thomson, the late director of the Challenger Deep-Sea Dredging Expedition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for Jan. 13th and 20th have the following contents: Vauban and Modern Sieges, Quarterly Review Some Points in American Speech and Customs, part II, by Edward A Freeman, Longman's Magazine; Sketches in the Malay Peninsular Leisure Hours: Alcwine, Cornhill; The Lady's Walk, by Mrs. Oliphant, Longman's; A Little Chat about Mrs. Oliphant, Blackwood; The Clergy of the Eighteenth Century, Cornhill; Anthony Trollope, by Edward A. Freeman, Macmillan; From Miss Austen to Mr. Trollope, Spectator; An Adventure at Petra, Macmillan; Great Bells, Liverpool Mercury; Religious Poverty, Spectator; with shorter articles, instalments of "The Ladies Lindores, and "No New Thing," and choice poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, publishers.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for March presents several new and attractive features, and fully sustains the high character of this popular magazine. Rev. Dr. Porter, contributes No. 3 of "Religious Denominations in the United States —The Reformed (Dutch) Church." The editor, T. DeWitt Talmage, has an interesting article, "The Blessings of Short Life." De Leon's "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," and "Justice Warren's Daughter" are continued, and "Weighed and Wanting," concluded. There are delightful short ..., sketches, etc., by ... Home Pulpit ... sermon ... Talmage, ... Duty," ... congre... miscel... Mrs.

International News Co.) may now be found at the news stands, ... with desirable ... patterns.

Our Little Men and Women for February (Boston, D. Lathrop & Co.,) with pleasant stories and pictures for the children, is on our table. Price, 10 cents.

John B. Alden, 18 Vesey street, New York, has issued five additional numbers of the Elzever Library. No. 5, "The Sea-Serpents of Science," by Andrew Wilson, No. 6, "Enoch Arden," by A. Tennyson, No. 7, "Motives and Habit of Reading," by Charles F. Richardson, No. 8, "Life of Frederick the Great," by Thomas B. Macaulay, and No. 9, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark," by Shakespeare, have been received. They are bound in paper, and printed in a neat, plain type. All except the two last named are sold at two cents apiece. The last two at seven cents. These publications are to be continued semi-weekly. Subscription for the year, $2.

☞ The wonders of modern chemistry are apparent in the beautiful Diamond Dyes. All kinds and colors of Ink can be made from them.

It is reported in New York that the Morgan railroad and steamship interests have been bought by the Huntington's, to form a part of their Great Southern Pacific railroad system.

Andrews Bazar says "Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure is a sure, perfect and elegant remedy."

The "Big J." road, is soon to build a very handsome structure for its passenger depot. Our, we are told, of which this city and the Great Jackson Railroad will be proud.

Leland University (Baptist) of this city, for colored students, is about to receive a gift of $50,000 from Mrs. Izanina Leland Chamberlain, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Consumption in its early stages is readily cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," though, if the lungs are wasted no medicine will effect a cure. No known remedy possesses such soothing and healing influence over all scrofulous, tuberculous and pulmonary affections as the "Discovery." John Willis, of Elyria, Ohio, writes: "The Golden Medical Discovery" does positively cure consumption, as, after trying every other medicine in vain, this succeeded." Mr. Z. T. Phelps, of Cuthberg, Ga., writes: "The Golden Medical Discovery has cured my wife of bronchitis and incipient consumption." Sold by druggists.

After the first of next Oct., you may have to put only a 2 cent stamp on your letter.

The Bad and Wothless

Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited.* This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their names, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

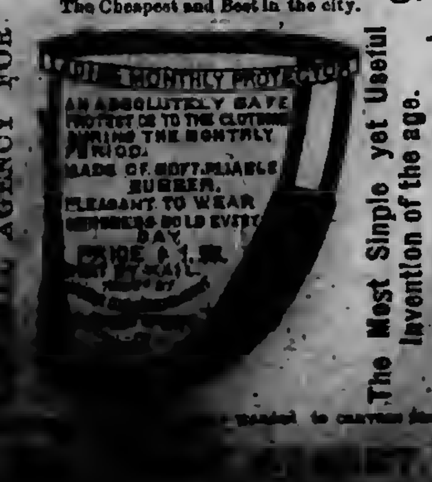
Acts at the Same Time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr, of Temple's Mill, Florina, until *I was cured* by Kidney-Wort." Exposure incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's Disorders. oct5

DRESS MAKING, Fine & Plain Sewing, The Cheapest and Best in the city.

... AGENCY FOR



The Most Simple yet Useful Invention of the age.

... wanted to canvass for

200,000 people, white and colored, in the two Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana, are dependent upon the cultivation of rice.

A $20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for March, among which is the following: We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the longest verse in the Bible by March 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the April *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be published. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

Our readers in Carrollton will find it to their advantage to buy their family and fancy groceries at N. E. Sollivan's grocery at the corner of Washington and Hampson streets. We speak whereof we know.

... each meal take a dose of ...'s Iron Bitters. It helps digestion, ... the full feeling about the stomach.

WHAT THEY SAY; OR Echoes from Birmingham.

The spontaneous expression of Prominent Colored Members of the M. E. Church.

CONTENTS:

"The Birmingham Matter," by Rev. H. R. Revels, D. D., of Rodney, Miss.

"The Color Line," by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., of New Orleans, La.

"Unchristian Prejudice," by Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.

"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church," by Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

"The Alabama Leprosy," by Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.

"The Color Line Again," by Rev. D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

"Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste!" by Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

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SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefitted by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. MRS. W. J. FLYNN, 39 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

Brown Chemical Co.

Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

Dr. Benson's New Remedy and Favorite Prescription.

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,

WINTER TERM.

James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee One Dollar a month.

WM. G. BROWN, President Board of Trustees.

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec21-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY, NO. 1 CAPITAL ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

Second Term of 13 weeks began JANUARY 1st Third Term of 13 weeks begins MARCH 26. Tuition and Incidental Fee $1.65 per Month. ...

MARRIAGES.

In Lexington, Miss., Feb. 1, by Rev. P. H. Hill, Mr. Edward Cook to Miss. Rachel Saffold; also Mr William Cade to Miss Adoline Cade.

At Oak Ridge, Miss. by Rev. J. Garrett, Mr. James Henry to Eliza Toe.

Mr. R. D. Coleman, of Madison County, and Miss Carrie Warner, of Hinds county, were united in holy wedlock Dec. 21, 1882, by Rev. C. P. Head.

Clinton, Miss.

In Hondo, Texas, Jan. 25, by Rev. J. T. Jacobs in the presence of a large assemblage of friends, Rev. F. Pierce to Miss Mary Lebruce.

On Stone river circuit, Rutherford county, Tenn., by Rev. G. W. House, Mr. Zack Rucker to Miss Nannie Wade, Dec. 24, 1882.

At the bride's fathers residence, Allen, La., by Rev. D. Shelby, Jan. 18, Mr. J. C. Brown to Miss Mattie Gaunt.

At the residence of Mr. Richard Meredith, the bride's father, Feb. 8, Mr. Charlie Folsom to Miss Lou Meredith, Rev. L. J. S. Bell, officiating. God bless the couple and may success attend them through life. BELL.

Coffadeliah, Miss. Feb. 17.

Mr. J. H. Minkins to Miss M. Miller, and Mr. Anthony Murphy to Miss M. C. Jordan, all of this city. The ceremonies took place at the M. E. Church on the night of Jan. 24th. Many were present to witness the uniting of the happy young couples. The writer officiated.

P. M. CARMICHAEL.

Victoria, Texas. Feb. 1st, 1883.

DEATHS.

Sister Louisa Elmore, on Jan. 19, after being in church for 50 years, passed from labor to reward. She gave to God two thirds of her time on earth, and lived to the age of 75. She leaves a husband daughter, sons and a loving church to mourn her loss. J. L. SMITH.

Millican, Texas.

John Medlock died Jan. 4, aged 32 years, faithful and happy. He leaves nine children. A. BROWN.

Moxia, Texas.

Bro Abraham Parker, a faithful member of the church in Beaumont, died., Jan. 28. He joined in 1872, and was among the first to establish the work in Beaumont. He felt that his way was clear, and his brethren would meet him in glory.

Beaumont, Texas. J. SMITH.

Bro John Black departed this life in full triumph, Jan. 30, aged 28 years. He professed a hope in the Lord in 1875, and was a class leader 7 years. He leaves a wife and two children. Nelson Rucker, about three years of age, died Jan. 31, and was buried from the same house at the same time. G. W. HOUSE.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dyspepsia, liver complaint, and kindred affections. For treatise giving successful self-treatment address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

At the municipal election in Amite City, La., Feb. 15, to decide the question of "license" or "no license," the vote stood as follows: 111 against, and 53 for license.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, February 2, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	7¼
Middling	9 11-16
Good Middling	10¼
Middling fair	10¼
SUGAR, ℔ lb—	
Yellow clarified	8
White clarified	8¼
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—	
Common	28
Fair	36
Choice	50
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—	
Common	@4¼
Fair	@5¼
Choice	@6¼
MOSS, ℔ lb—	
Mixed	2¼@2¾
Gray	2@2¼
Black	3¼@3¾
GROCERIES.	
BUTTER, ℔ lb—	
Western	23@24
COFFEE, ℔ lb—	
Ordinary	8¼
Prime	10¼
CHEESE, ℔ lb—	
Western factory	10
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl.—	
Choice	3 85
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—	
Fancy	6 50
Choice family	6 25
LARD, ℔ lb—	
Choice, in kegs	@12¼
Choice, in tierces	@12
SALT, ℔ Sack—	
Coarse	95
Fine	1 15
ESCULENTS—	
Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl	$2 75@3 50
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl	1 75
Onions, ℔ bbl	2 75
Apples, ℔ bbl	5 50@6 00
Cabbages, ℔ crate	3 00@3 25
Sour Krout, ℔ bbl	4 50@6 00
OILS, ℔ gallon—	
Coal, in cases	18@—
Coal, in bbls	14@—
Linseed, raw	57@58
Linseed, boiled	60@
Cotton seed	40@60
GRAIN AND FEED.	
CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—	
Yellow	70
White	70
Mixed	70
OATS, ℔ bushel—	
Western	70
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—	
Choice	1 10
HAY, ℔ ton—	
Prime	16@17
Choice	@20
PROVISIONS.	
MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—	
Choice	19 25
BACON, ℔ lb—	
Breakfast	13
Shoulders	9
Sides, clear rib	11¼
Sides, clear	11¼
Hams, sugar-cured	14¼
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—	
Clear rib sides	10¼
Clear sides	10¼
Shoulders	8¼

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.50@7 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.60; turkeys $20.00@24.00.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00. ...

Conference Notices

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Pine Bluff Station	March	3—4
Fulton	"	10-11
Texarkana	"	17-81
Lewisville	"	24-25
Washington	March 31, April	1
Center Point	April	7—8
Paraclifta	"	14-15
Camden	"	21-22
Hot Springs	"	28-29
Pine Bluff Circuit	May	5—6
Redland	"	9—
Swan Lake	"	12-13
Watson	"	19-20
Arkansas City	"	26-27
Little Rock	June	2—3

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER

Bayou Goula	March	7
Donaldsonville	"	9
Darrowville	"	13
White Hall	"	16
College Point	"	19
Napoleonville	"	22
Woodlawn	"	23
Thibodaux	"	25
Haubville	"	30
Wesley Chapel	April	4
LaHarpe	"	5
Union Chapel	"	5
Pleasant Plains	"	11
Thomson Chapel	"	13
Algiers	"	16
Gretna	"	17
West Pearl	"	21
Shady Grove	"	27

MARCUS DALE, B. E.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Glenco	Mar.	9—10—11
Jeannerette	Mar.	11—12
Thompson and Pecan	"	13
New Iberia	"	14
St. Martinsville	"	15
Vermilionville	"	16
Opelousas	"	17—18
Washington	"	18—19
Flat Town	"	20
Waxin	"	22
Washington Circuit	"	23
Eola and Marksville	"	24—25
Booneville	"	25—26
Bayou Des Glaze	"	27
Cheneyville	"	28
Le Compte	"	29
Alexandria	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Pineville	"	1
Avoca and Rigolets	"	3

Brethren will please make all necessary preparations for their quarterly conferences. Without loss of time mature your plans; push forward all the spiritual and benevolent interests of the church. Put off nothing for the end of the year. Let our Gilbert-Haven School of Theology subscription, and the SOUTHWESTERN interests be constantly kept before our people; and let us do more for them than over before. We did well last year; we want to and must do better this, and every successive year. We Methodists believe in "*going on* to perfection." Let us go forward. Yours, fraternally,

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Van Buren	Feb.	24
Fayetteville	Mar.	3
Hynesville	"	10
Fort Smith	"	17
Little Rock Circuit	"	24
Argenta	"	31
Morrilton	Apr.	7
Conway	"	14
Sweet Home	"	21
Jacksonport	"	28
Batesville	May	5
Pocahontas	"	12
Newport	"	19

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

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Jan11-13t-ur

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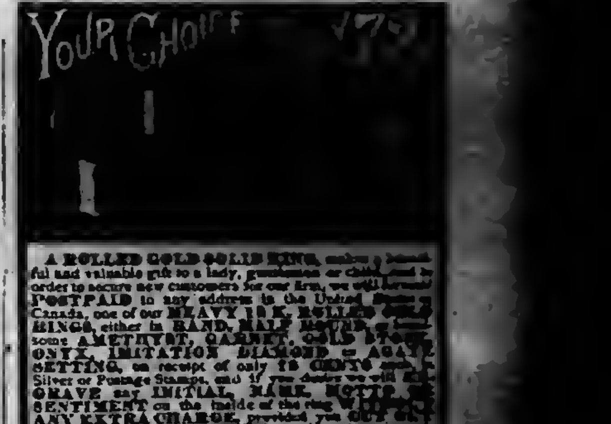

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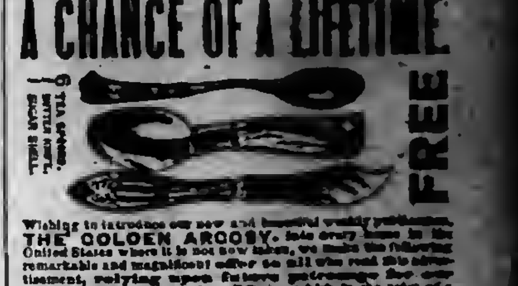

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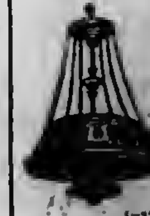

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[illegible] Corner.

[illegible]'s Sayings.

[illegible]'s writings [illegible] into his autobiog[illegible] papers, his [illegible] his moral [illegible] correspondence. [illegible] works fill ten vol[illegible]

[illegible] he first published an al[illegible] which he continued about [illegible] years, and called *Poor* [illegible]. He tried to [illegible] entertaining and use[illegible] little spaces be[illegible] days in the [illegible] proverbs. [illegible] following are some of the [illegible] Poor Richard's Sayings: [illegible] to the wise is enough. [illegible] helps them that help [illegible]

[illegible] like rust, consumes [illegible] labor wears, while the [illegible] always bright.

[illegible] be of all things the [illegible] wasting time must [illegible] prodigality. [illegible] is never found again, [illegible] enough al[illegible] enough. [illegible] all things diffi[illegible] all things easy; [illegible] late must trot [illegible] scarce overtake [illegible] at night; while lazi[illegible] that poverty

[illegible] business, let not [illegible] and, early to bed [illegible] makes a [illegible] wise.

[illegible] not wish, and [illegible] hope will die [illegible] are no gains with[illegible] help hands, for I

[illegible] a trade hath an [illegible] a calling [illegible] profit and honor. [illegible] workingman's house [illegible] but dares not en[illegible]

[illegible] pays debts, while [illegible] them. [illegible] is the mother of [illegible] and God gives all things [illegible]

[illegible] to-day is worth two to-[illegible]

[illegible] leave that till to-mor[illegible] you can do to-day.

[illegible] cat in gloves catches no [illegible]

[illegible] dropping wears [illegible] and by diligence and [illegible] mouse ate in two the [illegible] little strokes fell great [illegible]

[illegible] employ thy time well, if [illegible] to gain leisure; and, [illegible] art not sure of a min[illegible] not away an hour.

Three removes is as bad as a [illegible]

Keep thy shop, and thy shop [illegible] keep thee.

If you would have your bus[illegible] done, go; if not, send.

He that by the plough would thrive, [illegible] must either hold or drive.

The eye of a master will do [illegible] than both his hands.

[illegible] of care does us more [illegible] want of knowledge. [illegible] neglect may breed [illegible] the want of a nail [illegible] for want of a [illegible] was lost, and for [illegible] the rider was lost. [illegible] if he knows not [illegible] he gets, keep his [illegible] the grindstone, [illegible] at last. [illegible] wealthy, [illegible] getting. [illegible] a mickle; [illegible] a small [illegible] ship. [illegible] shall beg. [illegible] hast no need [illegible] shalt sell thy [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] putting in, [illegible] dry they [illegible] the value [illegible] to borrow [illegible] a borrow[illegible]

they are best contented.

45. A penny saved is twopence cleared.

46. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.

47. If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him.

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Dr. W. H. Holcombe, New Orleans, La., says: "I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The pastor and officers of Ames Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school have made arrangements to purchase a new library of several hundred volumes for the school. The school is now in a flouring condition, and we trust the new library will increase the interest.

R. P. Younggreen, Rosedale: "We held a grand revival meeting under the leadership of Rev. A. Jackson. It closed with twenty conversions and several backsliders reclaimed. I rejoice in being one of the converts. Bro. Jackson has served well, God has crowned his work in Rosedale, and we are sorry to think of his departure. The overflow destroyed our crops, and impeded us financially, but the people did the best they could."

TENNESSEE.

R. P. Manson, Brownsville: "Bro. Green Gates just before his death, Mr. Editor, was talking about you. He wished the paper success."

J. G. Kirby, Hollow Rock: "My first quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. Fourteen members were received, and one new point has been taken in."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Robinson, Hernando: "On January 23d two children of Mr. Crowder were burned to death. The father had gone to town for some medicine, and the mother had gone to her brother's for some oil, the children being in sick bed. When they returned they found the house burned down and the children dead. Little Walter was born May 19, 1880, and Magnolia Crowder, May 10, 1882. The parents lost all save what they had on at the time."

TEXAS.

A. Brown, Mexia: "I reached my appointment soon after conference, after riding through rain and cold. The people rented a nice house, into which I expect to move. The people have homes of their own and are trying to pay for them. By hard stokes this can be made a splendid charge. It is almost a colony of colored people. Of course we have opposition."

J. Jackson, Clarksville: "The weather has been so wet the people could not get out to the church on account of the mud; but thank the Lord the new church is going up as fast as the workmen can get a day on which they can work."

[illegible] H. Jackson, San Felipe: [illegible] Nichols [illegible] my first [illegible] conference January 23d. [illegible] intended to be held on the [illegible] but bad weather prevented it. [illegible] a good number of the [illegible] good re[illegible] much [illegible] misunderstanding [illegible] F. C. [illegible] Bro. [illegible]

I. B. Scott, Houston: "Trinity charge observed the week of prayer and we believe it to have helped much the spiritual condition of the church. Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust stopped over with us on Sunday, the 4th inst., and although the weather was very cold and disagreeable, in consequence of which but few of our people were out to services, they preached us two interesting and profitable sermons. We trust they may come again when the weather is more agreeable. They also visited and encouraged the teachers and students of Houston Seminary. Bro. F. Vance has set out a number of trees across the front of our church property. This will add both to its looks and value."

ARKANSAS.

S. Horn, Texarkana: "These are the last words of Edward Garret on the scaffold, executed at Texarkana, Ark., January 25th, 1883, for the murder of his wife: I expect to receive a crown of life after death. I expect it at the throne of God for his mercy never ceases, for his mercy never ceases, for God is merciful forever. May you around me never come to this, and always take warning from this that there may be none of you in my presence or in my hearing to-day that may raise up in anger and strike your brother or sister or either your keeper that is here with me. Oh! please serve the Lord God of heaven. Oh! please serve the God of heaven, there is no other God except the God of heaven. And when we are done on earth here and can no longer live we must trust that God may save us from eternal torment for Jesus sake, amen. Mr. Conner and myself were on the scaffold and sang with him."

Ill health generally comes from lack of the proper life forces in the blood. To restore the blood to a healthy state use Brown's Iron Bitters.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Memorial of Rev. Thos. J. Burton.

T. J. Burton was born in Marshall county, Miss., February 15, 1855. He received a common education in Rust University, in part. He was converted while attending school at the University, in 1872, and immediately united with the M. E. Church. He was licensed to preach June 3, 1875, by the Holly Springs district conference, at Holly Springs, Miss. He filled the unexpired term of U. C. Lewis, on the Abbeville circuit, in the fall of 1877. The church at that place was greatly revived under his administration, and many sinners were converted and added to the church.

He joined the Mississippi Conference at Yazoo City, January 19, 1879. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrews at this conference, and was appointed to the Grenada circuit.

Bishop Harris, of the Macon conference, January 18, 1880, reappointed him to the same circuit. At this place he succeeded in building up the kingdom of our blessed Lord. Great revivals of religion were held all over the circuit, and many sinners were brought from darkness to the light of the gospel.

Bishop Foss, of the Canton conference, January 18, 1881, sent him to Ripley. Here the people looked upon him as a man following the examples of his Master. He was beloved by the people, and the church was built up under his administration.

Bishop Peck, of the Aberdeen conference, January 18, 1882, sent him to Byhalia circuit, the last appointment, the last year of his ministry, and the most trying of his life. In the following spring his wife passed away to the unknown land; later still he had a child, the only boy, to join the mother who had gone before.

On the night of the 15th of December, 1882, at 11 o'clock, he called his mother and sisters together for prayer, after family worship they bid each other good-night. At some hour of the night he breathed his last (the definite time not known). The body that appeared to them the same evening so full of life and vigor had become stiffened, palsied and inactive; and the heart, the great mainspring of life, had refused to perform its functional duties, the life-blood ceased to flow, death ensued, and there was an end of all that was mortal.

Yet, in all this there is a cheering and blessed hope of immortality beyond the grave; that it is an anchor to the soul, giving peace, comfort and joy in the assurance that when called to cross the cold and chilly stream of Jordan, instead of finding its waters broad, its billows boisterous and turbulent, he found its waters calm, smooth and placid, reduced to a very narrow stream, becoming, as it were, only a step across, and there on its bright shores was a happy greeting with the glorified spirits of loved ones long since gone before.

Yours,
S. A. COWAN.

The following was offered by the Athenian Society, of Rust University.

LAST TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, By the hand of the [illegible] brother and co-worker in [illegible] Society, Thos. J. [illegible] death in [illegible] Dec. 15th, 1882. [illegible]

therefore, offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we are deeply sensible of the great loss in our brother's death, we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God.

Resolved, That during his connection with the Athenian Society and Rust University, he proved himself a noble man and enjoyed the love of all its members; and that his Christian deportment and social qualities were such as to win the admiration and the highest esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his mother and relations in their afflictions and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, a copy to the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and to the *Enterprise* for publication.

JNO. H. BROOKS.

Athenian Hall, January 19, 1883.

A torpid liver, a stomach out of order, digestive apparatus weak, and the brain in consequence of these disorders, over sensitive to exertion or to any unusual circumstance, and the formula for a "crank" is complete. Ayer's Pills will rouse up the liver, regulate the functions of the stomach and bowels, the tired brain will be relieved and the head resume its wonted *level*.

If any Methodist in this State has made a large contribution to the missionary cause since the war—now seventeen years past—we do not remember it. And yet there are many who have made fair fortunes in this time. Why is this so?—*Alabama Christian Advocate.*

We acknowledge the receipt of a sample copy of The Golden Argosy. It is by far the most excellent weekly publication for youth we have seen, and contains nothing that can tend to vitiate the young mind; but all that elevates. We commend it to our readers without fear. —*The Richmond Whig*, Richmond, Va.

Those girls who break down in the public schools are not usually the ones who get up in the morning and make their own beds, dust their rooms, and help wash dishes. —*Boston Traveller.*

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP.—To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

The prohibitionists of Iowa in convention February 7, voted to demand of the governor to call a special session of the legislature to re-enact the prohibition amendment to the State constitution, the former one having been declared null by the supreme court on account of an informality.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have advised many ladies to try your "Favorite Prescription" and never see it fail to do more than you advertise.

Yours truly, MRS. A. M. RANKIN,
141 Bates Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

The conference on the Danubian question has been opened.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

If you have any of the above symptoms, you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
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AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

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Hallowed Songs	50
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Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
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"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
The Happy [illegible]," engraving	1 00
The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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[illegible] 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I desire information of my relatives, and also of my wife's relatives. My mother's name was Susan Dickison. When I last saw her she went by her husband's name, as she was set free. The children were scattered very much. My sister belonged to Currage Baker, her name was Jane Baker, her husband's name John Cantle. My sister lived in Sumpter county, Tenn. In fact all my people lived in the same county. My brothers both belonged to Cantle, the last heard of. My brothers were Robert and Allen Cantle. We were raised by James Baker, after his death we were divided out, I went to Levi Baker his brother, my name was Dave Baker at that time. My wife's people all belonged to Levi Baker, the same man that I did, her moth r's name was Ardray Baker. She had seven children, three girls and four boys. One of the girls was Amanda Baker, the next girl's name is forgotten. The boy's names are Asa, Robert, Moses and Mitchell Baker. My wife's name was Sallie Baker. We now go by the name of Stewart Levi Baker gave me and my family to his daughter, after she was married to John Stewart, and he went to East Tennessee, then to Virginia and from Virginia to Texas. Address me at Cook's Point, Burleston Co., Texas.

DAVE STEWART.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my mother. Her name was Jane Banks. I was sold from my mother in Tennessee in 1861, the year the war started. My name was Ellen Woods then. My name is now Ellen Gibson, the man that sold me was named Archie Cocks, and I also had a brother by the name of William Banks. Address me at Shreveport, La., in care of St. James Church, J. W. Hilton, pastor.

MR EDITOR:—I wish to see if I can find my dear father. I came to Texas about 28 years ago, and left my father in Kentucky. His name was Jack Adams. We were brought out to Texas by Billy Wooten. My name was then Sarah Wooten, but is now Sarah Yancey. Sisters were Mary, who is dead, and Celia. Brother Charles lives here.

SARAH YANCY.

Columbus, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

REV. J. I. TURNER.

Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.
feb8-6m

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Iowa prohibitionists are undaunted by the recent overthrow of their amendment by the courts, and declare they "will sow the State knee deep with temperance documents." They refuse to make it a party question, but will ask the Legislature to submit the amendment again to a vote of the people of the State.

Young, middle aged, or old men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send two stamps for large treatise, giving successful treatment. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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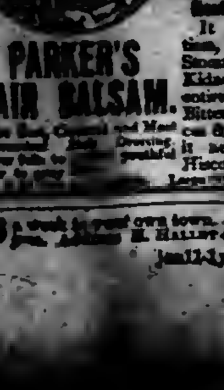

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

VOL. [illegible]—NO. 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, MARCH 8, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 553.

THE SOUTHWESTERN
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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., - - - Assistant

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Toiled on from day to day,
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay;
With the same blue sky above,
The same green grass below,
One soul was full of love,
The other full of woe.

One leaped up with the light,
With the soaring of the lark,
One felt it ever night,
For his soul was ever dark;
One heart was hard as stone,
One heart was ever gay;
One worked with many a groan
One whistled all the day.

One had a flower-clad cot
Beside a merry mill,
Wife and children near the spot
Made it sweeter, fairer still;
One a wretched hovel had,
Full of discord, dirt, and din,
No wonder he seemed mad,
Wife and children starved wi hin.

Still they worked in the same field,
Toiled on from day to day,
Both had the same hard labor,
Both had the same small pay;
But they worked not with one will,
The reason let me tell—
Lo! the one drank at the still,
And the other at the well.

Reports of the Book Agents.

WESTERN BOOK CONCERN.

The agents of the Western Methodist Book Concern, Drs. Walden and Stowe, presented their report [illegible] the year ending Nov. 30, 1882, [illegible] which we make the following extracts:

The Exhibit of the Western Methodist Book Concern for the year ending November 30, 1882, shows a gain in the aggregate net capital at Cincinnati, Chicago and St Louis, of $35,689.79, and an increase of [illegible] of $12,074.52 at Atlanta, [illegible] leaves the gain in the net [illegible] $13,505.27. There was a [illegible] by the year's business as follows:

At Cincinnati	$13,768 87
At Chicago	14,189 85
At St Louis	11,048 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Increase in Atlanta insolvency, $12,074 52	
Special reduction in stock at Cin[illegible]	8,317 63
Dividends paid annual conferences	5,000 23
	25,392 37
[illegible]	$13,505 27

The local committee reduced the valuation of notes and accounts at Cincinnati, $1,039.93; at Chicago, $1,059.11; and at St. Louis, $220.98; total, [illegible] of which $4,209.61 [illegible] the assets of 1881. [illegible] profits of 1882 are depressed [illegible] by this amount. We [illegible] reduction of $8,317.63 in [illegible] of stock, and paid $5000.[illegible] in dividends to the annual conferences, which amounts added [illegible] gain in net capital [illegible] these points, shows the earnings [illegible] year's business to have been [illegible].

The indebtedness of our depositories [illegible] has been decreased [illegible] $15,731.83; namely that of [illegible] $12,943.93, and that of [illegible] $2,[illegible]33.74; including that [illegible] parties, named above, [illegible] reduction of in[illegible] Chicago has been [illegible] at St. Louis of [illegible]

[illegible] in the total sales [illegible] periodicals at Cin[illegible] St. Louis [illegible] The book [illegible] increase [illegible]

that early in December, we had sold the real estate on the corner of Eighth and Maine, and secured a perfect title to the Home Street real estate, Cincinnati, by the payment of $60,000. This amount is added to the value at which you previously estimated that property, making the real estate in the present exhibit $160,000, being $0,000 less than last year. The total business at Cincinnati was $12[illegible],397.24.

The sales of German books, and the circulation of German periodicals have steadily kept pace with the growth of Methodism. We published twelve new English books and six new German books during the year.

NEW YORK BOOK CONCERN.

The agents, Mr. J. M. Phillips and Dr. Hunt, presented a report for the year ending June 30, 1882, from which we make extracts:

The year, as a whole, has been one in which business has pressed us more severely than any we have known. All our facilities have been used to their fullest extent. With increasing demand we feel the need of more room adapted to our business, as it is now conducted. We are confident if we had buildings erected specially for our manufacturing purposes we would be able to make a better report of our work than we can now present.

Since our last report we added another large printing press to our stock, and would add another if there was room for it. The exhibit for the year ending June 30, 1882, shows a gain in capital profits for the year ending June 30, 1882, $63,063.07.

The sales for the years ending November 30, 1881 and 1828, were:

		1881.	1882.
New York:	Books	$425,175 77	$498,863 68
	Periodicals	191,567 50	200,244 64
		$616,743 27	$690,107 32
At Depositories		235,976 69	181,971 67
Total		$852,719 96	$881,078 99

To our own depositories our sales of *books* have been during the year ending November 30, 1882, $55,207.80.

NUMBER OF PERIODICALS PRINTED NOVEMBER 30 1882.

Christian Advocate	55,600
Quarterly Review	4,200
S. S. Journal	72,000
S. S. Advocate	76,500
Classmate	94,000
Berean Leaf	663,000
Berean Quarterly	18,000
Pict. Lesson Paper	120,000
The Study	2,000
Northern Advocate	13,320
S. Western Advocate (July 1st)	3400
Leaf Cluster	25,00

In accordance with the recommendation of your committee we have commenced paying dividends for the current year.

Under authority given at your last session, with the approval of the local committee, the Buffalo Department was sold in July last, to H. H. Otis, who had been in charge about twenty-five years, with the reservation of $5000 worth of books of our own publication, which Mr. Otis by the contract is obliged to keep in stock.

At Pittsburg and San Francisco, we own the buildings used, and we have paid the rent of the Boston Depository. The following figures show the results:

Boston Depository: Loss	$180 14
Pittsburg Depository: Gain	3,063 45
San Francisco Depository: Loss	168 17

The books and tracts issued during 1882 are as follows:

General sales department,	8 vols	2 343 pages,
Sunday-school "	47 vols	4,647 "
Subscription book "	1 vol	792 "
Tract "	19 vols	216 "

The figures show a very gratifying increase in the circulation of our Sunday-school helps. The aggregate increase is 77,000. Great fear has been expressed by many that cheap imitations of our Sunday-school papers would seriously interfere with their circulation. We are certainly holding our own market, and our papers are increasing in circulation more rapidly than scholars in our Sunday-schools.

We are sorry we can not report an increase in the subscription list of the *Quarterly Review*. Its merits are conceded, and approval of it is embodied in almost every annual conference report. And yet not one half of our preachers take it.

The average circulation of the *Christian Advocate* has slightly diminished during the year, and yet the net profits have increased. The *Northern Christian Advocate* shows an increase of 460 in the number of [illegible]. The amount of re[illegible] by [illegible] this [illegible] circula[illegible]

authority to pay it a subsidy of $1,000 per year. We are happy to say that two yearly reports made to us by Rev. J. B. Hill show that the cash receipts have been a little more than the expenses.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Kingston Circuit.

DEAR EDITOR: Our second quarterly Conference for the Kingston Circuit was held at Rockwood, February 17 and 18. Our excellent presiding elder, Rev. E. Provine, was with us, and notwithstanding his feeble health at that time did us good service. The Conference was well represented by the officiary of the Church, each one handing in a written report. Sunday was a high day; the Elder gave us two of his holy ghost sermons, which gladdened all of our hearts, and greatly strengthened all who believe. One was added to the Church. The Sunday-school also shared a part in the Elder's thoughts and labors, which he met in the afternoon, teaching a Bible class and lecturing the entire school. One thing we noticed in his labors, and that is, he never forgets the educational interests of our Church, nor the elevation of our race, exhorting publicly and privately all the youths of our people to attend our schools of learning, either at Morristown Seminary or the Central (Tenn.) College, at Nashville. We have a pretty tight time on this charge this winter, owing to the excessive rains and cold weather; and, too, there has been a misunderstanding amongst us, but as spring is near and the ice is melting, we trust the "mists had cleared away;" and we are looking to a glorious harvest and grand results.

We are laboring hard to finish our Church at Rockwood. The membership is small, and each one has done nobly in carrying forward so far; but we are encouraged to still fight on. It is our intention to build a parsonage at Kingston. Who will help us in this matter?

From here Bro. Provine goes to the Robertsville circuit, a distance of some twenty-five or thirty miles, and as there is no railway or stage line he is compelled to take it afoot; but "none of these things move him," and as he travels through rain, and mud almost impassable, surely he is an indefatigable worker for God and the right.

A. J. FLETCHER.

Kingston, Feb. 28, 1883—East Tennessee Conference.

Letter from Texas.

BRO. CUSHMAN, Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a visit to Little Rock, Ark., it is one of the most beautiful and pleasant cities in the South. I lived there in 1864–65, have not been there since, except to stay over night. The city has grown so fast and spread over so much ground, that I was lost and could find but few old land marks.

So far as I could learn after careful inquiries, it is healthy and desirable to live in. The Arkansas Conference was in session while I was there, and they had a pleasant and I trust a profitable conference. Bishop Hurst was in the chair, he seemed to understand his business, and attends to it strictly.

I had the pleasure of spending a short time in his company, and found him a very pleasant Christian gentleman, and with a heart full of kindness; may he live long to bless the Church.

They have a number of good men in the Arkansas Conference who are giving themselves wholly to the work. God has blessed them in the past, and from what I can learn in conversation with them, the fields are white and ready for the harvest. God is going to give our Church the victory in that great State, and these brethren who have borne the burden for years and have had hard fare and poor pay, will have joy that none but those who have passed through the same trials and difficulties can experience.

The first district conference for the Marshall District Texas Conference, will convene in the M. E. Church at Marshall, March 28th, and will close Monday, April 2nd. Let all the pastors, local preachers, and exhorters be on time, as we expect to have lectures given by [illegible] Davis, Webb, Knapp and [illegible] of Wiley University. They [illegible] on preaching and the [illegible] successful as preachers. [illegible] work on [illegible] the country so poor, it has been impossible to hold meetings. Pray for us.

Your Brother,
W. L. MOLLOY.

Marshall, Texas, Feb. 24, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

There is a God.

The very leaves of the tree plainly tell us that there is a God, and that He reigns most gloriously. Pause for a moment and behold the veins marked out upon each withered and fallen leaf, and see how each one is carved with such care. Yes, He manifests His power and majesty in so many ways to the children of men. How lovely to roam about in spring time among the wild flowers of the field. "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." O Lord, the earth is filled with Thy glory! Our dear Saviour seemed to have enjoyed the sweet flowers of spring time, for once while He and His disciples were assembled together He said to them: "Consider the lilies." I fancy he must have been near to some beautiful grove of trees and flowers, and was enjoying their exquisite beauty and sweetness when He cried out and said: "Consider the lilies, how they grow."

What joy and comfort to awake at early dawn in the spring time to hear the sweet notes of the aerial songsters. How often have they brought glad tidings and undisturbed repose to us. And when we remember that our dear Lord has said that not a sparrow falleth to the ground but what He taketh notice of it, we are compelled to say, "Great God, with wonder and with praise on all Thy works we look." The cooing dove, the most wonderful of the songsters, sends forth its songs of sadness in the spring time. It seems to tell us that our joy here shall be intermingled with sorrow while on our pilgrimage, but that there is a life of unlimited joy beyond the grave for all who love and serve the Lord. Many hours have we spent in childhood near some tall pine forest, the most favorite resort of this bird, to listen to it as it sent forth its notes of sadness, and O, what solemnity it always brought.

The Psalmist said: "Oh, that I had wings like a dove, for then I would fly away and be at rest." He, too, had during his forty years wanderings in the wilderness found comfort and tranquility while listening to the mournful, cooing dove. Yes, the withered fallen leaf, the wild flowers of the field, and the aerial songsters, all declare to us that there is a God. And St. Paul says: "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." Glory to God for the plan of salvation.

A PILGRIM.

Theological Institute.

For the advantage of the many preachers in the South, and especially in our colored Conferences, who cannot have the privileges they desire, the Pastor's Course of Study, in the Central Tennessee College has been devised. This course is designed to be studied at home, and the annual examination to take place at the College in the month of May. Brethren who wish to take other than theological studies can do so, and pass the examination of the classes in any branch of the literary department. During the present year, beginning on the first of May, and continuing until the eleventh, a Theological Institute will be held. The exercises will be designed to impart knowledge of the doctrines, discipline and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as to discuss more general theological questions. A part of the time will be devoted to the consideration of the Sunday-school, its work, organization and kindred topics. The only expense of attending the institute will be the price of board, which will be furnished at the lowest possible rates. Fuller particulars will be published soon. Brethren proposing to attend the institute should send in their names, and any one desiring further information as to the course of study may receive circular of the College by addressing the undersigned at Nashville.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1883.

Huntington's bill for consolidation of the lines which compose the Southern Pacific route will be amended before being passed so as to include Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railway in the consolidated lines. Huntington's recent purchase makes the amendment necessary.

One who looks beneath the surface can discover in the land of Luther much reason, in the present, for thanksgiving to God, and much promise for the future. Amid the prevailing rationalism and indifferism there is widespread dissatisfaction and sense of spiritual need. There is much of Christian life and even of Christian work that escapes the eye of the hasty traveler. By reason of the relation of the Church to the State, and for other causes, religious enterprises are pushed more quietly and unobtrusively than with us. There are hundreds of evangelical preachers, men of profound learning and deep, personal piety, in the German pulpits to-day, and their number is constantly increasing. The number of rationalistic theological students in the universities is becoming beautifully less. Another hopeful sign of the times is the organization of small bands of believers throughout the land. Believers are drawing closer to each other, and social religious meetings, to which the State Church, to a great degree, has been a stranger, are utilized. The Inner Mission is being more vigorously carried forward. Domestic missionaries are multiplying. Preparations are making to open and prosecute evangelistic work among the masses in Berlin and other large cities, upon a much larger scale.—*Gideon Draper, DD., in Zion's Herald.*

Uncle Eph on Preachers.

Uncle Eph—Sam, whut am dis I hear about you?

Sam—I dunno. What is it?

Eph—Am it a fact dat you is gwine about here trying to preach?

Sam—It am a fact dat I hab been called to preach, and I am trying in my weak way to do my Master's work.

Eph—Sam, is you gittin tired of work?

Sam—No, sar.

Eph—Well den I want to give you a piece of advice. I knowed your mammy and daddy afore you was born, chile, and I wants to see you do well. Now, Sam, you quit dat foolishness. You can't fool no body. You see, de people is gittin' too smart for you fellows—de sun's too high, boy. You see, Sam, way back yonder in slave times, it would do for de ole men widout any eddication to go 'bout and preach to de poor ole slave people de best dey could; but de times hab changed now, boy, and de little school children kin tell when you fellows is making fools ob yourselves. You see, dey knows if a man wants to be a doctor, he goes and edicate hisself for it; if he wants to be a lawyer he must edicate hisself for it, and how can he do de most important thing of all—preach the Gospel ob de Son ob God—unless he's got an edication! I tell you Sam, it won't do for you fellows, when you gets tired of work, to go 'round here wid your "holy tone" and "gravy," as you call it, trying to impose on the people, for dey is gettin' mighty tired of it, and dey is gwine to turn on you all, arter awhile, like a pestilence; and your uncle Eph's advice to you is to quit it and go to work and make an honest living. You hear me; now mind what I tell you.—*Kentucky Republican.*

The following, kindly sent us by the Rev. W. K. Marshall, of St. Paul, Minn., bearing date Jan. 30, will be gratefully noted: "At the last Preacher's Meeting, Bishop Foss read an able paper on the 'Philosophy of Christian Perfection.' It will be gratifying to the Bishop's numerous friends in the East as it is to us of the Northwest, to know that he is steadily improving in health. He frequently preaches in the churches in Minneapolis. Last Sabbath he dedicated a new house of worship in that city, called the Simpson church. We earnestly pray that he may have a long career of usefulness as a Bishop in the Church of God, for he is certainly is the 'right man in the right place.'"—*N. Y. Advocate.*

In the sixty-seven years of its existence, the American Bible Society has distributed 40,00[illegible],000 copies of the Scriptures, and last year they sent out 1,500,000 copies, being the largest year's work that the Society had ever done. There have been three general distributions of Bibles by the American Bible Society; the first was made in 1829, the second in 1856, the third in 1866, and in 1883 they would make the fourth.

Political Economy Boiled Down.

Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a poem on it, make it worth $5,000. That's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth $5,000,000. That's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "eagle bird" and "twenty dollars." That's money. The mechanic can take the material worth $5, and make it into a watch worth $100. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it for $1. That's business. A lady can purchase a very comfortable bonnet for $10, but prefers to pay $100. That's foolishness. The ditch digger works ten hours a day, and shovels out three or four tons of earth for $1. That's labor.—*Exchange.*

More than four-fifths of the professors in our American colleges are believers in the Bible. That the minority attracts so much attention is for the reason that people give more thought to one comet than to a whole firmament of stars, or to one balky horse than to all the teams on the road. In the meantime, however, the stars go on in their courses, and the teams go on with their work. By and by the comet grows smaller, and smaller, and is gone, and people wonder where it came from, and what became of it, and whether its nucleus was really any more substantial than its tail.

Extravagance of Both?

Mrs. Willard, of the *Union Signal*, is responsible for this: "Let us hear no more of woman's extravagance. Gen. Francis Walker, the untiring Chief of the Census Bureau, has taken our case in hand and has ably and amply maintained our defence. He says, or rather the figures say, that the men of this country spend $498,000,000 in dress, while we women with our "love of bonnets," etc., ask our husbands for only $387,000,000, an average of forty-five dollars per annum for the lords of creation and twenty-seven for the ladies. Tell it in Gath, publish it up and down the streets of Askelon!"

A young minister, who was quite self-satisfied with his own discourses, was always very curious to know what others thought of them. The Lord permitted him to gratify his curiosity one Sabbath evening as he was passing the cottage of an humble but pious laborer. The good man was kneeling with his family, and the young minister paused a moment to listen. He was thanking the Lord for their spiritual mercies, and for the blessed Bible on which their souls might feed, "for thou knowest, O Lord," he said, "that we have been fed this day out of *an empty spoon.*"

The *Southern Agriculturist*, commenting upon the good sense and industry of some of the colored farmers of the South, says: "Recently one of this class came into the *Agriculturist* office and subscribed for the paper, and we were so pleased at his progress in intelligence and success in farming we made a note of his last year's crop. The name of this colored man is Rev. Stephen Sumpter, Hayneville, Lowndes county, Ala., and he and his assistants cultivated fifty acres in cotton, which produced 13 bales, worth $750; grew 500 bushels of corn, which will sell for about 60 cents, or $200; raised 500 pounds of pork; grew 200 bushels of sweet potatoes, the price being about 45 cents per bushel, or $90; raised 12 bushels of peas, worth 16; 15 bushels of peanuts, which will sell for $18; saved 300 pounds of corn fodder, worth from 80 to 90 cents per hundred, $225; raised 300 bushels oats, which will sell for 60 cents, $180; had 30 hens which produced several dollars worth of eggs, and his wife churned $30 worth of butter. This is a good showing, and we hope that many other of the colored people will follow the example of Stephen Sumpter, and they will not only live comfortable but will add to the wealth of the State."

There is one department under this Government, where colored men are treated like human beings, and that is the Pension office, under Col. W. W. Dudley, of Indiana. —*Washington (D. C.) Bee.*

We honor Colonel Dudley for this mark of true and manly greatness.

Freedmen's Savings Bank.

The following extract from one of our exchanges is so very just and reasonable that we insert it with our hearty endorsement:

"It would be but fair and just if Congress would pass a law for the payment to depositors of the deficiencies of the bankrupt Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company, as propsed in the bill of Mr. Lynch, introduced at the last session of Congress and recommended by Comptroller Knox, in whose hands the settlement of the affairs of this institution has been placed. The bank was chartered by Congress, on the theory of extending a valuable boon to the freedmen of the South, and cultivating in them the habits of thrift and economy. Congress has had the general regulation of its affairs from the commencement, and under its authority these affairs are now being closed up. Comptroller Knox, in his last report, says that there will be a deficiency of about $960,000 to meet the liability of the bank to its depositors, and this deficiency he recommends Congress to make good, rather than leave the loss to fall on the depositors. In ordinary circumstances we should not approve of such a suggestion, but in this case we heartily approve of it. The truth is that, what Congress intended as a benefit to the freedmen, as an ignorant and just emancipated class, has turned out to be an enormous swindle, under a management which it belongs to Congress to control, but which it did not so control as to prevent the swindle. We think that, in these circumstances, Congress ought to make good the losses suffered by the depositors. It undertook to serve them as wards of the nation, and, in doing so, it virtually led them into a trap by which they were victimized rather than served. Its connection with the business and their utter ignorance at the time furnish good reasons why Congress should provide for the payment of their losses."

The Forest City (Ark.) *Times* has the following significant editorial:

"We were handed the following notice, which was found posted up in L'Anguille township. It is the work of a fool or some evil disposed scoundrel. We have no idea that there are a half dozen men in the district that will endorse such a 'notice.'

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We, the undersigned citizens of L'Anguille township, hereby warn any or all parties that may contemplate bringing any negroes into this township that they must abide the consequences, which will be rough enough on both parties.

BY CAPTAIN OF CLUB.

"We hope the citizens of the township will be able to find out the author and punish him to the full extent of the law. The whipping post would learn him not to try to disgrace a whole neighborhood, simply to accomplish a personal spite against a neighbor."

It may be of interest to know that it takes $166,050,000 each year to shoe Uncle Sam's family, which is said to require 30,590,000 pairs of boots, and 94,887,000 pairs of shoes; 111,152 people are kept busy supplying this need.

If the colored race in the South had one-third of the advantages the Northern colored people had, we would not hear so much abuse against the Southern negro, but as it is, the South has produced the greatest colored men. They are more enterprising, better politicians, make better statesmen, and to-day they hold better and more honorable positions than the Northern negroes, who seem to boast of their white schools and advantages. —*Washington (D. C.) Bee.*

Penn writes: "Time is what we want most, but what, alas! we use worst, and *for which God will certainly most strictly reckon with us when time shall be no more.*"

A bear broke into the house of a Nevada man the other night. He was away, and his wife thought it was he coming home drunk. The bear cannot recover.

An old Methodist preacher once offered the following prayer in meeting: "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our souls." "Amen," was responded by many voices. "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our bodies." "Amen," was responded with as much warmth as ever. "Lord, help us to trust Thee with our *money*." But to this supplication the "Amen" was not forthcoming.

Some colored people of North Carolina intend to build a railroad. A meeting was held recently, and officers elected.

General News Items.

The Hon. John W. Foster, of Indiana, has been nominated as Minister to Spain.

Senator Blair's educational bill goes over till the next regular session of Congress.

Fifteen children lost their lives in endeavoring to escape from a burning school house in New York, Feb. 20.

Gov. Bate, in his message, recommends a colored Superintendent for the colored schools of Tennessee.

It is said that the late W. E. Dodge, of New York, the great business man and philanthropist, gave away $100,000 per annum in charities.

By the foundering of the United States steamer Ashuelot eleven persons lost their lives, three of whom were Chinese.

The population of China which has generally been estimated at 400,000,000, is now estimated by well informed writers at 250,000,000.

Mississippi has not a single distillery or brewery in its bounds. It would be a glorious State, if it did not import the poison.

A colored resident of Owensboro, Ky., has brought suit against that city, because his children are debarred from attending the public school for the whites.

There are 25,708 saw mills in this country, and $146,155,385 worth of logs and mills' supplies is used up every year, the product therefrom being valued at $233,367,629.

Mrs. George Harold, the mother of David Harold, who was executed on July 5, 1865, for participating in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, died in Washington City recently.

The official organ of Mormonism, the *Deseret News*, boasts that the Edmunds bill is a dead letter and has worked no harm to the church or its adherents.

In 1871 Georgia had 45,194 white children and 6,664 colored children enrolled for school. In 1881 the enrollment was, white 153,156; colored, 91,041; total, 244,197. The school fund is only $367,002.56.

It is charged against Senator McDonald, of Indiana, that notwithstanding his knowledge of the State constitutional amendments, passed by the last Legislature, he kept the matter secret, so as to draw to the support of the Democratic ticket the Liquor League and German Republicans.

According to J. M. McLean, a native Southerner, who ran for Governor of South Carolina last fall on the Independent ticket, the political frauds which are openly practiced to prevent Republican ascendancy are undermining the morals of the people. He says that even church elections are carried by trickery and fraud.

Women are eligible to school-offices in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wyoming, and to any school-office in Wisconsin, except State Superintendent. Mississippi has a State Board of Education, which includes Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and eight other persons, one of whom is a woman.

Many newspapers and magazines have been established in the United States and Canada within the last two years, the names of which do not appear in any newspaper, directory or catalogue. The publishers and editors of such are invited to send copies and a full description of their respective publications to the Editor of Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A., that they may be properly catalogued and described in the forthcoming edition of that work for 1883.

There are 1,423,887,591 inhabitants on the earth. Of these about 850,000,000 Mohammedans and Jews, making two-thirds of the population of the earth who either know nothing of Jesus, or are opposed to Him. Of those who are called Christians, only 10[illegible],000,000 are nominally Protestants, [illegible] only 20,000,000 are members [illegible] Protestant churches. There are over 100 Protestant Missionary Societies, and over 2,600 ordained European and American missionaries engaged in foreign [illegible] work, assisted by over [illegible] missionaries, with over 24,000 [illegible] preachers, teachers and [illegible] and about 585,000 native communicants.

New England.

[illegible] South can boast of a territory [illegible] most unparalelled for richness of soil, of large mountain ranges containing large abundance of every mineral which adds to the wealth and strength of society, of a climate favorable to the finest specimens of physical manhood, of broad rivers that run through the valley of every region, of forests sufficient to supply every domestic and commercial need, of agricultural possibilities that would arouse the ambition of the sluggard. It is evident to every observing mind that New England with her granite hills, sterile soil and climate; with her common schools on every street, and in every village; with her thousand daily presses that scatter the daily news over every hill and in every valley; with her white spires rising from every village and hamlet where the sturdy farmers have their cottages, has developed a stronger arm, a more active brain, a greater love of freedom, and a higher form of civilization. The one incendiary element in the South is caste. It stands there as in India, opposed to the leveling principles of the Lord Jesus. But when in the course of a few years this demand shall have been expelled, and the black and white people stand untrammelled by any of the usages of the time-hardened and worm-eaten traditions that master and slave were ordained of God, man by man graduated into the true manhood of the race shall stand unfettered by any of the social prejudices of the past. The writer is a native of New England, and it is always with pride and thankfulness that he contemplates the character of that influence which comes from his educational institutions and political principles. It is not merely in a boastful mood that he looks on the long and glorious vista behind. From the time the keel of the Mayflower grated on the bar of Plymouth harbour to the present, New England beliving in nothing [illegible] God, churches, school books and school-houses, has in every political and military struggle, been the advocate of some higher political principle and of a larger charity and a wider freedom. To-[illegible] she believes in an educated community, and that a man's title to nobility should be sought for in his brain and heart, and not in the color of his skin. Standing once more upon New England soil, breathing New England air, and meeting New England people, every nerve tingles glad thanks-[illegible] God bless New England, [illegible] the future, as in the past, [illegible] keep her place at the head [illegible] progressive and reformatory [illegible]. She must continue [illegible] "[illegible] he alone is peasant [illegible] peasant brain and heart, [illegible] is noble who has a [illegible] brain and soul."

A Kind Talk.

[illegible] comparative poverty of the colored people in the United States [illegible] matter of public notoriety. It is [illegible] fact. They are the hewers of wood and drawers of water. [illegible] the harvest work is done, [illegible] and colored men; in the rice [illegible] on the plantations, along the lines of railroads where hard work [illegible] to be done, you see the colored man. In all the large cities of the [illegible], the tenement quarters are [illegible] with them. Frequently [illegible] of five or six children are crowded into one room. Under such circumstances the influences are [illegible] good, either socially or religiously, are seldom if ever felt; but there is abundant opportunity for [illegible] of all sorts. Now, we ask, what keeps so many of our people in conditions so hurtful to [illegible] body. They do the work, [illegible] the money; but where [illegible] money they have earned [illegible] sweat of their brow. Compare [illegible] if you can, the sum spent by [illegible] men in the city of New [illegible] in saloons for liquors and [illegible] have in part the answer. [illegible] to this sum the value of [illegible] through drink, of wages [illegible] because men go to saloons, [illegible] paid for fines imposed [illegible] committed when [illegible] to deny it; no one [illegible] facts in the [illegible] question the [illegible] saloons swallow [illegible] of the colored man. [illegible] truth. It may not [illegible] at our courts [illegible] of colored [illegible]. And [illegible] for [illegible] regards the effect of [illegible] and d[illegible] your [illegible] sake. Remember [illegible]

ful proportions among the poor and illiterate. Wherever there is a drunken father there is cursing and quarrelling, wife and children are neglected, and home soon breaks up. What can we do? Almost any thing is better than nothing. We can certainly form total abstinence societies in all our churches and Sunday-schools. We can lift the total abstinence banner as a reminder to all of this crying evil. If the great lever for good or harm is public opinion, let us do what we can to give color to public opinion. Let us stop petting either the drunkard or the saloon keeper for their good peculiarities. Let us discountenance the use of wines at all our social gatherings. Let us work night and day to create a strong and healthy total abstinence sentiment among all of our people.

Meharry Medical School Commencement Exercises.

The Seventh Annual Commencement of the Meharry Medical College was held in the chapel of Central Tennessee College on Thursday night, February 22. The room was crowded to overflowing by some of the best people of Nashville, including many representative white citizens. Promptly at 7:30 p. m., the graduating class marched into the hall and took seats on the platform, while a beautiful march was played by Miss Mamie Braden, the accomplished pianist of this institution.

The exercises were opened with an anthem by the College choir.

Rev. Calvin Pickett offered a short but fervent prayer, and asked that the blessings of the Almighty be upon the young men who were about to take up the duties of the great medical profession, and that they might reflect credit on their alma mater, and spread light and intelligence in the dark recesses of this great land.

After an anthem well sung by the choir, Dr. Braden called upon F. R. Roben, the salutatorian, who delivered a very instructive talk on the "Circulatory System." He extended a hearty welcome to the audience, and proceeded to describe the system minutely, which showed an accurate knowledge of the heart and its tributaries.

Misses Moore and Watson sang the duet "Maybell Flowers," to the great delight of the audience, who manifested their pleasure by a round of applause.

C. K. Wright, of Atlanta, Ga., the class valedictorian, delivered a very creditable essay on "Variola." After an exhaustive history of this scourge, he proceeded to give the symptoms. He called attention to the fact of it being rare, but unless carefully managed, becoming an epidemic which spread desolation and death to all classes of society. A very comprehensive line of treatment was given, and the preventive power of vaccination was strongly endorsed. Some startling facts were mentioned, and his surprise that every man, woman and child did not have vaccination performed, so they might save themselves and protect their neighbors.

After this E. L. Gregory, Esq., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, entertained the audience in behalf of the faculty, with a very interesting and instructive address, wherein he called the attention of the graduating class to the supreme responsibility of their chosen profession; to its difficulties, triumphs, and the brilliant promises it holds out to the persistent and unremittant student of medicine. Prof. Gregory's closing words of advice to the graduating young men are so appropriate and to the point that we cheerfully give them to our readers. They deserve general application. He said.

"It is, I assume, a part of my task to offer you suggestive advice as to your future and professional conduct. And, first of all, let me say, be men—true, faithful and honorable men. If you make mistakes—and what human will not—let them be honest, intelligent mistakes, and not awkward, ignorant blunders. The saying, 'Be sure you are right and then go ahead,' has become axiomatical, and I suggest to you that you adopt it as the guide for your professional life. Be studious, prompt and energetic.

"I have told you in the lecture room that you are not compelled to answer calls for your professional services, but my advice to you is that you never refuse to go, no matter how doubtful the chances for compensation. For, by so doing you will acquire that all important element of a physician's success—experience. Be cautious and discreet. Never lose sight of the fact that your errors may involve the loss of human life. Keep ever in view the credit and good name of your alma mater. Remember [illegible] the ef[illegible] of [illegible] and d[illegible] your [illegible]

dice, and let your labors among them be directed to their improvement and advancement physically, morally and intellectually."

Dr. Hubbard, Dean of the Faculty, then presented the class to President Braden, who, after a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, delivered diplomas to the following graduates: Lee Roy Fearn, Huntsville, Ala.; Zebulon Wallace McMorris, Newburg, S. C.; Isaiah Eugene Mullon, A. B., New Orleans, La., Franklin Reese Robey, Mobile, Ala.; Cea Kenchen Wright, Atlanta, Ga.

Representative McElwee and Senator Agee, of Tennessee, made ringing speeches, which were well received. With the prayers and well wishes of this vast assemblage following the class, after singing the Doxology the benediction was pronounced by Prof. Chase.

While the Terrebonne *Times* flatters itself upon its success in arousing an enterprising citizen of Houma to the point of building a cock-pit, wherein to fight game chickens, and in its success in toning the public taste to want to witness the heathenish brutality of that pit, our neighbor, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, condemns such inhuman and brutalizing practices in the severest terms. Reviewing the *Times-Democrat's* description of the fight that took place in this city a week or two ago, under the auspices of the National Game Breeder's Association, at the Baronne Street cock-pit, when six hundred game cocks were then in this city, it says: "The brutal scenes described are a shame to decency and humanity. While the crowds cheered and gambled, the fowls fought and died. Groomed and gaffed they cut and killed each other for the money and amusement of the multitude.—Thousands of dollars changed hands. Twelve fights are decribed and eight deaths. While a poor bird died with the gaff of his antagonist driven through his heart the spectators rose in their seats and cheered the victor. * * * The scene of such outrage is appropriately called a 'pit.'" Such cruelty to animals is brutalizing, and deserves the opprobrium of all good people, and ought to be suppressed by the authorities. The New Orleans *Christian Advocate* appropriately classifies it as an outrage, and a shame upon decency and humanity.

The Chattanooga *Christian Advocate*, of February 28, contains a card from Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, in which he announces that he will continue his pastorate of the Marietta Street Church, and engage in editorial work to which he has been invited. He trusts that ministers and laymen will come to the support of the Chattanooga paper. That paper, sad over the discontinuance of the *Methodist Advocate*, tells of the marvelous progress of the M. E. Church in the Southern States, and expresses its opinion as follows:

In recounting these great results, this amazing progress, we regard the *Methodist Advocate* as the most important factor in all that has been accomplished. Its able editor, Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D., is the most significant figure in the whole stretch of this Southern work. But into whatsoever field he may enter in the future our prayers, our sympathies and our hearts will follow him; and when his great life work is accomplished we shall expect to see him transfigured on the heights of history—a fixed star in the constellation of heroes for right and principle.

This indicates a high measure of esteem for Dr. Fuller, and also why the SOUTHWESTERN has so unexpectedly grown in favor in East Tennessee and Georgia.

In another column our readers will find an interesting account of the commencement exercises of the Meharry Medical College, our school of medicine in Nashville, Tenn. This College of medicine is the off-spring of necessity, and the child of Providence. It was born in due time, as our educational work developed in Nashville, from the primary to the normal, the classics and the professional courses. The Nashville *American* says:—"This school has conferred the degree of M. D. on about twenty-three young men. Nearly all of them are engaged in the successful practice of their profession. They have been kindly received by the white physicians, and their uniform testimony is that these colored physicians, sent out by this school, give evidence of very thorough and intelligent preparation for their work—the practice of medicine. This is the only thoroughly or[illegible] medical school in the [illegible] the Ohio [illegible] can pu[illegible] of the [illegible] seven d[illegible]

The State of Arkansas, [illegible] years ago, established at P[illegible] Bluff, for the training of colored youths for teachers, the Branch Normal College, with Prof. J. Corbin, A. M., as principal. This school is a branch of the Arkansas Industrial University, at Fayetteville, for white students. With the exception of our Walden Seminary, and the Colored City High School of Little Rock, which is quite an insignificant affair, the Branch Normal College affords the only means of higher education to the nearly 100,000 colored children in the State. Under the direction of Prof. Corbin, who is a graduate of the Ohio State University, this school has done efficient service for the higher education of the colored youths of Arkansas. One class has been graduated, and 130 students are in attendance. The school building furnished by the State is a substantial two story brick building, which cost $12,000. It contains four recitation rooms, a spacious assembly room, and other additional rooms. It is kept in operation at an annual cost of about $2,500 a year.

That loathsome and highly contagious disease, small-pox, continues in its march of desolation and death in various sections of the country. In this city, to arrest its rapid strides, the Sanitary Association is exercising extraordinary efforts to see that all be vaccinated. In consequence of the great prevalency and fatality of the plague among our colored population, the Association is leaving no stone unturned to reach them and have them vaccinated. Last week all the colored pastors were addressed, and their co-operation requested in bringing to the attention of their congregations the supreme importance of this duty. It has also made arrangements to furnish free vaccination, every day, at such places as the pastors appoint, for the convenience of their congregations and localities. We hope to be able to give a list of those places next week. In the meantime consult with your pastor about this. You owe it to yourself and neighbors to neglect this matter no longer. Every day's delay endangers your own life, as well as the safety of your family and neighbors.

It is a misfortune for Dr. Fuller that his brilliant rhetoric and impressive oratory have not always been employed on the right side. When a man of such gifts makes a mistake and leads in a wrong direction and gives aid to the wrong side, the fact is sure to be remembered. Thereafter, however, much men may admire his rhetoric they will distrust his reasoning and be slow to follow his leadership. There are men living who remember that Dr. Fuller did not only apologize for but actually defended the Birmingham pastor. In fact the Dr.'s pen has been employed more than once in a vigorous defence of the sin of caste. In no instance has the Dr. been stronger in rhetoric, or weaker in logic than in a recent editorial of five columns on "Not caste but Christ." The SOUTHWESTERN cannot follow, for it still adheres to the great truth, "that One is our Father, and all we are brethren, that we have but one Savior, one altar, and one heaven."

The *Northern Christian Advocate*, sympathizing with the readers of the *Methodist Advocate* upon their loss in the discontinuance of that paper, by the Book Committee, says: "The Cincinnati paper will do its utmost to make up their loss and meet their wants, but Northern newspapers are almost as ill adapted to the wants of Southern people as Northern pantaloons or cook books. In a better by-and-by the *Methodist Advocate* should be re-instated." In the meantime, why not take the SOUTHWESTERN; the only official organ now published South of the Ohio river?

Last Thursday night, a large assemblage of some of the most respectable of our citizens, gathered at the St. James A. M. E. Church, this city, to do honor to the memory of the eminent Christian merchant and philanthropist Wm. E. Dodge, who died in the city of New York, Feb. 9th, instant. The occasion was well worthy of the man. The meeting was held under the auspices of the African Trade Society. Rev. Dr. W. S. Alexander and Rev. A. M. Green were the orators.

In our report of the work of the Louisiana Conference Woman's Home Missionary Society, the work and school of Mrs. Sarah Merritt Gates, at St. Martinsville, was unintentionally omitted. This cultured Christian lady has done an excellent work in her mission field during the past year. She taught [illegible] year enrolled [illegible] in schools; [illegible] that [illegible] Society [illegible]

The visit of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster to this city was an occasion which will long be remembered by the temperance workers here. She lectured in various places in the city to crowded houses, and in every instance with great acceptability. Perhaps in no instance did she give more general satisfaction than at the lecture delivered in Ames M. E. Church on the evening of February 25. Long before time for the lecture to begin the church was filled with a thoughtful and intelligent audience. Mrs. E. C. Merrick, President of the W. C. T. U., accompanied Mrs. Foster, and occupied a seat in the pulpit with her. Mrs. Foster spoke for one hour, and held the undivided attention of her hearers. She is a power in the temperance work. God bless her.

The *New Orleans Christian Advocate* (M. E. Church) says there is not a night that some colored person is not lynched in the State of Louisiana.—*Bishop H. M. Turner, A. M. E. Church, in Christian Recorder.*

The SOUTHWESTERN, organ of the M. E. Church in New Orleans, has never made any such reckless statement.

PERSONAL.

—Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared in his seat in the House of Lords amid cheers.

—Mrs. Inez Dutro, elder daughter of Dr. A. C. George, of Chicago, died in St. Louis recently.

—Rev. W. P. Forest, Wm. Davis and J. W. Lewis were in town last week and gave us a call.

—Revs. Jas. W. Hudson desires his correspondents to address him 452 Poydras street, New Orleans.

—Mrs. Marshall Jewell, widow of ex-Governer Jewell, of Connecticut, died Feb. 26th of heart disease.

—The correspondents of the Rev. H. Cawthorn, Mississippi Conference, will address him at Greenwood.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie was warmly welcomed in New Orleans. Her artists made pictures by the score for her New York publications.

—Gen. Smalls recently occupied the Speaker's chair in the National House of Representatives. He presided, it is said, with much grace and dignity.

—Blind Tom, the musical prodigy of the world, was in this city recently, and exhibited in several of the churches. All who heard him, were delighted.

—Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, owing to the partial restoration of Mrs. Baldwin's health, and a desire to educate their children will not return to China, but will take work at home.

—Bishop T. M. D. Ward, of the A. M. E. Church, mourns the loss of his wife. She died on the 7th inst. We extend to Bishop Ward our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

—The President appointed P. F. Herwig, Esq., to be Assistant United States Treasurer at New Orleans, vice Gov. B. F. Flanders, who possesses a sterling official record covering many years.

—The commercial men and the officials of New Orleans received and heartily entertained Gen Porfirio Diaz, the distinguished Mexican patriot and ex-President, who remained in the city several days.

—Rev. W. McDonald, Presiding Elder of the Gulf district, Mississippi Conference, gave us a pleasant call last week. He promises to push a vigorous canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN at every point on his district.

—Dr. Wm. H. DePuy, for eighteen years assistant editor of the New York *Advocate*, has resigned, to take effect April 1st. He leaves his post after honorable service, it is hoped, for years of better health and remunerative literary enterprise.

—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of the late Gen. Robt. E. Lee, was in this city last week, and delivered his lecture on the battle of Chancellorsville. His presence attracted many of the "Confederate brigadiers," and his ex-rebel companions in arms, who gave him an ovation.

—The appointment by President Arthur of George Drury of Assumption parish, to be Collector of Internal Revenue, vice Morris Marks, is Mr. Kellogg's reward of an active Third District campaign manager. Mr. Drury is competent, and received a strong support for the position from political opponents.

—Rev. Wm. H. Daniels, author of a Popular History of Methodism, and editor of the *Daily Christian Advocate*, at the General Conference of 1880, is about to re-enter the regular work, and will become effective at the next session of the Rock River Conference. He has been absent in Europe [illegible] two years.

—Rev. Joseph Gould who requested and was granted a location by the recent session of the Louisiana Conference, has accepted the call of Presiding Elder Duncan to take charge of the Scott circuit, on his district, made vacant by the death of Rev. Isaac Hayward. He left the city for his work, last week.

—During his sojourn in Arkansas, our Assistant had a pleasant home in Pine Bluff, at Bro. Fred. Nelson's, and at Little Rock he enjoyed the hospitalities of Rev. W. O. Emory and his kind and missionary spirited wife. Here also he enjoyed the company of Prof. H. B. Fry of Walden Seminary, and Prof. G. H. Temple a music teacher in Little Rock.

—On last Sunday Gov. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, died. Jas. S. Boynton, President of the Senate was sworn into office as his successor, and on the 24th day of April an election for Governor will be held. The State Legislature, Gen. Toombs, Jefferson Davis and other distinguished men were invited to participate in the funeral ceremonies, and to-day, by proclamation memorial services will be held all over the State.

—W. B. Merchant, the newly appointed postmaster of New Orleans, was treasurer of Mr. Kellogg's campaign fund in the late congressional election in the Third district. Gen. McMillen, a very able and courteous official, made the best possible canvass of the Fifth district, and was defeated, as any Republican would be in that region of bulldozers. No motive of civil servic reform justified a succession in the office, while Mr. Merchant, it is generally asserted and believed, had no other claim than the one mentioned for Presidential recognition.

The appointment of Congressman Darrall to be Register of the Land Office at New Orleans, displaces Hon. Wm. M. Burwell, a good Republican and an efficient officer, to make room for a Republican who would otherwise have been out of office. Mr. Burwell's pen, in the advocacy of Ead's jetties, sugar protection and Mississippi interests in general, has been of almost inestimable value to this city and State, and President Arthur could well have allowed him to retain the small office, which he well merited, and also in behalf of civil service reform.

—Dr. Hartzell, has a sister, Mrs. Wallace, living in Little Rock, Ark. Her husband. Prof. W. W. Wallace is engaged in the musical department of our Little Rock University. Of his work there Kellogg's *Eclectic Monthly* says: "The College of Music of Little Rock University, under the efficient management of Prof. W. W. Wallace, devotes Tuesday evenings to oratorio rehersals. This is an important step in the right direction, and if the prompt attendance of nearly all the talented singers of the city is any evidence, Prof. Wallace's efforts are highly appreciated."

—Mrs. Kate Scott, an esteemed member of Ames M. E. Church, received a fall on March 3d, in which she sustained an injury that proved fatal in a few hours. She was employed in Mr. Heath's large carpet store, 75 Camp street. In the attempt to lower some goods through the hatchway from the fourth story, she became entangled in the rope, lost her balance and fell down the opening to the first floor. The remains were buried from Ames M. E. Church, March 4th at 4 P. M., in the presence of a large congregation composed mostly of friends and acquaintances. The pulpit and altar were appropriately decorated, and the exercises were solemn and befitting to the occasion. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Allen of the Unitarian Church, and the address delivered by the pastor. Sister Scott was an earnest worker in the church, a regular attendant at the means of grace, and a consistent Christian.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Regular preaching services are now held at Ames Mission, in the lower part of the city. The prospects for great good being accomplished at the mission are flattering. The great need of this work is money to complete the building and properly light it for the services. Who will lend a helping hand? Send contributions care of SOUTHWESTERN.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "My reception among the people was enough to make me feel as though I was nearly home. I was astonished to find the Sunday-school low down. There were no catechisms, only a few Testaments and Bibles, no music books of any kind. We need books badly. I shall use my utmost endeavors to bring the school up where it ought to be."

Mrs. Hector Williams, Baton Rouge: "There is a grand outlook for the ADVOCATE this year. We shall work, pray and speak for the success of that so much needed paper."

TEXAS.

M. Henson, Austin: "On the district generally we are having more sleet, ice and cold than since 1873. Our churches are so poorly constructed and provided with heating apparatus, that our meetings of all kinds are almost entirely suspended during such inclement weather. Divine Providence is teaching us new lessons in the weather changes, if we could see and heed His teachings. A great deal of pneumonia and deaths from it, and other weather diseases. Success in district work depends largely upon good weather."

TENNESSEE.

The Judicial Conference called by Bishop Warren, met in Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 24th, with Bishop Wiley in the chair. Rev. James Mitchell, D. D., led the devotional exercises, after which Rev. J. J. Manker, D. D., was elected Secretary. Of the Triers of Appeal there were present Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D., Rev. H. Boyd and Rev. J. Mitchell, D. D., of the Georgia Conference; Rev. J. A. Ruble, Rev. R. Pierce, D. D., and Rev. J. J. Manker, D. D., of the Holston Conference; Rev. S. J. Harris, Rev. D. B. Lawton, Rev. A. J. Fletcher and Rev. D. W. Hays, of the East Tennessee Conference. As there were less than a quorum present the Conference, after instructing the secretary to telegraph some of the absentees, thought to be accessable, urging their immediate attendance, adjourned over until 9 a. m., the next day. Owing to some cause the brethren summoned failed to appear by the hour appointed, in consequence of which the Conference had to adjourn without transacting the business for which it had been convened. It is always important that Triers attend the Conference when called by the Bishop. In this instance the Church has been required to meet a heavy expense for nothing.

NEW BOOKS.

MEYER'S COMMENTARY ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. Acts of the Apostles. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

This critical and exegetical handbook to the Acts of the Apostles, by H. A. W. Meyer, Th. D., as translated from the German, revised and edited by Wm. P. Dickson, D. D., Glasgow, with preface, index and valuable supplementary notes by the American editor, Rev. Wm. Armiston, D.D., L.L.D., is a most valuable addition to the Biblical student's library. It is commended by some of the best authorities. It is a large octavo of 544 pages.

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, with an introduction by Miss Isabel Hart, of Baltimore, edited and published by Mrs. L. G. Daggett, 287 Bunker Hill street, Boston. Price 75 cents.

This is an interesting collection of historical sketches of Woman's Missionary Societies in America and England. It is novel in its character, seems to be reliable, and is not sectarian. It contains 204 pages.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon, Esq. Family edition. Abridged and edited by James A. Dean, D.D., President of New Orleans University, in two volumes. New York: Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway.

We return many thanks to Dr. Dean for a set of this most excellent work of his. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," by Gibbon, that most stupendous of all historical works, which on account of its voluminousness was so largely ignored by the general reader, and because of its indecencies and infidelity, so universally banished from Christian homes, through the Herculean labors of Dr. Dean is now made valuable, inviting and attractive to all classes of readers, or fit to be read and studied in any Christian circle. Retaining all the facts and matters of value or of interest to the student, the work is condensed to nearly a third of its original size. All the objectionable features have been eliminated; while the index has been corrected, pronunciation of names, index in the body of the work, running head lines on every page, dates throughout, together with many valuable improvements, have been added. In the preparation of this work, which is in itself a great triumph over numerous and serious difficulties, Dr. Dean has shown himself to be a ripe scholar and a critical writer. We heartily join Dr. Payne, Bishop Andrews, Bishop Peck, the N. Y. *Christian Advocate*, the *Western Christian Advocate*, *Zion's Herald*, and a score of other contemporaries, and literary and Christian dignitaries, in its praise. The work is in two volumes, 1229 crown octavo pages, printed and bound in excellent style, and sold at the low price of $2, postpaid. Special prices offered to ministers of our Conference. Address Dr. James A. Dean, New Orleans University, New Orleans, La.

METHODISM AND LITERATURE. A series of articles from General Writers on the Literary Enterprises and Achievements of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edited by F. A. Archibald, D.D. Published by Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati.

We regard this an excellent work, and are sure that it will prove a useful book. It should be in every [illegible] as it [illegible] [illegible]

... book. He ... every day that I find ... which I am disposed to press ... the attention of Sunday-school superintendents and pastors. ... this volume on Methodist Literature, by Rev. F. A. Archibald, D. D., published by Walden & ... O., certainly deserves ... circulation. The catalogue of ... books for the ... , the church, ... Sunday-school, occupying pp. 277-416, is ... worth the cost of the entire book. Sunday-school superintendents and committees on Sunday-school libraries cannot afford to be without this admirable guide."

We cordially endorse all that Dr. Vincent says with reference to this book. Pastors, Sunday-school superintendents and committees will find this book an invaluable aid.

BIBLIOTHECA THEOLOGICA: A Select and Classified Bibliography of Theology and General Religious Literature. By John F. Hurst, D. D., L. L. D. New York: Phillips & Hunt; Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe.

To the ministers of the Gospel, the theological student, or the teacher in our Sunday schools, who desire to know the best books in all departments of theological science, this book will be of great service. To the young minister who is selecting his library, and wants the best books upon the themes to be studied, this book will be of invaluable service. Whoever will heed its suggestions in making his selections will not only avoid all trash, and waste of money and time, but will find that each book purchased adds so much to the completion of his library. It gives a select and classified list of commentaries, theological works, religious biography, ecclesiastical history; in fact, of general religions literature, so it becomes one of the best helps that cou'd be desired in selecting books published up to the year 1881. There are two complete indexes of reference to all the authors mentioned and subjects discussed by these authors. We cheerfully commend this work, and advise all of our ministers who desire to build themselves up a good library of books to purchase this at the earliest opportunity. The publishers have done their part well. It is well printed from good, clear type, on excellent paper, and presents a handsome appearance. For sale at this office.

All classes of chronic diseases are being successfully treated by Compound Oxygen. Send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their Treatise on this new and remarkable curative agent. It will be mailed free.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The March number of *Harper's Magazine* is beautiful and entertaining. The frontispiece engraving is "The Burgomaster's Daughter." William Henry Bishop contributes "Across Arizona," which is attractively illustrated. George H. Broughton continues his Holland papers, description of Friesland, illustrated by his own drawings and those of E. A. Abbey. Col. Higginson's fifth paper on his American History series is entitled "The French Voyageurs." One of the most valuable and interesting of the illustrated articles is Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer's on "'Parsifal' at Baireuth," clearly showing Wagner's method of working out his musical and dramatic conceptions. "Consola," an exquisitely beautiful poem, is contributed by Mrs. H. W. Sewall. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., contributes a chapter of earliest Colonial History, entitled "Sir Christopher Cardiner Knight." The *Editor's Easy Chair* shows that American taste does not follow the dictates of English criticism; discusses the effect upon France of Gambetta's death. The *Drawer* contains a noteworthy contribution in the shape of a comic operetta, entitled "King Alfred."

The March *Wide Awake* will be eagerly snapped up by boys of ambition and vim, in order to finish ... the "Eighty-three Business ... have to say about "Our Business ..." Mrs. L. T. Cragin has ... "... Holocaust;" ... her history ... experiment. There ... Author Series a ... about Leigh Hunt, ... are many beautiful ... poems. Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The numbers of the *Living Age* ... 17th and 24th contain ... Autobiog... Quarterly; ... Caliphate, ... and Madagascar ... Thomas Carlyle ... Sketches in the ...

... Joseph Payne was arrested in Paris, on the direct charge of assassination, on demand of the British government.

The Illinois Legislature is discussing a bill which prescribes the stocks and whipping-post as penalties for wife-beating. Barbarous penalties, for a barbarous offense.

Prytania Street Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, after an address by Geo. W. Cable, Esq., cleared a debt of $9740 in about an hour. Happy church!

King Alfonso will accept the proposal made to him to act as arbiter between Colombia and Venezuela on the question of their respective boundaries.

Purnell, and some of his associates, will visit America. Their intention is to fully account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League were disposed of.

The three cadets who failed to express regret for their conduct in the demonstration of cadets June 30th, have been dropped from the roll of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Socialists are active and turbulent in Spain. The *Imparcial* says the Socialist society called Black Hand numbers 49,910 members and includes 900 minor societies, with Geneva as the centre for Western Europe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. LESSON X. March 11. THE SEVEN CHOSEN. (Acts vi, 1-15.)

The church had a great many members, about five thousand, and the disciples were busy. They preached, visited the sick, and often God let them heal them. With all this they had to see the poor cared for. This was a great work, and some widows complained because they were not supplied. The disciples had not done wrong, but were so busy they could not do every thing. They knew this, and chose seven men; no one could say a word against them. These men were to attend to the business. Part of the church and the disciples were to have more time to preach and teach the people about Jesus.

One of the seven was a man named Stephen, a grand man who did wonderful work for Jesus. This made the people who hated Jesus hate him, and lie about him and bring him to trial. When they said he spoke against God and Moses, all who looked at him saw he was innocent, for the Bible says his face was like the face of an angel.

These men were chosen because they had good names. Do you know what a good name is? Let us tell you what makes a good or bad name. Truth, honesty, kindness, love, all make a good name. Lying, swearing, dishonesty, and hate make a bad name. Love and follow Jesus, and you'll have a good name here, and a good name written in the great book above. —*Weslein.*

The Bad and Wothless

Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited.* This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their names, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and Dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

The Ohio Wesleyan University is enjoying a glorious revival, which has resulted in the conversion of over two hundred students, besides the wonderful quickening of many others.

What Physicians Say.
... ANDBO, Cal.
... Buffalo, N. Y., Dear ... "Pleasant ... in my practice for the ... I now ... other al...

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, March 1, by ... G. Montg... George ... and Miss Mall...

At St. P... M. E. Ch... San Antonio, Texas, by Rev. J. R. Carnos, Jan. 25th, Mr. Inman Berry to Miss Elizabeth Vandrose. After the wedding a sumptuous feast was spread at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Vandrose is one of our earnest Sunday School teachers. May the home of the couple be blessed with peace.

Now they speak of Crude Petroleum as a remedy for Consumption; better not try it, but take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, —the standard Cough Remedy of our age. It is agreeable to the taste, never fails to cure, and costs only 25 cents a bottle.

DEATHS.

At Hahnville, in St. Charles parish, La., on Jan. 21th, 1883, George Essex, a probationer in the M. E. Church at Hahnville. An hour or two before he died he said to those around him: "I am getting up all my points, for the sheriff is coming to make a summon; but God is good, I know that He is good. Thank God I have got the house all ready, and ev rything is in its place." Bro. Essex was a trustee of the church, and for a number of years had been representative in the Logislature, Sheriff of the parish, and a member of the Police Jury or school board. A. H.

Sister Chaney Tigg died Jan. 1. She was a member of the M. E. Church 13 years. Sister Jane Travis died Dec. 29th, after a membership of 17 years. Sister Josephine Hudson died Jan. 20th, after a membership of eight months. She was ready to meet her Lord. H. DUNLAP.
Mansfield, Tenn.

Sister Easter Carter died Jan. 12th, in full triumph of faith, leaving a husband and many friends to mourn her loss. Little Reuben Davis died Jan. 3d, aged 8 years, leaving parents and relatives who are anxious to meet him where parting will be no more. M. WILSON.
Butler, Texas.

The best cure for diseases of the nerves, brain and muscles, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, March 5, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 7¾; Middling, 9⅝; Good Middling, 10¼; Middling fair, 10¾.
SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8¼; White clarified, 8¾.
MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 29; fair, 31; choice, 40.
RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4½; fair, 5⅛; choice, 6⅜.
MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 23@24.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8¼; prime, 10¼
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 9.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, 3 85.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.37½; choice, 6.12½.
LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 12½; choice, in tierces, 12.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 1.10; fine, 1.50.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., $2.75@3.50; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.75; apples, ℔ bbl. $5.50@6.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.00@3.25; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4.50@6.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, —@58; linseed, boiled, 60@—; cotton seed, 40@60.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 68; white, 66; mixed, 68.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 54.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 1.25.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, 16@17; choice, —@20.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, 19.37½.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 9; sides, clear rib, 11⅞; sides, clear, 11⅜; hams, sugar-cured, 14¼.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 10¾; clear sides, 10⅞; shoulders, 8¼.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $7.00@8 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $20.00@24.00.
Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.
Western Eggs 16@17c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 19@20c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

$1,000 can be made in six months selling TUNISON'S MAPS & CHARTS For 35 page catalogue, free, address, H. C. TUNISON, Cincinnati, O., N. Y. City, Jacksonville, Ill., Omaha, Neb. TU-NI-SON
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HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT
"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him. Apr. 20-82.
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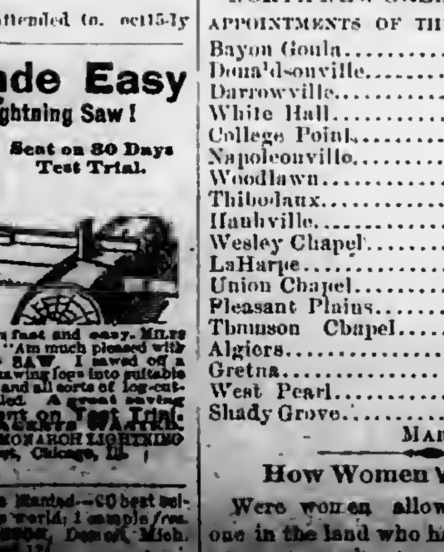

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Humbugged Again.

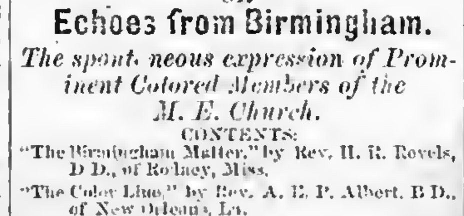
I saw so much about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*

The President appointed John N. Irwin, of Iowa, to be Governor of Idaho.

Ribbons, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors.

The President appointed George McKee postmaster at Jackson, Mississippi; James A. Meek, United States Attorney Eastern District of Tennessee; George N. Tillman, United States Marshal, Middle District of Tennessee.

Nervous Prostration. Overworked Brains. Brain worry kills many thousands every year. School children and others have nervous headaches, and their overtasked brains need repair and sedation. Here is prompt relief.



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WHAT THEY SAY; OR Echoes from Birmingham.

The spontaneous expression of Prominent Colored Members of the M. E. Church.

CONTENTS:
"The Birmingham Matter," by Rev. H. R. Revels, D D., of Rodney, Miss.
"The Color Line," by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B D., of New Orleans, La.
"Unchristian Prejudice," by Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.
"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church," by Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
"The Alabama Leprosy," by Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
"The Color Line Again," by Rev. D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
"Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?" by Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

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That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

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I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

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James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

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WM. G. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.
New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec21-3m

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
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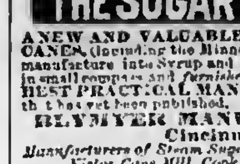

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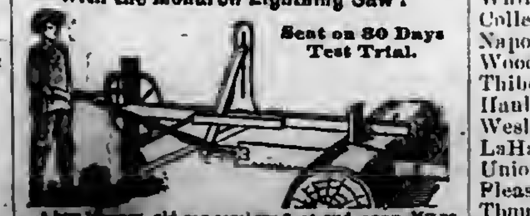

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Conference Notices.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	Apr.	7- 8
Brenham Station	"	8- 9
Bellville and Hempstead	"	14-15
Hempstead Station	"	15-16
Courtney Circuit	"	21-22
Plantersville Circuit	"	28-29
Navasota Station	"	29-30
Anderson Circuit	May	5- 6
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	12-13
Iola Circuit	"	-16
Millican	"	19-20
Bryan Circuit	"	26-27
Bryan Station	"	27-28
Burleson Circuit	June	2- 3
Hearne and Franklin	"	9-10
Pattison Circuit	"	16-17
San Felipe Circuit	"	23-24

District Conference commences April 11th.
M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

FIRST ROUND.

Lonoke	March	2
Saulsbury	"	10
Forrest City	"	17
Forrest City Circuit	"	24
Palestine	April	1
Mariana	"	5
Helena	"	7
Askew	"	14
Helena Circuit	"	21
Poplar Grove	"	27
Clarendon	May	4
Brinkley	"	7
Argenta	"	11

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

The following are the apportionments of Benevolent moneys to be raised and the claims of the Presiding Elder and Bishop as provided for by the District Conference:

	Missions	Church ex	Free M. A.	Pre'g Eld'r.	Bishop.
Argenta	$ 5	$2	$3	$16	$1
Lonoke	8	2	3	24	1
Saulsbury	10	3	3	40	1
Clarendon	5	2	2	10	1
Forrest City	10	2	3	20	1
Forrest Circ't	10	3	4	32	1
Palestine	5	2	2	20	1
Helena	6	2	2	20	1
Helena Circuit	4	1	1	10	1
Poplar Grove	4	1	2	12	1
Askew	10	2	5	40	1
Mariana	2	1	1	4	
Brinkley	1	1	1	4	
Total	$80	$24	$32	$252	$11

Let the brethren take notice that all these moneys must be collected quarterly or a little faster. There must be no waiting until the last of the year. Clip this from the ADVOCATE and keep it.
W. H. HARRIS, Sec. Conf.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Cypress Circuit	March	10-11
Mason Circuit	"	17-18
Brownsville Circuit	"	24-25
Memphis Circuit, Mar. 31 and	April	- 1
Memphis Station	"	7- 8
Pleasant Grove Circuit	"	14-15
Bell Circuit	"	21-22
Sharon Circuit	"	28-29
Martin Circuit	May	5- 6
Mansfield and Paris	"	12-13
Holy Rock Circuit	"	18-19
Henderson Circuit	"	20-21
Linden Circuit	"	26-27
Waynesboro Circuit	June	2- 3
Purdy Circuit	"	5- 6
Flatwood's	May	19-20
Lawrenceburg	"	26-27

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Franklin	March	17-18
Spring Hill	"	24-25
Lewisburg, March 31st and	April	- 1
Nolensville	"	7- 8
Brentwood	"	14-15
Gallatin	"	21-22
Gallatin Circuit	"	28-29
Hartsville	May	5- 6
Mitchellsville	"	12-13
Springfield	"	19-20
Dickson	"	26-27
Cumberland	June	2- 3
Dover	"	9-10
City Mission [Nashville]	"	16-17
Clark Chapel	"	16-17
Nashville Circuit	"	23-24

The brethren of the Nashville District, Tennessee Conference, will please be at the Conference in time ready with their reports, which meets 13-15 March, 1883, Dickson, Tenn. Bring one Class Leader to represent the classes of each Circuit and Station.

The District Steward will please meet me there. The small pox having been all through my district, we could not meet sooner than March 13th.
Yours, JAMES PICKETT, P. E.

PROGRAM OF THE MARSHALL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

One-half hour will be devoted each morning to prayer and religious exercises. The business hours will be from 9 to 12. A course of lectures will be delivered during the conference by the following brethren, and on the subjects named:

Moral Duties	Prof. W. H. Davis
Literary Culture	Prof. H. Webb
Theology	Prof. Knapp
Discipline	Prof. Wm. Wesley
Manner of conducting religious sevices	W. L. Molloy
Justification	J. S. Shackelford
Church Building	T. Moore
Church Debts	F. Parker
Church Festivals	D. Gamble
Missionary Work	T. Morgan
Christian Fellowship of the C. M. E. Church	W. R. Grundy

We shall be glad to have any of our brethren that can visit us and help us this is a great work and we need help. We expect the brethren named above to prepare and not make excuses, saying they have not had time.
Your brother, W. L. MOLLOY.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Pine Bluff Station	March	3—4
Fulton	"	10-11
Texarkana	"	17-81
Lewisville	"	24-25
Washington	March 31.	April 1
Center Point	April	7—8
Paraclifta	"	14-15
Camden	"	21-22
Hot Springs	"	28-29
Pine Bluff Circuit	May	5—6
Redland	"	9—
Swan Lake	"	12-13
Watson	"	19-20
Arkansas City	"	26-27
Little Rock	June	2—3

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

NORTH NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER.

Bayou Goula	March	7
Donaldsonville	"	9
Darrowville	"	13
White Hall	"	16
College Point	"	19
Napoleonville	"	22
Woodlawn	"	23
Thibodaux	"	25
Hahnville	"	31
Wesley Chapel	April	4
LaHarpe	"	5
Union Chapel	"	5
Pleasant Plains	"	11
Thomson Chapel	"	13
Algiers	"	16
Gretna	"	17
West Pearl	"	21
Shady Grove	"	27

MARCUS DALE, B. E.

How Women Would Vote.

Were women allowed to vote, every one in the land who has need Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would vote it to be an unfailing remedy for the diseases ...

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
AGENTS WANTED.
(Trade Mark.) Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS.
ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
Mail No. 4.....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 2..10:45 a.m

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.
Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt.
C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent.

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Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IN PULLMAN CARS.
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ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

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Express	7:00 a. m.	9:42 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	9:03 a. m.
Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	9:22 a. m.

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Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent.
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JNO. KILKENY, Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent. New Orleans.

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Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,
—IN—
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,
—AT—
50 Cents and Upward,
Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.
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119 Canal street, Cor. Royal, New Orleans. nov16-201

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Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,
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SKARDON & WILSON,
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FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.
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By the Month, Week or Day,
At No. 227 Customhouse Street.
Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.
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Office—No. 114 Carondelet st.,
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Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
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Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $3 65 to $12.00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock. 26tf

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—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates ... obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent discount from retail ...

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.
No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.
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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!
Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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TEACHERS' WANTED For vacancies. Address with stamp for "application form" and copy of our "Public School Journal." NATIONAL TEACHERS' AGENCY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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$6.75 FOR A $100 S. S. LIBRARY. ... Library books, put up in pamphlet form, ... Over three million sold. ... Sample book and particulars, free.
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REWARD CARDS, ...
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DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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WANTED Agents for the GOLDEN DAWN Or, LIGHT ON THE GREAT FUTURE ...
the grandest thoughts of the world's ... authors, among whom are Bishops Foster, Warren, Hurst and Peck, Joseph Cook, Talmage, Drs. Fowler, March, Cocke, Crosby, Cuyler, and others. A rich feast awaits the reader of this book. Its sales are immense. One agent sold 63 in one township; others 33 in 4 days; 36 in 5 days; 23 in 3 days; ... 172 in 22 days; 131 in 1 mo.; 180 in 1 mo.
$65 A MONTH and board for TEACHERS Students, Young men and Ladies. Address, P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 915 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
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FITS A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS. ...
Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), ... of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years standing successfully cured by him. ... this wonderful cure free to any sufferer who may send their express and P. O. Address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESEROLE, No. 96 John St., New York.
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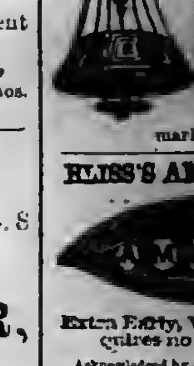

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.
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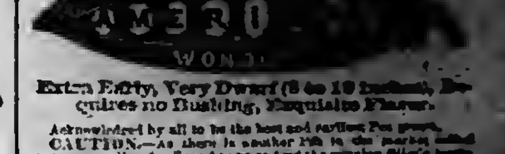
BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA.



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Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown. CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Bliss's American Wonder.
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300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS
With a richly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priced list of 2,000 varieties of Flower and Vegetable seeds, with much useful information upon their culture—150 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 6 cents.
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The most captivating narrative of early border life ever written. A Bonanza for Old Agents and splendid Starter for Beginners. Agents are now selling 10 to 15 books per day. We want one Agent in every town. Send for terms and circulars to W. E. DIBBLE & CO., Cincinnati, O.
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The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
(Established in 1855.)
Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
31-1y

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

M. C. B. Mason, Plum Street: "Our people are encouraged and will do good work this year. The Sabbath school, under Bro. Norwood is moving onward, and is destined to take a prominent rank among our schools in this city. Always at his post, kind hearted and generous, Bro. Norwood has the love and respect of the whole school. A class of young men and women called "The Seekers," under our immediate care, has just been organized, and we pray that out of this class may come teachers—filled with the fire and Holy Ghost. Will send you a list of subscribers soon."

T. G. Montgomery, First Street Church, New Orleans: "We commenced a revival February 15, and for two nights there was no one at the altar, but we preached and prayed, and now there are nine on probation, and eight converts. The Lord is with us."

TEXAS.

M. Henson, Gonzales, (Feb. 7).—"I am here housed in by the cold winds from the North, and ice. This is the biggest and longest norther we have had this year. It came on so suddenly that the earth smoked—during these cold seasons we cannot hold meeting of any kind. If we had longer seasons of cold weather we should be better prepared for the cold weather, by building more substantial houses, etc. We saw the sun this afternoon for the first time since last Friday morning, the entire forest has been mantled in smoky white iced substance. It is melting away very fast. I shall leave for Austin on to-morrow's train—have been away since Jan. 19th."

E. Jones, Hallettsville: "I came to my work at Halletsville the first Sunday after the Annual Conference at Columbus. I have gone all over the work, and have visited and prayed with nearly all the families connected with our church. I am very much encouraged to see how much in earnest the people are to rally the scattered members and to build a house of worship. On February 10th and 11th we had our first quarterly meeting. Elder Richardson was on hand in time. The business of the quarterly conference was arranged very pleasantly. The allowance for the pastor was liberal. At the 11 o'clock meeting on Sunday the Elder preached from John 15:7, showing the conditions on which God would answer prayer. About thirty members came forward and gave the Elder their hand as a promise that they would try and meet these conditions. Three persons joined on trial. Two had been converted during the week previous. At night forty or fifty presented themselves as seekers of religion. We are expecting and praying for a glorious victory. Pray for us."

M. Wilson, Butler: "On arrival at this work I found a grand body of Christians; have made first [illegible], and prospects of success are [illegible]."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. J. Garrett, Forest: "On arrival I first met the brethren at [illegible] church, several miles [illegible] town. The second Sunday I [illegible] in Forest. Eleven came [illegible] and were received in full [illegible]. They raised me $11.80. [illegible] nine subscribers [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN."

[illegible] the visit of Dr. Rust and [illegible] by the proposition to [illegible] school building the [illegible] was agreed upon, [illegible] after a few touch- [illegible] the great [illegible], and his he- [illegible] the school [illegible] and wait for others to do our duty? The Lord says, blessed is the cheerful giver."

H. Dunlap, Mansfield: "My first quarterly meeting was held by Elder Price, and we had a good time. We raised for Elder $6.20."

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my sick head ache." W. W. Hubbard, Manchester, N. H.

"Are you the judge of reprobates?" said Mrs. Partington, as she walked into the office of a Judge of Probate. "I am the Judge of Probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that were it not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

In the matter of church union of Canadian Methodism, one serious question is, What shall be done with the surplus ministers? and the reply is, They are needed in the United States. That depends. If vigorous young men, well educated, can be spared there, this is true, but no gain would accrue to Methodism in the States by an influx of the least acceptable of Canadian ministers.—*Michigan Advocate.*

☞The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.

The unblushing misrepresentations, in regard to *Zion's Herald* and the caste question, of Dr. Fuller in the *Methodist Advocate* of Atlanta, of February 17, fully account for the failure of this paper under his administration, and justify the wisdom of the Book Committee in closing its issues. We have admired the heroism of Dr. Fuller, and greatly enjoyed his society as a personal friend, but of his fairness as an opponent, either in statement or inference, the less said the better.—*Zion's Herald.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-eow

Bishop Foster, as might be expected, has made a profound impression in his public discourses in India. In Calcutta there was such a desire to hear him, that a service, at a special hour, was appointed when other churches had no public exercises. His sermons, on the previous Sabbath, and on Christmas morning, the *Indian Witness* says, "were memorable discourses and will be long remembered by those who heard him."

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.
I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

The records show that the colored people of Georgia pay taxes on nearly $10,000,000 worth of property.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.
[illegible] the above symptoms are found [illegible]
[illegible] VERMIFUGE

The Housekeeper.

PEACH ICE CREAM.—Delicious peach ice cream is made by rubbing through a sieve one dozen whole canned peaches, or what is equal to that number, and six ounces of white sugar, and one pint and a half of sweet cream should then be mixed with the pulp. After a thorough beating, freeze it as you do common ice cream. If you wish to make the fancy complete, and have the cream a peach color, a few drops of cochineal can be used; or if you object to that, the cream may be colored with the juice of the red raspberry.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Four crackers pounded and sifted, small pieces of butter, one and a half pints of milk scalded and poured on the crackers and butter, four eggs, sugar to sweeten, nutmeg.

MALAGA PUDDING.—One-third cup of rice, one cup sugar, two eggs, one pint milk, half a lemon, and salt. Soak the rice over night. Beat the yolks of the eggs with one tablespoonful of sugar, dissolve the sugar, and grate in the lemon rind, add the rice and milk. Bake one hour. Take the whites of the eggs and beat to a stiff froth with the rest of the sugar, then add lemon juice. Pour it over the pudding after it is boiled, and brown in the oven two or three minutes. To be eaten cold.

To poison a well is one of the worst of crimes. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes back of the symptoms, picks up these impure seeds from the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength and health.

A little girl once said that she would be glad to go to heaven because they have plenty of preserves there. On being cross-examined she took down her catechism and triumphantly read: "Why ought the saints to love God?" Answer: "Because he makes preserves and keeps them."

Constipation, liver and kidney diseases are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, and strengthens the whole system.

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FROM THE LOOMS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS. ALSO TO OUR UNUSUALLY LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF BLACK AND COLORED

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ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST OF IMPORTATION.

WE QUOTE PRICES OF SOME VERY DESIRABLE LADIES'

SUITS.

Braided Flannel Suits,	at $12 99 and $14 99
Black Cashmere Suits,	at $10 49 and $28 99
Colored Cashmere Suits, Special line,	at $1 74
Black and colored Serge Suits,	at 14 99
Black and colored Silk Suits,	at $24 99 and $30 99
Black and Colored Silk Suits, Extra Good Value,	at $18 49
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Children's Suits, Jackets and Ladies Wraps in Great Varieties.	

All Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Spring catalogue will be ready in a few weeks.

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Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	75
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
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"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
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We will send 12 beautiful ever-blooming roses post paid to any address on receipt of $1. Other New and Rare Plants proportionately cheap. Our new Catalogue mailed free on application. Monthly Wholesale List for the trade. Address W. L. SMITH Aurora, Ill.
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$6.25 for 39 cts.
Any one sending me 39 cents and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net $6.25. This is an honest offer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HENRY,
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It Pays to sell our hand rubber stamps. Samples free. FOLJAMBE & Co., Cleveland, O.
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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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REVIVAL HYMNS.

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Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*
Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.
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jan11-ly

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters [illegible] subscribers. All others will be charged fifty [illegible]. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my people, whom I left in Alabama, on the Warsaw river. Oldest brother was Isaac; mother was Passion, and belonged to Loviet Hinds; sister was Martha Hinds, and her husband Joe Hinds. Isaac's wife was Lucy, and he had a son named Silas. I last saw him in Greene county, Alabama. A half-brother, Reuben, belonged to John Wadkin. I belonged to Wm. Bolden; and he came to Texas, died, and his widow married Jimmie and I belonged to Johnson until emancipation. Address me at Iola, Texas, care of R. J. Campbell. SILAS JOHNSON.

MR. EDITOR: We wish to inquire for our children and people. Ned Sutton and Lucy Peters, mother of Martha Peters, belonged to Polly Peters, in York district, S. C. Manda and Peters went off at the same time, with Brown Duncan. Jesse Greer was Manda's father, and her mother, Liberty Peters, belonged to Widow Polly Peters. Emeline Peters, a cousin to Manda and Lucy, a mother of Peggie Peters, Annie Peters, Lucy Peters and Watkins Peters moved to Tennessee, and carried Annie and Fannie Peters with him. last heard from William, Sam Peters' son, whose father is dead. He said they were living in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1880, when they left South Carolina. We are now near Lauderdale, Kemper county, Miss. We were sold by Sutton to Louis M. Boyd, and took his name. Address at Lauderdale, Miss.,
NED BOYD, or
LUCY BOYD,

MR. EDITOR: William Frago left this place in time of war. His mother belonged to Sewell Carr, and was then Aley Carr, but is now Aley Pruett. The boy left with Gen. Paine. His mother and sister, still living, would like to know where he is.
WM. BRYANT,
Gallatin, Tenn.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my children, whom I left before the war. There were eight. The boys were Ephraim, Andrew, Milas, Silas, James, Henry and George Washington. My name was Harriet Switzer. I belonged to George Switzer, near Newton, Lincoln county, N. C. Alex Boss, their father, died four years before the war. Ephraim belonged to George Switzer. Milas and Silas were twins, and belonged to the Widow Owen's estate in Charlotte. Andrew, James, Henry and Geo. Washington are dead. Mela, Ann, Margaret and Catherine belonged to Aylesmar. Address me, care of Rev. James Jordan, Mashulaville, Miss., where I am married, and known as
HARRIET HOLMAN.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my children, Manda and Anthony Oliver. Together with Ellen, youngest daughter, they belonged to old Mrs. Oliver. The old lady gave Manda to her granddaughter, and she moved to Huntsville, Texas. Anthony lived near the town of Milam, in Eastern Texas. We heard from Anthony since his freedom, and he was then in Shreveport, La. Ellen was found on Dr. Rogers' farm, in Brazos county, Texas. We were known as Benjamin and Gracie Oliver, but now go by the name of Hubbard. Address care of Rev. John L. Smith, Millican, Texas.
BENJ. HUBBARD.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to obtain some information of my father's four sisters and two brothers, named as follows: Minny Sally, Eliza, Esther and Zilphy. Brothers names: Martin Van Buren and James K. Polk. Father belonged to Taylor; named Isaac. We all formerly belonged to Wright Nicholas, but we were separated among his children; given to sons. I was sold to John Mathews. We all lived in Hitefoot county, North Carolina. PHILLIS LEWIS,
Hockley, Harris county, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,
REV. J. L. TURNER.
Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.
feb8-6m

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REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:— After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
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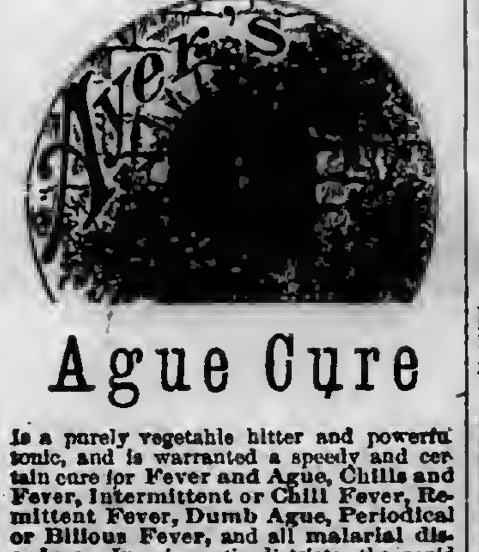

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Southwestern Christian Advocate.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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AN OLD HYMN.

There is an eye that never sleeps
Beneath the wing of night;
There is an ear that never shuts,
When sink the beams of light.

There is an arm that never tires,
When human strength gives way;
There is a love that never fails,
When earthly loves decay.

That eye is fixed on seraph throngs;
That arm upholds the sky;
That ear is filled with angel songs;
That love is throned on high.

But there's a power that man can wield
When mortal aid is vain,
That eye, that arm, that love to reach,
That listening ear to gain.

That power is prayer, which soars on high,
Through Jesus, to the throne;
And moves the hand which moves the world,
To bring salvation down.

The Canton Indignation Meeting.

CANTON, Miss., March 3, 1883.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of this city was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall last night, at the instance of the leading influential members of that class, among whom were J. H. Conway, Rev. Jordan Williams, Dr. Howell, B. F. Garrett, C. C. Montgomery, W. F. Carmichael, Paul Marshall, S. W. Lewis, Robert Garrett and others. The object of the meeting, as is fully set forth in subjoined resolutions, was to express their indignation occasioned by a pamphlet published by Rev. J. L. Tucker, reflecting on them in a manner unwarranted and untrue. The meeting organized with Mr. W. F. Carmichael chairman, and Esquire C. C. Montgomery, secretary. Mr. Carmichael, on taking the chair, in an extremely felicitous style of language, made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, and stated the object of the meeting. The copy of a letter was read by Mr. B. F. Garrett, notifying Rev. J. L. Tucker of the meeting and requesting his attendance. The chair appointed S. W. Lewis, B. F. Garrett, Rev. Jordan Williams, Dr. Howell and Paul Marshal to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and during the retirement of the committee the audience was ably and eloquently entertained by Mr. J. H. Conway. [illegible] had a telling effect [illegible] when he had placed [illegible] J. L. Tucker between the [illegible] of the [illegible] and sarcastic language [illegible] demonstrations of applause [illegible] gratifying in the extreme. He was followed by B. F. [illegible] in a masterly effort. [illegible] to Rev. J. L. [illegible] he proved by [illegible] own assertions [illegible] the charges made. [illegible] is much to [illegible] Mr. Garrett would [illegible] him without gloves. [illegible] comparison of his [illegible] pamphlet with [illegible] extemporaneous [illegible] he would have sat[illegible] effort [illegible] back up the [illegible] the audience [illegible]

[illegible] misrepresent and scurrilously abuse the colored people of the South; and

Whereas, The peace and good will that should and of right ought to prevail between the white and colored people of the South are endangered by the circulation of the incendiary utterances of the Rev J. L. Tucker in his speech; and

Whereas, The low conception of such sentiments (the public expression of which being in exceedingly bad taste), merit no notice from that class of the citizens in the South to whom they were malignantly applied, and should *receive* the silent contempt they deserve, were it not for the significance they derive emanating from a minister of the Gospel, together with the occasion, that lent distinction to their accouchment, and from the opportunity flung in our faces, to rebuke the inexcusable ignorance of one who, in his indecent haste to insult the intelligence of the colored people, ascribed to them indiscriminately what might possibly be the infirmities of a *few* of the race that develop here and there, *as in all other races*—a fungus, excrescent growth, that shocks society as a Guiteau, and other like monsters of depravity.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the city of Canton, in mass meeting assembled, express our undisguised feelings of indignation and utter contempt for both the Rev. J. L. Tucker and his licentious utterances, and meet his virulent charges and wholesale denunciation of our race with an *emphatic, unqualified denial.*

Resolved further, That in vindication of ourselves, and in testimony of the sincerity of what we declare in these resolutions, we appeal to the white people of the South, with whom we have lived and served with fidelity, even when subjected to the most degrading condition ever imposed on a race of people; and more especially when the dictates of duty called them to the battle field—abandoning their homes, leaving defenseless their wives, children and aged parents. How did we guard their treasures? Did that bestial, immoral, dishonest, ignorant, unprogressive race of Rev. J. L. Tucker's fancy, seize that most favorable of all opportunities for an exhibition of those qualities he has attributed to them?

Be it further resolved, That we hold in unmeasured abhorrence the Rev. Isaac McCoy Williams, of Jackson, Miss., Rev. W. R. Parker, Point Pleasant, Tensas parish, La., Rev. Daniel Jackson, Redick Station, Jefferson county, Miss., Rev. R. J. Wermington, Port Gibson, Miss., and Rev. J. N. Howard, Point Pleasant, Tensas parish, La., apostate defamers of their race, who lent their endorsement to Rev. J. L. Tucker's attempt to degrade us in the eyes of the world, and commend them to whatever of satisfaction they may derive from the perpetration of an act the heinousness of which links their names inseparably with Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold; and

Be it further resolved, As the citizens of Jackson did hold a meeting on January 25, 1883, and did there adopt certain preambles and resolutions setting forth their disapprobation and denunciation in language which cannot be misunderstood, therefore

Be it resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Canton, reiterate and indorse the actions of our sister city at the meeting aforesaid, and

Be it further resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the charges aforesaid are false, slanderous and shameless.

On motion, the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE and the *Baptist Peoples Advisor* were requested to publish the proceedings.

W. F. CARMICHAEL, Ch'n.
C. C. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* condemns Congressman Emory Speer for accepting from the President the appointment of District Attorney for the Northern District of his State, and throws out intimations of bargains, while confessing that he is competent to fill the position. And so it goes. If a Republican is appointed to office in the South he is derided as a carpet-bagger or scalawag; if a Democrat, he is condemned as a self-seeker who "is doing great violence to his past record."—*New York Times.*

To practice righteousness and resist sin requires the indwelling strength of God. "Renew a right spirit within me," prayed the Psalmist. The original word signifies a strong, firm line; the shaking, tremulous hand makes the crooked scrawl. Faith is likened to an anchor because it has a hold [illegible], and that comes from the [illegible] God has [illegible] Dr [illegible]

A Halt in New Orleans.

BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

The ride along the Gulf, from Mobile to New Orleans, is not at all attractive, save in the genial and salty air that comes in from the water. Now and then you cross a long low bridge over a bayou, that has grown tired of its flat and muddy monotony, and loses itself in the Gulf. At the stations the boys welcome you with their fresh oranges, many on a single twig, which they manage to get rid of without trouble. Jeff. Davis' plantation, Bouvoir, is just to the left, about midway between the two cities, and is one of the best kept of all the plantations on either side of the road. He is a frequent traveler to New Orleans, where he goes to attend the meetings of the Lee monument association, and similar societies of the lost cause. The conductor of our train told us that he is kindly, and on general subjects is always ready to converse. "He sits right down," said he, "wherever he happens to find an empty seat, and talks sheep, or anything else that may come up first." One of our preachers at the Mississippi conference told me that at the last Christmas festival of our colored church near Bouvoir, Mrs. Davis appeared, made a neat little address to the children, and presented them all with appropriate gifts. But one does not need to be long in the South before finding out that Davis is not their favorite. Some may suppose it is because he is not dead yet, but the causes are deeper. He never will revive. Lee is, by far, the first man in the affections of the lovers of the rebellion. Take that new monument to him at the bend in St. Charles street, where the business houses end and the residences begin. It is not a very high shaft, and the pedestal is already there for the twice life-size statue to rest on. Right near by, within a few rods, is our Ames Methodist Episcopal church, which crystallizes our initiative to carry on work in the Southern States even before the drum-beats of the war were silent. One takes in Lee's monument and Ames church at a single glance, and the two represent the opposite poles of the war; one the strongest hand in in the rebellion, and the other the church to which the freedmen looked first for help, and have not looked in vain. Stonewall Jackson is the magnetic character in the affections of the Southern heart for the heroes of its four brave years. This must be said, however, that the memories of the war are rapidly fading. I have talked with officers and privates on the cars and elsewhere, who had done soldiers' valiant service for the Southern side, and not one has regretted the outcome. There is a gradual acquiescence in the result which men of keen vision and real candor say is growing every day. I have frequently heard this remark: "We were led into it; it was a mistake." The $25,000,000 that have come from Northern Christians for educational purposes since the war, form an unanswerable argument that the North can love and build up as easily as it could march to battle.

On reaching New Orleans, the Rev. E. K. Young, of our First church in Des Moines, and myself were met at the station by the Rev. J. G. Vaughan, pastor of the Ames church. He assumed the pastorate in July last, and, though told that he would, as a stranger, be running a risk in spending his summer in the city, he took the risk, and gave his entire time to making the acquaintance of his flock and getting ready for putting his hand on all the forces of his new charge. He was a student in the Drew Theological Seminary, and is now thrust into this difficult position. Bishop Peck made no mistake in selecting him. He is already winning his way to recognition and success. The Sunday-school is enlarging; some few families have united with the church, and the outlook is in every respect hopeful for the ministrations of Mr. Vaughan. His methods are not demonstrative or sensational, but calm, persistent and direct.

This New Orleans is a marvel, take it in any sense you choose. One thing that strikes the stranger, [illegible] there is no change in your con[illegible] by a longer stay—the terri[illegible] of all religious work. [illegible]

rect result of the discovery of the Mississippi in 1673, by Marquette and Joliet, and, later by LaSalle and De Tonti. Then came Iberville and Bienville, the settlement of the French colony, the gradual building up of New Orleans, and the spread of the French around the gulf, and up the Red and Mississippi rivers, and along the bayous. Spain's domination began fully under Unzaga, in 1770, and continued until the beginning of the present century, when it returned to France, as a direct result of Napoleon's victories. In a short time it was purchased of him by the United States, and so became a part of our domain; but its type has been continental and Roman Catholic ever since. The Protestant churches have always had up-hill work. Look at the Sabbath-breaking. The great French market is busier on Sunday morning than any day in the week. The business seems about as active along the shopping streets as on any other day. The streets are crowded, but not with worshipers. As we worshiped in Ames church on Sunday morning, you could hear such a rumbling of drays and great wagons along the streets as fairly to interrupt the service. Against this general spirit of Sabbath desecration, the growth of many years, it is very difficult for any Protestant church to make headway. There is certainly no place in the country where it is more difficult for a church to grow, in all the elements of strength, or for a Christian to preserve his religious fervor, than in New Orleans. The colored people have the easiest path, because their temptations are fewer and they are more aside from the general drift of the life of the city. One meets with many cosmopolitan characters. He has only to walk along Canal street or St. Charles, to see all the continents in microcosm. The Spanish, French, and English are spoken indiscriminately. People from South America jostle against men of white skin from the North. Your very laboring man is traveled, and it is hard to tell where he has not been and where he is next to go. For instance my chance barber, whose face is somewhat between white and mahogany, was born in the Sandwich Islands, spoke French first of all, went to sea, turned up in Morocco, staid a few years along the Bosphorus, and now talks languages enough to come up toward Mezzofanti. "Just trim my hair a little," I said. "Zat I will eendevor to do, for ze natoore has already trimmed it sufficiently on ze summeete." "How old are you, after all your adventures?" I inquired, being very anxious to change the subject. "I am steele veery young, but I would like to leeve as old as Mezuzalah." "Pray, how old was he?" "He leeve a'bout two zenzand yeers, I zink."

There is a cheerful air throughout this busy city. In the French or English part, it makes no difference—all is bright, cheery, hopeful. Perhaps the coming carnival next week, which I shall not see, having to go up the Red river to the Louisiana conference, has much to do with it; but I suspect it is the atmosphere of the whole year. To take things as they come and make the best of them, seems to be the rule rather than the exception. Whether among the laboring people or the easier classes, it is all the same; there is less anxiety in the face and the speech than one generally finds among Americans. After looking here and there at the more curious features of the old portion of the city, Dr. Hartzell secured permission to ascend to the custom house roof, and overlook the great city. It was a scene which one does not easily forget. Off in one direction beyond the barracks, was the place where Jackson won his victory over Packenham; in another, through the cemeteries, sleeps Lake Pontchartrain; at your feet the larger streets, linked by many a winding alley; and, between land and city, the Mississippi making its bold sweep to complete its perfect crescent, and to bear out toward the gulf its wealth in cotton to the world's distant markets.—*Northwestern.*

Rev. Thomas B. Wood, superintendent of our South American missions, and Rev. Charles W. Drees, superintendent of our Mexican missions, have united in a memorial to the American Bible Society, asking that body to take [illegible] to secure a new and standard [illegible] of the Scriptures in Spanish [illegible]

A Louisiana Land Job.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—A stupendous and impudent land job here has just been discovered, but perhaps none too soon, as it is claimed that the scheme has already been approved by the Land Commissioner at Washington. It is a job, in which leading State officers are interested, to have a portion of the old Chalmette battle grounds declared swamp land under the law of Congress of 1850, and, as such, turned over to the State to be immediately purchased by the ring at 25 cents per acre and the profits divided. The credit for the conception of this stupendous fraud is given to the so-called ex-Governor, John McEnery, he having been authorized by Sam McEnery, the present Governor, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, to hunt up all lands that had not been turned over to the State under the Swamp Land act and to receive one-half of all the land so recovered from the General Government. He went before the United States Land Office here and denounced the tract in question. The papers were sent to the Commissioner at Washington, who returned them, requiring evidence that the property was swamp land at the time of the passage of the act of 1850. Affidavits to this effect were then sent, signed by Messrs. Duorosso, Maspero, Lessop, and Gen. Beauregard. Meantime the scheme of the land ring was discovered by Mr. Bonzano, owner of the adjacent tract, who protested that the allegations of the affiants were false, whereupon McEnery silenced him by depositions from Beauregard and others showing that Bonzano was a non-resident and knew nothing whereof he spoke. This singular proceeding led the Surveyor General of Louisiana, an honest colored man named Gla, to examine the antecedents of the tract claimed, when he discovered that the identical property in question had been cultivated farming ground for more than 100 years; that thereon was thrown up Jackson's advanced line of earth-works in the battle of January 8, 1815; that in 1855 the State purchased the tract from Pierre Bacheld in order to have erected thereon a monument to commemorate Jackson's victory. The State appropriated about $90,000 for the purpose, and the Jackson Monumental Association collected about the same amount. The monument was commenced thereon and built up about 60 feet, and then it was left unfinished by the breaking out of the war.

Mr. Gla has certified these facts to the department at Washington, and the avarice of the men who, by education and association should have respected, for shame's sake, the battle ground of Chalmette, may be checkmated, if not too late. While the State was under the government of the carpet-baggers there was always a keeper appointed for this property: to keep the fences up, the houses thereon in repair, etc., and it was then a point of attraction to visitors, but under the government of the people the last keeper was expelled, the houses have gone to ruin, the fences have been broken down and carried away, and the monument shows signs of decay, and the Governor's brother seeks to gobble up what is left as a private speculation. In case the claim of McEnery is allowed, the ring stands ready to buy in the tract, and, first paying McEnery his half, will keep the remainder or compel the State to pay a high price to redeem the unfinished battle monument. By this kind of manipulation, a few years ago, about 16 miles of Mississippi water front was certified over to the State as swamp lands and immediately purchased by Jas. B. Eads, of the Jetties, for a few hundred dollars, and the Government was immediately compelled to go to him to rent, at enormous prices, the grounds for the building and tool-houses thereon required by the Engineer and Light-house Service.—*N. Y. Times.*

The glacier, unmelted at its cold and lofty summit, but thawed below by the subtle summer heat, comes down at last with a sudden crash. So the great whisky-power will fall at last through the subtle but irresistible force of public opinion. Let good men and women go on spreading light and helping the good cause by the use of facts, [illegible], and persuasion.—*Nash*[illegible]

Lyceum.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Clark Chapel Lyceum was held in the lecture-room of the church. The weather was favorable, and the following interesting programme brought out a very large crowd—the largest since the organization of the lyceum.

At 8 o'clock the president called the house to order, and the meeting was opened by singing "Gathering Home."

Prayer by Rev. L. M. Hagood.

Solo—"My pretty red nose," Mr. W. O. Newsom.

Recitation—"People will talk," Miss Laura Manson.

Select Reading—"Eulogy on Charles Sumner," Mr. A. Foster.

Essay—"Obedience," Mr. J. C. Knowles.

Song—"Come, Happy New Year."

Select Reading—"The Widow Bedott to Elder Sniffles," Mrs. Willie Gordon.

Select Reading—"I think it is John that's out," Mrs. G. A. Henderson.

Solo—"If you were only here," Irvin C. Brown, enthusiastically encored.

Select Reading—"The Polish Boy," Miss C. F. Watson.

Select Reading—"Fuss at Fires," Dr. H. T. Noel.

Declamations—Jemmie Cramer, Master Jerry Pettis. Professor J. H. Burrus, having been especially invited to address the lyceum, took for his subject "William Cullen Bryant." Throughout the address he used several beautiful selections by the noted poet. The address was enjoyed as one of the principal selections of the evening.

The committee on memoirs read the following preamble and resolutions on the death of Miss Cora Davis, a member of the lyceum, who died February 13, 1882:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late sister, Cora Davis; and whereas, the intimate relations held by our deceased sister with the members of this lyceum render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of her services as a member. Therefore be it

Resolved (by the Clark Chapel Lyceum), That while we bow with humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things for the best, we do not the less mourn for our sister who has been called from her labor to rest.

Resolved, That this lyceum tender its heartfelt sympathy to the mother and other relatives of our deceased sister, in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the lyceum, and that a copy of them be sent to the family, daily papers and to the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE of our church at New Orleans. I. C. B.

—*Nashville Banner.*

Philander Smith College.

The Walden Seminary, at Little Rock, Ark., has been greatly embarrassed for several years for the want of a suitable building. A part of this time the school has been taught in a hired hall, but at present it is kept in an inconvenient church, much to the detriment of both teachers and pupils. But we have good news to communicate to our readers, as may be seen from the following letter:

OAK PARK, Cook Co., Ill., Feb. 16, '83.

REV. R. S. RUST, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Brother—Your favor of the 10th inst. I have duly received. After careful consideration I have decided to request the application of the property which, in the name of my departed husband, I have given to the Freedmen's Aid Society, to the building for the colored school at Little Rock, Ark. And that, in view of the kind consent of Dr. Walden, the school be incorporated as the "Philander Smith College." Praying God's blessing upon it, I am, sincerely,

ADESINE M. SMITH.

Ten thousand dollars worth of property has been transferred to the Freedmen's Aid Society by the heirs for this purpose, and the erection of a beautiful school building has been contracted for at a cost of ten thousand dollars, to be completed in November next, and incorporated under the title of the "Philander Smith College." Drs. Hartzell and Gray were largely instrumental in securing this donation, and Dr. Walden suggested and generously gave his hearty approval of the change in the name of the school.—*Western.*

At the marriage of an Alabama widower one of the servants was asked if his master would take a bridal tour. "Dunno, sah; when old miss's was alive he took a paddle to her; dunno if he takes a bridle to de new one or not."

More Bloodshed Threatened.

It has now been over three months since our community was shocked by the revelations of ballot-box stuffing and wholesale defrauding of the political rights of the citizens of this city practiced in the municipal election. The evidences of these frauds were conclusive. The trained servants of the ring, long accustomed to such outrages upon the popular rights, threw aside all reserve and openly and shamelessly perverted the will of the people. No such daring and unscrupulous falsification of the ballots was ever perpetrated even in the dark days of the old Returning Board. Over 5,000 ballots were stuffed into the boxes, and the vote which was honestly cast was not correctly counted. The poll-books furnished incontestable proofs of the former facts, and there is abundant evidence as to the latter. The law was invoked. The courts were called upon to avenge the blow at the very foundation of civil government to protect the only safeguard of organized society. What has been the result? The State tribunal has done nothing to bring the offenders to justice since the indictments were framed. The whole proceedings in the United States courts have been annulled for informality. Not only are those candidates who profited by the fraud yet in their seats, but the tools who did the corrupt work at the polls are no longer in dread of even the chance of a trial. Verily, fraud prospers. We think we can see pretty clearly what it is likely to come to before the right of self-government is fully established in this city. We are drifting rapidly toward more blood-letting on a large scale. Beneath the apparently calm exterior of the people there is deep wrath and indignation. The conviction, unwelcomed though it be, has been forced upon the minds of all good citizens that the State Government under which we live is as loth to protect the ballot-box as in the Radical days, and that extraordinary measures will have to be resorted to before we shall have the rights of freemen.—*New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 22.*

The House that Rum Built.

The almshouse: This is the house that rum built.

The drunkard: This is the beast that lives in the house that rum built.

Appetite: This is the chain that binds the beast that lives in the house that rum built.

Intoxicating drink: This is the serpent in flowery guise, with the artful tongue and dazzing eyes, that welds the chain that binds the beast that lives in the house that rum built.

The rumseller: This is the monster who holds the rein over the serpent who welds the chain that binds the beast in cruel pain that lives in the house that rum built.—*Happy Pilgrim.*

In discussing the probable future relation of the educated black men of the South to their white fellow-citizens, it seems to be supposed that the fact of their non-intermarriage, and the improbability of the closest social relations, forbid mutual co-operation in business, mutual respect, and an intermingling in political, educational and religious circles. Roman Catholics and Protestants, with us at the North, rarely intermarry; but our social circles, as classes, are quite diverse; but this in no measure hinders our free association in business or public circles, or our courteous treatment of each other when we do meet in common assemblies. Black men in Europe attract no special attention by their color, but are found in the courts of kings and in every social circle, receiving all the respect of which their education and character render them worthy.—*Zion's Herald.*

The Minnesota Legislature, charged with having been purchased by the Whisky Ring in the recent Senatorial election, has given renewed force to this charge by refusing to permit the people to vote upon a Prohibitory Amendment. A State Prohibition Convention is called to meet at Minneapolis on the 20th of March, and the determination is expressed that no man shall be elected to the next legislature who will not pledge himself in advance [illegible] respect the wish [illegible] fully two-th[illegible] and the sub[illegible]

General News Items.

It is stated that some members of the Methodist Conference in India, and delegates to the Decennial Conference at Calcutta, traveled as high as 2098 miles to reach their destination.

The report of the new legislative committee reveals an indebtedness on the part of Gov. Churchill of moneys passing through his hands, which he has failed, so far to account for, of $294,876 37.

In the death of Paul Ansel Chadbourne, late President of the Agricultural College, Massachusetts loses an eminent citizen, a distinguished educator, an accomplished scholar, naturalist, and man of affairs.

The Southern Presbyterians have decided to build a house of worship for their mission in Salonica, Greece, and call upon their Sunday School children to raise $5,000 towards the amount. Salonica is the ancient Thessalonica.

The House of Delegates of the West Virginia Legislature, by the decisive vote of 49 to 14, passed a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor in the State, but it was defeated in the Senate.

The State of Arkansas once borrowed money for the construction and repairs of levees. The Legislature has just submitted to the people a constitutional amendment for the repudiation of the bonds then issued.

A warning for ladies who use preparations alleged to beautify the complexion comes from Philadelphia, where a lady well known in society has her face covered with an eruption which no physician can remove.

Fifteen years ago Mrs. Hannah Tyler, of Branford, Conn., lost the power of speech entirely from some unknown cause. The other day, however, she fell out of a chair, and when she recovered from the shock found she could talk as well as ever. The case is a strange one.

Over 200,000 dissipated vagrants, without homes or occupation, present the gravest social question of the day for the German government to consider. It is estimated this army steals the worth of 10,000,000 marks a year, over and above what its members receive as alms.

The Housekeeper.

OYSTER STEW.—Put one quart of oysters and their liquor with half pint cold water in a porcelain kettle, or a bright tin pan if you have nothing better—iron spoils the flavor—add what salt they require, and heat them scalding hot. The scum will rise as quick as they begin to heat, and must be removed. Just as they are about to boil, skim out all the oysters into your soup tureen, and add to their liquor one-half pint of cream or rich milk, and a piece of butter the size of an egg, as much red pepper as you like, and a little finely-rolled cracker crumbs; when this is boiling hot pour on to the oysters and serve. The crackers to be eaten with the soup should be heated, as it makes them more brittle.

TABLE HINTS TO THE HOUSEKEEPER.—A clean, tastefully laid table is to the appetite what clean polished windows are to the soul; it lets in something to cheer and strengthen. How much better water tastes from a clean, polished glass; the edges of the dishes free from daubs of the food they contain, and all required articles on the table, spoons, salt cellars and castor full of salt, vinegar and pepper, so it is not necessary for somebody to jump up from the table every few minutes to supply some need. This is not only annoying to a company, but particularly bad manners, besides exhibiting one's lack of forethought, planning and execution.

A writer in one of our exchanges says: "It gives a visitor the impression that they are causing a great difference in affairs; in short, it puts them under a feeling of obligation, and we know from experience, seems as if we've disturbed the whole household element, and in some way are responsible for it. Otherwise, when the table is set, there seems nothing to do but to eat, chat and laugh. Order is heaven's first law, and it reaches the highest and lowest point in civilization—yes, living, for [illegible] it enjoyment and improvement [illegible] deductions."—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

[illegible] a copy of the [illegible] Texas Con-[illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] never struck [illegible] evil in apologizing [illegible] the sin of caste.

[illegible] "If you want [illegible] glorious educate [illegible] Christian education [illegible] the whole people, [illegible] nation the glorious [illegible] which all other na-[illegible]

[illegible] is loud in its [illegible] as school superin-[illegible] Illinois, they have [illegible] successful. They [illegible] care and thor-[illegible] work not always [illegible] masculine col-[illegible]

[illegible] Secretary of the Inte-[illegible] D. C., at the re-[illegible] John Ellis, M. C., [illegible] the two volumes [illegible] compendium of the [illegible] valuable addi-[illegible] library. This [illegible] Ellis is ac-[illegible]

[illegible] on foot to [illegible] Hospital, New [illegible]

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] a neat pam-[illegible] able arti-[illegible] columns by [illegible] upon the [illegible] These papers [illegible] temper, [illegible] Our [illegible]

[illegible] Arkansas conference held [illegible] session at Little Rock, [illegible] 14th to the 19th ult., [illegible] Hurst, presiding. At roll [illegible] thirty-four preachers answered [illegible] names. T. B. Ford was re-[illegible] secretary, with O. R. Bry-[illegible] A. W. Smith as assistants, [illegible] C. Barker and S. W. Gam-[illegible] secretaries. After [illegible] were appointed, the [illegible] was taken up. Duke [illegible] transferred from the [illegible] S. Harris [illegible] and [illegible] Central Ten-[illegible] A. J. Taylor [illegible] Southwest [illegible] were [illegible]

[illegible] Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, was born February 11, 1812, graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in 1832, studied law and practiced it in Crawfordsville till elected to the Legislature in 1836; was re-elected five successive terms, and in 1842 elected State Senator, and the following year, as a Whig, sent to Congress, where he remained till 1859. He was Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, during its existence, and subsequently served as a member of Congress until elected Governor. He was a man of brilliant genius and feeble body, yet he outlived nearly all his early associates in public life. He made many turns in his political career. He denounced secession, and afterward accepted the second office of the Confederacy; just before the late election he enunciated liberal views, declared he would not accept, then afterwards did accept the nomination for Governor at the hands of Bourbon-Democrats. He had no conviction that did not turn with the tide of popularity, and therefore he cannot be commended as an exemplar to American youth. Georgia and the whole country respects the great orator and statesman, who was kind and charitable, a poor boy who attained high honors by extraordinary exertion.—*Harper's Weekly* of March 10 publishes a faithful portrait of Mr. Stephens.

Rev. E. C. Becker, the president of Benedict Institute, for the education of colored Baptists in South Carolina, says of the colored people of that State: "The ignorance and degredation of the colored people appall me. In times of slavery you preached to them, and your wives and daughters went among them. Since the war they have drawn out from you and gone from bad to werse, and to-day their condition as to religion is immeasurably worse than it was in slavery times."

This is certainly far from the truth. The assessment roll and the school roll of any Southern State, the last U. S. census report, and the reports of any of our annual Conferences, made up wholly or in part of colored members, will make this statement of the Rev. Becker blush in shame for its incorrectness. There is not a scintilla of truth in it. The cloud of ignorance or degradation which still overhangs the colored people is certainly very dense and appall'ng; but to say that since the war the race has gone from bad to worse, and that their condition as to religion is immeasurably worse than it was in slavery times, is to state what cannot possibly be supported by facts from any quarter. The verdict of the whole world is that the Negro is advancing. The Negro is rising in all the walks of life. *A thousand witnesses testify to this fact.*

We are glad to announce that the SOUTHWESTERN is holding on its way, increasing in its circulation every week. We ask our friends to push the canvass.

Chicago has 300 churches against 3242 liquor saloons; 400 clergymen, evangelists and layreaders, and 5000 bar-tenders; only a half a dozen art galleries, and 350 variety theatres. Out of 100,000 buildings, 80,0 are used for immoral purposes; $1,500,000 are spent for schools, $15,000,000 for liquor, $800,000 for police, perhaps $1,000,000 for religious worship and charity, $15,000,000 for that which destroys both the soul and the body.

Christians, these are fearful figures; awful facts. They should awaken serious thought and resistless efforts for the salvation of the unnumbered multitude who are under the influence of the destructive [illegible] legion.

The Southwestern.

There lies before us a letter from a prominent member of the Georgia Conference to Rev. A. K. Davis of the Mississippi Conference, from which we make the following extracts: "I connected myself with the M. E. Church because I believed it to be the church for the colored man, because it is able, morally, intellectually, financially and spiritually to administer to the Negro race the very thing we so much need. I love the grand old M. E. Church, and in it expect to live and die; but we are greatly hindered in our work among our people by the action of such men as the Rev. King, and by such papers as the *Methodist Advocate* (which has greatly apostatized from the faith of late), and can be of no value to us as ministers or colored members of the Church unless its doctrines of race caste are changed, and that quickly. Such able papers as yours will prevent many more Kings from acting this wretched part in the most unholy war that is being made upon us for a cause that we had no control over —i. e., our color. How happy I would be if I were able to present every member of my charge with a copy of your invaluable paper. I shall look in the SOUTHWESTERN for something else from you on the same line of thought.

"The SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE is the very best paper published by the M. E. Church for circulation in the South. It ought to be the *official journal for all our Southern Conferences.* We have no Conference paper that is of any service to us here in this part of the South, and I am compelled to look to the SOUTHWESTERN for news and words of cheer. The SOUTHWESTERN is published in the right place and managed in the right way, and filled with the right matter. If all the Southern Conferences would support and circulate it among our people great good would come to the church."

There are certain questions concerning men that the SOUTHWESTERN never asks. It never blames or praises people for that which it has no control over. It makes no oblique reference because of color. It never measures men by their social position or bags of money. It believes that in the church which the Lord Jesus has purchased with his own blood "*he is tallest who is nearest to God,*" and that if Christ reigns in the heart all thoughts and feelings of race caste, like dry toad stools, vanish at the first touch. We want our brethren in Alabama, Florida and Georgia to bear in mind that the SOUTHWESTERN *is the only paper published by the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the Ohio,* and we ask them and our people all over the South to remember that the SOUTHWESTERN is holding on its way. It hates caste as it does the "seven year itch." It likes the praise of men, but the praise of God better. It esteems complimentary resolutions highly, but it likes cash paying subscribers better than it does decorated rhetoric and resolutions of laudation.

We call special attention to the fact that the SOUTHWESTERN is the only paper published by the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the Ohio.

Vaccination.

At the invitation of Dr. W. H. Watkins, Sanitary Director of the New Orleans Sanitary Association, a committee from the Preachers Meeting met in consultation with representatives of the Association. The *Times-Democrat* of the 10th published the following communication.

To the Editor of the *Times Democrat*—We, the undersigned ministers and pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, believing that it is a popular idea that among a large class of the colored people there is a strong aversion to vaccination, and, in fact, against all measures of a sanitary nature, desire to inform the public that we are not unmindful of sanitary laws, and that, in keeping with the request of the Sanitary Association to co-operate with them in their effort to check the small pox by means of vaccination, we have consulted together, have brought the supreme importance of vaccinating to the attention of our people, and have made such arrangements as will enable the association to reach and vaccinate a large portion of our people which they could not have otherwise reached, and have appointed places in each of our charges where they can be vaccinated.

M. C. B. MASON, Chairman.
A. E. P. ALBERT, Secretary.
[illegible] King, Stephen Priestley
[illegible] Beal, T. G. Montgomery,
[illegible] Dyer, J. F. Marshal.

[illegible]

erty, [illegible] March [illegible] 12th, 10 o'clock [illegible], by Dr. Solomon.

Clinton St. Church, Canton, near St. Charles street, March 13th, 10 o'clock A. M. by Dr. Solomon.

Ross Chapel, Camp Parapet, Wednesday, March 14th, 11 o'clock A. M., weather permitting, by Dr. Watkins.

Union Chapel, Bienville, near Marais street, Wednesday, March 14th, 10 o'clock, A. M., by Dr. Solomon.

Mount Zion, Jackson, near Locust street, Thursday, March 15th, 9 A. M., by Dr. Solomon.

First St. Church, corner First and Dryades streets, Tuesday, March 13th, 10 A. M., Dr. Matas.

Simpson Chapel, Valence, near Chestnut street, Monday, March 12th, 10 A. M., Dr. Matas.

Plumb St. Church, Plumb near Leonidas street, Wednesday, March 14th, 10 A. M., Dr. Matas.

Pleasant Plains, Perdido, near Johnson street, Thursday, March 15th, 10 A. M., by Dr. Matas.

Thomson Chapel, Poet, between Goodchildren and Love streets, Tuesday, March 13th, 10 A. M., by J. M. Watkins, M. D.

No spirit of caste can hide itself away in the heart baptized by the Holy Ghost.

Sunday-School Institute.

April 9th to 14th a series of Sunday-school Institutes will be held in the city of New Orleans; announcement of places and hours of meeting will be made in due time. It is to be hoped that these meetings may reach a large number of people, and in order to this the hearty co-operation of the pastors must be secured. I hereby request all pastors of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New Orleans and vicinity to set apart Sunday April 8, for work in their several churches in this interest. That they preach morning and evening on this topic, and at one of their services take the annual conference collection for the Sunday-school Union, and announce the Institutes to be held during the following week, and urge their people to attend.

A. H. GILLETT,
Agent M. E. S. S. Union.

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 7, 1883.

PERSONAL.

—The address of Rev. Moses P. Franklin is Port Allen, La.

—The President appointed Jas. Lewis to be Surveyor General of Louisiana, vice Jacques A. Gla.

—Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, author of many very popular hymns, was stricken with paralysis a day or two ago, in Newark, N. J., and is dangerously ill.

—Dr. Sarah Furness Wells, and husband, are in the city, engaged in lecturing on travels in foreign lands, in different churhes, where desired.

—On his return from the late session of the Louisiana Conference, Rev. A. J. Pinkett, of Pleasant Hill, was made happy by the addition of a little d ughter to his family.

—Rev. A. Moore, of Coushatta charge, Louisiana Conference, called this week. He has been spending some days on the Teche visiting friends, and returns to his work in the best of spirits.

—Two rather strange announcements have been recently made. King Catewayo is going to abolish the liquor traffic in Zululand, and Arabi desires to place his daughter in a Christian school!—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Judge Morris Marks, the newly appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans, is said to have gained the position through the friendship of Senator Sherman and a good record as collector of internal revenue.

—Rev. G. W. Townsend, of Columbus, Texas, has sent us 35 subscribers, and says he is trying to work up a list of 50. Like energy among all our agents would not only place the paper on a fair financial basis, but would enable us to make improvements at additional cost.

—Dr. L. P. Cushman, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, after spending several days very pleasantly in New England and in this city, left on Tuesday of this week for his home and editorial desk in New Orleans. He is making a good paper, and we wish him abundant success in it, as also in his other Church work. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Rev. L. P. Cushman, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and presiding elder of the New Orleans district, is on a visit to his friends in the East. He was at the Monday meeting, and gave a sweet testimony for full salvation. Bro. C. found the fullness of salvation at the National Campmeeting at Hamilton, and holds fast the profession of his faith without wavering. He has [illegible] a good work in the [illegible] [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

W. C. Miller, McMinnville: "Elder Key held my first quarterly Conference. He remained several days and visited nearly every member. Elder Provine, of the Chattanooga district, and C. H. Bullington were with us and preached excellent sermons. Our collections were as follows: Presiding elder, $9 50; pastor, $13.50; on missions, $2; on church extension, 40c.; to finish paying on the church lot, $9. Our prayer and class meetings are well attended. We have paid for our church lot, got the deed for it, and expect to commence building soon."

J. A. Boyd, Jasper. "The second quarterly conference was held on this circuit by Elder Provine, and we were delighted with his discourse and conduct of business. One deacon of the Colored M. E. Church of America joined us. We feel that the Lord has blessed our efforts in his cause."

C. H. Bullington, Smartt's Station: "My work is doing very well. Elders Key and Provine visited us. Have three schools on the circuit."

G. C. Harden, Perryville: "I reached this work, accompanied by the former pastor, J. L. Massey. I found it in a prosperous condition, with a church record properly kept. The people received me with warm hearts. I have one church and four preaching points. Elder Price held our first quarter, though from the excitement over the small pox the people did not turn out. Collected $2.75."

MISSISSIPPI.

B. L. Crump, Okolona: "One Rev. T. Jordan lectured in the colored Baptist church last Tuesday night. His object is to raise money to build a college in Jackson, Miss., for his denomination. In his lecture he made some assertions he ought to uttempt to prove in regrrd to our school at Holly Springs. He said it used to be something, but it had gone down to nothing; he would rather have a diploma from a teacher of the Baptist school in Okolona than one in Holly Spriogs. I suppose Mr. Jordan thought that he had given our school a wonderful thrust when he said that. He further said the school was going down, and told the people of what big things they (the Baptists) were going to do. Now, I hope that Mr. J. may keep up with the times. If he does he can say with truth not what our college is going to do, but what it has done and is yet doing in the way of educating the people. It began its first session in 1869; last year there were 277 students, and from the beginning 850. The best schools in our town, both Methodist and Baptist, are taught by teachers who have attended Rust University. They are all over the State, teaching and preaching. Now all we ask of Mr. T. J. when he speaks of our school is to state facts and it will please us."

John H. Cook, Summit: "The services on the Summit and Brookhaven circuits will be held as follows: Sunday services—first and third at Brookhaven, second at Summit, fourth at Magnolia. Sunday-school at nine o'clock, preaching at eleven; other services at three and after seven o'clock. Leaders and stewards' meeting Tuesday night, prayer meeting Thursday night. Sunday-school board and teachers' meeting Friday night. Alike at all places"

LOUISIANA.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society was well represented at the last session of the Louisiana Conference. Two local societies were organized: One for Alexandria, with Mrs. L. Ambler, president; Mrs. Peggie Powell, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Carter, 2d vice president; Miss Alice E. Thomas, Secretary; Mrs. Susan Barksdale, treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. DeLacy, corresponding secretary. Also, one for Mansfield, officered as follows: Mrs. M. J. Wilson, president; Mrs. H. Simpkins, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Carmine, 2d vice-president; Miss S. Jones, secretary; Mrs. Rebecca Smith, treasurer. This society, under the auspices of ladies like Mrs. Ex-President Hayes, Mrs. Drs. R. S. Rust, and others of the best ladies in the church, with Mrs. Dr. J. C. Hartzell and Miss Josephine Cowgill leading in the work in this State, is doing an untold amount of good in caring for the needy and instructing the ignorant. It is expected that all pastors will take hold and assist in the promotion of this work among the people wherever it is needed.

FLORIDA.

At DeLand, on the 25th, the new Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated free of debt. Rev. J. T. Lewton, pastor, gave the cost of the building as $2,488, the balance due $450, and in respone $640 was obtained. The other denominations suspended their services to [join] with the Methodists in their dedicatory services. The building is Gothic, 50 by 30 feet in size, [with] side projections 7 by 17 feet, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty, with some spare room for extra occasions, and is an ornament to the town. Rev. E. T. Cormick, of New Albany, Ind., preached the dedicatory sermon.

TEXAS.

C. W. Campbell, president of Houston Seminary, writes: "Our revival still continues. Four were converted this evening, making thirteen in all."

From Chattanooga District.

MR. EDITOR:—On the 2nd day of December, the same week of the the adjournment of the Tennessee Conference, from which I was transferred by Bishop Warren, I arrived at Chattanooga and commenced my work. On the Chattanooga District I found my predecessor, Rev. D. W. Hays, about midway on his first round, laboring earnestly to advance the district, as well as attending to the duties of the pastoral work. I am now on my second round. I was cordially received by the preachers and their families and the people, and if not mistaken I will have their hearty co-operation in my endeavors to urge forward the work. I feel at home among them whether laboring in their churches or in their homes. The prevalence of the small-pox at Chattanooga, and at various other points on the district, before and since my entrance upon the work, has proved very embarrassing. There has been a great deal of sickness among the people, and quite a number of deaths have occurred along the track of this disease. The services at some of the charges on the district were suspended, which interfered no little with their progress spiritually and financially. So strict were the quarantine regulations that I found myself laid by for several days at Athens and Cleveland. The congregations have been very sparingly attended on account of the excitement about the small-pox in many places. All the preachers, with one exception, have remained at their posts, ministering to their people as best they could. Their members have been greatly scattered, and some have fallen victims to the scourge since it has pleased the Lord to bring into existence this disease; but we thank God now he is moving the hand of affliction from among us, and I am confident that the brethren will make a strong effort to rally their forces for a vigorous campaign. We were made glad by the presence of our beloved Bishop Warren. He preached a very instructive sermon Sunday night after I held the quarterly conference at Chattanooga station, January 20th. The Bishop's sermon will long be remembered by Rev. D. W. Hays' congregation.

On the 23d I started for McMinnville to look after my family, which had been left behind. I found my wife overworked in teaching school —her health very much impaired, the ba'ance of my family well. I made a flying trip to Lebanon, and while there I called to see father Seay. The old veteran, though feeble, was still strong in faith and full of zeal for the prosperity of the church. He assured me if he could make sale of some property that he would give several hundred dollars to be used in aiding the work on my district, provided the preachers and their people would labor to promote the cause of temperance. He gave me $5, for which he has thanks.

My first meeting after my return was held at Jasper, since which I have been kept busy in meeting my engagements.

Perhaps I ought to say before closing that the SOUTHWESTERN is gaining in favor among us, and will no doubt be supported more liberally than formerly. Yours truly,

E. PROVINE, P. E.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 7, 1883.

Letter From Waco District.

DEAR EDITOR: I started on my work in Jaunary, the weather being unfavorable. A number of the preachers had to move, which prevented me from starting sooner.

At Calvert Bro. B. F. Smith, pastor, the quarter was held on the 13th. The business was disposed of nicely. The brethren are delighted with Bro. Smith. He has two day schools. The trustees would do well, as soon as possible, to finish the church four miles from Calvert. It would be a great help to the station. Leaving Calvert for Milam Grove about 20 miles, on horseback, it rained nearly all the way. Bro. A. Foster is pastor there. His quarter was held Jan. 17-18. He reported $1.75 of benevolent collections. The Lord's supper was administered. The brethren were pleased with the return of their pastor. He has two day schools in which his wife, Mrs. L. E. Foster, assists him.

On my way to Bremond I was sleeted and snowed on for three hours. I remained at Calvert four days on account of the weather, which prevented me from holding Bro. W. J. Mitchell's quarter.

At Waco Mission, on the 20th, Bro. Wm. Brown's quarter was held. Brethren were all on hand and everything passed off nicely.

At East Waco Rev. A. Lockhart pastor, quarter was held Jan. 27-28. Not a cent of benevolent collection. There is a day school here. Lord's supper was administered to a large number.

The snow prevented the holding of the quarter for Marlin Circuit, Rev. G. Wilson, pastor.

At Waco station, Rev. A. R. Norris, pastor, Feb. 10 11, the brethren were on hand. Benevolent collections were $3.75. The brethren are preparing to buy a lot to build a parsonage on. Bro. Norris has taken hold of the work manfully, and this is one of our best charges. It would be well to move St. James church to a more desirable place, as the railroad passes directly in front of it.

S. GATES, P. E.

The Tour of Visitation.

THE Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its monthly meeting held in January 3, 1883, requested Bishop Wiley, the President of the Society, and Dr. Rust, the Corresponding Secretary, to visit their schools in the South, make a careful examination of them, and furnish a detailed report in writing to the Committee of their investigations. They spent four weeks in their tour of visitation, and at a meeting of the Committee held March 2d they submitted their report, of which the following is the substance:

REPORT ON OUR SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.—CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE.

At Nashville, we have six buildings; a dwelling-house occupied by the president and largely used for the purposes of the school; a commodious chapel capable of seating 350, over which are dormitories, for students; a boarding-hall and dormitories, with capacity of dining-hall for one hundred students; a large four-story building for recitation rooms on two floors, and dormitories in the two upper stories. These are all substantially built brick buildings, and are kept in a a good state of repair. On a lot opposite these buildings has been recently erected a one-story frame building for the model school.

The college has enrolled 197 students, and about 50 in the model school, but on account of an alarm arising from the death of one of the students from small-pox, about 50 were absent from the school, and it is supposed that nearly that many more were deterred from entering the school by the same cause. We attended the recitations in classes ranging from the primary grade in the model school, to the higher mathematics and advanced Greek and Latin, and were gratified with the character of the teaching, and the evident industry and attainments of the students. The students were about equally divided between males and females, many of them well advanced in age and development. A number of the young men were looking to the ministry; a larger number were preparing for teachers, and a considerable number of the females were contemplating teaching.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Crowning an adjoining hill a short distance south, we have a fine brick building, three stories high, with large lecture-room, several class-rooms, ample accommodations for the dean's family and all necessary appurtenances of a complete medical school. A frame building on the same premises furnishes good accommodations for anatomical purposes. This is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the most complete buildings for medical purposes in the South.

This is the only thoroughly organized medical school in the Mississippi Valley, south of the Ohio River, where colored persons can pursue this study, and when it is remembered that in this same territory there are about four millions of colored people, there is great reason that this school should be rendered most efficient, by liberal endowment and thorough equipment for its important work.

Twenty-six promising young men we found attending regular instructions in the medical school. We were much pleased with the evidences of thoroughness in the course and the instructions given in the medical department; a full three years' course is required, and recitations regularly in all the departments are exacted. The medical education will compare well with the best medical schools of the land, and in view of the constant [illegible] and examinations, the graduates will take a high place among medical students in the exactness and thoroughness of their knowledge. It has graduated twenty-three, who are engaged in the practice of medicine, and are meeting with encouraging success. The title of the property is vested in the Freedmen's Aid Society.—They have in all the departments a force of ten teachers.

RUST UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday, January 27, we reached Holly Springs, Miss., and remained till Tuesday morning. The Sabbath was spent in services among the students and the people in the Church. Here we found a large and beautiful tract of land, containing about fifteen acres, in a commanding position overlooking the town. On this ground we have a pleasant frame building, occupied by the president and his family, and the old college building, being a two-story brick, seventy by forty feet, the lower floor divided into recitation rooms, the entire floor above used for chapel and recitations.

While we were visiting the institution, there was a unanimous vote requesting that this building should hereafter be called McDonald Hall, in honor of Rev. A. C. McDonald, who devoted years of earnest thought and labor to the interests of this school, and who died in the front of the battle.

We examined thoroughly a new building just completed by the Adams brothers, of Chattanooga.—This is a large and commanding brick edifice, 100 feet long and 40 feet deep, with a projecting T for chapel and other purposes, and is four stories high, with slate-roof finish. It has ample accommodations for both boarding and school purposes for one hundred and fifty resident students, with excellent rooms for the faculty, a large dining-room, kitchen, laundry, etc. The whole building is admirably arranged for its purposes, and is an edifice creditable in every way to our society. It cost about twenty thousand dollars, and is a model of cheapness for the style and character of the building. It is supposed to be one of the best school buildings in the State. The whole property of this institution is held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

There were enrolled one hundred and sixty students, of whom forty were out engaged in teaching during the winter months, and who will return to the school in March. About four hundred have gone out from this school and are now engaged in teaching. Many of the best men in Mississippi Conference have received more or less education in this institution. A large proportion of the present students are looking to a life in the ministry, or in teaching. We listened to recitations of classes in all grades, from primary studies to advanced mathematics and classics, and were specially pleased with some of the work, and gratified with the general instruction. A class of four is preparing for graduation. The management of the institution is careful, prudent and thorough. There are six teachers employed in all the departments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, we have received three numbers of *The Pansy*, January, February and March, 1883. It is one of the first-class juvenile publications of the celebrated firm. Monthly 7c; weekly, 75c per year.

Our Little Ones, (Boston: Russell Publishing Company,) for March, opens with the Monkey's Story, followed by "How Bob Found His Manners," and other pleasant pieces. Price 15c.

The *Missionary Review*, (Princeton, N. J.,) for March—April, has Religion and the State, Caste in the Mission Churches, Africa, Field Notes, etc.—in fact a comprehensive summary of mission news from all parts of the world. Terms $1.50 per year.

From E. F. Hobart & Co., St. Louis, Mo., we have received a copy of their *Memory Chart* for Sunday schools. Price $1 per quarter; issued weekly, in print large enough to be read by the entire school. Samples 6c.

Song Leaflet No. 1, revised and enlarged, is an excellent compilation of songs selected from choice collections, and set to music, new and charming, by Rev. William S. Fitch, of Baldwin, La. The *Song Leaflet* ought to be of great value for use in the Sunday-school, the devotional meeting, and in the Christian home.

Kellogg's Eclectic Monthly and Educational Journal, (continuation of the Arkansas School Journal,) for January, is before us. This is the first number of its third volume. The table of contents exhibits much inviting and original matter. Being the only educational monthly in Arkansas, it should, and doubtless has a large and growing circulation. Price $1.50 per year, in advance.

We have received from the Woman's National Christian [illegible] some of the best temperance literature published for them by the National Temperance Society, of New York, [illegible]

... a youth was born ... religious ... and died in New Orleans ... left many friends.

One of our old citizens, Henry Pearce, died at his home in this city, Feb. 12th. While on his sick bed he found peace and learned that Jesus died to save him. He was buried Feb. 3rd. From ... away he ... spoke ... the better saying ... would go home. S. A. C.

Holly Springs, Miss., Feb. 22, 1883.

Brother Randall Tatom has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for several years. His sufferings were very great for several days, but he bore it all with perfect composure, seeming to be conscious of his death. To the last he was perfectly sane and on the morning of the 10th of January he passed away in full triumph. A. M. Mason.

Gonzales, Texas, Feb. 17th, 1883.

Matilda Choate, a member of the Church for over 25 years, departed this life Jan. 16th. Two daughters mourn her loss. E. M. Manson.

Clifton, Tenn.

Lydia Eade, daughter of Mr. George Eades, aged 7 years, 11 months and 3 days, died Feb. 11, 1883, with her arms around her mother's neck. D. W. Tucker.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 13th.

Sister Susan Brown departed this life Jan. 31st, in full triumph of faith. She leaves a husband, mother and many friends to mourn her loss. During her short illness the writer made strict inquiry concerning her faith in the Lord. She answered that she was trusting in him. She had been a member several years. Just before death she asked her husband to meet her in Heaven. He had been a member, but had wandered away. He will endeavor to comply with his wife's request. J. R. Carnes.

San Antonio, Texas.

... pages for $1 ... these ... readers. Every church and Sunday-school should utilize them. Address the National Temperance Society and Publication House, 58 Reade street, New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

First Quarter. Lesson XI. March 18. The First Christian Martyr. (Acts vii, 54-60; viii, 1-4.)

Stephen worked so well that the people who hated Jesus not only lied about him, but brought him before the council. Then he showed how brave he was. He made a wonderful speech, and they felt guilty. But they hated Jesus, and they were determined not to give up, so they proceeded to stop Stephen in his grand work. There was only one way to do this, and that was to kill him. They rushed on him in a mob. They pushed him along the streets, and at last were outside the city. Then the men took stones and stoned him. The stones fell upon his poor body, but he looked away from the angry faces into heaven and saw the face of Jesus. He kneeled down and prayed God to forgive his murderers. He said: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," and went home to heaven. There was a young man named Saul standing near, aiding the men who stoned him. After Stephen was dead Saul became so bold he went into the homes of Christians and drove them away to jail.

Stephen was the first Christian martyr. A martyr is a witness for the truth, and suffers pain and sometimes death for it. We are not like him sometimes. We don't even begin to speak for Jesus, much less die for him. Now let us ask Jesus to make us like this grand man who saw Jesus when dying amid the pain of being stoned.

President Arthur is taking good care of the Congressmen who failed to secure a reelection. He nominated three of them as Registers of Land Offices Monday—Darrall, of Louisiana, whose location will be at New Orleans; Williams, of Wisconsin, at Watertown, D. T.; and Jorgensen, of Virginia, at Walla Walla, W. T.

The will of the Rev. William E. ... probate. The ... benevolent objects ... in sums ranging ... to $50,000.

Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, annexes a condition to all executive pardons, that the recipient shall in the future abstain entirely from intoxicating liquors.

Intense Suffering Relieved.

A gentleman in Magnolia, Miss., whose wife had been a fearful sufferer from Neuralgia, made a trial of Compound Oxygen in her case. After six weeks he made this report: "Since my wife commenced the use of Compound Oxygen, she has not had an attack of headache. She was threatened once or twice, but it passed off, and she tells me to-day that her head feels more natural now than it has since she commenced to suffer with neuralgia. *We feel happy that we were induced to try your* ... and think that it has saved my ... [illegible] ... C. L. Cowan.

[illegible] ... 1883, by Rev. ... of Holly ... [illegible]

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. no20-1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Southwestern Office, March 12, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

Cotton, ℔—Ordinary, 7¼; Middling, 9¾; Good Middling, 10¼; Middling fair, 10¾.

Sugar, ℔—Yellow clarified, 8¼; White clarified, 8¾.

Molasses, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 33; choice, 43.

Rice, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6¼.

Moss, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2¾; gray, 2@2½; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

Butter, ℔—Western, 23@24.
Coffee, ℔—Ordinary, 8¾; prime, 10¼.
Cheese, ℔—Western factory, 9.
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl—Choice, 3 60.
Flour, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.25; choice, 6.12½.
Lard, ℔—Choice, in kegs, 12¼; choice, in tierces, 11¾.
Salt, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 90; fine, 1.10.
Esculents — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., $2.75@3.25; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $4.50@5.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.00@3.25; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4.50@6.00.
Oils, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls, 14@—; linseed, raw, —@58; linseed, boiled, 60@—; cotton seed, 40@60.

GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 75; white, 75; mixed, 68.
Oats, ℔ bushel—Western, 56.
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 1.07½.
Hay, ℔ ton—Prime, 18@20; choice, 21@22.

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, ℔ bbl—Choice, 19.25.
Bacon, ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 9; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½; hams, sugar-cured, 14½.
Dry Salt Meat, ℔—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 7¾.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00@7 50 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00; ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $6.00@9.00; turkeys $24.00@27.00.
Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.
Western Eggs 17@18c per dozen.
Louisiana Eggs 17@18c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@70c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

The Bad and Worthless

Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hope" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hope" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and Dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or ...

...Complaints.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescription" has done for me. I had been a great sufferer from ... complaints, especially "dragging-down," for over six years, during much of the time unable to work. I paid out hundreds of dollars without any benefit till I took six bottles of the "Favorite Prescription," and I never had any thing do me so much good in my life. I advise every sick lady to take it. Mrs. Emily Rhoads, McBrides, Mich.

Calcutta advices state that intense excitement continues to be felt among the Europeans because of the proposed law giving native magistrates criminal jurisdiction over whites in certain cases.

One Experience from Many.

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

Eight colored men have been appointed on the police force of Chattanooga.

No Whiskey!

Brown's Iron Bitters is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

Brown's Iron Bitters is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. Rice, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

Brown's Iron Bitters has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

Gorham Solid Silver.

An experience of over fifty years in the manufacture of Solid Silver Ware, combined with the advantages that large capital and a constantly increasing business afford, enable the Gorham Company to stand Preeminent in this department of industry.

These wares have been sold and endorsed by every prominent dealer in the United States, and the trade mark has become as sure a guarantee for pure metal in this country as is the Hall Sterling Mark of England.

Gorham Plated Ware.

Parties desiring Plated Ware of a more elegant and substantial character than the common grades, will now find the Gorham Plate the most economical ware made. The quality is fully maintained, and the prices are much less than formerly, while the variety of design is larger.

Gorham Man'f'g Company.
Silversmiths.
For Sale by Jewelers Throughout the U. S.

For the Cheapest and Choicest
Family & Fancy Groceries,
Sugar, Lard, Flour, Coffee Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
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Washington and Hampson Streets
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HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
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SILVERWARE
—for—
CHURCH SERVICE.
... in need of cups, bowls and plates ... a good article, at 40 per cent. discount ...
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
... street, New Orleans.

... fish ... cause shad to be placed ... Pearl and Atchafalaya rivers about April 1.

Mental depression, weakness of the muscular system, general ill-health, benefitted by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

U. S. Treasurer Gilfillan has resigned.

☞ Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors.

The Dublin Council has expelled James Carey, the informer.

The Dead Cannot Be Raised,

nor if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative, and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, colds, and incipient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy cod liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Gen. Von Kameck, German Minister of War, resigned.

"Dr. Benson's Celery Pills improved my nervous system." Rev. B. F. Taylor, Lawrenceville, Pa.

President Parkerson of the Louisiana Central states, there is a greater necessity for the construction of the Vermillion extension since the purchase of the Morgan road by Huntington, than prior to that transaction. Work will commence immediately on the decline of the river.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
Dr. Tutt:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
mar8-1yr

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Fine & Plain Sewing,
The Cheapest and Best in the city.
General Agency Ladie's 'Monthly Protector,'
Call and see it.
Hand-made Trimmings, Fancy Needle work, Etc. Bought and Sold.
A respectable colored lady wanted to canvass for the "PROTECTOR."
286 CAMP STREET.

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Furniture Repaired and Varnished
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-ty

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By the Month, Week or Day,
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Attorney at Law,
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94........ Camp Street, ...94
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Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $2 65 to $12 00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock 26tf

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SKARDON & WILSON,
GROCERS,
Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets,
—and—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,
New Orleans, La.
FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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A New Male Voice Choir Book.
Gospel Male Choir No. 2,
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A collection of new Sacred Music, easily arranged, and kept well within the compass of male voices.
Every Piece Practically Tested by the Author.
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NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 5 Union Square. Cincinnati, Ohio.
IN PRESS—A New Sunday-school Singing Book. By Dr. Geo. F. Root and C. C. Case.
nov30-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,
WINTER TERM.
James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres
The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883
In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.
Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college; and several more young men can be accommodated.
Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.
Board, Ten Dollars a Month, *or less*, according to the actual cost. *Tuition Free.* Incidental Fee One Dollar a month.
WM. G. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.
New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec21-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,
NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, Texas.
Rev. C. W. CAMPBELL, Ph. B., Principal.
Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st
Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26.
Tuition and Incidental Fee $1 25 per Month.
A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal. 2-3m

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Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices,
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GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL, CELLULOID AND STEEL FRAMES,
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50 Cents and Upward,
Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.
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THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
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ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.
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Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.
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Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO
MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
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ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

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Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	9:22 a. m.

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Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 6:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.
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OPIUM HABIT CURE. By Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients, and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free. 39-1y

Conference Notices

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Livingston and Moscow	April	14-15
Cummiller Hill	"	21-22
Lovelady	"	28-29
Dodge	May	5- 6
Huntsville	"	12-13
Huntsville Circuit	"	12-13
Danville	"	19-20
Willis	"	26-27
Montgomery	June	2- 3
Orange	"	9-10
Beaumont	"	13-14
Wallisville	"	16-17
Liberty	"	23-24

The District Conference will convene at Livingston on the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, and close at 10.30 o'clock on the 8th P. M. W. B. Pullam, P. E.

The Navasota District Conference will convene in Brenham on Wednesday, April 4, 1883. The forenoons will be devoted to routine work; the evenings (afternoons) to literary exercises and committee work, and the nights to Evangelistic or revival work. A full attendance is desired. M. H. Nichols, P. E.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	Apr.	7- 8
Brenham Station	"	8- 9
Bellville and Hempstead	"	14-15
Hempstead Station	"	15-16
Courtney Circuit	"	21-22
Plantersville Circuit	"	28-29
Navasota Station	"	29-30
Anderson Circuit	May	5- 6
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	12-13
Iola Circuit	"	-16
Millican	"	19-20
Bryan Circuit	"	26-27
Bryan Station	"	27-28
Burleson Circuit	June	2- 3
Hearne and Franklin	"	9-10
Pattison Circuit	"	16-17
San Felipe Circuit	"	23-24

District Conference commences April 4th.
M. H. Nichols, P. E.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT—QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

FIRST ROUND.

Lonoke	March	2
Saulsbury	"	10
Forrest City	"	17
Forrest City Circuit	"	24
Palestine	April	1
Mariana	"	5
Helena	"	7
Askew	"	14
Helena Circuit	"	21
Poplar Grove	"	27
Clarendon	May	4
Brinkley	"	7
Argenta	"	11

I. G. Pollard, P. E.

The following are the apportionments of Benevolent moneys to be raised and the claims of the Presiding Elder and Bishop as provided for by the District Conference:

	Missions	Church ex	Free M. A.	Pre'g Eld'r.	Bishop.
Argenta	$ 5	$2	$3	$16	$1
Lonoke	8	2	3	24	1
Saulsbury	10	3	3	40	1
Clarendon	5	2	2	10	1
Forrest City	10	2	3	20	1
Forrest Circ't	10	3	4	32	1
Palestine	5	2	2	20	1
Helena	6	2	2	20	1
Helena Circuit	4	1	1	10	1
Popler Grove	4	1	2	12	1
Askew	10	2	5	40	1
Mariann	2	1	1	4	
Brinkley	1	1	1	4	
Total	$80	$24	$32	$252	$11

Let the brethren take notice that all these moneys must be collected quarterly or a little faster. There must be no waiting until the last of the year. Clip this from the Advocate and keep it.
W. H. Harris, Sec. Conf.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Cypress Circuit	March	10-11
Mason Circuit	"	17-18
Brownsville Circuit	"	24-25
Memphis Circuit, Mar. 31 and April		- 1
Memphis Station	"	7- 8
Pleasant Grove Circuit	"	14-15
Bell Circuit	"	21-22
Sharon Circuit	"	28-29
Mertin Circuit	May	5- 6
Mansfield and Peris	"	12-13
Holy Rock Circuit	"	18-19
Henderson Circuit	"	20-21
Linden Circuit	"	26-27
Waynesboro Circuit	June	2- 3
Purdy Circuit	"	5- 6
Flatwood's	May	19-20
Lawrenceburg	"	26-27

Jesse P. Price, P. E.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Franklin	March	17-18
Spring Hill	"	24-25
Lewisburg, March 31st and	April	- 1
Nolensville	"	7- 8
Brentwood	"	14-15
Galletin	"	21-22
Gallatin Circuit	"	28-29
Hartsville	May	5- 6
Mitchellsville	"	12-13
Springfield	"	19-20
Dickson	"	26 27
Cumberland	June	2- 3
Dover	"	9-10
City Mission [Nashville]	"	16-17
Clerk Chapel	"	16-17
Nashville Circuit	"	23-24

The brethren of the Nashville District, Tennessee Conference, will please be at the Conference in time ready with their reports, which meets 13-15 March, 1883, Dickson, Tenn. Bring one Class Leader to represent the classes of each Circuit and Station.

The District Steward will please meet me there. The small pox having been all through my district, we could not meet sooner than March 13th.
Yours, James Pickett, P. E.

PROGRAM OF THE MARSHALL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

One-half hour will be devoted each morning to prayer and religious exercises. The business hours will be from 9 to 12. A course of lectures will be delivered during the conference by the following brethren, and on the subjects named:

Moral Duties	Prof. W. H. Davis
Literary Culture	Prof. H. Webb
Theology	Prof. Knapp
Discipline	Prof. Wm. Wesley
Manner of conducting religious sevices	W. L. Molloy
Justification	J. S. Shackelford
Church Building	T. Moore
Church Debts	F. Parker
Church Festivals	D. Gamble
Missionary Work	T. Morgan
Christian Fellowship of the C. M. E. Church	W. R. Grundy

We shall be glad to have any of our brethren that can visit me and help me this is a great work and we need help. We expect the brethren named above to prepare and not make excuses, saying they have not had time.
Your brother, W. L. Molloy.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
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Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
Frog Level, La., February 27, 1882.
Dr. Clark Johnson—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO
feb15-1y

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A WONDERFUL Aid
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, so when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the eight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing
Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.
nov16-1y

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The following prices include the Mountings.
CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
24 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
26 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	52 00
28 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
32 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
36 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
40 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 "	1300 lbs	1600 lbs	260 00
48 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.
The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY.
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.
TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to Church and School Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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8-1y

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Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
41-6m

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The Lightning-Rod King.
—Manager of the—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
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Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager.
Office and Depot 346 Canal st., cor Liberty
22-1y.

Plantation Melodies
—and—
REVIVAL HYMNS.
By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.
With an Introduction
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.
A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. ... H. Collins.*
Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.
Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
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FIERY TRIALS
Or, A Story of an Infidel's Family.
By Rev. R. H. Crozier. There is an ... of Infidelity in every community ... the land. ... volume meets this evil. ... of Thrilling ... of commendation ... Price, in Cloth, $1.00 ... Gilt Edges ... WANTED ...
JOHN BURNS ...
mar8-3t

FITS ... [illegible]
foul-3t

BOOTS ... [illegible]

... Corner.

... every call;
... the first of all;
Be in time.
... teachers only find
... never once behind,
... like the dial, true,
... trust to you;
Be in time.

Never linger ere you start,
Set out with a willing heart;
Be in time.
In the morning up and on,
... work, and soonest done;
... how the goal's attained;
... how the prize is gained;
Be in time.

... who aim at something great
... yet were found too late;
Be in time.
Life with all is but a school;
... work by plan and rule,
... steady, earnest, true,
... ever you may do,
Be in time.

... then, to wisdom's call—
Knowledge now is free to all;
Be in time.
... must daily toil and strive,
Treasures for the future hive;
... the work they have to do,
... motto still in view—
Be in time.

What Pumpkin are You?

... the two little pumpkins ... grew beside the fence be... enough to see above the ... them, they saw a ... kin of perhaps a foot in ... growing only a few rods ...

"... me!" sighed one of ... never grow so large ... believe I'll try." ... said the other one; ... grow larger than you ..."

"I suppose so." ... all that we need ... keep on growing as ... can, and never mind ...

... will never be as big as ... grumbled the first one, ... while the other said ... growing. ... went by, persons ... way, just out... began to remark ... in the size of ... pumpkins. ... said one man, ... new see ... looks, ... sickly." ... "the lit ...

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. A. Payne, Bertie: "I have a good congregation, and I think I shall get along well."

TEXAS.

Jas. Shackelford, Paris: "The congregation makes me as welcome as one can be among them. The weather has been bad, yet attendance has been large, and in fair weather we will not be able to seat all who come. We have one of the finest houses of worship in the city; also, the best bell, and we want to have the best religion. Bro. J. C. Carter, from our house of education in Marshall, is here, teaching in our church, and is anticipating grand success. We are daily expecting Elder Molloy, whom the people think well of, to start us off in our work. There is a good spirit existing here in favor of the SOUTHWESTERN."

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "The trustees have bought a splendid heating stove, and at an entertainment raised enough to finish paying for the parsonage."

C. W. Campbell, Houston: "Our revival still goes on. Four more of our students were converted this evening, making nine in all. Praise the Lord for what he is doing in Houston Seminary."

Mason Reddick, Houston: "My church is doing as well as I could expect. Elder Moore has been with us. Have baptized three children and received two in the church." Mrs. Bashby Brown died in the full triumph of faith."

TENNESSEE.

J. Braden, Nashville: "School is going on with usual interest; about 200 now in attendance. About fifteen of our boarders have been converted during the year thus far. The winter has been so severe that but little work has been done in church matters in the country, and fear of smallpox has prevented work of revival meetings in the cities, so but little has been done beyond keeping up regular meetings. Glad to see your Conference (Louisiana) raised a good freedmen's collection."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. K. Davis, Canton: "We came to our work in due time, and the people gladly received us. The outlook for the year is hopeful. The spiritual condition of the church is reviving. I hope to be able to report a glorious year's work for the Master. You will pardon me for telling you in connection with this that March came in with a storm—at least at the parsonage. On the night of the 28th of February about seventy-five beloved friends, under the leadership of Bros. J. A. Conway and B. F. Garrett, marched into the parsonage, demanded a surrender, and took possession; rolled out the tables, loaded them down with choice eatables, which was enough to satisfy and gladden the heart of a *Prince*, much less an *humble Methodist preacher*. We regret exceedingly to say, and I assure we do say it, more in sorrow than in anger, that some of our brethren of the A. M. E. Church are endeavoring to draw the color line on us at this place, but we shall trust in God and keep our powder dry."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from our subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dellie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry ... in Fayette. She and I went ... together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the ... and was about three ... at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old ... other preachers will ... my inquiry and ... relatives. Address,

REV. J. I. TURNER.
... Taylor co., Texas.

MR. EDITOR: I desire to in... George ...

Wonderful Revelations of the Microscope.

DISCOVERY OF THE MOST DEADLY ENEMY OF MANKIND. THE BACILLUS AND ITS RAVAGES.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified endorsement of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury $10,000.00, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations o the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low, damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous elsewhere.

DR. RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wallstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the *bacteria*. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing of the body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One ... a few weeks' time, under ... conditions, will give rise ... millions. The process is by simple ... division. Cold ... these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indications of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are then drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgement and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozena or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalculæ are found. The fever, debility, pains "in the bones," less of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by KOCH is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of CUTTER, FLINT and DEJERINE over eight millions of of people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalculæ or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs.— Among the most common were "liver complaint," billiousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhœa, spinal complaint, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head, or ozena, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption, which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the symptoms of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhœa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore-throat, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, and other symptoms were common, and all gradually but with certain... cured by the same means. ... diarrhœa, and other ... due to the efforts of nature ... off and expel these germs ... also readily controlled and cured ... same way as were the old sores, abcesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs. The pale and waxy hue and enlargement of the glands, due to early signs of their presence, were at once improved and soon disappeared under the system of treatment adopted.

It is found that in robust health the purifying action of the liver and excretory organs soon expel from the blood the few germs that may gain entrance, and that otherwise would remain if these glands were not active, and create serious disease. The presence of these germs in the air in rooms occupied by sufferers with such affections, points to the necessity of keeping them well aired and sunned. Weak persons should not expose themselves by sleeping or remaining in such rooms or by too intimate association with invalids. All clothing and discharges should be thoroughly disinfected and kept clean. Mucus, saliva, etc., must not be expectorated and allowed to dry upon the floor to be stirred up and diffused through the air by sweeping and dusting. Pure air and plenty of sunshine are necessities in these affections and good food a requirement to keep the body strong and capable of resisting the inroads of these minute bodies. Every individual should carefully watch his health and any evidence of inactivity of the vital organs or impurity of the blood should be corrected in time.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevents their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting diseases, as consumption, or scrofula of the lungs, and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, besides its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron, and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The receipe as advised by him has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their endorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy, a mild and healing anti-septic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of the mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous *bacilli* are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing-down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been inactive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills) taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healthy action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition, and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose-rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ *bacillus*, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood cleansing, antibillious, diuretic, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kidneys, and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, torpid liver or "billiousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest Medical Discovery of the age. The nutritive properties possessed by cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to, has long been acknowledged to be the most successful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys, bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is *pre-eminently* the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Dreadful snowslides have occured in Utah and Colorado. At Crested Butte, Col., nine men were killed, and many others wounded in one of these avalanches.

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD IRON TONIC

... a thorough trial of the Iron Tonic I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value ... a Tonic is ... as a reliable ... agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

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AN ENGLISH VETERINARY SURGEON AND CHEMIST, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

DEAR EDITOR: I desire to inquire for my wife's sister; her name was Patience Sophia Manning. My wife's name is Macathrine Mayo. Her mother was Letitia Manning and her father Alex. Ody. I heard her mother and father were dead, but don't know for certain whether they are or not. She left them about twenty-six years ago in Demopolis, Ala. They were sold there for Manning's estate. There were only two children of them, and my wife was the oldest. She was brought to Aberdeen, Miss., by Widow Sarah Manning, and her sister's mother and grandmother were sold to Robert Manning; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything of them or their whereabouts. Address at Central Grove, Miss.,

REV. JOHN MAYO.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, and singers, confirm the opinion of the general public in regard to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. All say it is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my mother and father. We lived in Selma, Ala. I was taken from my mother when fifteen years old. We belonged to Fred. Vogland. Mother was Winnie Vogland; father Archie Magee; two sisters, Millie and Rebecca Vogland; three brothers, Henry, Horace and Alexander Vogland. My address is now at Indianola, Tex.

FANNIE MITCHELL.

Dr. J. W. J. Engler, of Baltimore, says: "Dr. Benson's Pills—an important addition to *materia medica*."

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my uncle. He left here during the war, to the army with his young master, Harry Rhodes, and his name was Dock Phenix. He had a brother, Austin Phenix, and Willis Foot, Lewis Foot, and his mother's name was Patsy Foot. He also had two sisters, Mary and Rebecca Dervin. She was my mother. At the time he left us I was about four years old. My name is Dick Dervin. I also desire to inquire for my grandfather's uncle, Andrew Foot, who was last heard of in New Orleans. Address me at Vox Populi, Texas.

R. D. DERVIN.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, heart-burn, nausea, etc., cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

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It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

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will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
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A LETTER FROM GERMANY.

SIEGEN, January 9, 1882.

Very esteemed sirs:— The praise your Liver Pills have called forth here is wonderful. After taking one and a half boxes of your genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, I have entirely recovered from my four years' suffering. All who know me wonder how I, who, for so many years, had no appetite and could not sleep for backache, stitch in my side, and general stomach complaints, could have recovered.

An old lady in our city, who has suffered for many years from kidney disease, and the doctors had given her up, took two of your Pills and got more relief than she has from all the doctors. Yours truly,
J. VON DER BERG.

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The genuine are never sugar-coated.
Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression: McLane's Liver Pill.
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If your storekeeper does not have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents, and we will send you a box by mail, and a set of our advertising cards.

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Get up clubs for the CELEBRATED TEAS and Coffees and secure a beautiful Moss-Rose or Gold Band Tea-set, (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful tea-sets given away to the party sending a club for $25. This is the greatest inducement ever offered. Send in your orders and enjoy a cup of good Tea or Coffee, at the same time procure a HANDSOME CHINA TEA-SET. No humbug. Good Teas 30c., 35c., and 40c. per lb. Excellent teas 50c. and 60c., and very best from 65c. to 90c. When ordering be sure and mention what kind of teas you want, whether Oolong, Mixed, Japan, Imperial, Young Hyson, Gunpowder or English Breakfast. We are the oldest and largest Tea Company in the business. The reputation of our house requires no comment. For full particulars address

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To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

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The Promise at the End.

BY T. O. LA MOILLE.

We climbed the rugged mountain to the peak,
And found reward grand as reward could be;
Below, beyond that youthful eyes could seek,
There rolled the billows of the western sea.

On a cloud-cap the warder of the day
Above his castle wall his bright flag [illegible]
And evening, like a [illegible] gray,
Came with a benediction to the world.

Thus, at the end of earth-life's toilful [illegible],
Death's restful summit views the silent deep;
On happy wings the spirit leaves time's land,
And then "God giveth his beloved sleep."

Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust's Tour of Visitation.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, January 31st, we reached Little Rock, Ark., and spent there two days. Here we found two institutions. The College is for colored students, and at present is held in the audience room of the church. About ninety students are on the roll, and of this number about seventy are in attendance. The place for holding the school was very inconvenient, and yet we found good work in instruction by two instructors. The branches taught were those of a good English education. We so felt the necessity for better accommodations for this school that we are on the verge of ordering the Adams Brothers to go on at once with both buildings. Just then we saw a providential opening in the offer made by the heirs of Philander Smith of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a building, and we immediately [illegible] the contractors to go forward with the new edifice. This lifts us [illegible] and serious embarrassment. For the future purposes of the school we have a tract [illegible] a square, [illegible] a most desirable situation, [illegible] the midst of [illegible] whom we wish to [illegible] to the new church [illegible] about completing. [illegible] and very ex[illegible] to cost $10,500 [illegible] and will be [illegible] the open[illegible] year. Our [illegible] satisfied [illegible] are de[illegible] for the [illegible] now work-[illegible]

[illegible] UNIVERSITY.

[illegible] this en[illegible] a fine [illegible] surround[illegible] land con[illegible] fourteen acres, on [illegible] building, form[illegible] Governor [illegible] which is well adapted [illegible] the president and [illegible] of our univers[illegible] or large proper[illegible] the founda[illegible] completed [illegible] and the [illegible]

The first session of the school has opened in the "Methodist Block" in the city, making use of three rooms in this building, and nearly one hundred students are enrolled, representing various academic and collegiate classes. Several young men, in their eagerness to get education, and in the absence of better accommodation, have come in from abroad, and are rooming in the unfinished attic of the building. These facts indicate the speedy success of the institution when we shall be able to use the new edifice. Under the inspiration of this new movement, a preparatory school has been established at Texarkana, where two hundred student are in attendance, some of them preparing for the university, and others for teaching and the duties of life. There is good prospect that as soon as we get into working order we will be able to inaugurate the various university departments of theology, law, medicine and music. This movement is a very happy and important one, and is destined to meet a great and obvious need in all this region, there being no similar institution in this whole section of country. It has given new inspiration to our Church work in the whole State.

WILEY UNIVERSITY.

We reached Marshall, Texas, the 1st of February, where another of our colleges is located. We have here a fine site, overlooking the village, and about twenty acres of ground, on which there is a frame house occupied by the president, a small cottage occupied by one of the professors, and a two-story building for boarding and dormitory purposes, and two brick buildings, two stories high, each about 30 by 40 feet. They are substantial buildings, but somewhat out of repair, and defective in the construction of their roofs, for which some remedy must be found at an early day. After carefully investigating the condition of the buildings, and ascertaining the absolute necessity of additional accommodations for the students, we suggest that a mansard roof be placed upon each of these buildings, which will protect our property and obviate the necessity of any additional expensive buildings for years to come. There are a hundred and twenty-five students in the institution, gathered from various portions of the Southwest. We spent the day in examining the classes, which ranged all the way from preparatory to collegiate. There is also a primary school of nearly a hundred children taught by one of the students of an advanced class, who thus defrays his expenses in securing his own education. There are only four teachers here, and additional force should be added as soon as the finances of the society will allow. This property belongs to the Freedmen's Aid Society.

HOUSTON SEMINARY.

We spent the 4th and 5th days of February in Houston, Texas. Here we had a new enterprise, opened the present year, for the accommodation of which we have purchased a valuable property in a central part of the city, costing $7,500, and have opened the school with eighty pupils. This school is more than three hundred miles distant from our university at Marshall, and is in the midst of a dense population of colored people, and meets a necessity of another great region of this vast State. The grounds are high, and are sufficient for the erection of such additional buildings as may become essential to make this a first-class seminary. The deed for this property is held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

BALDWIN SEMINARY.

On our way to New Orleans we spent a day at La Teche, La., visiting our Seminary for the whites there.

We have here a beautiful property, twenty acres, donated by the venerable John Baldwin, on which is a convenient building occupied by the principal, and a pleasant cottage occupied by brother [illegible] during his pleasure. We have also on this ground a two-[illegible] for school pur[illegible] being divi[illegible] recitation rooms, and [illegible] used for school [illegible]

probable develop here an important center for the education of white students. It is expected that this enterprise will become largely self-sustaining.

NEW ORLEANS UNIVERSITY.

On the 7th of February, we arrived in this city. Our school property is centrally located on the corner of Camp and Race streets, fronting a pleasant park. It consists of two frame buildings, two stories high, and of sufficient capacity to meet the immediate necessities of the school, but the time will soon come when these somewhat dilapidated houses must give place to a building adequate to the growing wants of this institution. We ordered certain repairs to be made, the buildings to be painted, and encouraged the teachers to toil on, in patience and hope. The school is in every respect in a good condition, and excellent work is being done by the teachers and students. The College has already graduated several classes of good scholars and useful workers. A hundred and seventy pupils are in attendance, in classes of various grades and attainments, and this number might soon be doubled if we could offer suitable accommodations. Five teachers are employed here.

CLARK UNIVERSITY.

On Saturday, Feb 10th, we arrived at Atlanta, and left on the evening of the 12th. Here we have one of our largest and most flourishing enterprises. We have 450 acres of ground—about twenty acres of which are inclosed for college purposes. A large portion of the land is wooded, and the whole of it well adapted for farming purposes, and this use should be made of it. We would therefore recommend to the board to consider favorably the question of putting on this ground an intelligent and experienced farmer, to take charge of the grounds, and give employment to such students as may desire and need it, in cultivating the farm. This would greatly improve and add to the value of the ground, would furnish at a moderate rate supplies to the institution, and would be a great help to a number of students, who must either thus find some remunerative employment, or go elsewhere to find it. It would also be in keeping with the line of policy pursued by the college in other departments.

We have here a large, commodious, substantial brick building of three stories and basement, which cost $30,000. It is our best building, is admirably adapted to all the wants of the school and boarding department, and is one of the best school edifices in the South. There is also a very pleasant and commodious house for the residence of the president. A neat cottage furnishes a home for one of the professors. A blacksmith shop and carpenter shop give employment and opportunity to the students to learn useful trades. A model home is being built for the purpose of giving the girls lessons in home-making and house-keeping. All these buildings, except the college, are of wood and have been mainly built by the students, thus giving them employment, and furnishing us the buildings at a comparatively moderate expense.

There are in the university 100 students, nearly all of whom are from abroad, and are boarders in the institution, the property being too far distant from the city for the accommodation of local day students. The school is well governed, the instruction is careful and thorough, the students are industrious and in earnest, the order is excellent, the boarding department is neat and clean. The Church and our society have good reason to be thankful that we are in possession of so excellent an educational institution, and one which promises so much for the future. There are seven teachers in the college proper, and one professor in charge of the industrial department, and a matron for the boarding department.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Under the sanction of our committee a beautiful knoll of pine acres adjoining our own grounds had been purchased for the Theological Institute. We found a space cleared away for the building, and were shown by the con[illegible] the plans for the structure. [illegible] will be an imposing building, to [illegible] $22,000, for which the [illegible] been nearly raised by [illegible] of which [illegible] The [illegible]

the commencement of the next year. Mr. Gammon also secures to it an endowment of $20,000, which is to be available as soon as the school opens. When this edifice shall be completed, we shall have our property at Atlanta a combination of buildings and educational facilities unsurpassed by anything in the whole South, except the Vanderbilt University.

Our Great Work at the South.

The one unquestioned, ample field for both the outlay of service and substance in the Southern States, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, is the Christian education of the illiterate. We have ample opportunity for preaching the Gospel and gathering the people for worship, but the most imperative call at this moment is for trained teachers and educated ministers. There can be no real advance in the condition of the colored people until the schoolmaster reaches the children, and their religious instructors are able to read and interpret correctly the Holy Scriptures. The emotional religion, fed by the uncultured utterances of devout but very ignorant men, met the spiritual necessities of an enslaved race, cut off from many of the strongest temptations of human life, but it is insufficient for the broader licenses of the era of liberty. These four or five millions of people, in these early hours of emancipation from all restraint, made an impressive plea to thoughtful and patriotic Christian men for adequate aid to rise to the opportunities and perils thrust so suddenly upon them.

In our Western and Northwestern States a little aid to erect a house of worship, with the earnest preaching of the itinerant, will soon develop a strong and permanent church. The sturdy men from the New England States, with their intelligent and industrious wives, are everywhere to be found, and ready to become the hearty co-workers in establishing the two vital centres of every thrifty village—the church and the public school. At the South a more protracted and difficult work has to be undertaken. Hereditary ignorance, superstition and vice, the lack of the pure invigorating family influence, a sensibility deadened by ages of servitude to the commonest requisitions of social life, meet the Christian reformer everywhere as he enters upon his work among the colored people of the South. Already, however, a wonderful result has been accomplished. No missionary field on earth compares with it. There is no established opposing religious faith in this broad field, but a singular predisposition to, at least, the outward forms of piety. Time and patience are required. The soil has long been left fallow. They need the presence and sympathy of well-trained Christian ministers with their families, as really as do the people of India. Of course the former house and body servants, which form but a small proportion of the population, are exceptions; but with others all true ideas of home and family life are to be taught and illustrated by example. This work, at the cost of no inconsiderable personal sacrifice and the loss of all social recognition by the resident white families, has been carried forward now for the last twenty years by many of our noble Northern ministers with their families, and our equally self-denying teachers and professors in schools for colored pupils.

But this work cannot be carried on simply by outside help. We must develop this new, cultivated Christian life among the people themselves. Our schools seem, indeed, few when divided among so many millions, but their influence increases by a rapid progression. Who can measure the influence of one thoroughly-educated colored minister! Hundreds have already been graduated from Orangeburg, from Bennett Seminary, from Clark University, from Nashville, from New Orleans University, from Wiley University, Texas, and others of our institutions now crowded with students. What an educated influence these these trained men exercise over their companions in the Conferences, and what a cultivating power in the pastorates they fill, year after year! One can readily see how widely and rapidly such sanctified personal forces extend themselves. Thousands of teachers and of educated mothers have been trained in these schools, and have [illegible] to establish set up model Christian homes. The influence of these agencies is everywhere perceptibly felt. It is awakening the interest of the Southern Christian and citizen. Already the M. E. Church, South, has laid the foundation of a school for the higher education of colored youth, with one of its most accomplished professors at its head. The inspiring character of the ministry, and the fine scholarship of some of the graduates, are awakening, slowly indeed, but certainly, the respect of the hitherto exclusive class of the community. The orderly conduct of our Southern colored Conferences, and the striking abilities and cultivation often shown among their members, have already occasioned remark and produced a highly favorable impression. No Christian work of the hour brings a richer or earlier harvest than that expended upon the education of the pupils in our successful Southern institutions.

In our ministry to a white population in the South, which calls for our services, and which, certainly, has a right to make its own election as to the Christian teaching it prefers, we come into competition with a church bearing a common name with ourselves and enjoying the traditional history of a century. Our growth in the Gulf States, very naturally, as the Northern emigration southward has not been large, and as many Northern families, for business and social purposes, prefer to make their alliances with the previously existing churches, has thus far been comparatively slow; but in this work among the colored people we have an open door and no serious hindrances. Indeed, in the educational aspects of it, we are, at least, beginning to hear a few hearty "God speed you!" from Southern Methodists. Our church, from its prominent position in reference to the colored man before the era of freedom, has ever found a peculiar welcome in its endeavors to preach the Gospel and to establish Christian schools among them.

We are only limited by the contributions of the church in the enlargement of the work upon which we have entered. A third of the sum required to board and educate a pupil in our Northern seminaries will train an excellent teacher, or a devout young minister, for their important callings. It is fortunate that we have already so many, and such well-situated, institutions. Dr. Rust, with the advice of our Bishops, constantly supervising the whole work, and the able board of the Freedmen's Aid Society, has succeeded in planting his schools in the finest points of power, and by indefatigable labor has been able to crowd their halls with young men and women who are already making themselves felt throughout the States in which these institutions are established. Dr. Hartzell is now in this vicinity, setting forth the interesting and persuasive details of this important work. He speaks of what he has seen, and felt, and handled himself. He is a full man, and no one can listen to him without being powerfully moved by the claims he advocates. Let him be heard; and may the church generously respond!—*Zion's Herald.*

William Earle Dodge.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT ST. JAMES A. M. E. CHURCH.

A very large number of our colored citizens, representing many religions and educational organizations of New Orleans, met at the St. James Church to do honor to the memory of this Christian philanthropist. The church was tastefully draped in mourning, and the platform strewed with flowers. A large cross of flowers was suspended over the pulpit, and above that was hung, in large white initials, "W. E. D." Hon. J. B. Gaudet, calling the house to order, stated that the meeting was nonpolitical, nonsectarian and not even confined to the people of any particular race or clime. They had met upon the broad and comprehensive platform of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, as illustrated in the exemplary life of the Hon. William E. Dodge. After a few appropriate remarks, Mr. Gaudet, according to the request of the committee of arrangements, nominated the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting, and they were unanimously elected, viz.: President, J. W. Pierce, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Prof. [illegible] C. Hitchcock, Nicholas Jefferson, John Graham, David Henley, [illegible], Hon. J. B. Gaudet, Hon. C. Antoine and W. B. Mason. Secretaries Rev. A. M. Green, Col. James Lewis, Rev. John Marks, D. B. Temple and W. J. Thompson, Esqs. Chaplain, Mr. Henry Ginder Committee on Resolutions, Edward Thompson, W. P. Green, D. Burwell, A. A. Gaines, W. Scott and C. J. Dowden, Esqs., and Rev. W. Sanderson. Mr. Pierce, on taking the chair, after thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him requested the choir to sing; after which the chaplain offered a very earnest and fervent prayer. The choir then sang another sweet and appropriate anthem. The committee on resolutions presented their report. Pending a motion to adopt the resolutions, Rev. W. S Alexander, D. D., President of Straight University, and Rev. A. M. Green, delivered touching and eloquent tributes to the memory of the lamented, public-spirited and philanthropic Christian gentleman, whose death is so universally deplored. At the close of these eloquent eulogies the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, To dissent from the dispensations of Providence in regard to human destiny is a proof of the weakness and frailty of our sinful nature. Especially is this true when we would call back to labor and toil and care one who has most heroically served his day and been permitted to enter upon his eternal rest amid the rejoicings of the angels of God and the spirits of just men made perfect. Jesus taught us that not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the notice of our Heavenly Father, and we are of more value than many sparrows, for even the very hairs of our heads are all numbered. Christ is the resurrection and the life, and he that liveth and believeth in Him shall never die. With feelings and emotions prompted by reflections of this kind we come to lay our tribute of praise and gratitude upon the dusty bed where sleeps quietly and peacefully, resting from a long, useful and heroic life all that is mortal of the noble, generous and faithful servant of God, William E. Dodge. In responding to these feelings and emotions we do not injustice to Him who formed the eye, the ear and the heart of man, and who implanted within us those tender emotions which reflect His own living image through us. Regarding it, therefore, a duty as well as a privilege to honor the memory of one of God's true noblemen, it is hereby

Resolved, That the supreme blessedness of the true Christian character is no less strongly reflected through the long and useful life of William E. Dodge than in his sudden and happy close of an eventful and pious career.

Resolved, That we see in his useful and eventful life a fulfillment of David's eulogy of the Christian in the 1st Psalm; and in his death a fulfillment of the beautiful prophecy of Zachariah 14th chapter and 7th verse: "But it shall come to pass that at evening time it shall be light."

Resolved, That we shall bear in faithful remembrance the character of a man whose life is worthy the imitation of all who would at the end receive such recompense of reward as the faithful Judge who cannot err will bestow upon all who, like our common friend and benefactor, William E. Dodge, prove their faith by their works, sending the sweet incense of their love to God and man up to heaven before them.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the daily press, and that these resolutions, suitably inscribed and endorsed, be forwarded to the bereaved family of the deceased.

We are apt (nay, sure) to parade our statistics of Christian effort in foreign lands, and give their results as the basis of our confidence in the final triumph of the Christian faith. When the real work is regarded, that is to say, its extent, and the comparative fruits as to their magnitude considered, we do quite well in giving our assent to the future success of the undertaking. There is much in this for congratulation. But when we remember that the heathen world is supplied, on an average, with but one missionary for every 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and that the average contribution of the Christian world for the spread of the Gospel is but one cent per member, a little modification of our congratulatory condition would not be unseemly.—*Pittsburg Advocate.*

Not long since Lily, a little girl of five years, after saying her evening prayers, began to indulge in an original petition of her own, varying it according to her moods. She was aware that she had not been particularly good on a certain day, and her evening prayers were thus supplemented; 'I pray the Lord to make Lily a good girl, and if at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again.'

The Discipline.

This is a most remarkable compend. It may be said to be "boiled down" wisdom of a hundred years' experience. It is the product of the legislation of twenty-four General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so far as our polity and methods are concerned. If the church would closely follow its plans, our efficiency would be increased a hundred fold. Instead of doing this, official boards and pastors, and even presiding elders, are devising new and untried methods in carrying on the work of the church. By putting aside the Discipline, we say that we know more than the General Conference. Brethren, let us follow closely the suggestions of the Discipline! There is not a phase of church work but what this little book touches.

But we know so little about the Discipline! A large majority of the official members of the church do not even own a copy. This is inexcusable negligence. These brethren are entrusted with the sacred and responsible duty of directing the affairs the church. They cannot have too much wisdom for such a task. It is almost a crime to be ignorant of the very best methods, when we may be so easily informed.—*Rev. W. T. Smith.*

Care of the Eye.

1. Avoid reading and study by poor light.
2. Light should come from the side, and not from the back or front.
3. Do not read or study while suffering great bodily fatigue, or during recovery from illness.
4. Do not read while lying down.
5. Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional periods of rest.
6. Reading and studying should be done systematically.
7. During the study, avoid the stooping position, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face.
8. Select well printed books.
9. Correct errors of refraction with proper glasses.
10. Avoid bad hygenic conditions and the use of alcohol and tobacco.
11. Take sufficient exercise in the open air.
12 Let the physical keep pace with the mental culture, for asthenopia is most usually observed in those who are lacking in physical development.

The assured evidence of the perpetuity of the Bible is its marvelous spiritual power. Men in all ages have acknowledged this. The mightiest in literature, like Shakespeare; in poetry, like Milton; the world's seers, like Coleridge; the men of romance, like Sir Walter Scott; the philosophers, like Newton—all have affirmed that the Bible reaches them at deeper depths than any other volume. While the Bible continually leads burdened and despairing men to peace, while it forms the abiding consolation in hours of physical and mental suffering, while it is the one volume of all others that a mother would give a son or daughter leaving her home and guardian presence, while it is the only voice that can be patiently heard in the dying hour, while it inspires the noblest charities and sacrifices, and discloses man to himself as no human interpreter can, there is no fear that it will become obsolete, that it will be shorn of its due proportions, or that its circulation will be limited.

During the past week Rev. T. McCant Stewart sailed for Africa to take charge of the college at Freetown, Liberia. He is a graduate of Princeton, and has been successful in the pastoral work—is a native of South Carolina, and expects to die in Africa, the land of his forefathers. In company with him went twenty-five students who will finish their course in this college and devote themselves to the populations. We understand that others, male and female, are pledged to go, some now and others as soon as their studies are completed—two from Atlanta University, two from Clark University, eighteen from Baptist Seminary, Richmond, six from Biddle University, North Carolina, and twelve from Hampton Institute. When the current once gets fairly started in this direction it will soon increase to the volume of a great stream.—*Alabama Christian Advocate.*

The civil service examiner will be appointed by the President.

General News Items.

Prince Gortschakoff, ex-chancellor of the Russian empire, is dead.

The police of Paris on the 11inst dispersed several groups of Socialists who attempted to hold a meeting. Five arrests made.

L. W. Pond used to be worth a million dollars and own car shops at Worcester. He is now working in these shops at $3 a day.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Virginia condemn mail distribution, the running of cars, or the buying or reading of secular newspapers on Sunday.

The latest lucky man is James Thompson. He bought a box for $1 at an auction of unclaimed express matter at Pueblo, Col. The box contained two gold bricks valued at $11,000.

Methodism is getting a good foothold in Switzerland. Our mission reports 152 Sunday schools with 10,770 scholars. Twenty-six years ago there was not a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that country.

A lodging-house at Brownsville wood camp, terminus of the Black Hills and Ft. Pierre railroad; was burned at midnight on the 11th. Eleven men were burned to death and four others were seriously injured.

Germany is burying its telegraph wires, and has already completed an elaborate system of subterranean cables from Konigsburg to Strasburg and from Linden to Breslau, connecting 250 German towns. The system cost $10,000,000, and is working admirably.

Governor Foster: "It costs Ohio $3,000,000 a year to maintain our public institutions and our poor houses and to support our out-door paupers. It is safe to say that $2,500,000 of this amount is directly chargeable to the liquor traffic."

There was a decrease of 466 liquor saloons in Georgia in 1882 compared with the previous year, which the temperance advocates insist indicates a decided falling off in the consumption of liquor. A number of counties have adopted local option, whilst in other counties it has been put in force in certain districts.

The Housekeeper.

FANCY WAYS OF COOKING EGGS.—At one of the illustrated lessons before the Boston cooking class, lately, the teacher said: No one needs to be told that eggs make a delightful addition to breakfast and luncheon, but not nearly everybody knows all the nice ways of cooking them; baked eggs, for instance, are seen at few tables, and yet they are more delicate than when cooked in any other way. The simplest way is to butter well a somewhat shallow dish, and break carefully into it each egg separately, taking care not to break the yolks: put a bit of butter into each yolk, sprinkle with salt and pepper and bake until the white is set. In this way several eggs are cooked in the same dish. Another way of baking them is to butter well small patty pans, line them with fine bread or cracker crumbs; drop an egg in each one, taking care to keep the yolk whole; cover lightly with fine crumbs that have been sifted, peppered and moistened with melted butter; bake until the crumbs are browned. The third way is more ornamental and is the genuine egg sur la plat. Beat the white of two eggs to a stiff froth and salt slightly; spread it over a platter and make a nest for each egg; season and bake as in the first rule. Under the department of cooking eggs, omelet souffle finds its rightful place. This dish is unsubstantial, but it is a very pleasant dessert. For this, use the whites of four eggs and the yolks of two; four tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Beat the yolks and add the sugar and vanilla, then the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Drop the mixture by the tablespoonful on a buttered dish, and bake in a moderate oven about twelve minutes. Serve at once or it will fall.—*Exchange.*

ITALIAN MACCARONI.—Take one-fourth pound of maccaroni boil it in water until tender; thicken half pint of milk with two tablespoonsful flour; add two tablespoonsful cream, one half teaspoonful mustard, a little pepper and salt; stir in this one quarter pound grated cheese; boil all together a few minutes; add the maccaroni, boil ten minutes.

[illegible] Editor.
[illegible] D. D., Assistant.

[illegible]DAY, MARCH 22, 1883.

The *[illegible]* says that "liberal[illegible] is creeping into all churches; [illegible] preachers notice that [illegible] yet struck the contribution box."

At the regular meeting of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association of New Orleans, on the 15th, Dr. W. [illegible], Sanitary Director, re[illegible] gratuitous vaccinations, [illegible] work was progressing favorably.

The Editor of the SOUTHWESTERN during his recent visit North collected $611, to be applied in [illegible] the debts on Mt. Zion Epis[illegible] Church in this city. The [illegible] of the Pastor and people are [illegible] Doxologies, and they propose to make a vigorous effort to liquidate all their debts at an early day.

[illegible] Hon. E. W. Robertson we [illegible] a copy of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives Feb. 24, 1883, on the suppression of lotteries, a most [illegible] effort which has been [illegible] by several prominent [illegible] of the country. Mr. Robertson [illegible] suffer a termination of [illegible] career because of [illegible] to lotteries, but he [illegible] to his record on the subject [illegible] pride.

[illegible] has a license liquor [illegible] all the saloons are re[illegible] closed at ten o'clock [illegible] to actually refrain [illegible] on Sundays. Such [illegible] here in New Orleans [illegible] twenty-five per cent. [illegible] of liquors consumed; [illegible] twenty-five per cent. [illegible] whooping and [illegible] This would be a long step [illegible] good [illegible] but died with[illegible]

[illegible] correspondent [illegible] Christian Advocate [illegible] news: Read: [illegible] Carter, of the [illegible] purchased the [illegible] formerly published [illegible] The paper [illegible] from Atlanta [illegible] styled the [illegible] Advocate [illegible] Atlanta was suspended [illegible] committee at its [illegible] New York, and [illegible] old type.

[illegible] churches [illegible] a good deal [illegible] interest. Some [illegible] a great spirit[illegible] few pastors have [illegible] with open [illegible] all the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cook's Lectures were [illegible] popular than now. In [illegible] prelude on Monday Feb. 24, he discussed the subject of revivals, and gave his ideas of what the church of the times should be. Mr. Cook believes in Evangelist and revival work. He wanted "a thousand Edwardses, a thousand Whitfields, a thousand Wesleys, a thousand Lyman Beechers, a thousand Finneys, a thousand Moodys on the globe, and that ten of each of these classes would go around the world as Evangelists every ten years," to test the importance and value of revival work. Mr. Cook made a practical use of the congregation before him. There were present not less than three thousand persons. First he asked all who where Christians irrespective of sect or peculiar church relation to rise up, when nearly the entire audience arose. Then he asked those who were not converted at, or in the time of some special revival to sit down. Those standing would indicate the number of the vast congregation converted to God as the result of special Evangelistic and revival work, and most of those on the platform were of the opinion that full three-fourths of the audience remained standing.

In spite of John Jasper's astronomy, the world does move. Down to reconstruction Georgia had in full force on her statute books the following law: "If any slave, Negro, or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave, Negro, or free person of color to read or write either written or printed characters, the said free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping at the discretion of the court. And if a white person so offend, he, she, or they shall be punished with a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment in the common jail at the discretion of the court." To-day, in the beautiful city of Augusta in that State, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which used to preach so eloquently upon the divine approbation of slavery, has opened a school for the higher education of the Negro, and placed it under the management and fostering care of one of her best and most experienced educators. Verily, the world moves, and the time changes wonderfully.

The late flood in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky has justly been spoken of as a national calamity. New Albany, Jeffersonville and Hardentown in Indiana seem to have been temporarily almost annihilated by the water. At New Albany over five hundred houses were flooded. Business was nearly suspended in Cincinnati; on the 13th the great city was reported to be in darkness. In Louisville 2,000 houses by actual count were submerged; over five thousand workmen were idle and twelve thousand people driven from their homes. While there has been an untold amount of suffering, relief has been sent from every direction. The State Legislatures of Ohio, Indiana and Kansas have voted money; many cities have given large sums, and private individuals, and business firms, almost without number, from Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Baltimore and New Orleans, and many other cities, have contributed freely for the relief of the suffering.

What is Said.

A Presiding Elder in Texas says: "I want to extend to you the right hand of fellowship. I am thankful for your manly words in defense of our work in the South and the colored people. We love the SOUTHWESTERN and its editors, because we know on what side they will be found. I am doing all I can to extend the circulation of the paper."

A layman from Texas write "Send the SOUTHWESTERN at once; I had almost as soon be without my Bible. I look for the paper [illegible] week as a friend I cannot do without."

The New York Independent says: "The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is doing a noble work in the South for the Methodist Episcopal Church."

A Lost Friend.

A subscriber living in Texas [illegible] following letter of in[illegible] Editor:—we wish very [illegible] of our preacher's [illegible] He was here the [illegible] the small pox was [illegible] We have [illegible] The [illegible]

The Methodist Church South, from the tone of the organs, we should judge, has rolled up her sleeves, and means to go to work in earnest, in bearing a part in the salvation of the colored people in the South. The *Christian Advocate*, of Nashville, says: "In the new movement of Southern Methodists for the benefit of the Negroes in the South there will be no sense of awkwardness or misgiving. They have worked that mine before, and it paid. They will sink deeper this time and get richer returs."

Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, made an engagement to call the roll of his slaves within the shadow of Bunker Hill monument. Certain persons in and around Boston have expressed an earnest desire to know at what time in the near future the General proposes to fulfill this engagement. Mr. Toombs ought to remember that "hope deferred makes the heart sick."

We take pleasure in calling special attention to Dr. Morris' new book, "*Celestial Symbol Interpreted.*" See the notice in this week's SOUTHWESTERN. We advise our preachers to get this book.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage drew small audiences at a dollar a head before the gaslights of a New Orleans Opera House last week.

—Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D., pastor of the Peoples Church, Boston, Mass., has made a flying visit through the Southern States and paused a few days in this city. Dr. Hamilton is a thoughtful and cultured man who is well known as an eloquent, earnest and efficient preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. H. preached in Ames M. E. Church, March 18th. His sermon was a masterpiece of elegance. It was an occasion which will long be remembered by those present. We trust we will meet him in our city again.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

We are glad to announce that the people at Pleasant Plains have received Brother Hudson with open arms, hearts and purses. All seem delighted with their new pastor. February 28th was a golden day both to Bro. Hudson and the people. The members of the *Golden Aid Circle* turned out en masse to give him and his wife a welcome to their new home. Mrs. M. G. Devezan, the president of the Circle, presided with the greatest ease. The good things brought consisted of just what the minister and his family needed to make them comfortable and happy. Mr. J. L. Brown, in a few well chosen words, presented the articles brought by the gentlemen to Sister Hudson, while Mr. Brown in one of the best speeches Bro. Hudson ever listened to, presented the things brought by the ladies to him. The evening was spent in pleasant social conversation. At a suitable hour all retired to their homes feeling that it was more blessed to give than to receive. Brother and Sister Hudson desire to express their thanks to the members of the *Golden Aid Circle* for the numerous tokens of love left at their home on this occasion.

Tennessee P. Jackson thus describes the work God hath wrought at Simpson Chapel since conference: "I found the people scattered, many of them gone to other churches, those that remained for some cause unknown to me very much discouraged. But God who has a way of His own has spoken and the people have heard. At the beginning we gave out the grand old hymn beginning,

"Hark, how the watchmen cry,
Attend the trumpets sound."

And the old soldiers fell in line and marched out and offered battle to the enemies of the Lord. The Lord was on our side and gave us victory, so we are able to report nine converts, thirteen backsliders reclaimed. We have received twenty-six on probation and three by letter. The people have received me with open hands and hearts."

T. G. Montgomery, says: "Our first quarterly conference was held 16th inst. Brother Cushman was present and we had a pleasant session. The business of the conference was minutely attended to. Everything was done quietly and thoroughly. The brethren were highly pleased. The financial exhibit was good. The salary of the pastor was advanced one hundred dollars, and the Presiding Elder's ten. The Sunday School is doing a grand work. As a result of our protracted meeting ten were converted to God and [illegible] were received [illegible] are still re[illegible] show that [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] promised to support the cause of Christ. Many, not members, have promised to help us. The trustees have bought lumber to enlarge the parsonage and make it comfortable. Plans are being devised to liquidate the debt of the church. We want to send for the bell that was given, and put it up this week. We shall soon fish for men, and pray that our nets may catch many."

A letter from Rev. A. Spears, Campte, March 13, says that he has just learned of the death of Rev. John Wesley, a supernumerary member of the Louisiana Conference, which occured in Vicksburg. Miss., Feb. 16. Bro. Spears desires to open a new work at Sparta and Arcadia.

The entertainment given by the Ladies Aid Society of Ames M. E. Church on Friday evening Mar. 16, was a success both socially and financially. The Young People's Literary Society is increasing constantly. This society is drawing in many young people from other churches and some who belong to no church. May its good influences continue and its interest increase.

ARKANSAS.

Edward Spencer: "My first quarterly conference for Fulton circuit was held in Fulton, March 10 and 11. Presiding elder Elkins, was with us and won the hearts of the people at once by his kindness. On Sunday the church was filled with an intelligent audience, all of whom were delighted with the eloquent sermon and sacramental services. By request of both white and colored people, he remained to preach for us again to-night. The prospects are good for grand success on this charge this year. We have bought a beautiful lot in Fulton upon which to build a church, and are putting the lumber on the ground, and expect to have the church ready for services by the first of July."

TEXAS.

M. Wilson, Butler: "By the help of the Lord I am moving on. I am now building my church at Oakwood, expecting to have it completed by the last of next month."

Jacob Marshall, Sherman. "I would almost as soon be without My Bible as to be without my paper. I look for it every week just as though I was looking for some one, and can not do without it."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. Bradford, Grenada: "Because of indisposition I have not been able to go to my appointments. I am now able to go to my work again, and shall push the cash subscriptions for the ADVOCATE. I am anxious that it shall speedily become, as it merits, the church organ for our entire Southern work and go out in the regions beyond."

TENNESSEE.

D. Cook, Nashville: "For our work, the city mission, we have bought a lot and commenced to build a church. The whole cost will be about $1300. Any contribution sent to Rev. J. Braden will be thankfully received."

H. Robinson, of Spring Hill, says: "The papers have had much to say about the great storm that was to swoop the country, and many people have been looking for it, and feared the ruin it would bring to their homes. But there has come to us in our parsonage home from the loving hearts and hands of our people a storm of flour made of the finest wheat, of meat, beans, peas, sugar, coffee, dried fruit, and potatoes, valued at $18. God grant that such storms may spread all over the Tennessee Conference." The editor of the SOUTHWESTERN would like to have them sweep the entire country and thus gladden the home of every Methodist preacher.

Judging from the tone of some newspapers in this State the period for debate will soon arrive. One member of the Legislature of North Carolina has shown temerity enough to introduce a bill, which, in effect, means the abolition of common or public schools for colored children in this State. In substance, he proposes to so change the constitution of the State as to provide that the proceeds of taxation for educational purposes from the whites shall be applied only to the education of the white children, and those from the colored people shall be applied only to the education of colored children. In other words this distinguished North Carolina statesman, who, got his education (!) and other possessions by the sweat of the Negro's brow, proposes to close the schools against Negro children, since the taxables of that race are as scarce as hen's teeth.—*Afro-American Presbyterian.*

[illegible] have been issued for the [illegible] of the starving people [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

Frost in Georgia [illegible] 12th severely injured the fruit.

About 60,000 persons [illegible] are out of employment.

In Dublin the murder conspiracy trials will begin April 9.

A court of inquiry will investigate the charges against Gen. Hazen. of the Weather Bureau.

The Republicans of Geoagia will probably support an Independent candidate for Governor.

One hundred million silver dollars are now in the treasury vaults and coinage continues.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Parnell's amendment to the land act by 63 ayes to 250 noes.

The German government has gazetted a decree against the importation of American hog products.

Assistant Treasurer A. W. Wyman was appointed Treasurer of the United States, vice Gilfillan, resigned.

A large dredge has left Philadelphia in tow of a steamer for use on the Panama canal. It cost $125,000.

John Walsh, another Irishman, was arrested in Havre, France, as one of the Phœnix park murderers.

The British Government is determined to protect the natives of South Africa from the oppression and injustice of the Boers.

M. Markoff, president of the committee regulating the social condition of Russian Jews, committed suicide.

The Tennessee Legislative passed the bill to settle the State debt at 50 cents on the dollar, with 3 per cent interest.

The French Cabinet has resolved to instruct the Procureur to prosecute any one inciting to murder and pillage at public meetings.

M. de Lesseps has embarked for Tunis to direct surveys in connection with the project to convert the Desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

A terrific explosion occured in the local government board office Westminster, England, on the night of the 14th, caused by dynamite.

Charles de Lesseps and a number of engineers have arrived at Panama from France. Work on the canal will be formally commenced on the Atlantic side.

Gen. Solomon, President of Hayti, has proposed to the Chambers the abrogation of article 7 of the Constitution, which prohibits foreigners from owning real estate in Hayti. It is thought the abrogation measure will pass by a large majority.

The total number arrested in Andalusia, for complicity in the Anarchist movement, is 1200. Of this number, 300 are charged with murders, agrarian outrages, and of being abettors of the "Black Hand Society." Sixty of the prisoners have confessed their complicity in four murders.

From our Board of Education.

PLANS FOR CHILDREN'S DAY, 1883

1. As the collections will this year be classified under the heads of the several districts of each Conference, a circular will be sent to each Presiding Elder, asking his co-operation and influence toward securing a good Children's Day Celebration in every charge under his supervision.

2. To each pastor will be sent an explanatory circular addressed jointly to him and his Sunday-school superintendent for immediate and careful consideration. This circular will be accompanied with two copies of the Board of Education's Report on Children's Day, 1883, and a *Letter to the Children* and youth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, relating to Children's Day and its objects.

3. An offer will be made, in the circular to pastors and superintendents, of a suitable number of Orders of Service and Children's Letters to be gratuitously sent to each school pledging the Children's Day collection and ordering them in a specific way and in proper time. The proper time is so as to reach New York within the month of April. This will make it necessary to send out the circulars earlier than we had before proposed to pastors in the Conferences meeting in the month of April.

It will be seen that the above measures contemplate progress on a grand scale. They have been adopted after extensive consultations with leading ministers and laymen in various parts of the Church, who, with great unanimity, have approved and endorsed them.

Nevertheless, as they involve large expense and an unusual amount of labor, they are regarded as experimental and not to be repeated unless they are well received and found in practice to be advantageous.

NE[illegible]

THE CELESTIAL SYMBOL INTERPRETED; or, the natural [illegible] spiritual teachings of the sun as revealed by the triumphs of modern Science. By Herbert W. Morris, D. D. J. C. McCurdy & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

It is [illegible] much to say that this is a wonderful book, wonderful in the vast amount of matter given and in the necessary research given to the work. Of all observable objects in nature the sun is apparently the most familiar, but to the vast majority of the human family it is really the most unfamiliar. In this volume the author speaks of the sun as the primary globe, as the fountain of light, the source of heat, as a chemical agent, as the origin of all magnetic impulses, and as the center of gravitation or attraction, and in a masterly way draws a comparison or likeness between the qualities or offices of the sun of nature, the Parent Orb of a great family of worlds, and the offices or work of the Son of Righteousness, and succeeds in a most entertaining and instructive style in tracing the analogies which exist between the relations and agencies of the sun of nature, and the character and offices of the Son of Righteousness. Ministers of the Gospel will find this book of eminent use to them. It will supply them with a vast amount of information, and a great variety of illustrations. It is a beautiful volume, outside and inside. It cannot fail to do good; we crave for it a wide circulation. It contains over 700 pages. Price, in best English cloth, $3.50.

Hints to Self-Educated Ministers. We keep this book constantly on hand because of its great value. We know of ministers, whether self-educated or not, to whom Dr. Porter's hints would be of great value. It is just the book all of our preachers and public speakers need. Its hints concerning the preparation and delivery of a sermon are the best we have ever seen. We commend it to all of our ministers whether traveling or local. The exhorters in our churches will find it a great help to them. Price, $1,25.

The last issue in the *Standard Library*, by Funk & Wagnall, New York, is *Lives of Illustrious Shoemakers*, by William Edward Winks. It has been said that the Wesleyan Methodists of England owe more to cobblers than any other class. Samuel Bradburn, once a cobbler, but after his conversion to God, proved to be a man of great mental and moral strength, and was elected to the highest office in the denomination. Mr. Winks writes in an interesting and popular style. This book will be read with interest.

Few only of our readers have seen Dr Porter's new book, *Christianity Demonstrated by Experience.* Yet it is just the book for everybody to read who wants to understand God's own method of proving the truth of his doctrine. There should be a few copies in each church to lend to all sorts of ministers until they are worn out. If you are poor and not able to purchase a copy, club together with others and get the book to read among the people. It contains 430 pages. Price, $1.50.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for March 3 and 10, contain "The Brothers Henry and Thomas Erskine," *Westminster;* "The Primacy of Archbishop Tait," *British Quarterly;* "A Farewell Appearance," *Longman's;* "Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh," and "Churchyard Poetry," *Macmillan;* "Mr. Gladstone's Schooldays," *Temple Bar;* "In Alsace, Mr. Gladstone in Hawarden," and "The First of the White Month," *Leisure Hour;* "Some Curious Commissions," *All the Year Round;* "The Humors of Examinations," and "A Reminiscence of Sir Walter Scott," *Chambers';* with the conclusion of "A Singular Case" and instalments of "For Himself Alone," and "No New Thing," and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Additional numbers of the *Elzevir Library* have been received: "Cricket on the Hearth," by Charles Dickens, 10c.; "Paul Gustave Doré," by Frank H. Norton, 3c.; American Humorists," by H. R. Haweis, [illegible]c. John B. Alden, publisher, 18 Vesey street, New York.

Our Little Men and Women for March (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.) has numerous illustrations and stories. "What Bobby saw at Sea," "About the Rhinoceros" and "Annie's Ducks," are the principal ones. Price, $1 per year.

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, March 8, by Rev. S. Osborne, Mr. H. Norris and Miss Sarah Patterson.

In Morgan City, La., Jan. 30, at the residence of the bride, Sumpter Williams and Miss Adaline Landry, both natives of Louisiana. Rev. C. H. Claiborne officiating.

In New Orleans, March 15th, by Rev. T. G. Montgomery, Mr. Wm. Robinson to Miss Eliza Williams.

DEATHS.

Annie Walker, of Victoria, Texas, was converted to God in 1843, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a faithful member till the time of her death. She departed this life in the full triumph of Christian faith Feb. 7, 1883. In her death the church has lost a mother in our Israel.
P. M. CARMICHAEL.

Sister Charity Cornelius departed this life Feb. 24, aged 20 years, 8 months. She was a member of the Sunday School, and at an early age was converted and united with the Church in Clinton, La., of which she remained a faithful member. She died in the triumph of faith.
WM. NAYLOR.

Sister Sarah McGuire, of First Street Church, died, March 12, aged near 70 years. She said before her death that Jesus had been watching over her for years and she was ready to go. Arthur Bailey a young convert of last year, died on the 19th, mourned by all.
T. G. MONTGOMERY.
New Orleans, La.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FIRST QUARTER. [illegible] March [illegible]

Our first lesson tells of "The Ascending Lord." Jesus loved his disciples so he promised to send them something to cheer or comfort them. This is given in the lesson called "The Descending Spirit." Next we find Peter preaching, and people believed and formed the First Christian Church. They sang, prayed, and divided their money with one another, doing all the good they could. Lesson four is about the lame man at the beautiful gate. He thanked God for healing him. Then we find a great crowd around Peter and the lame man. Peter tells them, it is Jesus, the Prince of life, who has cured the lame man. Lesson six finds Peter and John arrested for saying Jesus was not dead but alive and gone home to heaven. Peter stands up and says Jesus *is* alive, and then said the words of the text; For there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved. Next we find the disciples commanded to stop preaching Did they obey? No, indeed. They preached and taught, and said, If God be for us who can be against us? The lesson about Ananias and Sapphira all, even the little ones, remember. God hates lying lips. Now comes a night lesson, about an angel opening the prison doors. God always helps his people. Next comes the seven chosen men with good names. Stephen was one. Our last lesson finds Stephen dying amid his mad enemies, but he dies with Jesus and sees heaven while the stones kill him. Are we like any of these *first* Christians?

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, March 19, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 7¼; Middling, 9¾; Good Middling, 10 5-16; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8¼; White clarified, 8¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 27; fair, 33; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 6¾.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 21@23.
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 10½
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 11.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, 3 15.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.25; choice, 5.87½.
LARD, ℔ ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 12½; choice, in tierces, 11½.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, 1.10.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. $2.90@3.00; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.50@4.00; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4.00@6 00.

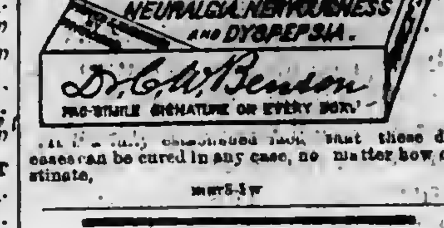
PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, 19.25
BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8½; sides, clear rib, 11¾; sides, clear, 11¾; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 10¾; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese $5.00@5.50; turkeys $17.00@20.00.
Western Eggs 16@—c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 18@19c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers [illegible] 75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

"*I had sick headache for 40 years, your pills cured me.*" Lucy A. Warren, Deerfield, N. Y.



[illegible] these diseases can be cured in any case, no matter how obstinate.
mar8-1w

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

CONSTIPATION. [illegible] PILES. [illegible]

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED WITH DOUBLE CHLORIDE of GOLD. Essay Free. *The Morphine User:* 200 pp. $1.00. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL.
mar22-13t

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

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By an artist from its staff, who will devote himself exclusively to this work.
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EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University,

WINTER TERM.

James A. Dean, A. M., D. D., Pres.

The exercises of this flourishing Institution will be resumed on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1883.

In addition to the ordinary studies, there will be four Recitations a week in Theology, and two Lectures a week to the Normal Class, with Recitations and Practice.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate every Scholar that applies, whatever the grade. Ladies will be boarded in the college, and several more young men can be accommodated.

Let every student, if possible, enter on the first day of the term, as Recitations will commence immediately.

Board, Ten Dollars a Month, or less, according to the actual cost. Tuition Free. Incidental Fee, One Dollar a month.

WM. O. BROWN,
President Board of Trustees.
New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1882. dec21-3m

HOUSTON SEMINARY,
NO. 1 CAPITAL ST.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

REV. C. W. CAMPBELL, PH. B., PRINCIPAL.

Second Term of 12 weeks began JANUARY 1st. Third Term of 12 weeks begins MARCH 26.
TUITION and Incidental Fee $[illegible] per Month.
A School for all, regardless of color. Experienced Teachers. Instruction thorough. Courses elementary and advanced. Training of those preparing for the Ministry or for teaching made a specialty. For circulars or other information address the Principal.
3-3m

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Braided Flannel Suits,	at $12 99 and $14 99
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Black and colored Serge Suits,	at 14 99
Black and colored Silk Suits,	at $24 99 and $30 99
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Children's Suits, Jackets and Ladies Wraps in Great Varieties.

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Fitted to the eyes by a competent optician.

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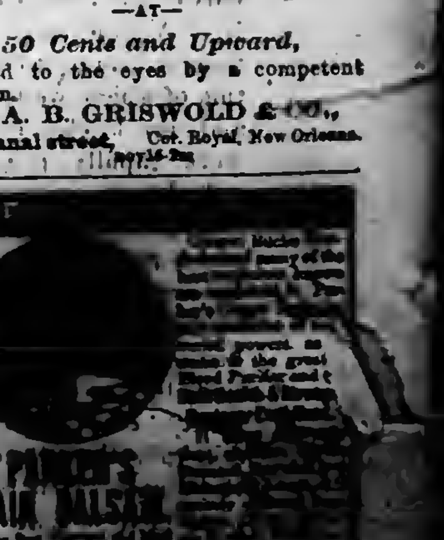

(Boston Globe.)

On a recent trip by a representative of this paper to the city of [illegible], Mass., a most important interview occurred, which cannot fail to be of the greatest interest [illegible] to our readers. [illegible] man met a lady [illegible] middle age with luxurious white hair [illegible] with piercing black eyes. She possessed a straight, full habit, womanly, but commanding, combined with manners wholly ladylike, and yet pronounced. Any acute judge of human nature could see at once that he was in the presence of an unusual personage—one destined to accomplish more than most of her sex, and to exert an influence far reaching in its power. This lady was Mrs. M. W. Wingate. Almost from childhood she has taken a special interest in the bodily troubles of her sex and has probably been more successful in relieving suffering and saving lives than any other woman in America. Indeed, she seems to have been to women what Florence Nightengale and Dorothy Dix were to the suffering soldiers. The instances of women who were in the greatest agony and apparently beyond the reach of human aid, that she has restored to health and happiness, are almost innumerable, and it was only natural that the scribe should become specially interested and wish to converse with her more in detail.

"How long have you been engaged in the practice of medicine Mrs. Wingate?"

"For more than 25 years."

"A long time certainly. How did you happen to enter the field at the early day when women in the professions were specially frowned down upon?"

"I think I must have inherited a taste from my Father, Professor J. G. Wood, of Harvard college. He was eminent in the profession, a hard worker and equally earnest in his recreations. He hunted considerably and I remember when only nine year old I used to dissect the birds and animals he had killed. I became infatuated with medical science, even then and the infatuation has continued up to the present time."

"And did you begin your studies early in life?"

"I can hardly say when I began, for I can not remember when I did not read medical literature. You would scarcely believe it, but I was a slender girl and did not weigh over 120 pounds but I used to 'sit up night after night until 2 o'clock in the morning poring over my studies and never dreaming of the flight of time. It seemed as though calls for my attendance on the sick always came unsolicited. I certainly cannot fix the date when I first began practicing. Of course most of my patients were women, and the natural sympathy I felt for my sex has increased during all these years where I have been brought so closely in contact with them and have learned to anticipate their needs and sympathize with their sufferings. After the opening of the Boston Medical College I appeared before the faculty, passed examination and received a diploma, I had practiced many years previous to that time but thought it desirable to receive another diploma, which I did without [illegible]

"Your experience with the many peculiar diseases of women have been as extensive must also be [illegible]. Can you give me some [illegible] regarding them?"

"I find that woman seems born to suffering, and where she avoids it, it is by reason of some care on her part or owing to some special restoring power. It is true, some manage to go through life without unusual suffering, but they are none the less in danger, for there are critical periods all along their pathway where the utmost precaution is required. The innumerable complaints called female weaknesses; [illegible] of life and changes of life and change all indicate the danger over every woman's career, and which, unless attended to, may result disastrously."

"Is there no way by which these terrible troubles can be avoided?"

"That has been the problem for years. The habits of life and the [illegible] of fashion are clearly at war with the health of women. I have been, perhaps, unusually successful in my treatment of their complaints. Others have been many [illegible] attended specially stubborn. I recall one in particular. I tried all the usual expedients and the results were not satisfactory. I became worried over it and really did not know what to do, but finally thought I [illegible] something out of the [illegible]. I had heard a certain [illegible] recommended very highly for [illegible] some and made [illegible] analysis of it. I found it [illegible] pure, and that the [illegible] unusually valuable [illegible] giving it to my patient [illegible] however, into [illegible]. To my great [illegible] I have an almost [illegible] a complete [illegible] from [illegible] I [illegible] to my [illegible] Are [illegible]

"I notice in the New York papers that Doctors Hammond, Agnew and other prominent physicians are taking a similar stand, Mrs. Wingate."

"Yes, and all independent thinkers are bound to do so. I am, however, on the best of terms with my professional brethren as you can see," and the lady produced a beautiful gold medal mounted in the form of a badge which had been presented her by the medical society, known as the Ensign of the Humble Family, of which she is a prominent member. After examining it closely, the reporter remarked that the medical profession evidently were proud of what she had done, as she might well be in the possession of such a medal.

"I am proud of that" she replied, "and I was also pleased a short time since to receive an offer at a large salary, to take the professorship in the new medical college at Walla Walla, on the Pacific coast. I do not know how they heard of me out there, but I was obliged to decline their offer."

"And so, in your experience with the diseases of women, you have found success, and that Warner's Safe Cure has been a most efficient remedy."

"Yes, I have had unusual success and the remedy of which you speak has been proven of great benefit. There are, however, some base imitations of it to be found in the market; these are bad and should be avoided, but the genuine remedy is one of the very best."

"And has not the practice of your profession injured your health?"

"No, I am better now than ever before in my life. I froze my limbs last Winter, while riding one cold night to see a patient and was obliged to remain indoors for over two months. Otherwise I am healthy, as you can see by looking at me."

"And may I publish this interview, Mrs. Wingate?"

"Yes. If what I have told you should be the means of assisting any women who may be suffering, I shall be perfectly willing to have it published."

The President has proclaimed a treaty with Madagascar, of a commercial nature.

The Bad and Worthless

Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their names, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and Dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

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[illegible] address and number by return mail [illegible] This is no humbug [illegible] J. [illegible] N. Y.

Confidence.

[illegible] increasing number of those who are using Compound Oxygen [illegible] the favorable results which are received daily [illegible] every month [illegible] made in comparatively [illegible] which seem [illegible] less than miracles, are the numerous voluntary testimonials from persons of high character and intelligence which are constantly received, all demonstrate the fact that the Compound Oxygen Treatment is what is claimed for it, viz.: a newer and higher development of curative force, based on strictly scientific and pathological principles. It is becoming clearer to the public every day, *that its administrations are not holding out fallacious hopes to the sick and suffering, but offering an almost certain means of relief in any form of disease which may be* arrested or cured through the establishment of a new life in the vital system. Send to DRS STARKEY & PALEN, Nos. 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, for their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action, and Results," and learn all about this new and extraordinary remedy. The Treatise will be *sent free.*

Washington departments are reducing their clerical force.

A doctor at Richmond says that if people will take a bath in hot whiskey and rock salt twice a year they will never catch a Cold. Until somebody has tried this new remedy we would say:—stick to the old and reliable Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The National Board of Health is hopeful of its continuance in the interests of commerce.

Are you troubled with such symptoms of dyspepsia as belching, tasting of the food, heart-burn, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

An Independent convention nominated Wm. Sprague for Governor of Rhode Island.

A Lady Wants to Know

the latest Parisian style of dress and bonnet? a new way to arrange the hair. Millions are expended for artificial appliances which only make conspicuous the fact that emaciation, nervous debility, and female weakness exist. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is sold under a positive guarantee. If used as directed, *art* can be dispensed with. It will overcome those diseases peculiar to females. By druggists.

Clarence Hite, a pardoned member of the James gang, died in Logan, Ky.

Humors, Scrofula, Ulcers, all vanish before Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Internal and external.

A branch of the Black Hand Society has been discovered in Northern Portugal.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

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Or, A Story of an Insider's Vanity. [illegible] Greater. There is an under current [illegible] in every community throughout [illegible] is rarely spreading. This [illegible] this evil. No Better Book [illegible] way of remedies can be placed in [illegible] Forewarned in Time. [illegible] Strong words [illegible] and Free. [illegible] ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder Blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.
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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
44 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 0
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32 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 0
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40 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 0
45 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 0
48 "	2100 lbs	2800 lbs	400 0

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24 inches	100 lbs	25 0

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FOR THE CURE OF
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Or CHILLS and FEVER.
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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if the use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
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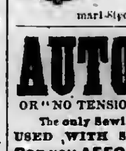

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MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENN. CONFERENCE.
SECOND ROUND.

Shelbyville	Mar.	9—11
Petersburg Circuit	"	10—11
Spencer Circuit	"	17—18
Murfreesboro	"	23—25
Woodbery Circuit	"	24—25
Alexandria	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Cana Fork Circuit	"	7—8
Liberty	"	14—15
Manchester	"	21—22
Tullahoma, at night	"	23—24
McMinnville	"	27—28
McMinnville Circuit	"	28—29
Stone River	May	12—13
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	5—8
North Lebanon	"	19—20
Lebanon	"	27—28
Sparta and Lewis	"	26—27
Sparta	June	2—3
Cookville	"	9—10
Reedyville	"	20
Martin Creek Circuit	"	16—17
Petersburg June 2—3, by Rev. H. W. Key, P. E.		
Brooks.		

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.
FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall	April	1
Wiley University	"	3
Marshall Circuit	"	7—8
Woodlawn	"	7—8
Cypress	"	21—22
Jefferson	"	28—29
Jefferson Circuit	"	5—6
Pittsburg	"	13—14
Marion	"	19—20
Queen City	"	26—27
Texarkana	May	2—3
Clarksville	"	9—10
Clarksville Circuit	"	16—17
Blossom Prairie	"	16—17
Paris	"	23—24
Paris Circuit	"	23—24

W. L. MALLOY, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.
SECOND ROUND.

Trinity, Houston	Mar.	24—25
St. James, Houston	"	25—26
St. Paul's, Galveston	"	31
Tabernacle, Galveston	April	1—2
Mt. Vernon, Houston	"	7—8
Sloan Street, Houston	"	8—9
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	14—15
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	21—22
Houston Circuit	"	28—29
Spring Circuit	May	5—6
Columbia and Oyster Creek	"	12—13
Brazoria	"	19—20
Bockley and Rose Hill	"	26—27
Frost's Chapel	June	2—3

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-eow

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10th. Set Clarionet or Celeste Reeds.
Special Offer to the readers of the Southwestern—
If you will remit me $79 and the answered Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for $125. You should order immediately and in no case later than 10 days from date. One year's test trial given. Fully warranted for Six years.
Given under my Hand and Seal
Daniel F. Beatty
March 22, 1883.
COUPON
SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
FREIGHT PREPAID.
HOW TO ORDER.
DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
(Trade Mark.)
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROOD LEVEE, LA., February 27, 1880.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

CHARTER OAK STOVES
And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO
feb15-1y

No. 56 USE THE TRADE MARK St. Charles St.
A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improve the eye.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing
Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.
nov16-1y

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.
By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D. D.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.
A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should love it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Kirkland.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tale.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages

...Corner.

...Song.

...swinging along,
...sigh,
...song.
...world of such sorrow;
...to try,
...is nigh,
...times come to-mor...
...Friend,
...all over the way;
...to-morrow,
...to-day!"
—Good Cheer.

...Rocker.

...mother ... been
... said a missionary
... two new little

... Tommy, looking up
... face, 'we hasn't

... care, you?' asked

... we've got a bean-
... to see him!"
... you when he

... care' before
... morning and af-
... night. He's
... there isn't any
... a-duin' la-
... He says
... soap and
... when he's
... leaves as a
... goes off,
... milk for
... supper when
... he tells us
... the fife and
... things for us
... ought to
... father—they

... see that
... room was
... sheep
... and other
... The
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... for the
... glance
... labors;
... had been
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... depen-
... spirit
... life
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... was

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Bradford, Purdy, says: "My first quarterly meeting was held by J. P. Price, P. E. The people were pleased and profited. Prayers are daily offered for his return to us again. Ten joined the church by letters; two on probation, one was baptized. Have paid the pastor up to date $15, Presiding Elder $4 50. Have collected for the pastor $15, for the Presiding Elder, for missions 40 cents, church extension 35 cents, freedmen's aid 25 cents, for the bishops 15 cents. We know that this may seem small to some, but it shows an increase over last year, when they paid for all purposes $8. I found 14 members, we now have 38, and hope soon to receive more."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Adams: "Elder Campbell held Ex-Prairie quarterly conference, and the people were pleased with him. We had a very good meeting. The elder lectured, preached and administered the sacrament. Collection $10."

H. Cawthorn, Greenwood: "I arrived on my new field Feb. 3d. On account of the weather being so disagreeable we have not done much. Elder Barney was with us Feb. 17 and 18. Notwithstanding the snow and sleet on Sunday a good many came out. The Elder preached a good sermon and administered the Lord's Supper to 26. His collection was $12. I desire my correspondents to address me at Greenwood. The people here are in dread of high water."

TEXAS.

W. H. Moseby, Seguin: "Elder Henson held our quarter but the weather was unfavorable and congregations small. The elder administered sacrament to 45, and we gave him $6 45. I have received up to date $17. My little son, who has been very sick is now recovering."

Lee Reed, Peach Creek Circuit: "The revival work of my circuit has fairly opened for this new conference year. Last Tuesday I had a Board meeting at night, and the people came out, so we had to go to the parsonage to do business, and the presiding elder preached in the church. We kept up the meeting all week and had three converts and twelve serious mourners. The quarterly conference Saturday was a good business meeting and a good religious meeting. The official members all promised to stand up to their duties and give themselves more earnestly to the Lord than ever before. They fixed the pastor's salary at $300 and agreed to pay the elder $36 this year. On Sunday Bro. Richardson explained the conditions on which God will answer prayer in such a way that the people were wonderfully stirred up to pray. The people showed how they liked the sermon when they raised $13 for the elder's collection. The revival on this circuit last year shows itself in real solid improvement this year. Immediately after conference the people went to work on the parsonage, and in six weeks I moved my family into it. The parsonage is 14x22 feet with a good fire-place and an eight-foot gallery. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. George Allen, who worked on the parsonage from the first to the last, making a donation to the circuit of 15 days work. We had 166 converts on this circuit last year, and this field is not half harvested yet. We are looking for a greater work this year. Pray for us that we may not be disappointed."

A. J. Turner, Corpus Christi: "I was appointed to this work t the last Conference at Columbus, and wish to lay before your readers my position and prospects. I found ... no Church property of any kind. The members number 18, and all they can give for the support of myself and family is $54 ... This added to the ... appropriation ... In this dear place it ... me to live unless ... and I shall be ... work. I have ... tments but ... before. At the ... my wife and three ... Indianola, and I ... to send for ... them. There are ... colored churches in ... many for the pop... year ... I ...

G. M. D.

A Medley, a Mystery, a Marvel and a Miracle.

THE STORY OF A DREAM.

"Get money honestly if you can, but get money," was a foolish father's advice to his son. Get money, if you can honestly, makes but a slight alteration in the order of the words, but varies the sentiment considerably. There is no harm in making money. It answereth all things. Used rightly it is a power for good, and there is money enough in the world to form a lever by which the mass of humanity could be lifted, to a certain extent, out of its depths of sorrow and despair. Money we must have for money makes the mare go. Some can make money who have no faculty of saving. Would you save you must know how to deny those who would borrow and never repay, as well as those who beg simply because they are too lazy to work. There are men who never want to see you except to ask the favor of a loan. They will ask for just one word with you, and that one word is sure to be money. An impecunious fellow met a rich acquaintance, and not liking to ask directly for a loan, said, "Friend Smith, if you had ten dollars in your pocket and I was to ask you for the loan of five, how many would remain in your pocket?" "Ten dollars, to be sure," replied the rich man, without a moment's hesitation. He had gumption, and knew too much to part with his money by any such rule of substraction.

O I see, said the impecunious man thus rebuffed. He was able to owe. He was one of the Micawber sort—always waiting for something to turn up. How like some people who are sick. They think to get well by letting disease take care of itself. But diseases do not heal themselves, and too late their victims full often find this out to their sorrow as death seizes upon them. Had they been wise in time they might have added many years to their lease of life. The cure was nigh them, as it is nigh to all who read this medley. These paragraphs tell the story, as a patient perusal will prove. Those who have keen insight and can read between the lines may solve the conundrum the sooner for it, but upon all, light will dawn ere they read the final word of our story.

Light will dawn, we said, and so it will, light of hope and help. Light is what a certain individual wanted. Mr. Jones we will call him. He was very sick. Consumption had fastened its fangs upon him. He had long neglected catarrh, and laughed at the idea of taking anything for it when advised to do so, and so went from bad to worse. His lungs became diseased, a hacking, churchyard cough racked him almost to pieces, and he was fast wasting away. A mere shadow of his former self, he scarcely slept at all at night, or slept only to dream horrible dreams. Talk of nightmare! A whole circus troupe, horses and all, seemed to make his bed the arena of their wild performances. In this case money did not make the mare go, for he spent a deal of money on doctors and physics and was nothing bettered. He ate little, and was fast going down to an untimely grave, leaving his wife a widow and his four bright children orphans, when, lo! on one eventful night he dreamed for once a bright and happy dream, which our next paragraph will relate.

Death, the black-visaged monster, had until then stared him in the face, but the dream brought him hope. He saw a bright, white-robed angel in his dream, who said: "I come to bring you good news. Here is your cure—sure safe, harmless, prompt, and reliable. Get well and seek to take health thereby to others. Behold the cure!" With these words the angel was gone, but ere the trail of light which followed him had vanished the dreamer saw glittering in the light three golden letters—G. M. D. "What can it mean?" he said to himself, as he awoke from his slumber. "I have had a Good Many Dreams before, but never such as this." Startled and surprised he aroused his wife and to her related his vision. Alas, she could not solve the problem. Remembering all the medical advice, and the physic, and the expense involved since her husband became sick, she expressed the hope that the letters were not intended to suggest that a Good Many Doctors must yet be consulted in addition to all that had been interviewed. He groaned in reply and ... that if he ... consult ... be a ... r to ... his ... till.

... where they sought—hoping to find a clue. Letters stand for words, and they hoped to light upon the words that should suggest the cure. They Grieved Many Days over their lack of good luck, as they said, and the Good Man Dreamed again and again, but saw no more angels. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. "Oh, that the angel had Guided Me Definitely and Given More Directions," he exclaimed, again and again.

Nearly two weeks had elapsed since the night of the Great Mysterious Dream, when there came to the house a pamphlet. Tired with his exhausting office work, which he still pursued, determining if possible to die in the harness, Jones was about to throw the pamphlet in the fire when something prompted him to examine it. Surely, thought he, here can be nothing that will *Pierce* this Gloom Most Distressing, or Give Me, Disheartened, any relief. Poor man, he had worked letters over in his mind, and made so many combinations with them, that they occurred in almost every sentence he uttered. They entered even into his prayers. Heaven Grant Me Deliverance, he would say, nor let disease Grind Me Down, and so forth, *ad infinitum*, and a mile or two beyond.

Mentally tortured and suffering in every fibre of his body, what wonder that he read page after page of the pamphlet. It was a work on diseases, and in the morbid state of his mind its contents seemed to suit him. It spoke of almost every disease that flesh is heir to, but oh, joy! as he read, a Glimpse Most Delightful of light stole in upon him. "Eureka! Eureka!" he cried. "Wife, I have it, I have it."

Everybody in the house heard him cry eureka, and rushed to the room to hear what he had found. All expected to see some Great Miracle Done, and then came the explanation. Simple of course, but why had he not thought of it before? Oh what a revelation! Here was hope for him and for all consumptives. Here, hope for suffering friends and neighbors. That night he scarce could sleep, but when he did, he again saw a bright vision of golden letters, in fact, a Glittering Monagram Deciphered readily, and reading G. M. D.; and again P. P. P., and yet again F. P., and one huge P., around which these others were entwined, and then W. D. M. A. All the letters blended, yet each was distinct. All he had seen in the book, all he again saw in his vision.

Dream Most Glorious. D. M. G.—G. M. D.—Again he rang the changes; backward, forward, every way. Gold Medal Deserved. M. G. D.—Misery's Great Deliverer,—till time would fail to tell them all. P. P. P. stood for Perfect Peace Promised for sufferers, and sweet release from Prostrating Purgatorial Pains. And again F. P. was Freedom Promised, and backward, P. F. it became Pain Flees. Now he could get well, and once well, he would be a missionary, a Glad Missionary Devoted to the work of telling others how they might get deliverance. He went through the list of diseases among those of his own acquaintance, from John Robinson, whose torpid liver gave him constant headache and severe bilious attacks, on through the list of those suffering from ulcers, coughs, weak and diseased lungs, to his friend, General B——, who was as near the grave as he. And for all these, as well as for himself, the Grave May Disappear from present vision, and each may be Given More Decades of life than they had hoped to have years. Against the milder cases he marked P. P. P. Against the serious cases he marked G. M. D., not the Grizzly Monster Death, which he so long had dreaded, but something—oh, so much better, as we shall presently see.

In a short while our hero was well and went everywhere among his friends and neighbors, telling of his good fortune and showing the sick and the suffering how they might be healed. Some laughed and continued to suffer, refusing to be healed. More were wise, took his counsel and proved his vision of the night as he had done

"A vision, less beguiling far,
Than waking dreams by daylight are."

Can anything be more delightful than health after sickness? To be a well man, to feel pure blood coursing through your veins, to know that lungs, liver, kidneys, and all the Grand Machinery, Does its duty perfectly in one's body; to carry health's ruddy mark on the cheeks. Ah, this is Good Most Decidedly. This was our hero's case, and thousands can tell the same story. The good angel has ... They have seen ... and Going Most ...

... ered that great ... G. M. D. has been to ... nel of good, Good My... Done, and they have bid them friends do what all the sick should do, namely, put themselves in communication with the W. D. M. A., Which Done Most Assuredly will put them in the Way Desired Most Anxiously.

Alas, that human nature is so slow to believe—alas, that men and women are bowed down with the burden of complaints, of which they might be rid,—consumption, bronchitis, dyspepsia, heart disease, kidney disease, malarial complaints, scrofulous diseases, skin diseases, tumors, ulcers, and many more. It would seem as though some ill deity had given every letter of the alphabet as many diseases as it could possibly desire, thus forming an alphabet of sorrow, suffering, and woe. Happy they who the Great Mystery Discerning, have escaped the clutches of sad diseases.

Looking back upon his past experience, Mr. Jones feels Grateful Most Decidedly, and continues telling the old story of his sickness, his vision, and his restoration to health; for all the sick are not well yet. But he has had the pleasure of seeing, as he says Good Miraculously Done to hundreds upon his personal recommendation.

Dear reader, bear with us awhile if light has not yet dawned on your mind. The mystery will soon be revealed. If the key be not on your *right* hand it is at least on your *left*, in letters clear as daylight. A Good Many Delighted have discovered it and opened the portal to a long life and a useful one.

Initials of words that stand for all that is sorrowful and sad, letters, the self same letters, are often initials of words that breathe of hope and benediction.

Search but awhile and you will find the boon, the blessing and the benefit. The mystery of the three P's, of the F. P., of the G. M. D., and of the W. D. M. A., Will Dawn Most Auspiciously upon you.

Columbus discovered America and won high honor and immortal fame, and they who have learned the secrets of the wonder before your eyes, good reader, Give Most Delightful testimonials of their gratitude.

Of all sad words of tongue and pen, the saddest are these—it might have been—so sayeth the poet. When we think of the myriads that might have been saved from untimely graves had they seen Mr. Jones' vision and sought his way to health, we feel sad. Yet we cannot but rejoice at the Great Many Delivered from death's door by G. M. D., and that Pain's Positivo Persecution has been escaped again and again by P. P. P.

Virtues unnumbered serve to make G. M. D. the Greatest Mercy Deigned by favoring providences for the relief of sufferers, and its discoverer feels P. P. P.—Perfectly Pardonable Pride in telling of the Growing Multitude Delivered from the Grasp Most Dreadful of Greedy Mournful Death.

Every sick person is interested in the theme before us, and every well person, too, for who does not know some one who is sick and needs, therefore, the good news of health that is Given Many Daily.

Reader, mystified reader, we will detain you no longer. Perhaps you have Guessed Most Deftly the hidden meaning. P. P. P., you know, stands for Pleasant Purgative Pellets, curing constipation, torpidity of the liver headache, and many other complaints. F. P., of course, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that has proved such a P. F., Prime Favorite and Precious Friend to ladies; safe, easy to take, working like a charm—curing the peculiar weaknesses incident to their sex. The letters W. D. M. A. stand for the World's Dispensary Medical Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its imposing structure, its army of medical men, specialists all of them, and its president, Dr. R. V. Pierce (the large and central P of Mr. Jones second vision), all at the service of the sick and suffering, everywhere; while G. M. D. is—well read the initials of the paragraphs of this article and you will see that G. M. D. is Golden Medical Discovery, the boon of the diseased. This wonderful medicine cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple, or eruption. Erysipelas, salt rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, boils, carbuncles, scrofulous sores and swellings, goitre or thick neck, ... enlarged glands. Consump... disease of ... and ... by this ... and God-given remedy;

if taken before the last ... reached. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia and torpid liver, or "blind ..." Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

You will do well if afflicted with any chronic disease to write to the Association for advice, describing your malady as well as you can. Many cases are successfully treated through correspondence and no fees are charged for consultation. For one dollar and a half you can secure a copy of the "People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," sent post-paid to your address. Its purchase will repay you. In this is Given More Desirable information than you can find in any other work of a similar nature.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

The Church, without accessions of new converts to nurture and train, is as dull and joyless as a family without children. Converting power is the mark of the true New Testament Church.

All that can be supplied toward making the natural hair beautiful and abundant is contained in Ayer's Hair Vigor. It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy. It stimulates the roots to healthy action, and promotes a healthy, vigorous growth.

Cromwell said that it was his aim not only to strike while the iron was hot, but to "make the iron hot by striking." Some men wait for opportunities, and others make opportunities and circumstances wait upon them.

Bilious, Dyspeptic, Nervous Invalids grow strong, ruddy, and healthy by the use of Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of imitations. It gives more tone than anything I have ever prescribed, says Professor H. GOULLON, M. D., LL. D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, etc.

When man can vote and refuses, the sooner he is poll-taxed out of the country the better. He has no just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of a citizen of a republican government. It is a duty which no citizen can slight, and the man who sneers at the ballot should at once seek a country where ballots are not in demand.

The digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Dr. Hawks, an eloquent and popular New York divine, once asked the vestrymen of his church to increase his salary because of his increased family expense. "Don't trouble yourself," said the vestrymen "the Lord has said he will care for the young ravens when they cry." "I know that," said the clergyman, "but nothing is said about the young Hawks."

"Dr. Benson's Celery Pills improved my nervous system." Rev. B. F. Taylor, Lawrenceville, Pa.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I take this means of inquiring for my brothers and a sister from whom I have not heard since the first year of freedom. Our father and mother's names were Elijah and Lucy Patterson. Father died in Paducah, Ky., and mother died sometime since the war, I know not where. The names of my brothers and sister that I wish to inquire for are: Brothers Burr, Charles and Alford, and sister Mariah. Old master and mistress' names were Robert and Elvira Patterson. He was a lawyer. They had three children, Willie, Arthur and Robert. All of us lived in Paducah, Ky., till just before the break up, when Burr, Charles and sister Mariah were sold and carried to New Orleans, La. Mother, Alford, Leanders, and Betsey Juno, refugeed with old master's family to Beaumont, Texas. While at Beaumont, I was sold, and Bro. Leanders died at the Salidee Place. The rest of the party started back to Paducah just before the war closed, and the last I heard of them they had got as far as Little Rock, Ark., where I think the emancipation stopped them. If any one can give me information regarding my people it will be a great accommodation. Address, care Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas. MRS. ... RAY.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to know of the whereabouts of my people. Mother was Pinnie, father was Jack. They belonged to Robert Ellison in Marshall county, Tennessee. Brothers were Wesley, John Green, Patrick, George, Peter, Phillip and Anthony. Sisters were Jane, Susan, Ruthy and Winnie. At the death of Robert Ellison we were divided out among his children. I fell to Jimmie Ellison; Mother, Wesley, John Green, sister Jane, and my Father, all fell to Tom Ellison. This is all I can recollect. At the death of Jimmie Ellison I fell to his daughter Harriet Bowden. I left Tennessee about 1834 The last I heard they were still in Tennessee. I now go by the name of Edmond Toland. Address me at Columbus, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to find my brothers Robert, Benjamin and Joe, I last saw them in Danton, Pilot Point county, Texas. Before the war we belonged to a Mr. Monday. I was called Maria Monday, but have married since and changed to Maria Taylor. We were born in Alabama, and only three of us came to Texas. I belonged to Gage. She was deaf, and Miss Gage, C. Nelis and I went to Wise county, Texas. Address me at Pleasanton, Texas, care Rev. D. Edmonds. MARIA TAYLOR.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my kin people whom I left in North Carolina when I was quite small. I was only eight years old. Owner was Brimlett. He had sons, John and William, and a daughter Miss Sallie. My mother was Pinkie Brimlett, and there were Alice and Paul Brimlette. I lived in Halifax county. JERRY WALKER, Mashulaville, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address, REV. J. I. TURNER. Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC PURIFIES THE BLOOD

... a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

... combination of ... Iron and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable. REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

DIPHTHERIA. CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

dec28-1yeow

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.
Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., and bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. It is never made in St. Louis or Wheeling. Be sure you get the genuine. Price, 25 cents a bottle.
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
July27-1y

ROSES

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THE SOUL'S QUEST.

Is there a future endless life,
Which vindicates this earthly strife—
The manhood of the soul?
What form do earth-born spirits bear,
What garments do the ransomed wear,
What bounds their range control?

Does death, that wrecks this mortal frame,
Release for ye the vital flame
Which death cannot o'erwhelm?
And does the body in the grave
An endless sleep, and respite have
Diffused through nature's realm?

Does there a spirit vesture wait
To clothe the soul at death's dark gate—
Fit medium of its powers;
An outgrowth of the life divine,
Maturing as these frames decline,
At once, the Lord's and ours?

Is there in distant realms of space
A spirit home, a glorious place,
Where bliss unmeasured reigns?
Where God and Christ and angels dwell,
And songs of praise forever swell,
In most ecstatic strains?

Or are all worlds alike a heaven
Where to all righteous souls are given
The light of love divine?
And through the vault of every sky
Do souls redeemed, on errands fly,
And saints and angels shine?

Do loved ones wait beyond the flood
To welcome us to their abode,
As families in heaven?
Or are all souls alike akin,
Union with God, the bond divine
To future being given?

Alas! our quest is all in vain;
Perpetual silence seems to reign
Beyond the vail of death.
Jesus the bliss immortal gave,
He breaks the gloom that shrouds the grave,
Only to restful faith.

Bishop Wiley and Dr. Rust's Tour of Visitation.

CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday, February 13th, we reached Orangeburg, S. C., the seat of our University for this State. We have here an excellent property, with ample grounds and eligibly located. The main building is a large four-story brick edifice, used for chapel, school rooms, and dormitories. A frame cottage, used for boarding-house, and several buildings for grammar-school, scientific department, and primary school, are located on the grounds. The South Carolina Agricultural College is located here, in connection with our university. It has a large farm, which furnishes students an opportunity to aid in their expenses, and the State appropriates $6,000 each year toward the support of the school, under the direction of the president of the university. This aids in giving stability and efficiency to the [illegible] A carpenter shop also [illegible] opportunity to students to learn a useful trade. Exclusive of [illegible] school, which is run as [illegible] school of the city, there [illegible] in the college. [illegible] the appear[illegible] of workers, and [illegible] like health and [illegible] management is ad[illegible] thorough. Instruc[illegible] in all grades. A [illegible] class is ready for gradu[illegible] of the year. We [illegible] in mathematics, [illegible] classics, and we [illegible] ashamed of them in [illegible] The University [illegible] among the [illegible] There are [illegible] in the school [illegible] by the Freed[illegible]

We found every thing in good order. The president and teachers are enthusiastic, and the students are earnest. It is a good institution, doing first rate work. There are 102 students. The grounds contain about 25 acres, and are excellently located, and are held by the Freedmen's Aid Society.

MORRISTOWN SEMINARY.

Our trip from Greensboro to Athens took us through Morristown and New Market, Tenn. We have a good seminary in Morristown, well managed, and for which a building costing twenty-five hundred dollars is nearly finished. There are about 128 students here, three teachers, and the property is deeded to our society.

Our school at New Market is for whites. The academy is small, and needs repairs. We are rendering aid to this school by paying the salary of one of the teachers.

EAST TENNESSEE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

We visited next the institution for white students at Athens. There are in the college grounds about ten acres, on which is located a three-story brick building, which is used for chapel, recitation, and college purposes. They have commenced a brick church on the college grounds, and have laid the foundation, and are waiting for funds to complete it. There are about two hundred very promising students gathered from all parts of that section of the South. We have rarely met a better appearing body of students, they are from the middle class of society, and are industriously laboring to prepare themselves for usefulness. There are six professors, industrious and doing good work. This institution is of great value to our work in that section of the country, and has sent forth a large number of students qualified for teachers and preachers. Athens is a pleasant village, a quiet and moral place, and is a good location for a first-class institution, which will be needed for many years to come.

HUNTSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

We have in this place a normal school, with sixty-seven students in attendance, under the instruction of two teachers. We have nearly an acre of ground, and upon it a two-story brick building, with two recitation rooms on the first floor, and a school room on the second. The State has established a normal school in the place which interferes somewhat with the prosperity of our school. It has no accommodations for boarding students from abroad, and its patronage is mainly confined to the children of the town, and does not meet the object we have in view of educating youth for teachers and preachers. This object can not be reached without securing a boarding-house, and a large increase of expense, which, in view of the nearness of Nashville and Atlanta, where we have first-class institutions, we do not think it justifiable to make at present. The probability is, that at some future day we shall be compelled to do something more towards educational work in Alabama, and then it will be necessary to seek a more central and available location.

Thus we have visited our schools of the higher grade, and have not deemed it best to take the time and incur the expense of visiting several of our seminaries at places distant from our regular route. The Biblical Institute at Baltimore is one of the best of the institutions in our Southern work, but did not lie within the range of our present visitation. It has recently increased its faculty, and has entered upon a new era of interest in training young men for the ministry.

We spent two days at Chattanooga, and looked at several sites which were pointed out us eligible locations for a university. We found the citizens intensely interested in this educational enterprise; they would welcome it and aid liberally in its establishment. The locating committee was called to meet at Chattanooga the 28th inst., to act upon this question of location.

IMPRESSIONS.

1. [illegible] pleasure in recording [illegible] with the places [illegible] the location of our [illegible] experience of the presence hour, it would hardly be possible to locate these institutions more favorable. With the exception of Alabama we have one of our higher institutions in each of the Southern States. In the selection of Little Rock, Arkansas, for the location of one of our universities, "to aid in the education of the white population," we have a position that commands the whole South-west, and when the location of our university for the South-east shall be determined, we shall be able to meet all the wants for higher education in this part of our Southern work for years to come.

2. We supposed when we started on this tour, that we should be able to see our way clear to recommend the reduction of the course of study in some of our colleges to a lower grade, and to concentrate the course of collegiate instruction within two or three of our leading institutions. But our observation has convinced us that this is not practicable. Our schools are far apart, and have been so located with reference to future needs that it will be our wisest policy to develop one of these institutions in each State into a college proper. We do, however, think that in the present condition of this people, and in their present practical needs, they should not be urged to seek a complete classical education, but rather to become thorough in those practical English studies which will meet their immediate necessities. We should contemplate the establishment of no more colleges, with perhaps the exception of one in Alabama at some future day.

3. We were much gratified by what we saw at Atlanta and Orangeburg of the movement inaugurated to give the students an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some kind of manual labor, by which they can obtain an honest livelihood without becoming dependent upon their mental education. We believe this to be a wise movement, and, under the peculiar necessities of this people, should be encouraged in our schools.

4. We were disappointed in some of our institutions in not finding a larger number of students preparing for teaching and preaching, believing this to be the most important work to be accomplished in the schools in the present condition of our people. We, therefore, recommend that increased attention be given to such an education as will enable, as soon as possible, young men to go out into the work of the ministry, and others to enter the wide field of teaching their own people.

5. We were gratified to find in all our institutions a prevalent high tone of religion and morality, and that instruction was given in morals and good manners. We were impressed with the evidences of good order, politeness, cleanliness, and general good bearing among the students. Nearly all the schools have enjoyed revivals of religion during the year, and these are almost of annual occurrence.

6. We carefully examined the financial working of each of our institutions, and were impressed with the care and accuracy with which the accounts are kept, the carefulness and economy with which expenditures are made, and the obvious concern of the officers to manage the interests intrusted to them as economically as possible. It is a matter of great congratulation that we have been enabled to establish and conduct so extensive an educational system on so small an expenditure of means.

7. It is a matter of devout thankfulness that the Church has been able in so short a time to establish so many schools of a high grade, erect so many excellent and valuable buildings, to inaugurate so extensive a circle of educational forces, to educate so many youth, to accomplish so much in the elevation of a needy and oppressed people, and to disseminate so many and so great influences toward the improvement and advancement of so large a portion of our country.

8. We have been so deeply impressed with the great good accomplished by our schools in the South, and the imperative necessity for the permanence of this work, that we earnestly commend this Society to the liberality of our people, urge the pastors to raise large collections for it, and our men [illegible] wealth to endow professorships [illegible] colleges, or to erect build[illegible] schools suffering for [illegible] believing that no [illegible] more urgently [illegible] will [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Alexandria.

DEAR EDITOR:—Once more, thank the Lord, I am permitted to write you a letter concerning the Alexandria charge. There is not much to brag about, but I feel gratified with the past year's work, and hope, by the help of the Lord, to do better in future. The Louisiana Annual Conference held its session at this place a few weeks ago, and for once in my life, I felt like a Bishop, because the Lord and *I* had the Bishop, presiding elders and preachers of it under our special care for several days. I noticed in looking over my appointments of of the members to their places of abode during the Conference, in the SOUTHWESTERN that somehow a great big P. E. was placed after my name How came it there? When I saw it I began to try and remember what kind of meat I had eaten that I should grow thus so suddenly. However, Conference is over, and the Bishop, elders and preachers have gone, and my big P. E., too, I presume, that settles the matter. Anyhow, I feel thankful that I am appointed to serve the Alexandria charge another year, though it is my third and last, and my heartfelt prayer is that the Lord will bless us with a year of peace, plenty and fruitful labor. It was indeed quite cheering to me, the first Sunday after adjournment of Conference, when I met the Sunday-school to have it, through the superintendent, officers and teachers, also scholars, extend to me a hearty welcome to my pastorate. May the good Lord bless them all. Last year we held both Easter and Childrens' Day services. Both occasions were such as will not be forgotten soon by any that were present; the church each time was splendidly and beautifully decorated by the officers and teachers, with numerous little class banners, flowers, garlands and mottoes, and the special services for the occasions were conducted in such manner as brought credit to all concerned. And now comes a word for our dear presiding elder, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, whose quarterly visits we shall always remember pleasantly. His sermons were edifying and addresses impressive and instructive. May his shadow never grow less. Speaking of our revival services that have been held we cannot boast of our hundreds, but we do know that the souls of some Sunday-school scholars, as well as those of our church probationers, have been truly born of God, and besides this backsliders have returned unto the fold again with exclamations of joy and gladness, and withal the Lord has managed our affairs, both temporal and spiritual, so as to leave no complaints from us. Near the latter part of the year, that is when cotton picking and sugar making began, we commenced in real earnest to prepare for entertaining the Louisiana Annual Conference. Calling the trustees together, we looked over the church building with a view to making it longer, in order to give as much comfort and room to the Conference and visitors as were within the reach of our means; therefore, it was decided to add 14 feet more to the building making it 65 feet long by 30 wide We then had but one other thing to do, and that was to trust in God and go to work, which we did right earnestly, and inside of 125 days the addition was completed inside and out, painted, whitewashed and paid for. Our people were in earnest that the Louisiana Conference should be entertained right royally, and they were, for I have heard no complaint from any of the preachers. I would like to present to your dear readers three model workers who were a great source of assistance to the trustees in collecting funds to defray the expense of building. I have styled them each respectively, 1st a model trustee, worker for God; 2d, a model lay member, worker for God; 3d, a model sinner, worker for God. 1st, a model trustee, Bro. Alto Mitchell; God bless him and his family: he certainly deserves the above title among us. While the majority of our members were bringing in their mites through the agency of circulars issued by the stewards and trustees, he alone collected from our people on the streets and everywhere in general, and put in the Lord's treasury cash to amount of $100, and all for the special use of the trustees in building the addition to the church, and besides this gave two very beautiful spittoons [illegible] for the [illegible] brethren. And now comes another model in the person of Miss Alice Thomas, a teacher in the girls department of our public school, also a worthy member of our Church, being received into full membership by Bishop Hurst during session of Conference here, and one of the assistant superintendents of our Sunday-school. Like Bro. Mitchell, she did grandly; truly imbued with the spirit of a worker for God and his Church, she armed herself with one of the stewards and trustee's circulars for aid, and went forth to battle, and the result of her labors was $25 more for the Lord's treasury and the use of the trustees; independent of this she collected enough money to buy a marble slab centre-table, and placed it in the chancel of the church in place of the old one. The new table is a beauty, and cost $15. Still filled with the spirit to work, she, in company with another one of our dear sisters, namely, Mrs. Peggie Powell, begged some chickens and other edibles from sisters Ambler, Stevens and others, besides putting their hands into their own pockets, succeeded in getting up a festival for the benefit of the Gilbert-Haven School of Theology, and through cold, rain, mud and slop for four nights in two weeks stood their posts until they realized the sum of $11. Surely the Lord will hold them in remembrance in the day when He shall make up His jewels; and yet this is not all, some time prior to this she again, in company with a committee of sisters and brethren, she being chairman, managed a chicken-pie supper, at which the nice little sum of $76 was realized. The committee was composed of the following sisters and brethren, all honor to them: Miss Alice E. Thomas, chairman; Mrs. Peggie Powell, Virginia Mitchel, Lausania Ambler, Delia Stevens, Susan Baxter, Cynthia Coleman, Rev. H. J. Wright postmaster, (we had one, you know) Warren Ezell, Edward Powell, our humble self, and A. Mitchell. Here comes another model, Mr. John Parker. Although he claims no part in Christ (a condition, I trust, he will not remain in any longer) yet he is a dear lover of God's church and people, with a feeling akin to the loyal centurion of days long agone. He also armed himself with a steward's and trustee's circular, and went out into the highway to battle for the treasury of the Lord and victory perched upon his banner in the sum of $37 50: Mr. Parker is one of our very public spirited men, and assisted largely in entertaining the Annual Conference during its stay here. He is also one of the trustees, and I hope the Church at large will pray for his speedy conversion to Christ. Jesus is ready to save. Many of the members did their share of the work in an earnest and grand manner. Each of them, with a circular armed, battling for the Lord. All honor to them for what they have done; may their shadows never grow less. The following are their names and the amounts given into the treasury: Alto Mitchell $100, John Parker $37 50, Alice Thomas $25 60, N. Pembroke $5, E. Powell 10c; Dr. H. St John, 1000 feet of lumber; Mr. Patrick Kelley, two large window frames made to order; Thompsom Cokely, two days work; Alto Mitchel, two days work; E. Walker $1, Warren Ezell 35c, R. Johnson $1.50, Peter Stevens $2.35, J. Jackson $1, W. Craig $1.75, L. Ambler $1, Delia Stevens $1, Maria Scott $1, Sally Scott $1, Dr. Young 25c, C. Harris $1.50, P. Powell $1.55, Lester Robinson $1, Sister Pembroke 55c, S. Madison $1.30, F. Tillman 50c, Lucy Lewis $2.05, Sister Craig $1.45, Sally Jones 50c, L. Stewart $1, E. Washington $1.25, C. Green $1, Eva Lee 50c, Esther Kitchens $1, F. Carr $1.75, Katie Osborne $2.75, George A. Oquanno $2.60, M. Scott $2.50, E. Walker $1, L. Sanders 25c, S. Boxter $1, P. Powell $1, A. Augustus 25c, V. Mitchel $1, L. Murray $1, A. Thomas $1, M. Parker 50c, Sister Robinson $1, congregation $100, Bro. Robinson $1, M. Craig 25c, John Parker 35c, M. Scott 25c, M. Read 25c, J. King 50c, E. Saunders 50c, Powell 50c, C. Green $1, Lucy Lewis $1, M. A. Farrar $1.50, E. Walker 50c, S. Robinson $1, M. Parker, $1, Isabella Robinson 25c, Dora Joseph 25c, R. Ezell 50c, S. Tillman $1, Martheann Ezell 40c, J. Kennedy 15c, W. H. Carter 25c, J. C. Dorsey 25c, J. Richardson 50c, A. Sanders 50c, T. O. Rankins 15c, W. G. Clark, 25c, Carrie Carter [illegible], Louisa Wallace $1, H. [illegible] $2, Sallie Scott $1, T. Free[illegible] F. Parker 25c, B. Grant 25c, H. Reason $1, S. Boxter 50c, E. Washington $1, P. Richardson Richardson 5c, P. H. Osborne 50, O. Bassett 25c, P. Powell 50c, M. Washington 25c, D. McCrackney 25c, Louis Washington 25c, Warren Ezell $1, Eva Lee 10c, Mary Young 25c, W. L. Ambler 50c, Susan Harris 30c, Asa Garrett 50c, Virginia Thompson 75c, Alto Mitchell $1, Lewis Saunders 10c, Martha Kennedy 25c, P. Washington 10c, S. Francis 35c, Nathan Pembroke 50c, Peter Stevens 50c, D. Young 25c, E. Washington 10c, F. Randon 50c, J. Delacy $1, A. Robinson 50c, S. Madison 50c, Freddie Abrams 75c, Delia Watson 50c, J. Jackson 25c, Katie Osborne 50c, J. B. Robertson 25c, Delia Stevens 50c, Wm. Murray $1, Isaac Davis $1, Charlotte Harris 50c, Dublin 10c, Emily Porter $1.25, Emanuel Bristcoe $2, Louisa Johnson 50c, Georgia Garrett 25c, Margaret Thomas 50c, James Maddison $1.

Now, a word about our Sunday-school. Though I say it, it is one of the best within the bounds of the Louisiana Conference, and I will further say, considering all things, I believe it has done work this year, superior to any other of its existence, and complete in its organization for future usefulness. It has an efficient staff of officers and teachers, who are governed by the spirit of the times, which means go forward rendering unto God the things which are God's and Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's. Our form of organization is in accordance with the Discipline of our Church, 1880, page —. The Board meetings are held every Wednesday night at which the lessons are gone over preparatory for the next Sabbath, and all other business beneficial to the school transacted. We have our Missionary Sunday which comes round the second Sunday in each month. At the 11 o'clock service the pastor preaches the missionary sermon and takes a missionary collection. By this means at the end of the year there is always nearly $30 in the Sunday-school missionary treasury. Besides all this we have an auxiliary organization known as the Reapers Missionary Society, the funds of this society are to be contributed both to home and foreign missionary work. It has a constitution adjunctive to that of our Discipline. The officers are — Miss Alice Thomas, president; Mrs. Peggie Powell, vice-president; Mr. Pinckney Osborn, Secretary; Mrs. Cora L. Armstead, treasurer; Mr. William Murray, Financiel Secretary, and a Board of Directors, all of the above are elected by a majority of the society, and hold office one year or until their successors are elected. Any one may become a member by paying the small sum of ten cents; the monthly dues are five cents. This society bought and presented to the Sunday School nine little class banners costing about $50; it also contributed some funds to the Gilbert Haven School of Theology enterprise, and some to the mission work abroad, and beside this collected with nickle subscription punch cards, assisted by the Sunday School, the sum of $40. The following are the names of the members of the society and school, and the amounts collected: Doctor Young, 25c.; E. Randal, 40c.; O. Murray, $1; W. Murray, $1; S. Young, 55c.; T. Boxter, 30c.; M. Ambler, $1.20; L. Parker, 55c.; S. Parker, 45c.; E. Dennis, $1.80; L. Dorsey, $1.35; Violet Hyams, 50c.; M. Tousant, $2.50; H. Johnson, $2.50; Peggie Powell, $2.50; Asa Morant, 90c.; Roxana Ruferson, 80c.; M. Ezell, $2.50; Alice Thomas, $2,50; L. Murphy, 35c.; P. Osborne, 25c.; N. Dennis, 65c.; F. Mitchell, 30c.; Antim Dennis, 50c.; R. W. Lewis, $1.05; R. Tousant, 45c.; Eliza Morant, 70c.; James Morant, 30c.; Laura Hymns, $2.50; St. Paul Morant, 10c.; Thomas Parker, 25c.; Anna Stevens, $2.50; M. Pembroke, $1.90; T. C. Rankin $1.25; L. Curtis, 70c.; H. Lee, 30c.; M. Heyman, 75c.; W. H. Herbert, 50c.; Isabella Robinson, $1.30.

Christmas was a time of rejoicing with the little ones. Old Santa Claus came round as usual with his Christmas tree, and it was well loaded with presents. The audience room was filled with bright eyes and smiling faces, and a sprinkling of our white friends—one dear face was missing, and that was sister Armstead, who had but lately recovered from a spell of illness, therefore could not attend; however, everything went on smoothly, and while the children were singing, "Come Kriss Kinkle with the Christmas tree," in steps the old gentleman, looking as if he had come a long journey through the cold and snow. He was well sprinkled with the latter, the children shouted, jumped and screamed with delight, but order was soon restored, then old Santa Claus had some questions properly answered, ordered the presents to be immediately distributed to the children, and then took his departure for other places to make happy by his presence and gifts. After distribution, a song of dismission was sung and benediction pronounced by Rev. Horace Wallace. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The statistical summaries of this Church for 1882, made up from the official returns from the various Annual Conferences, were announced in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*. They show an advance for the year "all along the line:"

	1882.	*Increase.*
Traveling Preachers	3,736	32
Superannuated Preachers	309	2
Local Preachers	5,869	4
White Members	861,244	16,877
Colored Members	1,030	37
Indian Members	5,111	dec. 340
Total Preachers and Members	877,299	16,612
Infants baptized	27,295	89
Adults baptized	38,832	1,047
Sunday-schools	9,619	329
Sunday-school Teachers	65,198	2,756
Sunday-school Scholars	483,426	21,105
Collections for Conf. Claimants	$81,432.82	$4,382.94
Collections for Missions	$207,759.06	$43,272.36

The collapse of the magnificent endowment scheme of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, and its incidental circumstances, which incidentals immensely preponderate the main issue, affords another lesson of pious fraud, preposterous confidence and dear bought experience. As the story goes, Colonel Bixby called upon Rev. John F. Spence, the honored president of the University, expressing his desire to furnish it, from a rich mining property which he owned, an ample endowment. A few thousand dollars only were needed to put the enterprise on its feet, and after consultation with leading ministerial brethren in New York and Philadelphia, arrangements were completed. The "Great Official" endorsed the scheme, and a few blocks of Isabella stock were sold to very particular Methodists about the Book Concern, and the "boom" commenced. But promised dividends never came, and special investigation having been instituted, it was ascertained that the "Isabella" mine was worthless, but the sanguine stockholders were assured that by an outlay of only $25,000 the "Alice," a rich mine adjacent, could be purchased, and this little additional consideration was promptly provided. But the end has come. All is silent at the mine, Bixby is in Europe, the University scheme has gone to "limbo," and the favored ones are consoling themselves with the reflection that, although their losses were severe, ranging from $1,000 down, they were in eminently respectable company. But the sad fact of the case is, as in all such cases, that the rank and file of the ministry, who have nothing to spare, and others whose investment represents all their living, are also lured into the snare of the fowler. —*Michigan Advocate.*

At the time the Chinese emigration bill was being discussed, it was understood that the Chinese Government represented that they were indifferent as to the action of the United States in reference to the matter, and readily assented to the treaty which was made the basis of the restrictive emigration legislation. It appears, however, that the impression received that China was oblivious to the enactment of the Chinese bill was erroneous, and that the position of the United States in the matter is deeply resented. The Department of State is informed that every means is being adopted by the government to drive Americans from the empire. All sorts of onerous restrictions are placed upon their business, and new enterprises are entirely prohibited if conducted by Americans. In other words, they are making it so unpleasant that Americans find it more convenient to leave the country than to remain in the face of such difficulties, and it is also absolutely impossible, it is reported, for them to carry on successful business, owing to the retaliatory measures resorted to by the Chinese Government.

At Maryville, East Tennessee, there is a factory which manufactures buttons of mussel shells gathered from the various rivers. The buttons are said to be very fine and give much satisfaction.

General News Items.

Edouar Laboulaye, the French jurist, is dead.

Karl Marx, founder of the International Society, died at London

Commondouros, the well known Greek statesman, died at Athens.

A committee is being formed in London for the freeing of Parnell's estate from debt.

Over 100 accessions on the Indianola (Ind.) charge, more than doubling the membership.

One hundred and twenty conversions at Wooster, Ohio, and 100 at Wilton, Iowa.

At Sullivan, Ill., there have been 178 conversions and reclamations at the M. E. Church this winter.

Seven hundred conversions are reported in the Washington (D. C.) district, Baltimore Conference.

The young women of Blountville, Tenn., have organized with a motto: "Total abstinence or no husbands."

The great Dismal Swamp in Virginia is passing away. Much of the area has been reclaimed, and made into good farming land.

About 400 persons have united with the First M. E. Church, Bloomington, Ill., as the result of a great revival.

Julian S. Carr, a leading Methodist layman of Durham, N. C., is supporting three colored preachers at Shaw University, Raleigh.

There remains undistributed of the Geneva award about $9,500,000 but the Alabama claims yet pending amount to nearly twice that sum.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, who was elected U. S. Senator from Michigan, recently gave $5,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Detroit M. E. Conference.

Bishop Bowman dedicated the Eighteenth street church in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 4th inst. The sum of $18,500 was pledged to pay the indebtedness.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* says that there are twenty-five public schools in that parish with an attendance of 806 pupils. This speaks well for their School Board's management.

Though the governments of Europe do not manifest a great deal of concern in the troubles of the French Republic, the Republic is nevertheless an essential condition of European peace.

There are over 4000 savings institutions in Italy, and the total deposits show that the people are saving at the rate of about $15,000,000 a year. There are now on deposit almost $200,000,000, represented by almost 2,000,000 books.

We notice a great many new jails are being built in Louisiana, but seldom hear of any new school-houses. Let us have better educational facilities and there will be very little need of more jails.—*Morgan City Review.*

The Housekeeper.

CITRON CAKE. — Stir together three cups of brown sugar, four and one-half cups of flour, seven eggs, two cups of citron cut in small pieces, two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of butter, one and a half cups of sweet milk.

TO PREVENT PICKLES FROM MOULDING.—Horse-radish will prevent pickles from moulding. Cut in little round slices a piece of horse-radish root as large as your finger, and twice as long, and throw into a two gallon jar of sweet pickles just before setting it away, and you will find them all right when you go in haste to get a dishful for the table.

SALAD DRESSING. — Take the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, and, after mashing well with a spoon, stir in five teaspoonfuls of water, to make it a rich creamy thickness, add a heaping saltspoon of salt, and half a saltspoon of red pepper. Have ready one heaping teaspoonful of raw mustard, mixed with five teaspoonfuls of water: stir this into the egg; then with a fork, stir in four tablespoonfuls of oil and one of vinegar.

OYSTERS ON TOAST.—Toast six small slices of stale bread crisp and brown; butter them and lay on a plate. Put in a saucepan on the fire one quart of oysters, a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste; let them just come to a boil, then pour them over the toast. Garnish with celery leaves and serve at once.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

[illegible], Editor.
[illegible], Assistant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1883.

Reports from all Conferences are encouraging.

We are indebted to Hon. E. John Ellis, for "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes."

We will send specimen copies of the ADVOCATE to assist pastors in the canvass for subscribers, when they request it, free of charge.

Our State department has no sympathy with that class of Irish [illegible], who use dynamite and midnight assassins to accomplish their ends.

We have received the minutes of the fifth session of Little Rock Conference, which the Secretaries, [illegible] L. G. Pollard and Thomas [illegible], have issued in good shape.

The Chattanooga *Christian Advocate* announces its purpose to change its name. In the future it [illegible] published under the name [illegible] *Methodist Advocate*. But [illegible] is "to undergo no change [illegible] spirit or policy."

[illegible] W. O. Lynch, of Rosedale, [illegible] reports the purchase of a [illegible] lot at a cost of $575, and [illegible] first payment made. Subscriptions and donations to replace [illegible] destroyed by storm [illegible] have been fair, and a [illegible] will be erected at Wyan[illegible] early date.

[illegible] sale of the first edition [illegible] to the issue of a second [illegible] the pamphlet, "What [illegible] from Birming[illegible], and agents will [illegible] orders at once. [illegible] at the rate of [illegible] for any quantity [illegible] desire, postage pre[illegible].

[illegible] column paper, published by [illegible] Avery & Co., and [illegible] B. Avery, has made [illegible] in Washington, D. [illegible] *The National Witness*. [illegible] editorials are clear [illegible]. Brother Avery is [illegible] readers, and [illegible] in his enter[illegible].

[illegible] propose to [illegible] next few months [illegible] Life and [illegible] to be [illegible] articles from some [illegible] writers of the [illegible] observe in the last [illegible] illustrations [illegible] New Orleans Exchange of [illegible] and its officers.

[illegible] in South Carolina [illegible] assails the [illegible] against [illegible] laws, invites [illegible] the law and evi[illegible] the guilty. It [illegible] ce and fraud [illegible] of so-called [illegible] in both of [illegible] Bourbons de[illegible] extremely

[illegible] *The Chautauquan* [illegible] the liter[illegible] Cook, the [illegible] Cook, our [illegible] of the [illegible] observations [illegible] her re[illegible] are to [illegible] of the [illegible] will be [illegible] by Mrs. [illegible] beginning [illegible]

[illegible] New Or[illegible] Cot[illegible]

Something to Read.

Every Methodist family ought to take one of our church papers; certainly there ought to be a Methodist newspaper in every Methodist home. Without such a paper it is impossible that a family be intelligent in regard to the work of the church. All would call that business man stupid who did not take a secular paper. But more stupid is that Christian man who sits down with no religious newspaper; of necessity he must be ignorant of the grand achievements of Christ's kingdom. Let us look at this matter. Here you are a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a grand and glorious army, battling for Christ and the salvation of the world. But what does the person who does not take a church paper know about her achievements. There is the Missionary, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Tract and Sunday-School Union Societies, thundering all along the line, and going on from conquest to conquest, but the person who does not take a church paper must be ignorant of their achievements. Without a religious newspaper one cannot know of what any of the grand divisions of Christ's army are doing for the conquest of this world, nor of the thousands who are coming into the church.

We plead for the SOUTHWESTERN, and ask you to take it into your families; because it will preach to you all the week long. You may be waiting for breakfast, or dinner, and have but five or ten minutes, just take up the SOUTHWESTERN and read a word, perhaps about some glorious revival of religion, or the triumphant death of some good person, or an earnest plea for a close walk with God, and so for three hundred and sixty-five days in a year it will be constantly preaching to you. The sermon will be short but most always appropriate. We plead for the SOUTHWESTERN, because people know where to find it; and while it is free from all acrimony and bitterness, and never bristles, much less will it make a pet of a porcupine, but it hates caste, and has an utter loathing for the disposition that in this year of grace, 1883, will attempt to defend or apologize for this abominable of all abominations. The religion of the Lord Jesus has suffered from a pious twaddle, mental and spiritual dullness and stupidity, from the awful inconsistencies of its professed friends and the vile slanders of open and avowed enemies, but this spirit of caste, the masterpiece of the Devil, is more horrible and harmful than all. It is an accursed thing, no mercy should be shown it and if the church does not lift up its voice and cry aloud and spare not, it will soon be as powerful, as permanent, and accursed, in America as in India,

We plead for the SOUTHWESTERN; because it will give its readers help for both worlds. It will help them to be better men, better women and better children. It will help on the farm, in the store, in the law office, in the school room, in any thing God may have for one to do. It will call the sinner to repentance; it will present Chirst as a complete Savior; it will be out and out Methodistic; and while it will be loyal to the nation and Methodism, it will never shilly-shally.

The Land Job.

The Baton Rouge *Truth* comments on the disgraceful State land jobbery:

A suit has been entered against the United States Surveyor General for Louisiana, to recover $30,000 for having listed to the State lands bequeathed to the city of Baltimore by John McDonough. This land was secured from Surveyor General Gis, through the instrumentality of Mr. John McEnery, who represents Louisiana's interest in securing from the General Government [illegible] and suspended lands. The [illegible] of Baltimore, however, is not willing to mildly surrender a claim that is justly her property. She is [illegible] willing to have her estates appropriated by land agents, without title or right thereto.

Last week we gave the gist of Mr. McEnery's contract, and alluding to the fact, that it was an easy [illegible] for the agent or sub-agent to [illegible] lands that this State [illegible] to claim to. The working of [illegible] incites to speculation. [illegible] Mr. McEnery, is given [illegible] lands recoverable in [illegible] The wealth of [illegible] it in[illegible] of its cou[illegible] to crea[illegible] We also [illegible] had prof[illegible] for one half [illegible] to Mr. Mc[illegible] against the further existence of an agency, which will ultimately embarrass thousands and thousands of titles in this State. It would be well for the journals to comprehend the nature of this contract. Sooner or later they will be forced to recognize its perniciousness. Protecting the right of the people is the duty of the public newspaper. Securing the lawful property of citizens is the duty of the Governor in this instance, which can only be accomplished by convening the Legislature.

The Florida Methodist (Church South) commented on the article of the *Popular Science Monthly*, in which a large increase of the Negro race, and consequent conflict of races, was predicted, as follows:

Admitting the gradual, and ultimately great increase of the colored race, a long period must elapse before even an approach to equality of political influence could be obtained. Meanwhile, the capacities of the colored man, by the two fold influence of education, and religion, are being broadened and strengthened; and the actual community of interest between the two races, and all classes of society, is becoming so obvious, that, in practice, there would be little to fear from class legislation, or class conflict. The Divine Providence which permitted the Negro's enslavement, and permitted his sudden and violent emancipation, will be equal to the direction of his destiny without involving his destruction.

In Georgia the constitution contains a provision, inserted at the dictation of Gen. Robert Tombs, which requires that not only the poll tax of the current year, but of previous years, shall be paid before a ballot shall be deposited. To-day it is asserted that two-thirds of the voters of the States cannot honestly deposit a ballot. Poor whites as well as poor Negroes are in default. The grand jury of Monroe county reports 1200 tax defaulters, and the zeal of candidates has caused the law to be repeatedly overridden and disregarded. The constitutional provision was intended to disfranchise the Negro in large numbers, and reacts in corruption and debauchery of the whites at the polls.

Rt. Rev. Bishop R. H. Cain, D. D., delivered a masterly discourse in the white Methodist Church, Sunday night. The church was literly packed from pulpit to doors. The Bishop is the only colored divine who ever preached in that church. His audience was composed of the refinement and culture of this place.—*St. Mary Herald.*

Our brethren of the Church, South, are moving on, as the above will indicate. We congratulate them on their effort to break down a "color line" in Christian work.

The *Evening Chronicle* is a new daily, published and conducted by an association of printers on the co-operative plan, which made its appearance in this city last week. It contains a fair summary of local and general news, and is served at ten cents per week to subscribers. Mr. D. W. Roberts, former printer of the SOUTHWESTERN, and lately of the *Daily States*, is connected with it.

The *Baptist Weekly* thinks that "Christians should blush to know that the bees in this country do much more in making honey than the Churches of all denominations in raising money for missions. The value of the honey crop exceeds $3,000,000 annually, while contributions for foreign missions amount to less than $2,500,000."

What unprofitable servants we are!

Mr. E. C. Stedman's essay on Emerson, is the chief literary feature of the April *Century*, and deals mainly with the poetic aspect of its subject. It is accompanied by a portrait, engraved by Cole from a daguerrotype of Emerson taken when in his prime.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston Aldermen voted to erect a statue to Paul Revere.

—Bishop Peck's health is gradually improving. He is now able to ride occasionally.

—Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, was recently severely injured by being thrown faom his carriage.

—Senor Ruiz, a Negro, has been elected Vice-President of the Senate of the United States of Columbia.

—The health of Bishop Bowman is now good and he is able to attend to his appointments with the spring conferences.

—David Davis, ex-Senator of Illinois, has married a Southern lady of fine culture, Miss Burr, of North Carolina.

—The four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Raphael will be suitably commemorated in Rome on March 28.

—Bishop Foster is looking after the interests of our work in Italy, [illegible] hold the Genoa and Scan[illegible] [illegible] April [illegible]

[illegible] Post-Office Sar[illegible]

[illegible] depositor's book given o[illegible]. He deposited a small sum, received his book, and signed his name at the head of what has become a long list of patrons.

—Rev. William Peck, of the Northern New York Conference, brother of Bishop Peck, died at Oswego Falls, N. Y., Mar. 16, 1883, in the 80th year of his age.

—The fall of Queen Victoria on the steps of her palace, created wide spread uneasiness; and the world rejoices to know that her injuries were slight.

—It is highly credible to Mr. Morris Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue for Louisiana, that his office, after inspection, is rated by the Revenue Department as first class in every respect.

—Georg Milburn, one of the most wealthy and liberal Methodists in Ohio, died recently, aged sixty-two years at Merriam, Kansas. whither he had gone in search of restoration to health.

—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Gracey, of Rochester District, Genessee Conference, celebrated their "silver wedding" anniversary, and received the hearty congratulations of "hosts of friends," recently.

—Ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has just married a young Virginia lady although his former wife, the daughter of Secretary Chase, is still living. He has also received the Democratic nomination for the Governorship.

—The friends of Rev. Frank Walker, in charge at Monroe, La., will be pained to learn that his wife has been very sick and has lost her sight. Bro. Walker has our sympathy in his affliction. He writes: "I cannot get about as I wish to, but I do not intend to lose one subscriber to the ADVOCATE.

—President Gardner, of Liberia, was compelled to resign his offise, owing to extreme ill health and disability from paralysis. The Legislature granted him $1,000 and the expenses of removal to his home, in Grand Bassa County. Vice-President Russell was sworn in as President on January 20th. Steps are being taken for the removal of the Liberian College to the banks of the St. Paul's River.

—Advices from Tombstone, Arizona, are to the effect that Harvey M. Dibble, brother of Judge H. C. Dibble, and well known in this city, where he resided several years, has been murdered by the Indians during a recent attack upon the settlers near that place. Mr. Dibble was highly esteemed as a young man of intelligence and sound character, and his terrible death is learned with sadness by his many friends.

—Dr. Schweinfurth, the celebrated African explorer, writing from Cairo, says that the new prophet, the Madhi, is desolating the region about Khartoum, and that his plan is, after making himself master of the Sondan, to invade Egypt, and then to fight the Turks, whom he regards as infidels. Shhweinfurth asserts that the Madhi is a much more dangerous man than Arabi. The people trust him as a divine messenger, the one who has always been successful. The object of Schweinfurth in writing was to call for help from England for the defense of the Sondan in the interests of humanity, and especially to secure the abolition of the slave-trade.

—Hon. Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster General of the United States, died suddenly of pneumonia, on the 25th inst. He was born in Livermore, Maine, in 1816, and was 67 years of age at the time of his death. He was an Old Line Whig, a firm supporter of Henry Clay; he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1839; he became a member of the Legislature in 1845. In Wisconsin he held a judicial office and was elected to the United States Senate three successive terms. He succeeded Mr. James as Postmaster General, Dec. 21, 1881. Judge Howe was honest in public and private life, and an able defender of the war for the Union in the Senate. He honored every position to which he was called, and his death occasions profound sorrow in all parts of the country.

—Postoffice Inspector James D. Kennedy, on learning the news yesterday of Postmaster-General Howe's death, telegraphed the department for permission to go to Green Bay, Wis., for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies of the dead statesman, which was granted. Mr. Kennedy will accordingly leave to-night for Chicago, en route to the home of the deceased, and will be present at the burial of his friend and benefactor. Mr. Kennedy, it may be said, began his official career as private secretary to the late Postmaster General, when Judge Howe occupied a seat in the Senate at Washington, and this close [illegible] [illegible] for ten [illegible] the [illegible] of office. Subsequently, when Judge Howe became Postmaster-General, he invited his former private secretary into the Postoffice Department as postoffice inspector, thus renewing, to a certain extent, their official relations. In the death of Judge Howe, Mr. Kennedy laments the loss of a warm personal friend and protector, and in a spirit of profound sorrow he now departs to perform the last sad duty to the honored dead.—*Times-Democrat.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. M. J. Dyer thus describes the work at Sixth Street: "We began this year under very encouraging circumstances. The church is well united, congregations are good. The average attendance of the Sunday-school is over a hundred. A blessed religious interest prevails among the people. We have had since conference fifteen converted to God, and have received twenty-three on probation. Our first quarterly conference was held on the 23d inst. Bro. Cushman, our presiding elder, was present. The reports were all in order. The brethren showed their appreciation of their pastor by advancing his salary $200; they also voted an increase of the amount to be paid to the P. E. of five dollars. Vigorous efforts are being made to liquidate the entire debt upon the church, and we hope soon to have a grand jubilee and thanksgiving service in commemoration of our deliverence from our debts."

The revival flame is kindling in nearly all the churches we hear from. The Holy Spirit with dove like wings seems to be hovering over the churches, mantling the pulpit and permeating the pews. God is opening the windows of Heaven and pouring blessings upon the churches. Brother Ford, at Houma, reports twelve converts received on probation. Brother Morant, at Alexandria, in the midst of a wonderful work of grace reports seven reclaimed, twenty-four converted to God, thirty reclaimed on probation. Brother Armston, at Morgan City, says the clouds are breaking, the Son of Righteousness arises with healing in his wings. Brother Marshall, at Mt. Zion, has a congregation and Sunday School steadily increasing in numbers and interest. The fire is burning on the altar of the church, they are now in the midst of glorious revival of religion. Mourners and converts are daily increasing. The outlook for Mt. Zion was never brighter. Simpson Chapel, under Brother Jackson's care is fast coming to the front. And Sixth Street, so long one of the least of the thousands of our Israel, under the pastoral care of Brother Dyer, is fast putting on strength. All the services are well attended and the shouts of saved men and women are constantly heard.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church, to be called Haven Chapel in honor of the late Bishop Haven, is shortly to be built in the village of Darrowville, on the lot donated for that purpose several years ago by that liberal and progressive citizen, Mr. Ben. Gibson. Rev. P. F. Robinson, an intelligent young colored minister, has been assigned to the charge of the Darrowville circuit, preaching alternately at Darrowville, Ashland, Bowdon and New River, and under his direction preparations for the erection of the new church are going briskly forward. A Board of Trustees has been formed, composed of Messrs. Paul Carroll, Benjamin Reddick, Sancho Lewis, Benjamin Lewis and Wm. Kenner, and subscription lists are being circulated for the purpose of soliciting public aid in the work of putting up the building.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

R. P. Younggreen, Rosedale: "On the first Sabbath in March we had a grand meeting. We received one young convert, reclaimed a backslider, and added a member. Sacrament was administered by Rev. H. T. Abbott to 77 persons. The collections of the day amounted to $52 15."

C. D. Shallowhorne, Jackson: "We have started a subscription list to raise money for the repairing of our church. Was heartily received by the members, and by April 1st expect to accomplish a great deal."

TENNESSEE.

Alex Burdett, Friendship: "My first quarterly conference was held by Elder Jesse Price. We had one of the best love feasts I have been in for some time. Reported for elder, $15; pastor, $8 25; missions, $1. Bro. J. B. Marbry, of Mason circuit was with us, with his bride. He preached well, and we should be pleased to have the couple call again."

J. J. Barr, Sharon: "Myself and family have been sick, I returned to my labor March 1st. There seems to be a revival among the [illegible]

J. F. Maynard, Esq., merchant of Tullahoma, Tennessee, is building a handsome two-story parsonage for the Methodist Episcopal Church of his town. It was mainly by his [illegible] that the Tullahoma College was established, and every public interest of the place has felt his benevolent influence. We would gladly welcome ten thousand such citizens as he from the Northern side of Mason and Dixon's Line.—*Chattanooga Advocate.*

TEXAS.

I. Smith, Winchester: "Elder C. L. Madison held my first conference Feb. 24th. One was received into the church. Rev. P. Carmichael, of Victoria, and the elder both preached for us rousing sermons. Sacrement administered to 54; elder's collection $10. We feel that the Cunningham and West Point work is growing. Pray for our success."

E. Cogswell, Alleyton: "After Conference I found this work in a live condition, with due respect to Bro. E. E. Cooper. Bad weather repressed the work, but the spring is now about to open and we are on the up grade and moving along. Sabbath School prospers under Prof. G. R. Smith, a student of West Texas Seminary. Elder G. W. Richerdson gave us a flying call a few days ago. He is in excellent health and says his work is opening up splendidly. I send enclosed a list of 19 subscribers, and I will forward the money as fast as collected."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "On my circuit are two fine Sunday schools. Zion Chapel and Little Zion are blooming. F. F. Knox and sister Polly Brown are faithful teachers, and have equally earnest assistants. The churches are beginning to prosper, but the devil still retains his hold in some places."

J. J. Harris: "Preaching at Pontotoc, the second Sunday in each month at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at night; and at M. T. Nebo's every 3rp Sunday, at 11 o'clock; and at Hopewell every 4th Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. and at night; and at Trott's school house every 1st Sunday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at night.

Sunday School Normal Institute.

To be held at First Street Union Chapel and Wesley Chapel, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 9, 10 and 11.

Monday, 2 p. m., Devotional Service, conducted by H. Green; 2.15 p.m. address, "The Value the of Sunday-school to the Church," by J. F. Marshall; 2.45 p. m., Normal Class, "Bible Construction," by A. H. Gillett; 3.30 p. m., address, "Power of Teachers' Meeting," by R. M. Beal; 4 p. m., Conversation, "Mistakes in our Sunday-school Work," by A. H. Gillet; 4 30 p. m., address, "The Pastor's Work in the Sunday-school," by J. G. Vaughan.

Evening session—7.30, Song-service; 8, "The Teachers' Work," by A. H. Gillet; Question Drawer.

Tuesday, April 10, Union Chapel. 8.30, "Prayer service," J. W. Hudson; 9, address, "Spiritual Results; How Obtained," by S. Davage; 9.30, conversation, "The social life of the pupils and how to utilize it," by S. Priestly; 10, Normal class, "Bible Evidences," by A. H. Gillet; 11, address, "How to secure Attention," by M. C. B. Mason; 11.30, Question drawer; 2, Song service; 2.30, conference, "What can Home do to Aid the School;" 3, Normal class, "The Use of Illustrations," A. E. P. Albert; 4, address, "Sunday-school Management," by R. C. Barrow; 4.30, Question drawer; 7.30, Song service; 8, address, "How to Bring the Scholar to Christ," by M. J. Dyer; 8.30, "Temple and Synagogue."

Wednesday, Wesley Chapel.—8.30, Prayer service, P. King; 9, address, "The English Bible," L. P. Cushman; 9.30, address, "Types of the Old Testament," J. A. Dean; 10, "Sunday-school Organization," A. H. Gillet; 11, conference, "Best Modes for increasing the Sunday-school;" 11.30, Queston drawer; 2, Prayer and song service, conducted by R. Slade; 2.30, "History of the Sunday-school," T. P. Jackson; 3, "Normal Classes, How to Conduct them," A. H. Gillet; 4, "Tabernacle and its services," A. E. P. Albert; 4.30, Question drawer.

Evening session.—7.30, Song service, conducted by T. J. Johnson; 8, "How to study the Bible," by J. E. Vaughan; 8.30, Question drawer.

Women's Home Mission Notes.

DEAR EDITOR:—Having had so much cold weather we have not been able to carry out plans we have laid, but thank the Lord we are doing a little to help make the world better, and hasten the coming of Christ's Kingdom.

Please permit me to say to the friends of W. H. M. work, that I shall be glad to get reports from those who have not yet sent, as quickly as possible.

During the session of the Texas Annual Conference the officers of the Baptist Church at Hempstead kindly allowed the women of the W. H. M. Society, the use of their church daily, and a very great convenience it was.

May God bless all those who are willing to help one another as they pass through time into eternity.

Some years since I enjoyed the hospitality of Brother Terrell, at Anderson, and was very glad to hear of the prospect of wedded bliss of his son Isaiah. I trust their home will be all they can desire.

Yours in Christ,

I. HOWELLS.

Whitman, Washington Co., Texas.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON I. April 1. SIMON, THE SORCERER. (Acts viii, 14-25.)

After Stephen was stoned to death, one of the seven deacons, named Philip, went to Samaria and preached. The people heard him gladly, and the city was full of joy.

In this city lived a man called Simon, who could perform tricks that deceived people and made them think he was a wonderful man. Simon knew all his works were only tricks, but he wanted the people to think God helped him. Simon saw all the wonderful things the apostles did, for Peter and John came to help Philip. Simon pretended to believe their preaching and was baptized. Simon's heart was not right. He only wanted to be able to do the wonderful things Peter and John did. Pteer and John gave God all the praise. Simon wanted to do wonderful things so people would praise him.

At last Simon came and asked them to show him how to do such things, and he would give them money. Peter told Simon he could deceive men, but he could not deceive God. He said, "Thy heart is not right in the sight of God."

Peter showed Simon how wicked he was, and talked so plain and earnest, that Simon asked Peter to pray for him. The Bible does not tell us more about Simon.

If we do any thing deceitful then we are something like Simon. If we bring a big piece of money on missionary day, not because we love Jesus and want to tell others about him, but to show the class how much money we give, then our hearts are wrong. You all know what Jesus wants his people big and little, to be, so you can have your heart *right* in his sight if you really want to. Let us say every morning with our prayers, Thou, God seest *me*.—*Western.*

It is to be hoped that this General Assembly will pass the compulsory education bill. It is stated, and cannot be controverted, that by a vigorous enforcement of such a law for a period of seven years the little Grand Duchy of Baden reduced crime within its border 51 per cent and pauperism 26 per cent.—*Inter-Ocean.*

It is the duty of the State to provide by law for a thorough and efficient system of schools which shall be equally open to all, and it should compel the location and maintenance of a sufficient number of schools for the education of all children.—*Terrebonne Times.*

Ex-Minister Foster left Washington for St. Louis to meet ex-President Diaz as the representative of the United States to formally welcome him to this country, and to conduct him wherever he chooses to go.

An ukase has been published appointing a commission to examine and amend the laws of Russia relating to Jews, which will afterwards be submitted to the legislative department for examination.

The value of farm products sold and consumed in the United States in 1879 is reported as equal to $44 for every man, woman and child, including Indians, in this country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for March opens with an article treating of music from a moral and religious point of view, followed by the spirit of the press on musical topics. Price $1 50 per year.

An illustrated magazine reaches us from Boston called *The Wheelman*. Subscription $2 per year. It is devoted to the news and travels of bicyclists.

The Season, for April, (New York International News Co.,) has an abundant supply of patterns and illustrations of the fashion world. Price 30 cents.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for March 17th and 24th contain Archbishop Tait and the Primacy, *Quarterly*; Village Life in Norfolk Six Hundred Years Ago, *Nineteenth Century*; Gambetta, by Gabriel Monod, *Contemporary*; Samuel Wilberforce, *Fortnightly*; A New Winter Resort, *Blackwood*; Miss Austen, *Temple Bar*; Memories of Leon Gambetta, and Poets and Nightingales, *Cornhill*; Medicine as Practiced by Animals, *British Medical Journal*; Dislike, The Secret Motive of Secret Societies, and The Psalms of Exile, *Spectator*; Whimsical Notions and Inscriptions, *Chamber's Journal*; with the conclusion of "For Himself Alone," instalments of "The Ladies Lindores," and the usual amount of poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

MARRIAGES.

In Jackson, La., by the Rev. Chas D. Shallowhorne, Mr. Joseph Marshall to Miss Josephine Jones.

On College Hill circuit, Miss., by Rev. A. D. Payne: At Providence Jan. 25th, Mr. Frank Lewis to Miss Edney B. Logan, at the brides residence, Jan. 25, Mr. Lem Hill to Miss Millie McMillan; Jan. 28, Mr. Johnny Lewis to Miss Isabella Sims; at Providence, Feb. 15, Mr. Andrew Murphy to Mrs. Maria Thompson.

In Industry, Texas by Rev. C. Chase, Mr. Eddie Jurles to Miss Matty Ray; also Mr. J. Manses to Miss Lucinda Walker.

DEATHS.

Brother Frank White, a member and Steward of the M. E. Church, Pontotoc charge, departed this life in full triumph of a living faith, February 24th. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn.

Sister Dollie Ann Gordon, another member of the above church and charge, died Feb. 28th. She was said to be a whole-souled Christian. She leaves a husband and eight children and a host of friends to mourn. J. J. HARRIS.

Pontotoc, Miss.

On Feb. 24th Brother W. M. Tansil's eldest son was felling a tree which turned on the stump, and fell on the house. Four of the children ran for the gate and were saved, but a limb fell on the youngest child and crushed it. J. J. BARR.

Sharon, Tenn.

Brother William Carter died March 1st. He was a native of Virginia, and a member of the First African Baptist Church of New Orleans. He died in full triumph of faith, and he said that he was resigned to the will of the Lord and that he was ready and willing to die; he has left a widow and a host of frinds to mourn his loss, and is now at rest from all of his labors. His age was 62 years. A FRIEND.

Sister M. Anthony died Jan. 25, in full triumph of faith. She was a beloved member of the church. C. CHASE.

Industry, Texas.

Sister Martha Brown departed this life at her residence, on Carter's Creek, Jan. 21, in full triumph of faith. Her last words were, she was going home to live with Jesus. She was about sixty years of age, and had been a faithful Christian about thirty-six years. She leaves a husband, children and a host of friends to mourn her loss. J. P. GREGG.

Spring Hill, Tenn., March 6, 1883.

Jas. Jones died in February in the full triumph of faith. He was a probationer, having sought religion two days before he died, and was babtized about two hours before. He was 18 years of age, beloved by many. He leaves a mother, brother and friends.

Joseph Wells died Feb. 9, aged six years. He was a good Sunday-school scholar, and has gone to the Savior. Mother, father, brothers and sisters mourn his loss.

Sallie Mathews fell asleep in Jesus Feb. 15, aged 12 years, after seven months of suffering.

Sister Maria Plump died Feb. 25. She believed herself to be ready to meet her Lord. She leaves husband, children and many friends. P. HARRIS.

Yazoo City, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, March 26, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7¾; Middling, 9 9-16 Good Middling, 10 3-16; Middling fair, 10 11-16.

SUGAR, ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8¼; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 27; fair, 33; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 6¾.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 24@25.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; prime, 10½

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, 3 15.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.00; choice, 5.75.

LARD, ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 12; choice, in tierces, 11¾.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, 1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., ——@3.25; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 00@6.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, —@58; linseed, boiled, 60@—; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, 19.25

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8¾; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11¾; hams, sugar-cured, 13¾.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 10¾; clear sides, 10¾; shoulders, 7¾.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese ——@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

Western Eggs 16@—c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 18@—c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best, live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.50@6 25 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@4.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $6.00@6.50; turkeys $20.00@26.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 70; white, 69; mixed, 68.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western. 53.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 1.00.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, 18@19; choice, 20@21.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENN. CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Shelbyville	Mar.	9—11
Petersborg Circuit	"	10—11
Spencer Circuit	"	17—18
Murfreesboro	"	23—25
Woodbery Circuit	"	24—25
Alexandria	Mar. 31, Apr.	1
Cann Fork Circuit	"	7—8
Liberty	"	14—15
Manchester	"	21—22
Tullahoma, at night	"	23—24
McMinnville	"	27—28
McMinnville Circuit	"	28—29
Stone River	May	12—13
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	5—6
North Lebanon	"	19—20
Lebanon	"	27—28
Seays and Lewis	"	26—27
Sparta	June	2—3
Cookville	"	9—10
Readyville	"	30
Martin Creek Circuit	"	[illegible]

Petersburg June 2—3, by Rev. P. Brooks.

H. W. KEY, P. E.

THE LOST CHILD.

A Fate W[illegible]

[illegible] Parents, by a Lack of Precaution [illegible] Care, are Responsible for the Death of Their Children.

(*Camden, Me., Herald.*)

The moral and legal responsibility of parents, in the care of their children is, fortunately, attracting the serious attention of the better portion of the entire country. The many instances of child beating, oppression, and other forms of cruelty which have come to light, demand that something be done; and it is gratifying to know that the people are becoming thoroughly aroused. Whether the cruelty be in the form of physical violence or physical neglect matters not—the principle in both cases is the same. The man or woman who neglects his or her own health may be pardoned, as the consequences fall upon the individual alone; but the parent or guardian who permits the inroads of disease upon the innocent ones dependent upon him for protection, is criminally liable in the sight of God, however he may appear in the eyes of men. There are, however, parents that intend to care for their children, but, who through carelessness or the urgency of other duties, permit them to become the innocent victims of disease. Such parents may be guiltless of intentional wrong, but the disastrous results upon their children are just as great.

These are truths which must be manifest to every worthy parent and especially in a vicinity where the unknown effects of the atmosphere, the water and the general tendency to malaria are so great. There are many families in this locality who have been called upon to mourn untimely losses, even when the greatest care was exercised; but the experience of one only will be given: It is that of the late W. O. Thomas. The children where all most promising, put for some unexplained reason their health and strength seemed to gradually lessen until their friends feared they were victims of consumption. One by one they sickened and died until three had departed and two of the surviving brothers were also taken ill. Their names were Hermon and Edward. Hermon, however, seemed the stronger of the two; and, while his younger brother was confined to the house constantly, and to his bed much of the time, Hermon was able to be about but in so weak a condition that he had no desire to play. Eddie's symptoms were terrible! He found difficulty in retaining food upon his stomach, was restless and irritable, and out of his head frequently. At various times three different physicians visited him; and each one told his friends he could not live. He finally got so low that death was only considered a matter of a few days. At that critical time his elder brothers, aroused almost to the pitch of desperation by the three deaths that had so recently occurred, and the other one staring them in the face, resolved to take the case into their own hands. They accordingly did so, and secured a remedy that was then being universally used, and began giving it to him. Its effect at first was slight, but any improvement was considered a good symptom. By degrees his strength returned; he was able to eat with a relish, then walk about the house; and finally he regained complete health and strength. The boy was so rejoiced over his recovery that, accompanied by the editor of this paper, he went before Justice Charles K. Miller and made oath to the facts of his sickness as above related, and that he was restored to perfect health by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. [illegible] Edward Thomas's [illegible] lived, undoubtedly [illegible] for the [illegible] children; and yet [illegible] of disease had taken [illegible] root. Their care in one direction had been counteracted by [illegible] carelessness in another. [illegible] love was sincere, but wholly misdirected. They should have [illegible] children are just as [illegible] and liver diseases [illegible]; and that the [illegible] disease of the [illegible] just as great among children as with adults. This is a serious subject. Hereditary [illegible]; the after consequences of [illegible] and scarlet fever, diph[illegible] chronic, all [illegible] cholera infantum, [illegible] or diphtheria [illegible] while the child's [illegible] were healthy. It [illegible] an impossibility [illegible] organs of the body [illegible] the child [illegible] growth; and [illegible] strength and [illegible] little mind [illegible] upright[illegible] of naturally [illegible] trouble of [illegible] those [illegible] and fever, [illegible] emphasized. [illegible] so readily to the [illegible] are so annual [illegible] that is [illegible] a sin

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It has been calculated that a room 40 feet square and 10 feet high will hold all the silver that has been coined since the establishment of the government.

IRON AND CALISAYA BARK have long been esteemed by the medical profession as among the most reliable of tonics, and when the celebrated Dr. Harter conceived the idea of combining them with phosphates, he formed a tonic that has proved beyond any question to be superior to any offered to the public, and one that no intelligent physician would refuse to sanction or to recommend; in fact, two-thirds of the Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC sold in the North, East and West, is through physicians' prescriptions, and is not classed in the same category with patent or proprietary medicines. There can be no doubt that in cases of dyspepsia in its worst form, general debility, all female diseases, want of vitality, etc., it is a speedy and positive cure and brings relief where all other remedies fail,—ask your druggist for it.

The Commissions sent by the Japanese Government to England to observe the influence of Christianity upon morals there, have reported, after a visit of a year and a half in London, that our religion exerts less restraint upon crimes, especially upon drunkenness, than do the religions of Shinto and Buddhism.

Colds yield to onions like magic, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a still better and by far more agreeable means of curing a Cold or Cough. You can buy a bottle for 25 cents at any drug store, and we are sure it will do the work every time.

On account of high water the trains on the Pacific road can not cross the Atchafalaya.

No matter what your ailment is Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

Nine bodies of the victims of the Diamond mine disaster were brought to the surface March 26. They lost their lives Feb. 16.

"Sings and speaks without contracting hoarseness, as formerly. General health improved. *Suffers but little from colds*—and not at all from Neuralgia." If you wish to know how this great gain was effected, write to Drs. STARKEY & PHALEN, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the most remarkable curative agent yet discovered. It will be *sent free*.

M. Sigismond Lacroiz, Radical, was elected in Paris to succeed Gambetta in the Chamber of Deputies.

Taken Out of Bed.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house. Respectfully,

AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

David Ferguson, defaulting back tax collector, at Louisville, Ky., was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

☞Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite Dyes.

Capt Eads has resigned as a member of the Mississippi river commission.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure," says A. M. Noble, Salem, N. C., "made my scaly skin soft as a lady's."

"Time has its revenges." The wealthy owner of Uniontown, a suburb of Washington, D. C., which was laid out a quarter of a century ago, issued strict orders that no Negro should ever be allowed to possess a lot. Now the old home of that owner, in the very center of this exclusively white town, is owned and occupied by Frederick Douglass, our distinguished fellow-citizen of African descent.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

HAYESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I took only two bottles and would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M.D.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. no20-1y

The British foreign secretary has instructed the minister at Berne to insist upon the annullment of the decrees expelling the leaders of the Salvation Army from Switzerland.

A REAL [illegible] Cure.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHILDREN'S SECRET OF HAPPY LIFE. By H. W. S. Published by F. H. Russell, 148 and 150 Madison street, Chicago, 240 pages. [illegible] and chaste cloth binding. Price [illegible].

This is a new and enlarged edition of a valuable book. It is not scientific or theological, but intensely experimental and practical. The author has been taught certain things out of God's word, and then filled his soul with a "joy unspeakable and full of glory," and she could not bear to keep it to herself. We have not seen a book for years that we could commend more heartily. It would be a boon to the world if such books were put in place of the trash so widely circulated.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MOSES; or the Import of Sacrifice in the Ancient Jewish Service. By W. W. Washburn, A. M. Published by Walden & Stowe, Cincinnati.

To those who study the revelations of the Bible, its narratives, its predictions, proverbs, prophecies, and sacrifices, this little book which a person can read in three or four hours, will prove a mine of information and throw "a new light not only upon the altar of Jewish worship, but also upon the Cross of Calvary." The book is a timely and valuable contribution to current religious literature, and cannot fail to do good.

The Bad and Worthless

Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their names, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and Dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Property to the value of $100,000 was destroyed by fire at Jacksonville, Texas.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
Acts at the Same Time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given *immediate relief*, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Vt. Apr-20-82

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. *Now I'm well.*"—David M. Hutter, Hartford, Wis. mar8-1w

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. an'l 1y

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "*just as good.*" The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

mar8-1yr

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS in the **POULTRY YARD**

Explaining how I successfully rear and care for Poultry. One Hundred Pages only 25 cents.

FREE! A 50 page book explaining how to prevent Gapes, Roup, Hog, and Poultry Cholera. Address, A. M. LANG. (Cove Dale Farm), Concord, Kentucky. mar 29-1t

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Trustee of the SLATER FUND for benefit of the Colored Race

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Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets.
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FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
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$225 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free*. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. jan1-17t

Gorham Solid Silver.

An experience of over fifty years in the manufacture of SOLID SILVER WARE, combined with the advantages that large capital and a constantly increasing business afford, enable the GORHAM COMPANY to stand PREEMINENT in this department of industry.

These wares have been sold and endorsed by every prominent dealer in the United States, and the trade mark [trade mark] has become as sure a guarantee for pure metal in this country as is the Hall STERLING Mark of England.

Gorham Plated Ware.

Parties desiring Plated Ware of a more elegant and substantial character than the commoner grades, will now find the GORHAM PLATE the most economical ware made. The quality is fully maintained, and the prices are much less than formerly, while the variety of design is larger.

GORHAM MAN'F'G COMPANY.
SILVERSMITHS.
For Sale by Jewelers Throughout the U. S.

DRESS MAKING,
Fine & Plain Sewing,
The Cheapest and Best in the city.
General Agency Ladies' 'Healthy Protector,' Call and see it.
[illegible] Needle work, Etc.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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Conference Notices.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GULF DISTRICT.

There will be a meeting at Summit, Miss., April 26 & 27, also a basket meeting 28th & 29th of the same month.

- Freedmen's Aid Society ....H. May
- Church Extension........H. L. Kennedy
- Sunday Schools..........P. E. Bardwell
- Education ....J. H. Cook
- What the M. E. Church is doing in the South ....N. Cannon
- Administrat'n of the Discipline..J. B Smith
- Building Churches.........H. Henderson
- Conducting Revivals...........J. Ford
- Regeneration ....W. A. Dosey
- Repentance...............R. Roundtree
- Justification...............R. Anderson
- Sacraments ....James Drayton
- The best way to secure subscribers ....R. Brown

We invite our editor, Rev. L. P. Cushman also Rev. A. E. P. Albert, assistant.

We desire a full attendance, and I trust all the brothers named will be present. W. McDONALD, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., March 19, 1883.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The District Conference of the Navasota District, Texan Conference will convene at Columbia, Brazoria county, commencing April 26, 1883.

The railroad trains have been running from Houston to Columbia Mondays and Wednesdays.

The District stewards are requested to meet at that time. F. C. MOORE, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

- San Augustine ....March 31
- Sabine and Shelby...........April 1- 2
- Henderson and Panola........ " 7- 8
- Hawkins...................... " 14-15
- Mineola...................... " 21-22
- Jacksonville .... " 28-29
- Crockett.....................May 2- 3
- Palestine .... " 5- 6
- Jewett....................... " 8- 9
- Cotton Gin................... " 12-13
- Fairfield.................... " 19-20
- Butler....................... " 26-27
- Centerville and Shiloh ......June 2- 3
- Leona .... " 9-10
- Madison .... " 16-17

WALTER RIPETO, P. E.

The following are the apportionments of benevolent moneys to be raised, and the claims of the Bishop to be raised on Palestine District for 1883:

	Missions.	Ch Extension	Freedmen's Aid Society	Bishop.	Wiley University
Butler Circ't	$ 9	$1	$2 00	$2 00	$1 00
Cotton Gin Ct.	8	4	2 00	1 00	1 00
Centerville and Shiloh Circ't	6	3	1 50	1 50	1 00
Crockett Circ't	3	2	1 00	50	50
Fairfield Circ't	9	4	2 00	2 00	1 00
Hawkin's Cir't	6	3	2 00	1 00	50
Henderson and Panola Circ't	3	2	1 00	50	50
Jacksonville Ct	8	4	2 00	1 00	1 00
Jewett Circ't	3	2	1 00	1 00	50
Leona Circ't	10	5	2 00	2 00	1 00
Madison Circ't	9	4	2 00	2 00	1 00
Mineola Circ't	8	4	2 00	2 00	1 00
Palestine Circ't	12	5	4 00	2 00	2 00
San Augustin Ct	5	2	1 00	1 00	1 00
Sabine and Shelby Circuit	5	2	1 00	1 00	1 00
Tyler	5	2	1 00	1 00	1 00

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT.

The following are the apportionments of moneys to be raised by the charges in the Little Rock District this Conference year:

	Missions.	Ch Extension	F. M. A. S.	Episcopal fund.	Presiding Elder
Argenta Stat'n	$10	$2 00	$3 00	$1 00	16
Askew	10	1 00	5 00	1 00	40
Brinkly	2	50	1 00	50	10
Clarendon	5	50	2 00	50	10
Forest City Stn'n	10	2 00	5 00	1 00	30
Forest City Ct.	10	2 00	5 00	1 00	20
Helena Station	5	2 00	4 00	50	24
Helena Circuit	2	50	1 00	50	10
Lonoke	8	2 00	5 00	1 00	30
Mariann	2	50	1 00	50	10
Palestine	5	1 00	5 00	50	20
Poplar Grove	5	50	2 00	50	16
Saulsbury	10	2 00	5 00	1 00	40

I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

FOURTH ROUND.

- Marshall.....................April 1
- Wiley University............. " 3
- Marshall Circuit............. " 7—8
- Woodlawn..................... " 7—8
- Cypress...................... " 21—22
- Jefferson.................... " 28—29
- Jefferson Circuit............ " 5—6
- Pittsburg.................... " 13—14
- Marion....................... " 19—20
- Queen City................... " 26—27
- Texarkana....................May 2—3
- Clarksville.................. " 9—10
- Clarksville Circuit.......... " 16—17
- Blossom Prairie.............. " 16—17
- Paris........................ " 23—24
- Paris Circuit................ " 23—24

W. L. MALLOY, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

SECOND ROUND.

- Trinity, Houston..............Mar. 24—25
- St. [illegible], Houston...... " 25—26
- St. Pa[illegible], Galveston.. " 31
- Tabernacle, Galveston.........April 1—2
- Mt. Vernon, Houston........... " 7—8
- Sloan Street, Houston......... " 8—9
- Harrisburg and Lynchburg...... " 14—15
- Richmond and Oak Hill......... " 21—22
- Houston Circuit............... " 28—29
- Spring Circuit................May 5—6
- Columbia and Oyster Creek..... " 12—13
- Brazoria...................... " 19—20
- Hockley and Rose Hill......... " 26—27
- Frost's Chapel................June 2—3

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

- Livingston and Moscow.........April 14 15
- Commiller Hill................ " 21-22
- Lovelady...................... " 28-29
- Dodge.........................May 5- 6
- Huntsville.................... " 12-13
- Huntsville Circuit............ " 12 13
- Danville...................... " 19-20
- Willis........................ " 26-27
- Montgomery....................June 2- 3
- Orange........................ " 9-10
- Beaumont...................... " 13-14
- Wallisville................... " 16-17
- Liberty....................... " 23-24

The District Conference will convene at Livingston on the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, and close at 10.30 o'clock on the 8th P. M. W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

The Navasota District Conference will convene in Brenham on Wednesday, April 4, 1883. The forenoons will be devoted to routine work; the evenings (afternoons) to literary exercises and committee work, and the nights to Evangelistic or revival work. A full attendance is desired. M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

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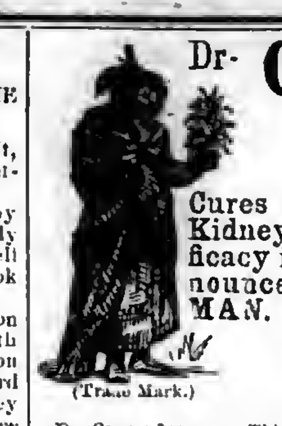
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July27-1y

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AGENTS [illegible]

Young Folks' Corner.

OUR AMEN.

... the sweetest poem,
... deep heart said 'amen,'—
... the throat that quivered
... with again—
... hand touch;
... to over much,
... the little maidens;
... is homeward pale star
... brighter. All our yearnings
... in earnest prayer,—
... whitest pearl
... God keep the 'girl!'
... nerve-quiver!
... their stems
... half-hidden beauty;
... condemns
... can sway
The sweet flower in a rude way!

... we need the sweetest poem!
... deep heart said 'amen,'
... boy,' the world doth need its
... worthy men;
... of Home will be
... purity.
... the world's white blossom
... in the street
... the tempted
... clear eyes entreat—
... girl! O mother heart,
... give her part
... to whom heaven
... you; there are poor
... with soul-cravings,
... forevermore
... heart that keeps 'the girl'
... as a pearl!

—*Adelaide Stout.*

... Remembering.

... the following figures ... Garfield's life, and re- ... could not have been ... at any one of these ... not made the best ... preceding opportunities ... work at a carpenter's ... boatman on the Ohio ... studying at the Chester ... teaching in one of Ohio's ... pursuing his own ... Williams College. ... graduated from Wil- ... highest honors of ... at Hiram College ... Principal of Hiram Col- ... youngest member of ... the Colonel of the Forty- ... Chief of the ... the Cumber- ... campaign ... and in the ... Chickamauga ... rank of Major ... the succes- ... in Congress ... elected to the ... for the Presi- ... States. —*Ex.*

... petitions asking for ... temperance education ... A bill has been ... the Senate asking ... teaching temper- ... in the public

... Acid Phosphate.

... Tipton, ... is nervous ... by overwork ... good results."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "I came to my work Feb. 7th, and returned for my family on the 16th. While away the trustees and stewards prepared for our reception. The parsonage was renovated and ceiled, and the sisters came and helped us to make things comfortable. We are now preparing to receive Eelder Duncan."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: Bev. Peter Kirkland spent a few weeks on this circuit, visiting his wife and people, and his visit was a power of good, We gave him $4 60. May he live long and prosper.

TENNESSEE.

J.W. Matthews, Caploville: "Bro. Tilman, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, was shot near Pleasant Hill by Mat Black. He fell dead, and leaves a wife, child and many friends to mourn his loss. Black is in jail for trial."

Geo.W. Cowans, Kingston: "The 2nd quarterly meeting on my circuit (the Robertsville) was held at Shady Grove. Our much loved presiding elder Bro. Provine was with us, preaching to the satisfaction of all. The meeting was a success, all things considered; many of the Brethren were present in the conference, and the sacrements were given to quite a number of anxious persons. From thence we went to Oak Dalo, where there is a large iron furnace in successful operation; there we joined Rev. J. C. Tate, our conference Evangelist, who is doing much good in his evangelistic tour this winter. Owing to the hardness of the weather our Sunday-schools have not been what we desired, but we are renewing our strength. We are trying to keep up with our presiding elder's claims, and also our conference menies. This is my third year on this circuit, and I hope to leave it in an improved condition in every respect."

TEXAS.

M. Smith, La Grange: "District conference for Austin district, held February 14-18, and did some good. I continued a protracted meeting which resulted in 3 conversions, 4 backsliders, and 11 received in full membership. If we can keep up in this way we will be able to realize a grand work for the church and the Lord."

J. Shackleford, Paris: "My church is increasing rapidly. My congregation is very large, and all seem to be awakened to the word of God. Nine have joined the church, and the prospects for others are very favorable. In class meeting Feb, 27th, we had about 40 mourners. My Sabbath school is also increasing; new scholars are coming in every Sabbath. The following officers and teachers of my school are very active: D. Frison, supt.; Chris. Johnson, secretary; Henry Hendricks, librarian; Miss Nancy Hendricks, treasurer; Prof. J. C. Carter, Mr. Jeff. Barnes, Miss Nora Hendricks, Miss Lina Buckner, Miss Peggie Woods, and Miss Ella Gray, teachers. Our aim is to have as good a Sabbath school as can be had in any city or place. I am doing all I can in favor of the SOUTHWESTERN, and am in hopes of securing many subscribers for it."

... WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

... AS TO PURITY AND WHOLESOME... BAKING POWDER.

... "... LOVE, PH. D." ... "... A. MOTT, PH. D. ..." ... of Technology." ...

A Joyful Greeting.

Hello! How are you? I am glad at last your eyes have fallen upon me. Now that we have met, pray cultivate the acquaintance, for it is my purpose to interest and to serve you. Between you and I, though only a newspaper article, I am ambitious. Having a portentous message for all mankind, if it be cordially received, its import truly realized and acted upon, I shall be considered a world's benefactor. Could have no higher ambition you will admit.

A misanthrope of ample means determined to end his life by drowning himself. Going to the banks of the canal, found the time not favorable for the purpose, a number of persons being in the vicinity, and daylight still present. He concluded to walk along the towpath until it was dark. While doing so he heard piteous cries issuing from the door of a hovel near by, and unconsciously walked over to the place, and found a poor family consisting of a mother surrounded by several children who told him of their sufferings for food. He took from his pocket his wallet and handed it to the woman, reasoning with himself that he would not need it. The grateful thanks and praises that he received from the recipients of his bounty awoke emotion within his breast, of such a pleasurable character, that he changed his suicidal intent and decided to live for others. His future life became replete with good deeds—many a dark home and heart were made bright by his presence.

Well, my appearance in these columns, springs, simply from a desire on the part of those I represent, to benefit your news-devouring race. My province is to help you, your friends, your relations, aye, even your *mother-in-law*, if that interesting lady be not already far beyond the pale of good influences.

I am sent among men to bear tidings of a discovery that marks an epoch as important to the health of mankind as Newton's apple and Franklin's kite were to natural science. The sick, the discouraged, the dejected, the broken down, and the despairing, may now all find a cure, certain as the Jordan proved to the Syrian leper. It is only necessary, as in the case of that sufferer of old, *to follow directions.*

The agent which I herald builds up the system, sweeps the cobwebs from the brain, and sends pure, invigorating blood dancing through the arteries, to the music of happy laughter.

The gloomy, worn-out man of business, by proper use of this wonderful medicine, will be enabled to meet trouble and reverses *like a man.* Then, in perfect health, he will not have abnormal views of the "Vicissitudes of fortune, which spares neither man, nor the proudest of his works, which buries empires and cities in a common grave."

The weak and nervous woman, just able to drag herself, in "moping melancholy," through duties of the day, may steal the bloom from blush roses, and have eyes bright and sparkling as the dew-drops nestling in their leaves; and the poor little baby, now disfigured with pimples and scabby sores, may be made sweet, cool and wholesome as—"that youngster of Mrs. Blank's, across the way, whose family is always in a glow of health." Don't you know the reason? "No." Then I will tell you. For years your neighbor has *never been without* Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

This remedy is a medicine, not a beverage, and is to be taken according to full and perfectly plain directions accompanying each bottle. It is specific, but not a patent medicine, and contains no vile narcotics, or viler liquor. It is a prescription, used for many years by the well-known physician, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name is a household word in innumerable homes all over our own and foreign lands. The Golden Medical Discovery is prepared and offered to the public by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, a body corporate, existing by and under the laws of the State of New York; its president is Dr. Pierce, the great specialist in chronic diseases. The doctor has devoted the best years of a very busy and wonderfully successful life to the relief and cure of his suffering fellow-men—and at a time, when high political honors lay broadly open before him, Dr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Congress of the United States, simply from a sense of duty towards others. His associates in the great sanitarium represented to the doctor that the immense business of the Association demanded ... attention should ... [illegible]

... and luxuries of a first-class American hotel, has in addition the daily attendance of a large faculty of eminent specialists, whose practice collectively covers the whole field of surgery and chronic diseases. The laboratory in which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is prepared is an object of interest and wonder. It has a frontage of one hundred feet, a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet, and is six stories high. In this mammoth and palatial workshop two hundred persons are constantly employed in putting up Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

While the Golden Medical Discovery's curative effects are almost immediately felt, it is not merely a temporary stimulant, but is as certainly a safe and complete cure, in all cases for which it is recommended, as it is that certain misery and death will follow their neglect. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery *will not* cure club feet, will not refurnish armless or legless unfortunates with new and perfect limbs, and it is not guaranteed that even a dozen bottles applied to any stray portion of a second-hand skeleton will develop such member into an animate human form divine (?) In brief, it is not asserted that this medicine will, or can, counteract the decrees of Providence. But in all cases where a high state of civilization and cultivation has engendered disease and suffering, whereby God's natural man has become a nervous, artificial being, the Golden Medical Discovery *will positively* restore to him the strong, vigorous, self-asserting life, from which, almost unconsciously, he had drifted far, and perhaps hopelessly away. It *is* claimed, and guaranteed, if this medicine be used as prescribed, and faithfully persevered in a reasonable time, *it will permanently cure* liver complaint, and the various blood disorders consequent upon torpor of the liver, in all their various forms and ramifications, including bronchitis, consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, dispepsia, costiveness, sick headache, skin diseases, fever and ague, malaria, and other disorders arising from poisoned or deteriorated blood.

This wonderful medicine cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, boils, carbuncles, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands. Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign and God-given remedy, if taken before the last stage is reached. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. For indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver, or "billiousness," Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it affects perfect and radical cures.

To all suffering from lassitude, weariness, despondency, lack of vigor or ambition, be it man, woman or child, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will speedily impart new tone, vigor and life to the whole system. The haggard face will grow round, ruddy, and beam with the expression of long lost confidence. The step will be firm and elastic, and the relieved sufferer will once more enjoy in common with fellow men that feeling of proprietorship in earth, air and being, only fully realized by those in perfect health.

The Golden Medical Discovery will not make drunkards or opium eaters; on the contrary, any unfortunate, driven by trouble, adversity or inherited appetite, to the use of insidious stimulants, will find the Discovery of great assistance in efforts to break the chains binding him to a shameful and miserable existence.

Those feeling only "out of sorts," with no predominant symptoms, and who, if asked, would find it difficult to explain their sensations, will find a sovereign remedy in the Golden Medical Discovery.

Those who are irritable, petulant, or fretful, ever seeing the gloomy side of life; who imagine "the time is out of joint;" to whom life is a heavy burden, not a blessing, who think the whole world is arrayed against them, and anticipate calamity at every turn; to all such let this message be full of encouragement and joy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will radically cure them, when it will be found, to their lasting benefit, that life and the world have not changed but that disease had thrown clouds of misery and woe about them, through which all things were seen, as "through a glass darkly."

Let no sufferer be discouraged because he or she has ... [illegible]

... Dispensary Medical Association particularly desire to reach through their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. *When all other Medicines fail let this be tried,* and no one will be doomed to further disappointment.

The Golden Medical Discovery is a prescription of a physician with a wide-awake reputation and an honorable position to maintain. It is far beneath the dignity of Dr. Pierce to lend his name to any vile nostrum, or catch-penny preparation, whereby the public may be deceived. Having used his Discovery for many years in his unprecedented private practice, he is convinced it is indeed a specific in diseases mentioned. Desiring this marvelous cure shall benefit, not only those with whom he comes personally in contact, but that all mankind may be embraced in his grand plan for the amelioration of human suffering, the doctor, through the World's Dispensary Medical Association, earnestly and most confidently recommends his Golden Medical Discovery to the public at large, assured the most skeptical will be thoroughly convinced of its worth by a trial of a single bottle.

In stubborn, or long-seated affections, and where the bowels are very costive, the gentle, though certain action of the Discovery, will be more rapid and satisfactory by supplementing Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets in small daily doses of one or two. These pills (the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills) are purely vegetable, sugar-coated and very small, yet by the peculiar process used in their preparation, they possess the strength and virtue of larger and unpalatable pills. Pleasant Purgative Pellets will speedily remove all ill and disagreeable effects arising from over-eating or drinking, and are recommended as a cathartic, at all times, being perfectly safe, sure, and unattended by the griping pains usually experienced in the use of purgatives less carefully prepared. Promptly resorted to, these little Pellets will radically cure indigestion, biliousness, and sick-headache, thus saving the patient from serious and lingering disorders. Dr. Pierce, the President of the World's Dispensary, and his faculty of twelve skilled specialists, can be consulted by letter or in person in any case of chronic disease requiring either medical or surgical treatment free of charge. For those desiring more exhaustive information than can be imparted through correspondence the doctor has written a book, called "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in Plain English, or, Medicine Simplified."

This work alone is a goodly harvest for an ordinary life, and stamps its author a profound scholar and a very remarkable man. The book contains nine hundred and twenty two pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-six wood-cuts and colored plates, and makes plain as a, b, c, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, practice of medicine, hygiene, temperaments phychology, etc.,—and answers in plain, easily-to-be-understood terms all questions that may arise within their range, especially those questions the would-be inquirer is deterred by fear or modesty, from asking the family or other physician. That all may be enabled to acquaint themselves with matter so vital to health, happiness and success, the price of this great work has been fixed at one dollar and fifty cents, post paid by mail to any address, while smaller and far inferior books, purporting to cover the same ground, have sold at five dollars a copy. It being the aim of the proprietors of the Common Sense Medical Adviser to reach not only the affluent, but also those in moderate, and even straightened, circumstances, the price of the work places it within the reach of all.

Mrs. Comstock, of Michigan, who has visited over 115,000 prisoners finds that 105,000 were brought to prison through strong drink.

EASILY PROVEN.—It is easily proven that malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conquerer, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always.

Rev. Joseph Cook says: "I am no fanatic, as to Sunday; but it does not seem to me accidental that Swizerland, Scotland, England, and the United States, the countries which best observe Sunday, constitute almost the entire map of safe popular government."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral possesses far-reaching and powerful healing qualities which its persistent use will demonstrate in any case of colds, coughs, throat or lung troubles, while its soothing and ... effects are realized ...

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

From the great London (Eng.) Times.

Among the many specifics ... public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and as a general family medicine, none have ... genuine ... to this ... short ... since, to ... a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, without question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. Its world-wide renown is not due to the advertising it has received; it is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicine, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child, and weakest invalid to use. Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not already been hailed as a deliverer and welcomed as a friend. It does what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and successful combination. Nothing is wanting. Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasant to the palate, agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all.—*Times*, London, Eng.

A Few Unsolicited Letters From Thousands Received.

Feb. 9, 1882.

I have tried experiments on myself and others with Hop Bitters, and can recommend them as a pleasant and efficacious medicine. I have found them specially useful in cases of *congestion* of the *kidneys*, as well as in *bilious derangements*.

REV. J. MILNER, M. A., Rector to the Duke of Edinburgh.

U. S. Consulate, MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 8, 1882.

Gentlemen:—Since writing you of the great benefit I had derived from taking "Hop Bitters," I gave a friend a bottle, who had been suffering much from dyspepsia and a sluggish liver, and the change was marvellous; he appeared another being altogether. He had tried several other remedies without any benefit. I could name over a dozen miraculous cures.

ARTHUR C. HALL, Consular Clerk.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 1, 1882.

I am pleased to testify to the good effects of your "Hop Bitters." Have been suffering a long time with severe pain in the left side and across loins, and, having tried a number of so called remedies without any benefit I am glad to acknowledge the great relief I have obtained from your medicine. CHARLES WATSON.

COLCHESTER, ENG., Aug. 18, 1882.

Gentlemen:—I was troubled with a very bad form of indigestion for a long time, and tried many things in vain until I got some "Hop Bitters," and on taking was quite cured, and remain so till this time. It is now three months ago since I was bad. F. BELL

From Rev. J. C. BOYCE, M. A. Oct. 30, 1882.

Dear Sirs:—I have lately finished my first bottle of "Hop Bitters." After having for many years suffered acutely from rheumatic gout (inherited) I feel so much better, and can walk so much more freely, should like to continue the use of it. I write to ask how many bottles you will let me have for $1, so that I may always have some in stock.

From Ould Ireland.

Hop Bitters Co. DUBLIN, Nov. 22, 1882.

Gentlemen:—You may be interested to learn that one of the most eminent Judges on the Irish bench (a customer of mine) highly approves of your Hop Bitters, having received great benefit from their use. T. T. HOLMES, Chemist.

Alexandria Palace, London, England, April 18, 1882.

I find Hop Bitters a most wonderful medical combination, healthful, blood-purifying, and strengthening. I can from analysis as well as from medical knowledge, highly recommend them as a valuable family medicine.

BARBARA WALLACE GOTHAAN, Supt.

London, England, Feb. 1, 1882.

Gentlemen:—For years I have been a sufferer from *kidney complaint*, and from using your Hop Bitters am entirely cured, and can recommend them to all suffering from such disease. WILLIAM HARRIS.

Sheffield, England, June 7, 1882.

Sir.—Having suffered from extreme *nervous debility for four years*, and having tried all kinds of medicine and change of scene and air without deriving any benefit whatever, I was persuaded by a friend to try Hop Bitters, and the effect, I am happy to say, was most marvellous. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to give this testimonial for the benefit of others, as I may say I am now entirely well; therefore I can justly and with confidence give personal testimony to any one wishing to call upon me. Yours truly, HENRY HALL.

Norwich, England, June 20, 1882.

To the Hop Bitters Co.

Gentlemen.—Having suffered for many years from billiousness, accompanied with sickness and dreadful headache (being greatly fatigued with overwork and long hours at business). I lost all energy, strength and appetite. I was advised by a friend in whom I had seen such beneficial effects to try Hop Bitters, and a few bottles have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever. I have also recommended it to other friends, and am pleased to add with like result. Every claim you make for it I can fully endorse, and recommend it as an incomparable tonic.

Yours faithfully, S. W. FITT.

From Germany.

Katzenbachhof, Germany, Aug. 28, 1881.

Hop Bitters Co.

Dear Sirs.—I have taken your most precious essence Hop Bitters—and I can already, after so short a time, assure you that I feel much better than I have felt for months.

I have had, during the course of four years, three times an inflammation of the kidneys. The last, in January, 1880, was the worst; and I took a lot of medicine to cure the same; in consequence of which my stomach got terribly weakened. I suffered from enormous pains, had to bear great torments when taking nourishment, had sleepless nights, but none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence of taking Hop Bitters, these pains and inconveniences have entirely left me, I have a good night's rest, and am sufficiently strengthened for work, while I always had to lay down during the day, and this almost every hour. I shall think it my duty to recommend the Bitters to all who suffer, for I am sure I cannot thank the Lord enough that I came across your preparation, and I hope He will maintain you a long time to come for the welfare of suffering mankind. Yours very truly,

PAULINE HAUSSLER, Gehr. Rosler.

From Portugal and Spain.

Gentlemen:—Though not in the habit of praising patent medicines, which for the most part are not only useless but injurious, I have constantly used Hop Bitters for the past four years in cases of indigestion, debility, feebleness of constitution and in all diseases caused by poor or bad ventilation, want of air and exercise, overwork and want of appetite, with the most perfect success.

I am the first who introduced your Hop Bitters in Portugal and Spain, where they are now used very extensively. Yours very truly,

BARON DEFONTE BELLA.

Professor de chemie el de Pharmacie, Coimbra university Coimbra Portugal

Show me the man you honor: know by that symptom better than any other, what kind of a man you yourself are. For you show me what your ideal of manhood is; what kind of man you long inexpressibly to be.—*Carlyle.*

"The Coca Beef Tonic of the Liebig Company, combined as it is with Coca, quinine, and iron, forms a most valuable adjunct to the practice of medicine. From the experience we have had with it, we are forced to speak in its favor, and to recommend its use. Beef, iron, and quinine cannot be surpassed by any other three ingredients in or out of the dispensatory, for invigorating an enfeebled system, and when such remedies can be obtained combined, from so reliable a house as Liebig's it behooves the profession to patronize the same to the fullest extent."—*Prof. C. H. Wilkinson, M. D., Editor Texas, Medical and Surgical Record.*

The Baltimore Conference requested the Bishops not to transfer members to that body without a corresponding transfer from it.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cure headache of every nature promptly, also neuralgia.

Drink and crime go hand in hand through the world. Show us one case where drink is not the cause of crime, and we will show you fifty cases where it is the direct and only cause.

Banish ill health, nervousness, restlessness, fretfulness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty ... will please read the ... their pulpits ... any case where ... by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for George Gill, Henry Combs. Mother was Millery. We belonged to Daniel James in Alexandria. I was brought to Texas. Address letter to Milam, Sabine county, Texas. JEFF. DAVIS.

MR. EDITOR:—My maiden name was Margaret Green, and I belonged to James L. Peak, when I was a child, and lived in Palmyra, Mo. My mother belonged to John Garner, who lived four miles from Palmyra, Mo. I can't say what direction. My step-father was named Harry Digs, and he was blind and lived at John Garner's. My father's name was Jackson Green, but he died in Kentucky. My sisters names are Eliza, Rendy and Clara Green. My half sisters are Julie Digs, who belonged to a Mr. Randolph, four miles of Palmyra; Fannie Digs belonged to a Mr. Holiday, and Dilcy Digs belonged to Jno. Garner. My brother, Jackson Green, belonged to Robt. Stewart in Palmyra, Mo., and Biscoe Green belonged to Hamilton Lowen. My mother's name was Sarah Digs. I was sold by Mr. James Peck to Wilson Vaughn, and he sold me to John Mackifel, and he sold me to Wm. Ousley, and I was brought to Mississippi. My name was Margaret Stringer, wife of John Stringer. My postoffice is Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister, Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I wont to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

REV. J. I. TURNER.

Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.

Snakes as Life destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the dealiest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around the thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore-eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

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The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
24 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
26 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
28 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
32 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
36 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
40 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
45 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
48 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	100 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Pain in the right side, under edge of ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is on the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder and is sometimes taken for Rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with laxity; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and, although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it.

If you have any of the above symptoms, you can certainly be cured by the use of the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

When you buy McLane's Pills, insist on having DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, made by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

If you can not get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, send us 25 cents by mail, and we will send them to you.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y. nov8-261

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... who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

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The Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teaching of the SUN unfolded and explained, and the beautiful Analogies between the Sun of Nature and the Sun of Righteousness clearly traced out. A new work by Rev. Herbert Morris, D.D., full of inspiration. Able, Earnest, Brilliant, Devout. More interesting than Romance. AGENTS WANTED immediately. A clear field. Nothing like it ever offered. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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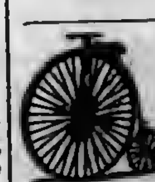
A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES (including the Minnesota Early Amber) and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and furnished free to applicants, it is the BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES that has yet been published. BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO Cincinnati, O. Manufacturers of Steam Sugar Machinery, Steam Engines, Victor Cane Mill, Cook Sugar Evaporator, etc.



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The Bicycle has proved itself to be a permanent, practical road vehicle, and the number in daily use is rapidly increasing. Professional and business men, seekers after health or pleasure, all join in bearing witness to its merits. Send 3c stamp for catalogue with price list and full information. The Pope M'f'g Co., 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass. mar8-13t

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Over a quarter of a century on the ... with men, wagons and teams. The ... est, largest, and only house of the ... the South. Importers and dealers ... kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather V... and Lightning-Rod Fixtures ... stantly on hand and in bulk. ... work a specialty. Orders atten... same day of notice. JAMES H. ROBINSON, Office and Depot ... Canal st., ...

Christian Advocate

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O tell me where the dove has flown,
To build her lovely nest,
And I will rove this wide world o'er
To win her to my breast.

I sought her in the grove of love,
[illegible] love,
[illegible] her train;
[illegible] to flower.

[illegible]

[illegible] year. This is [illegible] B. Manson. He is very acceptable with the people. I held quarterly meeting at his appointment and found him and the people determined to push all the interests of the church ahead. Brother Samuel writes that he has not got the means to move to his appointment. I supplied his work. I found all the other preachers at their post [illegible] on the field they could under the circumstances. As a general thing they are compelled to live on very meager pay, some of them are not receiving enough from the people to pay their house rent. [illegible] are hard, people should our preachers do not get pay. work to do and where others pay get from $5 to $10 dollars per month and pay from $3 to $4 house rent. I have [illegible] all my appointments since [illegible] received [illegible] others [illegible] new, [illegible] over [illegible] home [illegible] salary and [illegible]

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[illegible] engaged in the work of elevating [illegible] clear of prejudice, [illegible] that the M. E. [illegible]

[illegible] $200 paid on the debt on the church at Murfreesboro since Conference. We are resolved to complete and dedicate it this year, and as we don't know how to fail it will be done. Rev. B. Anderson, at Lebanon, is having a good revival, 8 or 10 converts last time I heard from him. I was at Rev. J. Seay Feb. 24th and 25th, and found him enjoying good health. He told me he would pay his subscription on Key's Chapel, at any time when he could sell 50 bushels of wheat for $50 net. He is still wide awake to church and temperance interests. He has been a temperance advocate for 60 years; he and his brother took a stand for the temperance cause when there was not another to be found in the country; he used to distill whiskey and owned one of the best stills in the country, but he very soon saw the error of his way. His customers were judges, lawyers, men of high calling, and the worst of all ministers of the Gospel, so he very soon saw his misinvestment and in less than a year tore down his still and he has stood firm on temperance ever since. There is a general spirit in the district to build. At Alexandria Rev. C. H. Seward has his lumber all on the ground and the building under way; he wants to complete by August. I paid Bro. Seward $50 from Rev. John Seay. Rev. John Kinser has paid for a lot at Manchester and contracted for lumber. Rev. Wm. Miller, McMinnsville, and congregation have finished paying for their lot, contracted for by S. P. Bell; we also received $50 from Rev. John Seay. Rev. P. P. Brooks, Shelbyville, has nearly completed his parsonage at Shelbyville. He has also repaired his church and has everything looking nicely. He is now occupying his new pastor's home. I received from Bro. John Seay $50, and paid on the church and pastor's home. Rev. B. Whitley is pushing ahead on church at Sparta. I made a contract with the carpenters to build. We also received $50 from Bro. J. Seay. Another is under headway where our old church was burned at Mellon's chapel, Wesley Lillard; another on the North Lebanon, Rev. B. B. Manson. They are trying to buy a lot for our church at Petersburg, so you see we are advancing all along the line Pray for us. Yours,

H. W. KEY.

Shelbyville, Tenn. [illegible]

A Letter From a Prominent Colored Man.

HIS VIEWS ON THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST AND ASKS THE CONSIDERATION OF THE PEOPLE.

CLARENDON, Ark., March 1[illegible], 188[illegible].

EDITOR SUN: I have arrived in this community for the purpose of doing good among my people, religiously and morally. I am no politician, but a minister of the Gospel of Christ. I represent the M. E. Church. The work of this church being unknown to many of the good people of this community, I beg space in the column of your valuable paper to publish a few statistical facts and figures. They speak for themselves and claim for the church a favorable consideration of all people. The M. E. Church has erected 3,385 churches since 1864. The actual strength of the church in the South, the membership including travelling and local preachers is 410,890; her church and parsonage property amounted in 1880, to $563,416. The institutions of learning fostered by her, all founded since the war, are 43, with students in attendance, mostly advanced, 6000. The property of these institutions, in lands, buildings, &c, all acquired since the war and owned by the M. E. Church, is valued at [illegible]. The Freedmen's Aid Society has received and expended in educational work up to June [illegible] 1882, $10,810,64. These are facts as gathered by Dr. Hartsell [illegible] Egypt, [illegible] engaged in the work of elevating [illegible] clear of prejudice, [illegible] that the M. E. [illegible] prejudice and hatred to white people, owing to the failure of the church with her large white majority to elect and ordain a colored Bishop. The facts and figures shown above are the results of the labors and benevolence of white people; and yet, because she does not pick up a down trodden and ignorant race, and put it at its head, and over all of her great institutions of learning, some colored people who claim to be intelligent, are ignorant enough to oppose all of her acts of kindness, benevolence, and labors of love to the poor colored people. I am thankful to God that he has raised up, and put it into the hearts of the good people, who have done, and are doing so much for us, to come to our rescue in the times when there was no eye to pity, and no other arm strong enough to afford the help we have received from them. For if there is a people under the canopy of high heavens needing help, it is the colored people. I love the white people as a people, as friends, and as citizens—the colored Bishop worshipers to the contrary notwithstanding. Those who love the great M. E. Church, but will not join her ranks owing to the failure of the white majorities in the General Conferences to elect a colored Bishop, I say to you, come, and enlarge her membership, elect delegates to the General Conferences and we will elect a colored Bishop. The colored members of the M. E. Church, and others who wish a colored Bishop, have no more grounds of complaint against the white majorities, than have the colored citizens in the United States against the whites for not electing a colored President of the United States. The M. E. Church is doing more more for the moral, educational, and religious elevation of the colored people in the South alone, than all the different colored bodies presided over by colored Bishops and all other colored churches in the United or States. She ought to be planted in every village, town, and city in the world. I have yet to understand how people who profess to have the religion of Jesus Christ in their hearts, can hate or hold prejudice against any one white or colored. The membership of the M. E. Church numbers nearly 2,000,000. What little I have learned was taught to me by the agencies of white people. I would not live without them. I want to learn wisdom of them. They have it, and I intend to get some of it in the M. E. Church among them, out of the Church where ever I can. They are the principal instructors in all things, ignorance and superstition excepted. Those who don't want anything to do with white people, ought to be better prepared to live without them than they are. Those who hate their instructions, love ignorance. I can't perceive how it is that those people who are opposed to white people supplicate them most. If they want help they go to them. To get them out of trouble, write letters, figure their cotton and other accounts, for counsel or advice in temporal things, and yet they think them incapable of instructing them in moral or religious matters. What have the colored Bishops, of whom they talk so much, done? Did any colored Bishop or man ever produce a spelling book or readers that have been used in the public schools of this, or any other nation? Did any colored Bishop or man ever serve on any of the several committees on the revision of the Bible? What great acts or deeds have been performed by colored Bishops or men of which their friends can boast? I heard a colored minister say not long since, that he would suffer his right arm to be cut off before he would serve God in a church with white people. My opinion of that brother is, that he needs to be truly converted. He ought to go to Africa where he can't be governed by white people. If he were in the M. E. Church here I should take pleasure in recommending to him [illegible] God for man, and the [illegible] the Son of God.

B. J. DONNELL,
[illegible] M. E. Church.

[illegible] Nashville, Tenn.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Atlanta Advocate.

BY L. M. HAGOOD.

We are all sorry that we can not have one of our church papers printed and edited in Atlanta. Much good could have been accomplished if it had been possible to sustain the Atlanta *Advocate*. Everything from without was done to save it, it seems to me, and it was given up only when it was not possible to do otherwise. A church paper there we will not likely have again soon like the last one; but ought the brethren of the States of Georgia and Alabama sit down and cry over what might have been if—? Certainly not. The Book Committee sympathize with those conferences that are left without newspaper protection, and give them opportunity of ordering either of the other church papers, for money already paid, or valid subscriptions given for the *Advocate* that was printed there. Now the matter which I wish to call attention to is, which of the papers ought they throw their strength to? The New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Central, nor Cincinnati Advocates will be able to pay attention to the wants, and to defend the interests and hear the appeals of the members of our church in the two States mentioned. The secular Democratic papers have got no time to print communications from church papers in general, and no disposition, if time and space, to defend the interests of any, and more especially the *colored* part of the "Northern" M. E. Church. These dear people and their ministers must have a paper where they can report their work and defend their interests, and they can find no better paper in the church or out of it than the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, printed by our book agents, Phillips & Hunt, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans, La. The editors are men who are not only Methodists, but the right kind of Methodists; men in whom is the fear of the disapprobation of God only when it comes to the defending of the church at large. This paper is fearless in its advocacy of all measures, and the rights of all classes of members in the communion of the great M. E. Church. The *two hundred and fifty thousand colored members* of our church in the South ought each and every one be subscribers to this paper. Not simply because Rev. L. P. Cushman is white, and Rev. A. E. P. Albert is colored, and these two conduct the paper, being jointly editors, but because it is one of the best papers for any purpose, it seems to me, printed by the church. It does seem to me that the members of the M. E. Church in Alabama, Georgia, East Tennessee, and in all the territory where the Atlanta ought to have gone, should, unitedly, subscribe for this most excellent paper. Some "Southern Items," no doubt will appear in the other papers above mentioned; but our members in these conferences want to know what the *mother* church is doing in the South, and if this be true, they ought to have their subscriptions placed on the books at New Orleans for the SOUTHWESTERN. The Chattanooga *Advocate* is like the "*Methodist*" of New York was, exactly, to my mind, and is therefore not a church paper, but private property. The net pocceeds of the Book Concern goes to poor preachers, and, at least, was so intended, and we cannot therefore afford to support another paper in preference to our own. If the brethren mentioned will only wake up now and improve the opportunity, we can make the SOUTHWESTERN the peer of any of our church papers, and thus build up the *waste* places. By the time the subscription already given is out you will have learned to love this paper that has always stood up for the right. Brethren, *now is your time!* Let each of us see to it that the SOUTHWESTERN is in every family of our congregation, in every pastor's study, and thus push forward the victory of the cross. If we fail to attend to this matter at once, the removal of the *Advocate* from Atlanta may do us incalculable injury. If we act now no harm can come to our work in those States where the other paper was.

Nashville, Tenn.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] Nashville.

write, though I hardly feel capable of acting as his substitute.

I read the SOUTHWESTERN every week; I feel an interest in the paper and I wish it success. Our school year has been pleasant and prosperous so far. Our number has not been what it would have been had not the small-pox been in the city. We have had only two very light cases in our midst, and not one death as yet has been reported. Several students left for fear of the disease, and several remained away who would have come.

Our medical commencement in February, was to us an interesting occasion. Five young men were graduated and have gone to do their part in relieving humanity of some of its ills. The people here seem to take quite an interest in that department of the college, for at the closing exercercises our chapel was too full to be comfortable, and certainly the young men had reason to be satisfied with the attention paid them.

One evening last week the legislature were invited here and the students had prepared several essays, readings, recitations and songs, with which to entertain them. The visitors said some pleasant things to us which we appreciated, and they expressed themselves as having enjoyed our efforts to please them.

The students really deserved the praise they received. In their singing, especially, they did well. We read in the Bible that there will be singing in heaven, and if the colored people are "faithful unto death," they will certainly do their share there. I wish to mention the recitation of one of the young ladies, Miss Ida Belle Evans, which impressed me as being superior, in not only the rendering, but in her selection. It was the story of a fisherman's wife, who lived alone by the sea. Her husband was from home and she was alone, and it was night. Her babe lay upon her knee apparently dying. She was watching its breath as it grew fainter, suddenly she heard a sound, it was the voice of some one in distress. Again she heard it, she ran to the window and there she saw at some distance out on the water a ship all ablaze. The flame lighted up the sky and far out on the ocean. Her heart was filled with pity for the poor people, she knew not who, on the burning ship. What could she do! She prayed with all her soul that the Lord would take her child in his arms and do for it what was best, and help her to save the lives of those helpless creatures. She laid her babe lovingly in its cradle, and opened the door and stepped out in the snow and darkness. She ran to the church and climbed to the belfry and began ringing the bell. Peal after peal rang out on the midnight air, which soon aroused the neighborhood, and then plenty of brave, strong men with their boats were soon rendering assistance, and landed safely the terror-stricken sufferers. The sexton soon after found the woman lying unconscious in the belfry, and carried her to her home. When she was restored to consciousness she heard the soft cooing of her baby. A short time after she left it was found sleeping sweetly. God had indeed answered her prayer, and had made her instrumental in saving many lives, and her babe, too was restored to her.

I liked the teachings of that little story. When we go forth to the work God gives us in His strength, O, how He rewards us and how much we can do.

The school year is fast coming to a close. The days are passing pleasantly for we have plenty to do. The students are happy in the anticipation of soon enjoying home associations. We are saddened often with the thought that very likely we shall never see again some who go out from us. We hope that all of them will go away with the fixed purpose of making the best possible use of their lives.

I hope the SOUTHWESTERN may long continue to bless the world, and that the colored people may take a greater interest in it.

MRS. L. C. BRADEN.

Reasons Why I Am Not A Baptist.

1. Were I a Baptist I would virtually deny Christ in professing to be a follower of John the Baptist [illegible] church organization and [illegible] Baptist was [illegible] and [illegible]

2. Were I a Baptist I would cut myself off from communion with a very large majority of the truly Christian world—perhaps my own mother.

3. To become a Baptist would say to the world, I regard all other so-called church organizations as spurious pretenders, without authority to teach or preach or administer the sacraments of the church of Christ.

4. By being a Baptist I deny being a Protestant, and cut myself off from those pure men that have protested and do protest against the crying errors of Romanism, and assume the motherhood of all the wicked errors of the papal church.

5. In becoming a Baptist I enslave myself to a church that denies me the right of withdrawal or change of denominational relations without subjecting myself to the disgrace of expulsion from its communion.

Reasons why a Methodist cannot become a Baptist: All of the above five reasons together with the fact that in doing so I have to submit to a re-baptism to be administered only by a Baptist minister, and thus, like the Baptists, confound myself before the intelligent world by saying, Though water baptism itself is not essential to salvation, yet the mode thereof is essential.

Reasons why I am not an Episcopalian: In addition to reasons 2 and 3, as given above, I would, by becoming an Episcopalian, say to the world that I believe in water baptismal regeneration, and that little children are lost if not the subjects of water baptism, and thus say to the world that God, through Christ, by his Spirit, cannot save a soul without the help of frail human agency.

Lastly. For a Methodist to join either of these Churches he is circumscribing himself, in all respects, as a co-worker with Christ in the evangelization of the world.

RIGHT.

—*N. O. Christian Advocate.*

Population of European Cities.

The following statistics of the number of inhabitants of some of the principal cities in Europe have recently been issued: There are 92 cities in the whole of Europe, each containing a population of more than 100,000, but only four of which have more than a million, viz: London, 3,832,440; Paris, 2,525,910; Berlin, 1,222,500; Vienna, 1,103,110. Of the other capitals St. Petersburg possesses 875,570; Constantinople, 600,000; Madrid, 367,280; Buda-Pesh, 360,580; Warsaw, 339,340; Amsterdam, 317,010; Rome, 300,470; Lisbon, 246,340; Palermo, 244,990; Copenhagen, 234,850; Munich, 230,020; Bucharest, 221,800; Dresden, 220,820; Stockholm, 168,770; Brussels, 161,820; Venice, 132,830; Stutgardt, 117,300. In addition to these Moscow contains 611,970; Naples, 493,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Lyons, 372,899; Marseilles, 357,530; Milan, 321,840; Breslau, 272,910; Turin, 252,830; Bordeaux, 220,960; Barcelona, 215,960; Odessa, 193,510; Elberfeld, 189,480; Genoa, 179,510; Lille, 177,940; Florence, 169,000; Riga, 168,840; Prague, 162,520; Antwerp, 150,650; Adrianople, 150,000; Leipsic, 149,080; Rotterdam, 148,000; Cologne, 144,770; Madgeburg, 167,130; Frankfort, 136,820; Toulouse, 136,630; Ghent, 127,650; Messina, 126,500; Hanover, 122,840; Nantes, 121,960; Liege, 115,850; The Hagne, 113,460; Oporto, 105,840 and Rouen, 104,110.

The Bishop of Durham is one of the most learned and excellent of English prelates and his official charges are valuable documents. The one which he delivered last contains a suggestive reference to the Salvation Army. He says the Army is "fast degenerating into a sect," and that its extravagances are developing more "rapidly than its excellences." Both these statements may be correct. But the outlook of the Bishops has changed. A year or two ago they expected to be able to incorporate the Army with their Church, and then they were a little oblivious of the defects. Now they are beginning to be convinced that General Booth is too sagacious and too jealous of his own influence and authority to hand the Army over to the control of the Bishops and the Anglican Church. He never entertained any such suicidal thought, and the Bishops must have been exceedingly [illegible] in their discernment [illegible] that he could be carried [illegible] such a decision.—*Lon.*

Woman Suffrage.

In Wyoming where woman suffrage was legalized in 1869, and where it has been in practice ever since, say for thirteen years, the following testimony, which looks to us pretty conclusive, is borne concerning its results by the *Laramie Sentinel*:

1. Fewer women fail to vote than men.

2. Women are less persistent office-seekers than men.

3. When elected they make good officials.

4. They are entirely free in their action.

5. There are no signs of demoralization on account of obtaining the franchise.

6. The polls, once riotous, are as orderly now as churches.

7. The votes and influence of women have doubled the power of the better element in society.

It is probable that in all rural or village constituencies the same results might be expected as those above described by the Wyoming journal. In large cities there might be more difficulty; but, even there, with a proper system of giving in votes, there might be great improvement if women voted. —*N. Y. Witness.*

Normal Schools.

The question of special schools is settled the civilized world over, in the affirmative. The principle of the division of labor, which specializes all human endeavor, creates special schools. The people who wake up now and then, and, after rubbing their eyes, start an inquiry as to whether we shall have normal schools or not, are either talking about a question they are boorishly ignorant of, or they are educational Rip Van Winkles—*Miss. Journal.*

There is said to be considerable uneasiness in China over the treaties recently negotiated by the United States and Japan with Corea. Of course, the negotiation of treaties necessitates the acknowledgment of an independent sovereignty on the part of Corea, whereas China has for centuries claimed a sort of authority over that country, which Corea has acknowledged by the payment of tribute. It is probably well that Corea should be an independent nation, and should be acknowledged as such by the leading powers of the West; but it is not perfectly clear why the United States just now should join Japan in taking the initiative step in the matter. There does not seem to be a very pressing demand growing out of commercial interests; for until active measures are taken to bring our commercial marine to some degree of strength and importance, we can hardly be said to have any interests in that line sufficient to justify the formation of a treaty, much less to risk the awakening of unpleasant feeling on the part of a great power, toward which we have already acted with an unfriendliness not at all wise or becoming.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

It is said that a few years since not one of the colored people in Crittenden county, Kentucky, could read. Now there is a newspaper owned and conducted by colored men in that county, and a few schools likewise; while decided advance is reported in the general condition of these people. In the Louisville public schools the colored children are found to average as well as the white children, though it is to be remembered that white children enter at an earlier age than the others. Until this year the whole expense of educating Kentucky colored boys and girls was paid by that race, and the sole reason why the State has undertaken to look after this portion of its inhabitants is given by the Louisville *Commercial* as a fear that the colored children would demand admission into white schools and enforce their claim by the aid of the national authorities.

A little three-year old had fallen down and hurt her knee, and as she sat rocking in her little chair, pitying and rubbing the injured part, she suddenly looked up and said: "Did God make me, mamma?" "Yes, dear." "Well, said she "if He's got any pieces left, I wish He would mend my knee!"

Two thousand infantry have been ordered to protect public buildings in London. The Gold Stick Guards have been posted [illegible] buildings and [illegible]

General News Items.

The commissioners of the broken Freedman's Bank will soon pay another dividend of 7 per cent, making 72 per cent in all paid.

The San Bernardino public schools principal offers a reward for the detection of the thieves who have been stealing hats belonging to the pupils.

According to the Boston *Traveller*, in about three-fourths of the towns in Massachusetts which voted on the license question, there was a decisive "No."

Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Confederate States, will deliver the opening address at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society in Nashville, on May 2.

Gov. Sherman of Iowa annexes a condition to all executive pardons, that the recipient shall in the future abstain entirely from intoxicating beverages.

The Chicago Board of Education has suspended the schools on the Catholic holiday of Good Friday. They ought to have made Easter eggs a legal tender at the same time.—*The Standard.*

The Legislature of Tennessee passed a law prohibiting the proprietors of billiard, bagatelle, and pool tables from allowing minors to play on their tables without the consent of parents or guardians.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Augusta (Ga) *Chronicle* Congressman Phil Cook would as soon hear a pig squealing under a gate as a prima donna singing in grand opera, and says that the best music in the world to his mind is when at a Negro camp meeting, a big crowd puts up "The Old Ship of Zion."

There was a lawsuit in Omaha last week, in which is involved an alternative morals. A young man hired a horse and cutter at a livery stable to give his girl a ride. The horse got frightened, ran away, and injured the young man. He sued the owner for damages. But the owner proved that the horse was frightened by a struggle between the occupants of the cutter concerning a kiss. The young man was non suited. The possible moral is, either that kissing should be done in a safer place, or the girl shouldn't struggle.

The Housekeeper.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—One quart of water, two quarts of white sugar and two quarts of cranberries. Put all together in a saucepan, and let it stew for an hour. Strain and cool in jelly molds. Serve with roast poultry.

GOOSE PIES.—An old goose is as nearly good for nothing as it is possible for any thing which was once valuable—and is now absolutely spoiled—to be. The best use to put it to is to make it into a pie in the following manner: Put on the ancient early in the morning, in cold water enough to cover it, unsalted, having cut it to pieces at every joint. Warm it up gradually and let it stew, not boil hard, for four or five hours. Should the water need replenishing, let it be done from the boiling kettle. Parboil a beef's tongue (smoked) cut into slices, nearly half an inch thick; also slice six hard-boiled eggs. Line a deep pudding dish with a good paste; lay in the pieces of goose, giblets chopped, sliced tongue and eggs in consecutive layers; season with pepper, salt, and bits of butter, and proceed in this order until the dish is full. If the goose is large, cut the meat from the bones after stewing, and leave out the latter.

CREAM OF CELERY.—Cut celery into very small pieces, rejecting the toughest green portions. Add only water enough to keep it from burning, and boil it in a closely-covered vessel for an hour, or until perfectly tender. Then add a sufficient quantity of milk, first thickened with a tablespoonful of flour to each pint, previously rubbed smooth with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and salt and pepper to the taste, very little of the pepper. Boil and serve as soon as thoroughly cooked. If made moderately thin with the milk, flour and butter, it can be rubbed through a colander, when it gives a delicious cream-like soup. Smooth squares of bread, well browned, are frequently put into the soup when finished. A bowl of the soup with bread makes a [illegible] supper-lunch.

[illegible] as now. [illegible] never was less formal [illegible] daty of all Christians [illegible] the fullness of the bless[illegible] of the Gospel than the pres[illegible] personally [illegible] experience of the [illegible] of the Holy Spirit. [illegible] in all the evange[illegible] the land, [illegible] are held in [illegible] experience and [illegible] meetings are annually held in different sections of the [illegible] to the one work of promoting the experience of [illegible] among Christians without the [illegible] to their pecu[illegible] In addi[illegible] to the above, quite a num[illegible] of evangelists of different denominational names have given [illegible] to the sole work of [illegible] meetings and [illegible] for the instruction of [illegible] this great theme. We [illegible] and studied this [illegible] with no or[illegible] seen per[illegible] ecclesiastical rela[illegible] and social [illegible] race, and of [illegible] professed [illegible] the power [illegible] sin, who seemed [illegible] social position, [illegible] rank, and judged [illegible] pedestal of [illegible] purity of [illegible] high Christian char[illegible] could see every [illegible] to the one [illegible] is to please God. [illegible] what more could [illegible] of them. We [illegible] professed entire [illegible] and did not [illegible] or time as [illegible] personal [illegible] but they seemed [illegible] themselves, but [illegible] all men [illegible] To us this [illegible] Here is [illegible] of men who [illegible] tender and [illegible] who [illegible] to preach in the so[illegible] and for Christ's [illegible] house to house [illegible] labor for the [illegible] rich men and [illegible] men and white [illegible] question as [illegible]

[illegible] was imposed upon the head of the family. Finding that in some instances the educaton of the children and servants was still neglected it was ordered, prior to 1647, that the children of all such parents and servants of such masters be placed by the authorities under the guardianship of other heads of families, the boys until the age of twenty-one and the girls till the age of eighteen. This order applied to both children and servants. It may be thought out of place, but we are constrained to put this along side the following clause in the codes of most if not all the Southern States prior to 1860:

"If any slave, Negro, or free person of color, or any white person, shall teach any other slave, Negro, or free person of color to read or write either written or painted characters, the said free person of color or slave shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whipping at the discretion of the court. And if a white person so offend, he, she, or they shall be punished with a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment in the common jail at the discretion of the court."

Here are two forms of civilization. One counting the neglect to educate children and servants an offense to be punished by fines, the other the slightest effort to teach servants an offense to be punished by whipping, imprisonment in the common jail, or fines, at the discretion of the court. So this awful illiteracy in the South is but the result of a deliberate policy in the past. And the damning sin of the fathers is visited upon the children; they have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. And when we look at the amount expended per capita for the education of the enrolled pupils in the public schools, we see that but little is being done to remedy this evil ignorance. There seems to be an unwillingness on the part of the people to tax themselves in order to maintain public schools. Turning to the census of 1880, we find the amount expended in each State per capita for the education of the enrolled scholars. Georgia pays $1 99 per capita; Iowa, $12 25; North Carolina, $1 12, while Connecticut the amount of $17 80. In Alabama the amount is $2 09; in Massachusetts, $14 93. South Carolina pays $2 42; New York, $10 09; Mississippi, $2 70; Illinois, $9 61. One cannot help ask why this difference! Turning again to the census we find the amount of illiteracy in these States where there seems to be the greatest unwillingness on the part of the people to tax themselves for educational purposes the most dense. Nor is this illiteracy confined to the colored population. In Alabama 25 per cent of the native white population ten years old and upward are not able to write; in North Carolina it is 31 per cent; Arkansas 25 per cent; Georgia 23 per cent; Kentucky owes 22 per cent and the same in South Carolina, while in Tennessee it is nearly 28 per cent. This illiteracy cannot be charged to the inability of the people to learn. But it does show a want of appreciation of the value of education and an unwillingness to be taxed for the support of schools. There are communities with almost endless resources of material wealth prodigal in self-indulgence, but parsimonious in this provision for the education of the rising generation, their children growing up in the most dense ignorance to the death of the State and the Nation.

Mr. Kellogg's Indictment.

So many items of circumstantial evidence have been made public since the commencement of the Star Route trials, connecting Senator Kellogg with the corrupt transactions of the men who defrauded the Government, that his indictment by the grand jury on the 27th inst., was generally received without surprise.

The presentment against Kellogg charges that, as Senator from Louisiana, he unlawfully received from J. B. Price $20,000 for influencing Brady to increase the pay on the routes from Monroe to Shreveport and from San Antonio to Corpus Christi. The witnesses are Walsh, Price, Cochran and J. W. Brady. The presentment against Kellogg and Brady, jointly, charges that they conspired with Price to defraud the government by means of [illegible] and fraudulent allow[illegible] pay, etc., on [illegible] and [illegible] attempted [illegible] be [illegible] and thus the law and evidence were strongly in favor of the government.

It is said that Mr. Kellogg's attorneys assert that the statute of limitation has run against all the charges preferred against him in these indictments. Again it is said that Mr. Kellogg is considering the preparation of a public statement in his vindication. But of what avail the pleading of a statute of limitation or a public card will be in the way of clearing up Mr. Kellogg's smirched character, we are at a loss to imagine. A few days ago Mr. Dorsey rushed into print, to anticipate the legal verdict, with professions of innocence and assertions of an attempted persecution, but we have not heard of any modification of public opinion as to his guilt in consequence of it. To take shelter behind the statute of limitation is tantamount to a confession of guilt, and would ill become one so loud in his protestations of innocence, and who has held so many prominent public positions as Mr. Kellogg

On the contrary, if Mr. Kellogg's hands are clear of the defilement charged against them he should rejoice at this unsought and unexpected opportunity to establish beyond all doubt, his integrity. On two previous occasions, owing to legal quibbles, or "good luck," as some said, Mr. Kellogg was deprived of this high privilege, and the wicked chuckled and the good people were puzzled. If, however, Mr. Kellogg feels the weight of his guilt pressing upon him, and he seeks an alibi, hides behind a statute of limitation, or flies from a judicial examination to a partisan appeal, the solemn duty will devolve upon his constituents to request his resignation or petition the new Congress to declare his seat vacant. In the work of civil service reform, no man's past services, however honorable, should grant him immunity from the punishment due to the bribe taker and public corruptionist.

The report of Dr. McFerrin, agent of the publishing house of the M. E. Church South, Nashville, Tenn., shows a decrease of sales from the previous year of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. Here is one of the churches in America increasing in its membership, steadily and largely from year to year, and its great publishing house reporting a decrease in its sales.

PERSONAL.

—The health of Bishop Peck is announced as improving. His colleagues advised him not to attend the Vermont Conference.

—Congressman Thos. H. Herndon, first Alabama district, died on the 28th, and was buried in Mobile with imposing ceremonies.

—Dr. George F. Kettell, presiding elder of Brooklyn district, N. Y., East Conference, died, aged 68 years. He was a good and strong man.

—Bishop R. S. Cain, of the African M. E. Church, expects to sail in June with four missionaries for Monrovia, Africa, to establish a mission under the auspices of that church.

—Ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, denies that he registers himself as a citizen of Florida, and has Senatorial aspirations in that State. He is pushing the construction of railroads.

—Bishop Campbell, of the A. M. E. Church, had paid full fare, but was driven from a first-class to a smoking car on the Western and Atlanta railroad. His representations to the road have received no attention.

—In the issue of March 29, Wm. H. DePuy, D.D., closed his connection with the *Christian Advocate*. To us this is a source of regret. We are sorry to part with Dr. DePuy. Our people all through the South have felt that in him they had a true and tried friend.

—It is announced in the last issue of the *Christian Advocate* that Mr. Robt. R. Doherty, of Jersey City, N. J., is to be the successor of Dr. DePuy, and will at once enter upon his work as assistant editor. Mr. Doherty has had considerable editorial experience, and is to give all his time to the duties of his new position. We certainly wish him the greatest measure of success.

—Our advices from Monroe, La., are to the effect that Chas. Merritt, who left here in response to an advertisement for a [illegible] [illegible] has completed a [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] Apply [illegible]

—The publishers of H[illegible] *Weekly* availed themselves of [illegible] of our local talent, and by assistance of Mr. C. Whitney and L. Hearn, of the *Times-Democrat* staff, were enabled to give an illustrated sketch of St. Malo, La., in the *Weekly* of March 31. Mr. Hearn, in his usual thorough and graceful manner, has written a sketch of a village of Malay fishermen on the Southeast coast, the existence of which was previously but little known and whose inhabitants often indulge in ways that are vain if not wicked. Hr. Hearn is introduced to the readers of the *Weekly* in a Texas sombrero, and Mr. Whitney as a rakish Southerner, in which disguise the friends of those amiable literary gentlemen will find it hard to recognize them; but it is barely possible that association with the leading spirits of St. Malo led to this result.

—Frederick Douglas's autobiography has been translated into French and published in Paris.

—Rev. James Mitchel, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting his old home, at Jeffersonville, Ind., after an absence of several years. He preached at Wall Street Church, Sabbath evening last, with acceptability. Brother Mitchel was for several years a member of the South-east Indiana Conference. When Mr. Lincoln became President, brother Mitchel was called to Washington to engage in work there, where he remained until Mr. Johnson's administration. For several years he was a member of the Virginia Conference, from thence was transferred to Georgia, where he has been in labors abundant, both as a presiding elder, a pastor, and in an effort to build up the educational work of the Church.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

—Nathan Goff, Esq., of Clarksburg, West Virginia, an uncle of the Hon. Nathan Goff, congressman elect from that State, has for sixty years, notwithstanding his numerous and engrossing business engagements, been a volunteer distributor of the Scriptures. He thus concludes a letter to the American Bible Society; "During the war I continued the distribution throughout Harrison county, and also gave a great many Bibles and Testaments to soldiers in the Union army. From my earliest connection with the cause, whenever I have sent to the Parent Society I have met with prompt and generous answers to my requests. After the war I began to supply the freedmen. At one time the Society sent me a donation of seventy-five Bibles for that purpose. It is understood all through this country that I keep on hand all kinds of Bibles and Testaments for sale and for gratuitous distribution to the poor, so there is hardly a day passes that I do not distribute from one to twenty. As near as I can calculate, I have distributed between 23,000 and 24,000 volumes."

—From two copies of *The Evening Star*, of Kansas City, Missouri, we learn that Rev. August Gottschall, who is well and favorably known in this city, has not been idle since he left here a few months ago to better his circumstances. He commenced evangelical labors in the workhouse and is reported to be the first man to make the slightest headway in that stubborn field. He carried them books and delicacies, won the confidence of old offenders, and when released penniless he has fed and kept them. So generous was he in the use of his means that he was greatly afflicted by poverty, and an operation performed for a disease of the optic nerve made him almost blind and absolutely unable to work. The Ministers Alliance appointed a committee to look up the matter, and presented him with a collection taken for his benefit. Said the *Star* of Feb. 26: "Rev. August Gottschall still continues his religious work among the inmates of the work house with most gratifying results. Although Mr. Gottschall is scarcely able to walk he still persists in his work of regeneration and yesterday preached his discourse seated on a soap box. In the male department eight of Recorder Jones's victims professed repentance and came forward to acknowledge their sins. A fine Bible was presented to the notorious Bell Payne who has professed a change of spirit lately and who now prays as energetically as she formerly cursed."

La Teche Seminary.

[illegible]

[illegible] to organize a [illegible] preparatory to the New Orleans Universi[illegible] which we did, naming it La Teche Seminary, after the name of our vil[illegible] school was, from the [illegible] nized by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and has always had a place in its list of institutions as published in the annual report."

The number of scholars in 1875 was 138, of whom 32 were of academic grades. In 1876 this school was in charge of Mr. R. L. Thompson. In 1877–'78 it was taught by Miss Mahaffy. In 1878–'79–'80 it was suspended i. e. during our travels in the North. In 1881 it was reorganized; and in that year the number of scholars was 215, the list being published in the catalogue of the NewOrleansUniversity. In 1882 the number became 255. The neat little church in which our people worship—largely the gift of the Church Extension Society—has been occupied by the Seminary *until now.* Thank God! we are now in the new room, a part of the reconstructed ORPHAN'S HOME, a commodious and beautiful room, 60 feet by 24 feet, with outlook directly over the Bayou Teche.

The La Teche Seminary has furnished the New Orleans University with excellent receipts every year and some of our youth have been among her best students.

In 1876 we acted for the Freedmen's Aid Society, taking its collections within the limits of the Philadelphia Annual Conference. We were instructed to devote the collections to the New Orleans University and the Orphan's Home, one-half to each. The collections of that conference the previous year had been $2,650. In 1876–'77, they became $3,968, an increase of $1,318, about 50 per cent. We paid to the New Orleans University $2,136; to the Orphans' Home, $1,832; total $3.968.

A report of this year's work was presented to the Orphans' Home board in the spring of 1877 and by them accepted and filed. We were able thus to meet all the current expenses of the New Orleans University for that year excepting $600, paid to one of the teachers, beside affording so much relief to the Orphans' Home.

In the years 1877–'78–'79–'80, a period of three and a half years, we were traveling in the Northern States with a company of singers, in order to raise money for the Orphans Home, its further existence being threatened by debts. December 31, 1880, we had remitted for—

Payment on debts	$4104 90
We had cash on hand	676 06
Paid for school Requisites and books for Sem. Library	102 86
" for Mason & Hamlin organ for Sem.	50 00
" Hardware for Orphans' Home building	19 16
" for moving expenses, including railroad tickets and freights from New York and New Orleans, together with insurance	248 07
Cash on hand	676 00
	5200 00
Adding amount for 1876	1832 00
	7032 00

We thus show a record of more than $7000 at the beginning of 1881, the figures rather understate the result. There can be no harm in adding that, beside the above, myself and Mrs. G. during 1875–'6, gave the Home in payment of some of its debts, $534, no formal report being made We have also in hand the gift of the M. E. Tract Society, of the Messrs. Harper Brothers, New York, of James Worthington, Esq., New York, and of H. M. Ingham, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio—about 500 books for the Seminary library, the value of which cannot be less than $500.

Professor W. G. Fischer of Philadelphia, contributed toward the organ	$ 25 00	
The Messrs. Mason & Hamlin gave	100 00	
Donation	534 00	
Books	500 00	
	1159 00	
Add above total	7032 00	
Total at beginning of '81		$8191 00
In 1881.—GENERAL ACCOUNT		
Cash in hand from various sources	909 21	
Expended	$940 16	
Excess paid from own means		30 95
(2)—BUILDING ACCOUNT:		
Bricks and Lumber sold	380 70	
Expended on Building	$1038 09	
Excess paid from our own means		657 39
(3)—PLANTATION ACCOUNT:		
Expended wholly from our own means		2207 69
(4)—SEMINARY ACCOUNT:		
Rec'd from Freedmen's Aid Society, 150 00		
Paid Teachers and incidentals	$240 00	
Excess paid from our own means		90 00
Total from our own means		2985 03
Deducting amount expended on the Plantation as an investment, the income of which is, under conditions of the lease, for the support of Orphans	$2207 69	
Balance given by us to Home in 1881		787 34
Add amount at beginning of year		8191 00
Total of contribution Dec. 31, 1881		$8978 43

These figures show the standing of our work financially at the date of Dec. 31, 1881. The reports for 1882 are not quite ready; but will soon be presented to the Orphans' Home board. They will show a considerable increase of the contribution.

It may be observed that we have served without *salary* for a number of years. In 1876 when we had to preside in New Orleans, and take collections in Philadelphia, we had a salary of $1200. Since then, we have paid our own way by the hard[illegible] of work. If we had received $1200 per annum for the last six [illegible] we might have achieved [illegible] for the Home [illegible]

[illegible] daughter [illegible] In 1881, they [illegible] in the Seminary for [illegible] in addition to the toil and travel of other years.

The showing above of expenses of the Seminary in 1881, does not include the aid received from the Parish Board of Education, which aid was very [illegible] was very gratefully received; it amounts to $240; but was paid directly to the teachers and was not handled by us. We are thankful for the co-operation of the School Board, who are among the best friends of the education of the colored race.

W. D GODMAN.

La Teche, La., March, 14, 1883.

The Death of a Friend.

DEAR EDITOR—Insert this as my last tribute of honor and respect to my dearly beloved cousin who, a few days since, departed this life to meet his reward. On last Saturday morning I, a member of the House of Representatives, received information of the illness of my cousin, Arthur Murray, and immediately started for home and was met with the shocking intelligence of his death. I was forced to return to Little Rock bathed in tears. Mr. Arthur Murray, son of my uncle, Marshall Murray, was born near Glennville, Ala., Sept., 1846, and died March 9, 1883, aged about 37 years. A host of friends are left to mourn the loss of one who was patriotic to his country and a lover of his family. Not the people of his county alone will miss him, but every man in the land that knew him. He had been a successful farmer ever since the surrender in 1865. It is evident that he was endowed with extraordinary mind and intellect. Born in abject slavery, but by the mercies of an overruling providence was made free. While the agony of the bereaved family was heartrending, many assembled to shed tears of sympathy. But though the loved one be gone forever from them, the bereaved family can live in happy consciousness of a joyful reunion hereafter, for the Lord giveth and He taketh. Oh how shocking to know of the death of this one! May the blessing of God overshadow, protect and keep his bereaved family in safety, and in the end bring them into the realms of everlasting enjoyment. To him, the deceased, requiescat pace.

Yours, in Christ,
M. M. MURRAY.

Little Rock, Ark., March 13, 1883.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCIENCE OF POLITICS. By Frederick Pollock. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

In the compass of a small volume, the author gives a spirited and detailed sketch of the development of politics from Socrates' day to our own time. For sale by newsdealers.

PEERLESS PRAISE. A collection of hymns and music for Sabbath Schools, with a complete department of Elementary instruction in the theory and practice of vocal music By J. H. Kurzenknabe, Published by John J. Hood, 1018 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price 35 cents.

Music has no doubt contributed largely to the success of the Sunday schools cause in America. It is pleasing to note the improvement, both in hymns and music designed for our Sunday schools. We think in this respect the Peerless Praise is fully abreast of any book published and that it will be received with "favorable consideration by the friends of Sabbath school song everywhere."

It is estimated that the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company will get about 1,640,000 acres of land in Louisiana by the late decision of the Secretary of the Interior, giving that company the "Backbone land grant."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
For March 31
CONTAINS:
ST. MALO.

THE MALAY SWAMP SETTLEMENT ON LAKE BORGNE.

THE STORY OF A STRANGE VOYAGE.

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A Singing Congregation.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe has received the following:—

"Dear Chaplain: Let me thank you for your last musical achievement, viz, the '52 Hymns of the Heart.'

I introduced a few copies as an experiment, but they were perfectly contagious and in such demand that three hundred copies have been sold to members of my congregation alone. Now the singing is wonderful. I never heard anything like it in my life. All the people sing, and it must be that ours is the banner church in Methodism. Come and hear us if you don't believe it. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] Society were [illegible] [illegible] jury.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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TUTT'S PILLS
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
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A TORPID LIVER.
[illegible]
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
[illegible] DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.
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ALL OF THE FINEST QUALITY, AND WHICH WE SHALL SELL AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST OF IMPORTATION.

WE QUOTE PRICES OF SOME VERY DESIRABLE LADIES'

SUITS.

Braided Flannel Suits, at $12 99 and $14 99
Black Cashmere Suits, at $10 49 and $33 99
Colored Cashmere Suits, Special line, at $1 74
Black and colored Serge Suits, at 14 99
Black and colored Silk Suits, at $24 99 and $30 99
Black and Colored Silk Suits, Extra Good Value, at $18 49
Jersey Waists, at $3 78
Children's Suits, Jackets and Ladies Wraps in Great Varieties.

All Mail Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Spring catalogue will be ready in a few weeks.

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... Good Middling, 10½; ... 9½.

SUGAR, ℔ lb.—Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

... ℔ gallon—...

... ℔ lb—Common ... ½; choice, 8½; ... ½; ... black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

... ℔ lb—Western, 24@...

... ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8¾; prime, 10¾.

... ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 75.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.00; choice, 5.75.

LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 12; choice, in tierces, 11¾.

SALT, ℔ sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, 1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., ...@3.25; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $4.00@5.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; sour kraut, ℔ bbl. $4.00@6.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, —@58; linseed, boiled, 60@—; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $19.37½

BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8½; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown, chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

Western Eggs 16@—17c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 17@18c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00@5 50 ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00 ducks $4.00@4.50; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $20.00@24.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 57; white, 65; mixed, 65.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 52.

BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 1.00.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, 1@18; choice, 19@20

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6.13t-eow

The President appointed E. O. Graves assistant treasurer of the United States.

"Accept Our Gratitude,"

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.,: Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass

The President has resolved to give no information relative to applications for pardons.

SECRET DISEASES.

Ladies, ...

A Northwestern clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says: "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles." mar4-1w

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

... Arctic expeditions are to be ... this season, one to Lady Franklin bay and the other to St. Lawrence bay.

Hair and Scalp diseases thoroughly cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. None like it. $1, druggists.

In Great Britian and Ireland there is one lawyer to every 3,030 people, in the United States there is one to every 800 people.

☞ Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost but 10 cents.

From County Mayo, Ireland, 350 emigrants left for America on the 30th.

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[illegible] new school [illegible] condition. Our Sunday-schools are prospering, [illegible] the fathers and mothers attend the school."

J. D. Walden, Meridian: "Our elder was with us March 10-11, and gave us a fine sermon. 136 partook of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. The Holy Spirit filled the house and the Lord's people had a time of rejoicing. Collection for the pastor was $62 60, for the presiding elder $12 50."

A festival at the M. E. Church, Jackson, under the management of Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Cole and others, netted a profit of $32.

Rev. P. H. Hill, Lexington: "The people at this place gave me a cordial reception, and by their presence and presents made us welcome. Our first quarterly meeting was held March 3rd. Our presiding elder, G. W. Barney, was present and faithfully attended to every part of his work. The people were pleased with his ruling and words of wisdom. His sermons were full of strong gospel meat mixed in with milk for babes. The congregations were large and attentive. We have a membership here of ten. The collection for the elder was $6 35."

A communication from J. C. Carson [illegible]

[illegible] Its suggestions are [illegible] "I came here Jan. [illegible] to work up the educational cause. In our last district conference [illegible] it was proposed to [illegible] a high-school. This is the [illegible] among our church [illegible] good [illegible] of education. [illegible] Our church is [illegible] among the better [illegible] Christian young people [illegible] in the city. I come [illegible] in church with 5 [illegible] has grown to [illegible] when the [illegible] the people [illegible] good. [illegible] with that [illegible] high [illegible] is our [illegible] in this

Lost Friends.

[illegible] I desire to in[quire] [illegible] I had two [illegible] Jackson; [illegible] We [illegible] called [illegible] Henry [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] the blockade. Ad[illegible] County, Matagorda [illegible]

[illegible] I desire to inquire [illegible] I was [illegible] from [illegible] in 1860, or '65, by [illegible] in a [illegible] yard in [illegible] Mother's name was [illegible] and Dolly. [illegible] I left; I [illegible] We [illegible] Matagorda, [illegible] Maria, [illegible] named [illegible] Perry [illegible] we left in [illegible] belonged to [illegible] We [illegible] were [illegible] estate, [illegible] My sis[illegible]

[illegible] The following narrative is self-explanatory. The letter, which [illegible] it is a true copy of the original, and was sent to us, together with the details, by an officer now in the United States Navy:

United States Flagship Nomad,
Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.
January 10, 188-.

My Dear Friend:—Your kind favor containing congratulations on my restoration to health is before me. When we parted thirty months ago little did we imagine that either would be brought near death's door by a disease which selects for its victims those who present an internal field of constitutional weakness for its first attack, because you and I were in those days the personification of health—and can claim this to-day, thank God! Why I can do so will be told to-morrow, when we meet at your dinner, as you only know that I have passed through a terrible illness; my delivery from death being due to the wonderful discovery in medical science, made by a man who to-day stands in the front rank of his fellow-workers—unequaled by any in my own opinion. That I, who heretofore have ever been the most orthodox believer in the old school of medicine, its application and results, should thus recant in favor of that which is sneered at by old practitioners, may startle you, but "seeing is believing," and when I recount the attack made on my old hulk, how near I came to lowering my colors, and the final volley which, through the agency above mentioned, gave me victory, you will at least credit me with just cause for sincerity in my thankfulness and belief. I will also spin my yarn anent my China cruise, and also expect to entertain us well as be entertained by you. With best wishes. Sincerely yours,

———

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy.

HON. GEORGE WENDELL,
Sinclair Place, Boston.

An autumnal afternoon in the year 188- found the taut flagship Nomad rounding the treacherous and dangerous extremity of South America. And this day certainly intended to place itself on record with those of its predecessors marked stormy, its nastiness in wind and weather giving all hands on board the flagship their fill in hard work and discomforts. The record of the *Nomad* on this cruise, which she was now completing on her homeward bound passage to Boston, had been most disagreeable, when considered in the light of heavy weather work. From Suez to Aden, then on to Bombay, Point de Galle, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, the balance sheet stood largely in favor of old Neptune's rough characteristics, but with remarkable evenness the health and original roster of the ship's company stood this day as it did nearly three years ago with one exception. Throughout the diverse and varied exposures incidental to cruising over the Asiatic station, where cholera, fevers, liver complaints, malaria, and colds of all degrees reign in full force, none of the crew had suffered more than temporary inconvenience, and thus it seemed [illegible] that [illegible] in the closing [illegible] there stood [illegible] against, a victory being at last scored for the destroying angel Death. When the *Nomad* reached Shanghai in the early portion of her cruise her admiral was the healthiest man aboard. A grand specimen of manhood was he. Over six feet in height, weighing two hundred pounds, broad in chest and strong in limb, he rightly claimed for himself a full share of Nature's blessings. While returning late one night from a diplomatic reception at the Consulate at Shanghai, through over-heating and insufficient protection from the dangerous effects of the peculiarly damp and searching night air, he caught cold. "Only a cold," remarked the admiral to the doctors of his ship, "and easy to cure." So thought the medical officers, but with a quiet though insidious progression, this cold clung to the admiral in spite of their best efforts [illegible], and when the time [came] for leaving Yokohama, homeward bound, the admiral realized that his lungs and throat were decidedly out of order. The doctors advised returning home by mail steamer to San Francisco, so that greater means for curing this persistent cough might be found in the Naval Hospital there; but the admiral preferred to stick to his ship, [illegible] imagining that his trouble would eventually be overcome by [illegible] treatment.

[illegible] admiral [illegible] very [illegible] admiral's case, [illegible] imagined that they [illegible] in check at least. [illegible] the formation of tubercles, [illegible] sweats and the now rapid consumption of lung tissues, which had set in with alarming symptoms, the patient realized that his cold had laid the seeds of that fell agent of Death, *consumption*. The hacking cough of the admiral had in itself been sufficient for serious consideration, and now, as in the warm autumn days the flagship gallantly rode over the blue waters of the Pacific, bound for Cape Horn, the doctors hoped much for success. But this boisterous afternoon found the good ship struggling with gigantic seas set off from the Cape by a fierce northerly wind. Leaden were the heavens and sad the hearts of all aboard, for that morning the usual bulletin of the medical officers had set forth this intelligence: "The admiral is in same condition as reported last night. A burning fever has been slightly reduced, while other symptoms are as heretofore announced." All understood these words without questioning. The beloved admiral had during the past two weeks sunk very low. The symptoms of blood-poisoning, a torpid liver, intense pains throughout the body, eyesight and mental faculties affected, appetite gone, through inaction of that great regulator—the liver. These were the means which had reduced the admiral from the pinacle of health to the valley and shadow of death. *Consumption* held full sway now, and the well-known skill of naval doctors was in this instance at least completely foiled.

The admiral had issued orders for the flagship to touch at Montevideo for coal, and it was the intention of the doctors to land the admiral there for treatment. But one man in the ship was wrapped in the gloom of despair, as standing by the weather-rigging on the poop deck he gazed absently over the seething waste of waters. This was the admiral's son, a lieutenant, and attached to his father's staff. He feared that the wear and tear of ship-life would sap his father's strength beyond endurance, and before the ship could reach Montevideo. Among a group of sailors gathered around one of the great guns on the spar deck stood the captain of the fore-top, Brown, a slight but healthy looking man. His companions were listening to a recital of his sufferings from consumption, which had developed while he was attached to the sloop-of-war *Ranger*, lying in the harbor of Yokohama a year ago, this "yarn" having been started by a discussion about the admiral's condition. The men had just returned from some work around the deck, an order for which had interrupted Brown's story a few moments previously.

"A year ago this day I was hove to in the 'pill man's' sick bay in the *Ranger*, then off Yokohama, an' I tell you, pards, 'twas no use pipin' my number, 'cause I was nigh on passin' in my enlistment papers for a long cruise aloft," continued Brown. "Consumption had me flat aback, and the doctor says it was no use to stow away his lush in my hold seein' that my bellows was condemned by a higher power than he could wrastle with."

"How did you pucker out of it?" asked a gunner's mate.

"Wa'all," replied Brown, "my Chinee washman come to me one mornin' an' he says to me, 'me hab got allee same Melican man medikin, do you heap good!' I says bring it off, Chang, I buy all the same. That afternoon Chang hove up with fourteen bottles of a lush, enough to kill or cure a whole ship's crew, an' that looked fresh in their nice wrappers. Says Chang, 'China man doctor hab got plentee more, he make heep good well with my sick, this number one medikin allee same through Yokohama.' Wa'all, I took the bottles an' told the doctor I was goin' to try one, as by the sailin' orders on the bottle, and the doctor he laughed and says 'twas no good, but I done as the regulations says from the first, an' here I am, ag'in the doctor's ideas to be sure!"

With this triumphant assertion Brown looked about the circle. Then, lowering his voice said: "boys, I've four of those precious bottles left—ain't give 'em all away yet after I was cured—an' if you all think that it would not be too free with the 'old man,' suppose I go to his son there on the poop deck an say what I have to you, an' askin his pardon, say we want the admiral to try [illegible] seein' [illegible] reasons for doing [illegible] This was readily granted, [illegible] out.

"Seeing that I was once cured of consumption, lieutenant, I make bold to ask if I can tell you how, an' why I've the reason for wishing you to use on your father what was my salvation."

In a few moments the lieutenant had Brown's story out, and much to the latter's gratification granted a ready permission to him. It did not take Brown long to run to his ditty box, get the bottles of medicine, and return to the lieutenant with them.

"I'm afeared that that the doctors will kick ag'in the use of this blessed stuff, an' what wid you do, sir," said Brown, as he placed the medicine in the cabin orderly's hands to be taken into the admiral's room.

"I will attend to that, Brown, and rest assured that your remedy will have a fair trial in spite of any opposition. It will not harm my father, judging from your statement and the opinion of the medical officers of the *Ranger*."

"Thank you, sir, an' God help the admiral to weather his trouble, is the prayer of all the ship," said Brown, as the lieutenant turned to enter the cabin.

There was no cessation in the storm that evening. The gale howled through the rigging in wild discordant tones; the great ship labored through the white-capped mountains of water threatened to engulph her with each burst of their storm-whipped crests. Within the admiral's cabin the Argand lights, the comfortable furniture, and the numerous evidences of the admiral's wanderings over land and water, as displayed in choice bric-a-brac and trimmings, gave to the room a warm, snug appearance, most pleasing this wild night to those within. In his stateroom lay the admiral, made comfortable by all that loving hands and willing hearts could suggest. By his side sat his son, who in a quiet voice was recounting to his father the interview with Brown, and the opposition met with from the doctors when the idea of giving this new medicine was broached.

"You were sleeping at the time, father, and therefore missed a laughable scene, made so, in spite of your condition, by the intense dislike displayed by the doctors for this 'new fangled-stuff,' this 'patent liquid,' which they declare should never with their consent be given to you. Well, I cut the matter short by saying that I would take all the responsibility and with *your* permission would administer it. That I obtained when I found you awake, and now you are under way, with the first bottle as per directions. I am satisfied, dear father, that it will do you good, a premonition filling my heart that at last we have founds the means of arresting the burning fever and hacking cough which have been troubling you so much."

The admiral's reply was cut short by a severe spell of coughing, during which he spat blood, and when finished he sank back exhausted. But the grateful look which he bestowed on his son was an additional assurance of belief in that which the admiral had at first sight dubbed as a possible but doubtful means of doing him any good. But laying aside his dislike for any but old established remedies, the admiral acquiesced in his son's request, and now, after this last spell, admitted that the effect of the dose had softened the dreaded severity of the racking cough.

* * * * * * *

Three weeks later found the *Nomad* making the harbor of Montevideo. After severe and prolonged weather she had rounded the Cape and now was standing in the harbor for the purpose of recoaling and watering. To one given to the study of human lineaments the faces of those aboard the flagship this bright morning would have afforded infinite scope for such pursuit. But the source of each man's happiness flowed from the same fountain of grateful joy. The beloved admiral was the cause of this. And why? If you could have seen the admiral this bright morning, dear reader, your answer would have been easily found in his face. A changed man was he. Victory was perched on his guidons! the dread enemy was slowly retreating! The fight was a severe one, but with no cessation in vigilant action and careful application of the contents of four bottles the admiral had turned the flank of consumption, and was slowly but surely driving him off the field with a [illegible] astounded the [illegible] all hearts with [illegible] that had won [illegible] Brown, [illegible] through his [illegible] that in [illegible] all [illegible] read them, [illegible] this great remedy could [illegible], coupled with the genius who discovered it,—the GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY! Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., the man [who has] given to his fellow men the [illegible] relief from all ills that mortal flesh is heir to."

"This is the name of the contents of that bottle on my table, and God bless the man who has found the secret of filling it with a medicine at once purifying and strengthening, wholesome and thorough in its results, and claiming, in my humble opinion, nothing for itself that it cannot reasonably perform. Nature's ally against the abuse of man!"

Well might the admiral sing the praises of that which had so unexpectedly rescued him from a fatal illness. When the ship anchored the first commission for the admiral's son to execute was a large purchase of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, as the admiral sadly admitted, he had seen in every port the world around and only admired as an evidence of the energy and enterprise of an American who could thus place his Golden Medical Discovery in every nook and corner of the globe. But now he was one more to testify to the wonderful power of this medicine, and certainly did so in Montevideo, by praising it up to all the high officials who visited him.

A week later and the *Nomad* sailed for Boston direct. What the condition of the admiral was when she arrived there is shown in his letter above. Let it be recorded to the credit of the doctors on the flagship that they were completely cured of all dislike for the Golden Medical Discovery, used it faithfully on the voyage to Boston, and landed, through its wonderful power, the admiral completely restored; and more than one poor fellow who started out in the sick bay of the *Nomad*. What staunch friends the Golden Medical Discovery made in that ship!

The above, reader, is an outline of the story spun by the admiral to his friend when they met at the dinner. We will not touch on other portions of his interesting recital of his cruise in general, our aim being to record his testimony for the greatest wonder in medical science that this nineteenth century of surprising developments has produced.

From the wonderful power of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery over that terribly fatal disease consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, antibilious, diuretic, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic disease of the liver, blood, kidneys and lungs. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimple, or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, had taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night-sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and [illegible] possess[illegible] all [illegible] ling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

* * * * * * *

The reader will pardon the foregoing digression, prompted by our admiration for a remedy that performs such marvelous cures, and permit us to say that when the admiral returned to his home in New York the only cloud cast upon the happiness of the reunion with his family was caused by the continued illness of his eldest son, a young man of twenty-four, whose disease, when the admiral sailed from Montevideo, had been reported as succumbing to the treatment of the family doctor. But his father found it otherwise; the unfortunate young man was suffering severely from chronic disease of the kidneys and bladder. Before leaving Boston the admiral had purchased a copy of Dr. Pierce's book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." He read this valuable book thoroughly, and upon his arrival home had made up his mind as to the future treatment of his son. The latter was sent to the famous Invalids' Hotel, at Buffalo, N. Y., conducted by Dr. R. V. Pierce, and his competent staff of specialists, where, under skillful treatment, the sufferer soon found relief and a permanent cure.

In the library of his handsome home the admiral placed one of the four bottles sent him by the seaman Brown. Conspicuous in its pretty frame and stand it attracts all eyes, which can easily read the lines in golden letters inscribed on the tablet under the stand as follows:—"This bottle once contained the ammunition which secured for Admiral —— the victory in his battle off Cape Horn with the enemy consumption. His undying gratitude is thus shown for that which this bottle and its mates held."

The Jesuit Father, Antonio Julian, in his book on travels in South America, says: "This plant (The Coca) possesses all of the wonderful properties claimed by it." Commodore Gibbon (U. S. Exploring Expedition of the Amazon), says: "The Coca has properties so marvelous that it enables the Indians, without any other nourishment, to perform forced marches of five and six days. It is *so bracing and tonic* that by chewing it alone they perform journeys of 300 miles on foot without appearing in the least fatigued." To build up a broken down system, to relieve dyspepsia, biliousness, female monthly sufferings and nervous prostration, the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic has no equal.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

In buying Vermifuge be sure you get the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE, manufactured by Fleming Bros., 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The market is full of counterfeits. You will be right if it has the signature of Fleming Bros. and C. McLane.

If your storekeeper does not have the genuine, please report to us.

Send us a [illegible] stamp for a handsome advertising [illegible]

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

july27-1y

ROBINSON,

The Lightning-Rod King.

—MANAGER OF THE—

NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,

(Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.

JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Office and Depot 246 Canal st., cor Liberty

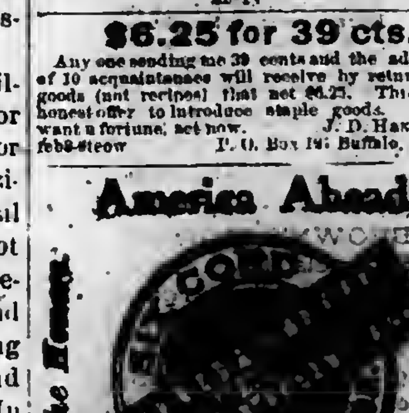
22-1y

$6.25 for 39 cts.

Any one sending me 39 cents and the addresses of 10 acquaintances will receive by return mail goods (not recipes) that net $6.25. This is an honest offer to introduce staple goods. If you want a fortune, act now. J. D. HENRY, P. O. Box 127 Buffalo, N. Y.

feb8-eow

America Ahead!



FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

mar8-3m

COLUMBIA BICYCLE.

[illegible]

[illegible] TESTIMONY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8, 1881.

Hop Bitters Co.:

I am 74 years old, have lived 38 years in Philadelphia, and well known among Germans, have been troubled 12 years with a white swelling on my right foot, and getting worse every year, very painful, and breaking out in hot weather. I consulted several doctors and they told me it was incurable and I would have to take it with me to the grave. Some time ago I lost my appetite, was costive, had headache, and fever, in fact was very sick. I saw in the German *Democrat* that Hop Bitters was what I needed. I got a bottle, took it one week and was as well again as ever, and to my greatest surprise right from the first, my swelling went down gradually and I taking another bottle got entirely well of it. The wife of my neighbor had two such swellings on her legs and three bottles cured her. I think this is a great triumph for your bitters.

JOHN STEIL,

No. 4 Young's Alley, above Willow St.

STIFFSHILL, IND., Nov. 13, 1881.

DEAR SIRS—I have read so much about Hop Bitters and always being afflicted with neuralgia, weakness, diseased stomach, never having much health, I tried a couple bottles; it has strengthened and helped me more than any medicine or doctor. I am now on a third bottle and am thankful that it has helped me, I will advise all that are afflicted to give it a trial. LUCY VAIL.

Beat the World.

ROCKVILLE, CONN., March 6, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.;

I have been taking your Hop Bitters for several weeks, and they beat the world.

L. S. LEWIS, Lewis' axles machine.

LEETONIA, PA., April 18, 1882.

Hop Bitters Co.,

I have not been well for three years, tried almost every kind of patent medicines and no less than seven doctors, one of Elmira N. Y., none have done me any good. I finally tried your Hop Bitters and found them just the thing. I have praised them so highly there is a great number here who use them with great benefit and satisfaction.

Very Respectfully Yours, R. HUNT.

GENTLEMEN—The "Hop Bitters" meet with large sales and give general satisfaction, one case in particular you should know of. Mr. John B. Green, 728 Spring Garden St., Phila., Pa., has been suffering from kidney affection, which superinduced *rheumatism*. He tried physicians and remedies in vain. He was obliged to take morphine to induce sleep; his trouble was so great. Reading your advertisement in the "*Christian at Work*," he was prevailed upon by one of his daughters to try it. Three bottles effected a cure, and now he is an enthusiast for "Hop Bitters." He is one of the oldest residents in the locality named, and known as a gentleman of unusual probity.

HENRY TOTTEN,

672 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE JELLOWAY MU. A. ASSOCIATION
JELLOWAY, O., Mar. 18, '82.

Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co.

I have been using your Hop Bitters and find them what you recommend them to be for kidney disease (viz., superior to all others.) J. L. HILDENBRAND.

Vertigo, Dizziness and Blindness.

OFFICE UTICA MORNING HERALD,
UTICA, Feb. 18, 1882.

I have been troubled with vertigo since last July, and have suffered greatly every night after any considerable exertion from dizziness and blindness. I tried two bottles of Hop Bitters, and since than have been entirely relieved.

Respectfully Yours,

J. J. FLANIGAN.

Hop Bitters Co. June 15, 1881.

I have been suffering five years past with neuralgia, liver complaint, dyspepsia and kidney complaint, and I have doctored with fourteen different doctors who did me no good. At last I tried Hop Bitters, and after used a few bottles I received a great benefit from them, and if I had used Hop Bitters regularly I would have been well before. I know them to be the best medicine in the world for nervous diseases of all kinds.

JAMES COONTS.

Beelington, Barber County, W. Va.

Wicked for Clergymen.

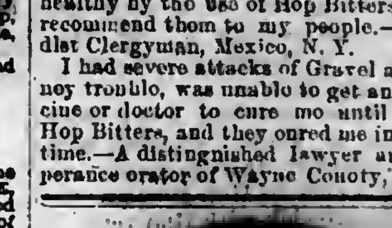
"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or patent medicines, but when a really meritorious article composed of valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them.

REV. B. R——, Washington, D. C.

A good Baptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was advised that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against the word "bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman, Mexico, N. Y.

I had severe attacks of Gravel and Kidney trouble, was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A distinguished lawyer and temperance orator of Wayne County, N. Y.



Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while, to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts [a] agreeable and lasting perfume, and [as an] article for the toilet it is [un]surpassed in its excellence.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., L[owell, Mass.]

[illegible]

Southwestern Christian Advocate

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WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent,
605 Broadway, New York.

CHRIST IS RISEN.

BY MATTIE L. HOY.

Allelula! He is risen,
From the grave, the darkest prison.
Victory! victory, we are free,
For Christ hath bought our liberty.
Our God is mighty to save,
He hath triumphed o'er the grave;
Tell to every one you meet
The Lord hath done the work complete,
On his arm we can rely,
For He is with us, very nigh,
Though gone above the heaven's high,
Goes before our path to clear;
Goes before our burdens to bear;
Goes before our sorrows to share.
He who did for sin atone,
Is reigning now upon the throne,
Pleading with his Father alone,
For earth's creatures, all his own;
Spare, O, Father, mortal spare!
Stay thine hand another year,
For mankind to me is dear;
Since Jesus is our advocate,
We may go to God in our low state.
We need not stand like aliens afar,
Whose striving to enter will find no bar
To the pearly gate which stands ajar;
The fields of Beulah we may roam,
For Christ invites us to his home.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1883.

Nashville District Conference.

The first conference for the year commenced in Violet's Chapel, M. E. Church, Dickson, Tenn., March 13th, 1883. At 9:30 A. M. the P. E., James Picket, called conference to order. Devotional services by the same. On motion L. M. Hagood was chosen Secretary, J. F. K. Moreland assistant. The usual committees were appointed. The Presiding Elder's report with that of the pastors, showed the work to be prosperous. Small pox had somewhat prevented the work from progressing in some places, but everything moves on now. The spiritual and financial interests are being looked after, and an effort to increase them will be made. Several resolutions that will interest your readers were presented. The Committee on Education presented the following:

Resolved, That the education of our people is of vital importance to our financial and moral progress, and that we will labor for the establishment of common schools in every district in our bounds.

Resolved, That it is our duty to urge our young people, as far as possible, to secure a good common school education, and if possible [illegible] to attend the Central Tennessee College to go and prepare themselves for any position [illegible] may in the Providence of [illegible] be open to them.

Resolved, That we request all the [illegible] in our bounds to labor in [illegible] schools, and good, [illegible] at least, in case [illegible] teachers cannot be secured.

The following was offered:

WHEREAS, but comparatively [illegible] of our local preachers and officials [illegible] any church [illegible] no church [illegible] literature and [illegible] are not read; therefore,

Resolved, That we shall from [illegible] question the utility [illegible] any local preacher or [illegible] or appointing to any [illegible] in our church any [illegible] who will not [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN [illegible] or some one of [illegible]

[illegible] aroused some [illegible] and Bro. C. [illegible] in addition the [illegible] young [illegible] of a [illegible] de- [illegible] year's course, and publish the report through our conference paper, the SOUTHWESTERN, and let them understand that no one's license will be renewed unless they pass a *satisfactory examination* before this committee.

The conference passed strong resolutions endorsing the prohibition movement and requesting all our members to subscribe to every proper petition and take all legal steps possible to stamp out this monster evil; to discourage the use of tobacco in every form by any and all with whom we have influence. The people of our church in Dickson (for the other denomination refused) entertained the conference right royally. A resolution requesting the Presiding Elder to consider the advisability of changing the seat of the next annual conference, in view of the fact that the church of Dover is too small and out of corporate limits of town, and that there is no telegraphic communication and mail irregular, and besides this the lay conference will meet with the annual conference and the good people of Dover cannot entertain them, was unanimously adopted, and the Presiding Elder said he would take the matter under advisement. The seat of the next conference was fixed at Nashville—City Mission—to be held in the new church recently erected. The programme of literary exercises was very interesting and all seemed well pleased.

L. M. HAGOOD, Secretary.

Austin District Moving On.

MR. EDITOR—Beginning at Austin, Wesley Chapel, Dec. 30, 1882, we found Rev. H. Swann and his work all in good shape; the quarterly meeting passed off lovely. Pastor's salary was fixed at $650. The membership is 496.

Jun. 11, 1883, found us with the Rev. E. Nesbit at Cedar Creek. Here we met with a little, but faithful few; the meeting was good, and the pastor and people all seemed to be doing well. Pastor's salary was fixed at $100. Membership, 50.

Rev T. Wadkins and his brethdren met us at Simpson Tabernacle on the 13th, with their reports, and all in good shape. The conference was good. Bro. Swann preached for us here in the morning, and Bro. Wadkins at Wesley Chapel in evening. The Lord's supper was administered at both places the same day; thus began a union between the two churches that we hope will never cease. The pastor's claim is $375. Membership, 120.

The 27th found us on the Manor Circuit with that stiring brother, Rev. G. Norman, who had his men on hand in good time. The quarter was one of much good to that part of the work. The Baptist preacher that travels this circuit is such a powerful man that he says he can pour the Methodists out into a glass and drink them, so Mr. Editor you need not wonder if you should find some of us floating on some of the large streams, as we learn that all of the little rivers flow into the large ones. At this point the pastor's salary was fixed at $400. Membership about 80.

Feb. 8th found us on the McDade and Giddings circuit. We held the quarter and salary of the pastor was fixed at $260; membership about 80. The weather was so bad that we could not have any meeting.

The quarterly meeting for the La Grange circuit was held on the 13th, under unfavorable circumstances. A membership of 340 promises to pay the pastor $200. He has seven in family.

Our District Conference met at La Grange Feb. 15. There was not many of the members of the conference in attendance, but we certainly had a fine and prosperous meeting.

Bro. M. Smith was ready for us and had more places than he had men to fill, this the people did not like so well, as they had made ready and had killed the fatted hog, [illegible] and chicken. They wanted [illegible] to come and eat. Our [illegible] was with Sister L. [illegible] and we felt a little like [illegible] he said "Lord it is [illegible] had of the meeting that we left going on, there were eighteen accessions to the Church. The quarter was held at the same time and the pastor's salary was fixed at $300; membership 96. From La Grange we went over to Columbus and spent a few days there with some of our many friends. That Christian gentleman, Rev. G. W. Townsend, of Columbus circuit, and his lady gave us a pleasant call at the residence of Bro. E. Easons, where we stopped, and reported his work as in a good condition. On the evening of the 21st in the parlor of friend Eason, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webb presented their little Harry Webb, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones presented little Eddie, Elvira and Quincy Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Eason presented little Lewis E. Eason; these children were dedicated to the Lord according to the usages of the M. E. Church by myself.

In company with Rev. G. Norman we returned to La Grange where we parted, and on the 23rd I found myself with Rev. I. Smith on the Cunningham work. Rev. P. M. Carmichael of Victoria was with us here and added to the success of the meeting by his presence and his sermon on God's thought of man. The work is in a good condition. Pastor's salary $400, membership 143. In company with Rev. C. Hart we left here on the 26th and stopped a few hours at Gidding to wait for the train. While there learned that the work had begun to revive and several had been received into the church.

March 3, the Rev. C. C. Robinson and his brethren met us on the Austin circuit. The meeting was good enough all the way through. Pastor's salary was fixed at $200, membership 63. More as we go on.

C. L. MADISON.

Austin, Texas, March 17, 1883.

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

From Center Point to Fayetteville.

MR. EDITOR—Myself and many others, who know something about train-riding, are glad whenever we have an opportunity to go on the Iron Mountain & St. Louis Railroad for swift running and beauty; but from Center Point to Hope, the third station from Texas to Little Rock, is always dreaded on account of the unsolid road. Being appointed to the Fayetteville charge, we had to try the rough roads. From Center Point to Washington, with wife and children, we came slowly over the rocks and crossings, after being two days on the way. We got aboard the long dreaded train for Hope. Bump, jump went the train off into the mud, and after remaining from 4 until 12 P. M., after hard work by conductor and section hands, we were again on board. The rest of the passengers had gone on in hand-cars to make connection on the north bound train. We finally arrived at Hope Station and found some willing but unable to give us proper accommodation. I had disposed of my overcoat for means to travel, and the weather was cold. We arrived at Little Rock and took the Pine Bluff train. At Sweet Home we were kindly received and cared for, and I was able to collect some money due me when on this circuit, enough to carry us to Van Buren. Here we were assisted by Bro. Mack and Sister Wallace to board the train for Fayetteville, where the presiding elder came out with bright eyes and welcoming hands to meet us. Dinner was prepared and we were soon refreshed. Then we passed to the train and I redeemed my fifteen dollar watch I had given to the conductor for the half fare he demanded for my boy, and I felt happy.

The elder was here carrying on a grand revival, by which fifteen souls had been brought from darkness to light. I found the church in hallowed fire, but the congregation worshipping in a very small rented house. But they had a building spirit. We are now getting ready to begin on our new church. A house was rented for use as a parsonage, and filled with such furniture as we needed. Pray for us.

W. R. R. DUNCAN.

[illegible] Ark.

[illegible] that while

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Lockhart.

EDITORS. As this is the first time since 1877 that I have written to your valuable paper, I hope you will indulge me a little space in your columns to speak a word about Lockhart. On the 22d of Dec. 1882, after returning from Conference at Columbus, your humble servant resigned the principalship of the San Antonio (col) City schools, and came, the next day, to this beautiful little town. Friends of all denominations greeted and treated me cordially. On Christmas day, Dec. 25 I had the pleasure of eating dinner at Brother William Soloman's house in company with three gentlemen of the Anglo Saxon race, yet of different nationalities; and when we bring brother Soloman, in, (he being a Mexican, but married to one of the leading colored ladies of this town,) and include myself, one of *Ham's* sons, we have five different nationalities brought face to face. Bro. Soloman a local preacher of our church and a good Christian, has a good trade and sticks right to it. I need not tell you, that our meeting and eating together was most enjoyable. Bad weather caused us not to be able to get about among our churches, till very recently. March 4th was the first time we were permitted to fill the appointment in the town church at Lockhart. We have on this work 3 churches belonging to us. Since Christmas, the brethren on Clearfork, one of our "points," led by the hero, Bro. Isom Ellison, have built themselves a *nice little new church out of debt*. No church had they last year in which to "worship," now they enjoy the blessings of God under their "own" vine and fig tree." It is beautifully situated upon a very high hill, commanding a view of more than 8 miles. In "String town," we have a very nice church, *Bright's Chapel*, situated among a number of large trees, very beautiful. Since Christmas, the people have gone forth manfully, purchased the needed remnant of lumber, and completed the church, which is now comfortable by addition of a large heater. At Lockhart Church, we've not done anything. Since I moved from San Antonio, my family have been domiciled at Bro. Charley Berry's, one of our trustees, who is a model in temperance to all around him. He neither uses tobacco, nor whiskey, and is a good Christian. While there no pains were spared by his nice family to make it pleasant for us. We moved on last Saturday March 3, to our parsonage in town. The house is very small and the friends and brothers have united to raise means to enlarge it. Over twenty dollars are at command and we only wait for time to do the work. Two more rooms are to be added right away. The brethren, (headed by Bro. Callihan, one of our trustees) have combined and bought, what they call a *"pastor's horse."* Since last Thursday this was done. A nice nag it is, too. To other charges, having two or more churches, I say, *"go and do thou likewise"* for your pastor. We've just organized at two of our three churches Sunday schools, and they are working tolerably well. At each church, for the good of our cause, we have started prayer meetings, as well as enlivening the class meetings. Our prayer meetings are prospering. I have a good people who are doing manfully their duties. All classes of people seem to be interested in us. Pray for us. Yours for success.

R. H. HARBERT.

The Accepted Time.

Souls are perishing all the time; souls are perishing now, and the Church, under God, is committed the duty and responsibility; by fidelity in work, in persuasion and entreaty, and in holy living, of saving some who for lack of that fidelity will be lost. Remember, too, that the obligation which rests upon the Church, rests upon each one of us who belong to it, and that it is not the Church as a whole that shall be judged, but that we, as individuals will have to give an account of our stewardship at the bar of God. Many of our acquaintance, and possibly, of our kindred, are still unsaved, and may be lost forever, if we fail in our duty to them. [illegible] says, "Behold [illegible] fact that some, nearer and dearer to us than life, have perished through our neglect, what regrets, what condemnation, what agonies of remorse for unfaithfulness to to them will be ours!

To the unconverted, God says, *"Now*, is the accepted time for your salvation. *Now*, if you will repent and believe I will forgive and save you." Now is God's time to save. He gives no assurance of salvation at any future time; promises no future opportunity; but says, "To-day, if you will hear my voice, harden not your hearts. Now is your time; the only time you are sure of. To-morrow it may be too late, because you may not live till to-morrow. Prepare to meet thy God. Be ready, for in such an hour as ye think not death may come. Flee the wrath to come. Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?" Such is God's appeal to all impenitent souls. What response do they make? "Time enough yet;" or in the words of Felix to Paul, they say to God, "Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee." Consider the fearful import and sin of this answer; of presuming to say to the great Jehovah, "Go thy way. Leave me. Wait my convenience. Defer to me. Consult my preference. Waive your will and preference to mine. I know that it is my duty to repent now, but I do not choose to do so. Wait till I am ready. When I have a convenient season I will call for thee!" Surely there can be no grosser insult offered to God than this. It is willful disobedience of his command; and more, it is despising the riches of his goodness and forbearance and long suffering; it is rejecting the overtures of infinite love; it is grieving the Holy Spirit; it is trampling under foot the Son of God; it is a heartless disregard of his sufferings on the cross, and of his tender entreaties to accept him. He says, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If any man will hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and sup with him and he with me;"

"All day long the Savior stands,
Shows his wounds and spreads his hands
Cries, Will ye not happy be?
Now, will ye not come to me?
Me who life to none deny,
Why will ye resolve to die?"

To all this, the sinner returns the heartless answer, Wait till I have convenient season.

The exceeding sinfulness of this response is equaled only by its fallacy. No sinner can have a more convenient season than the present to seek God. Hard as his heart is, it will never be more tender. Never will duty be plainer, never will it be easier for him to break off his sins by righteousness and his iniquities by turning unto God. On the contrary, the longer he remains in sin, the more complete its bondage becomes, and the more difficult it will be to break that bondage. Evil habits will be more firmly fixed, and conscience will gradually lose its grip. Every time the sinner resists God renders it easier for him to continue to do so until at length, his conscience will be "seared as with a hot iron." Instead of finding "a more convenient season," he will find, when it is too late, that he has sinned away his day of grace, and will wake up in eternity with the ferful wail: "The Summer is ended, the harvest is past, and I am not saved."

Wherefore it is certain that the best time to repent is now. To delay on the theory that "there is time enough yet," is sinful and perilous in the extreme. The sinner who slights God's "now," may never have another opportunity to seek him. Nothing is so uncertain as life. Any day, any hour, any moment we are liable to die.

"Dangers stand thick through all the ground
To push us to the tomb,
And fierce diseases wait around
To hurry mortals home."

"Now is the accepted time." "Now God commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Now the Holy Spirit strives. Now Christ pleads. Now "the Spirit and the Bride say, Come;"

"Now God invites, how blest the day!
How sweet the Gospel's charming sound!
Come, sinner, haste, O haste away,
While yet a pardoning God is found."

Western Christian Advocate.

In 1867 the Walnut street church of the Christians, commonly called Campbellites, in Louisville, was in [illegible] pastor, and Rev. Dr. [illegible] southern man, and Rev. [illegible] a northern man, [illegible] the former [illegible]

The Number Seven.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In seven days a dove was sent.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Jacob served seven years for Rachel.

And yet another seven years more.

Jacob was pursued a seven day's journey by Laban.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven years were foretold in Pharoah's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts, and seven ears of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children of Israel fasted seven days and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seventh year the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days. On the seventh day they surrounded the walls seven times, and at the end of the seventh round the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years builping the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps.

The golden candlestick had seven branches.

Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

Our Savior spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours, and after his resurrection appeared seven times.

In the Revelation we read of seven churches, seven candlesticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven virgins, seven angels, and a seven headed monster.

The predominence of the number seven in sacred and medieval history is remarkable and suggestive. Chaucer reports seven bodies—all metals—in alchemy, represented by the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury (hence the name for quicksilver), Saturn, Jupiter and Venus. Of course, when the sun was gold the moon was silver. The seven champions of Christendom became eminent patron saints, Saint George, of England; St. David, of Wales; St. Dennis, of France; St. Patrick, of Ireland; St. James, of Spain; St. Andrew, of Scotland and St. Anthony, of Italy. Each of them performed some remarkable feat involving the number seven. Greece, it is well known, had her seven wise men. There are the seven wonders of antiquity. These were the Pyramids, the Temples and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the statue of Jupiter Olympus formed of gold, seven feet high; the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, 220 years in building and supported by 127 marble columns 60 feet high: the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, erected to Mausolus by his wife, Artemisia, 353 B. C.; the Pharos, a lighthouse 450 feet high at the harbor of Alexandria; the Colossus at Rhodes, the image of Apollo, 105 Grecian feet in height, at the entrance of one of the harbors at Rhodes. There are seven wonders of the middle ages, namely: St. Sophia's Mosque at Constantinople, the Coliseum at Rome, the Alexandrian Catacombs, the Wall of China, Stonehenge, Pisa's Leaning Tower, and the Porcelain Tower of Nankin. Many of these seven commend themselves to the desire of the human mind for completeness in great things. The idea of sacredness in seven lingers in the supposed special power of a seventh son, and still more in the seventh son of a seventh son. Persians, ancient Indians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans had this sacred association with the number as a day for rest. The Hebrews did not magnify the seven but the seventh. Among them it became an easy starting point for all periodical and numerical matters in religion, as seventh month for a feast, seven weeks between feasts, seventh year as Sabbatical, and seven times that as the Jubilee. Then came seven days for marked periods too numerous to be mentioned, seven kinds of sacrifice and many others. So the number [illegible] into prophecy as a complete [illegible] God [illegible]

The Southern Exposition.

The main building for the Southern Exposition to open at Louisville, Ky., August 1st, is now in a sufficiently advanced stage of construction to give the spectator some idea of its extensive proportions. It will be one of the largest exposition buildings ever erected, as will be seen from the following comparisons of the area, in square feet, of the main buildings of the world's great industrial exhibitions:

London, 1851	989,884
New York, 1853	249,691
Paris, 1855	545,934
Paris, 1863	456,923
Vienna, 1873	430,500
London, 1862	1,400,000
Philadelphia, 1876	872,320
Atlanta, 1881	107,520
Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky.	677,400

In the machinery department there will be four main lines of shafting speeded at 200 per minute. This uniform speed will obviate the inconvenience of separating the different parts of one exhibitor's group of machinery, as he may regulate the speed for his different machines by adjustment of his pulleys and counter-shafts. The rules for the machinery department, where power is desired, require application for space to be made before May 15, all heavy machinery to be placed before June 15, and all such heavy machinery to be ready for running before July 15. These rules and the general rules for exhibits are now in press and will soon be distributed.

The fare from all points in the United States has been fixed at one and one-third fare for the round trip during the Exposition. That is, if the regular round fare from a distant point is $48, it will be reduced to $32. Within a radius of several hundred miles, however, excursion rates will prevail, which will make the fare very much less. It is stated at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad office that that company has already arranged for increase of carrying capacity for the Exposition travel that will cost $150,000. The freight rates for exhibits will in a short time be arranged on the basis of freight one way. All indications point to more than a realization of the expectations of the most sanguine of the projectors of the Southern Exposition.

The attitude of the M. E. Church, or rather its southern policy, is creating no unfavorable criticism. It not only has its color line conferences, schools supported by money to aid the freedmen but closed to colored students, and churches in which colored members are advised not to visit. There is a coming irrepressible conflict and there is but one alternative, either this powerful denomination must abolish the color line or lose its colored membership. Perhaps that's what the M. E wants, in order to unite with the M. E. South.—*People's Advocate.*

The *Advocate* has either deliberately misrepresented the M. E. Church for a purpose, or has acted very unwisely in not properly informing himself before writing the above. Editors above all other men, should be truthful. Their position and influence demand it. They have the moulding of public sentiment — the morals of our youth in a measure will be just what the family newspaper makes them. In the discussion of political matters, we often find politicians resorting to falsehood and misrepresentation in order to carry their points, but we do not look for such among Christians when discussing ecclesiastical matters. A lunatic knows that one church is not a denomination, neither is one man a church. Because one man is a thief, are all men thieves? Because some Democrats are mean, are all Democrats mean? Because some Republicans are good men, it does not prove that all are good. Yet this is the inference to be drawn from the *Advocate's* hypothesis. Study the history of the M. E. Church before venturing to draw your quill against her again. *There is no color line in the M. E. Church.* A certificate of membership in the M. E. Church, has *no sign board on it describing* origin or color, and is respected wheever that Church has an organization. "Truth, I love thee." —*National Witness.*

In the United States Court, St. Louis, Oby E. Owen, the teller of the Third National Bank, who stole over $200,000, was sentenced to a term of eight years in State Penitentiary, being the medium term, a [illegible] brought about by [illegible] and in the conduct [illegible] of guilty.

General News Items.

Cardinal Pier Francisco Meglia, is dead in the 73d year of his age.

The coinage of silver dollars on the Pacific coast has been limited to 400,000 per month.

The debt statement issued shows the public debt during the month of March to be $9,344,826 27.

Five lives were lost, and two persons wounded by the explosion of the Polar Star, at Columbus, Ky., March 31.

Prince Bismark was felicitated upon his sixty-eighth birthday, April 1, and there were numerous floral offerings.

Gov. McEnery has issued a quarrantine proclamation against certain Mexican, West Indian and South American ports, to go into effect May 1.

The United States Secretary of the Interior has actually disbarred the pension attorney of Louisville for charging an old blind negro veteran $600 for getting a $1200 pension through.

The marriage of Prince Louis Ferdinand, of Bavaria, to Infanta Maria Della Paz was celebrated in the chapel of the royal palace, Madrid, April 2.

The Mississippi State Board endorses the National Board of Health, and asks President Arthur to entrust it with the expenditure of the contingent epidemic fund of $100,000.

The election for Senator held in the Department of Ardeche resulted in the choice of M. Chalamet, Gambettist, who defeated two Radical candidates and one Monarchist.

At the request of Dr. J. C. Hartzell, the Hon. M. L. Joslyn, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, sends copies of the "Compendium of the United States Census for 1880" to each of the 43 institutions of learning of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Southern States.

A dispatch from Brussels reports a sensation in [illegible] over the discovery that M. Vandamme, a prominent stock broker, has embezzled the sum of $1,000,000 francs belonging to persons who had deposited money with him. Vandamme was arrested and lodged in prison.

In his message to Congress the President, Gonzales, states that the Guatemala question is definitely settled, and Mexico enjoys peace with all foreign powers. He will present a draft of the commercial treaty with the United States to the Senate for ratification when he deems that the proper time has arrived. He considers this treaty beneficial to both countries, though not ratified by the American Senate. He congratulates Congress upon the peace prevailing throughout the country, and states that the few disturbances that have occurred since last September were purely local in character and have all terminated satisfactorily. The postal reform authorized by Congress would be introduced very soon, and he expected would produce substantial benefits to the country. The treasury receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year were larger than those of the same period of last year by nearly $1,000,000, but importation duties are falling off, which fact he explains thus: When the Central and National Railroads began the construction of their roads they drew all their money from abroad. Since they have completed long sections of their lines, the traffic receipts, with government subventions, have diminished their need for foreign money. The sudden introduction of such large amounts of foreign money lowered discounts and facilitated business. Since these companies have ceased drawing all their money from abroad, money has become scarce and interest has increased, consequently orders for foreign goods have increased. He says the development of all national industries has steadily increased, and he is confident the present prosperity will remain uninterrupted, but recommends Congress to be prudent and economical. He refers with satisfaction to the rapid advance of railroad [illegible] especially on the Central [illegible] lines. Work on the [illegible] the customs tariff, he [illegible] ues, and [illegible] months more [illegible] cludes by [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] the Senior spoke, drunk[illegible] free, the Jews were offended. It hurt their pride to be represented as slaves, yet slaves they were, and such is every sinner. Sin is represented as a cruel master who will not allow his subjects to rest, but is always hurrying them on from one thing to another. The way of sin like the way of holiness is a way in which there is no standing still. There is this difference, holiness is an uphill road, but each step gives the traveler accelerated force. Yielding to one sin prepares the way for another, and strengthens the habit, and the habit once formed, like a mighty stream, it bears all down before it. The drunkard knows that every day he is wasting his substance, shortening his life, and ruining his soul, but still he calls for more drink. The *debauchee* was once a pure and sober man; his first impure thoughts were suggested by his associates. But having once broken the laws of chastity he has no control over his impure desires. Peter describes him as "Having eyes full of adultery", and adds "that they cannot cease from sin." Thus the sinner yielding to sins in various shapes, and like the child that is accustomed to rags and filth, loses all shame and feels no ambition to appear clean and decent. He is a slave to sin. He has sold himself for naught. His present and eternal ruin are complete unless liberated, and saved by the grace of Almighty God. The condition of the sinner is deplorable. The disease is not one merely of outward spots, "From within out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemy." It is no use to try to purify the stream till the fountain is cleansed. And a little reformation, or exchanging of vices, will never do this. Education can do some things but it can never change or purify the heart. We can grow in grace, but not into it. To the men who were pricked in the heart and asked Peter and the apostles what they should do, Peter said, "Repent." All reformation short of this is good for nothing, but the moment the sinner renounces all other hopes and dependencies and believes in Christ he shall be saved, "He is able to save to the uttermost all that come unto God by him."

"Redemption's the power of canceled sin,
He sets the prisoner free."

[illegible] freedom from this cruel [illegible] he alone is a freeman [illegible] Christ makes free, all others are slaves.

We believe, says Bishop Foster, "It is a Christian's privilege to attain to a state of spirituality in which he will be entirely free from sin properly so called, both inward and outward, a state in which he will commit no act involving guilt, in [illegible] outward man of the lips, [illegible] inward man of the [illegible] will be pure in the sight of [illegible] Freedom from sin as a present privilege, a present enjoyment, [illegible] glorious truth which sparkles [illegible] whispers and sings and shouts [illegible] history, biography, poetry, prophecies, precepts, promises, [illegible] and prayers of the Bible. It is the great central truth [illegible] the blessed book. So it is written, "If we walk in the light, as [illegible] is in the light, we have fellowship with another and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin."

New and Easy Way to Pay Debts.

[illegible] of Tennessee borrowed [illegible] some railroads, [illegible] of the State as security, bonds call for six per [illegible] but it is never paid. [illegible] of a few years she [illegible] for $4,000,000, not [illegible] cash. The interest [illegible] as it is not [illegible] pro- [illegible] of the three [illegible] cent on [illegible] she is [illegible] the 6- [illegible] sold the [illegible] $60,000 a [illegible] the three [illegible] But [illegible] of pay- [illegible] We know [illegible] is [illegible] this in- [illegible] the [illegible] 000, [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] 20.

[illegible] school institute at [illegible] Ga., began [illegible] closed on the 5th. [illegible] direction of Rev. [illegible] conferences, [illegible] nearly central, [illegible] institute.

[illegible] money the la- [illegible] "In paying out [illegible] his workmen, a [illegible] Marseilles, Ill., [illegible] all the bills. [illegible] $342 of it was [illegible] local bank by [illegible]

[illegible] the seat of the [illegible] of the Baltimore [illegible] Methodist Episcopal [illegible] hands sev- [illegible] war. Now [illegible] loyal to [illegible] as to God, has [illegible] its most glorious [illegible]

[illegible] D. Pastor of the [illegible] Church Han- [illegible] New York [illegible] the past two [illegible] and ex- [illegible] more. The [illegible] the church [illegible] is nearly [illegible]

Church Extension Report.

There lies before us the Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the fiscal year January 1st to November 30th, 1882.

It is understood that the report now submitted is for *eleven months only*. In our examination of this report we turn first to the financial part of it, and find cause for mixed emotions. The receipts during the 11 months ending November 30, on general account were $125,790 08; on loan fund, $103,671 10, giving for use in 1882, $268,792 10; and showing an increase in 11 months in 1882 of $34,779 89, over the full year of 1881. This certainly is healthy progress. The report shows that during the 11 months the society has aided by donations only in the erection of 275 churches, by loans only 31, by donations and loans 125. Thus in 11 months it has aided in the erection of 434 churches, being one church for every day in the 11 months and 100 over. And Chaplain McCabe looks forward to the time when he shall sing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name,
We are building three a day."

In the summer of 1879 Chaplain McCabe became deeply impressed with the importance of our church occupying the Northwest. After an extended tour, he became satisfied that with a donation of $250 to encourage and inspire the people, a church suited to the wants of the people, costing from $1200 and upward could be secured. He accordingly made his appeal for special gifts of $250 each to procure the erection of 400 churches on the frontier. At the close of the first year only four churches were aided on this plan. But the effort was continued, and in 1880 23 more were procured. In 1881 45 were added, and during the 11 months of 1882 69 more were added, making in all 141 toward the 400. These frontier churches are valued at $261,595, and have been aided by special donations from individuals whose names are given in the report in the sum of $35,500, by the Church Extension in the sum of $21,500.

One of the interesting features of the Report is the tabulated statement showing where each church was built, its size, plan and cost, with the number of church members and of the Sunday-school, so each person can see the result of his or her gift. Of course we could not overlook the reference to the Louisiana conference, and here we find that Morgan City Union Chapel received $50; St Marks church, Rapides Parish, $75; Mt. Carmel church, East Feliciana Parish, $50; St James, Shreveport, $250, Pleasant Hill church, Sabine Parish, $100; Live Oak, $200; Cypremort, $250; and a loan of $250. All of this was done during the eleven months of 1882. We received from the Society $1,225.00 and paid into the treasury $174.50.

The following churches have had loans granted to them: Union Chapel in 1872-76-79 $4,100; Alexandria in 1874 $300; Algiers in 1874, $100; Pleasant Plains in 1875, $600; Mt. Zion in 1876 $1,000; Cypremort in 1882, $250.

We have never studied any of our church reports with more interest, and were never more deeply impressed with the importance of this work. We wish that our preachers would read this report, and bring the facts before their congregations. We here in the South need help, but they need it more in the new and rapidly developing parts of the country. We think that the Presiding Elders of this conference should apportion to their districts and the pastoral charges the amount asked of this conference, and give early notice to each pastor, and bring this matter before the Quarterly conference. Let us see what can be done. Evidently we can do better in the future than we have in the past.

The *Loan Fund* is the result of special contributions, controlled by the Board of Church Extension under the following restrictions: No part of it can ever be donated or used for current expenses. It can never be diminished, it is a perpetual fund. And while it may be loaned in small sums to any church or Society with or without interest as occasion may require, it must, however, be understood by all of our people that this is a *sacred* and a *perpetual fund*; it cannot be donated, it must be preserved without diminution a perpetual fund. In 1808 Bishop Kingsley thus epitomized the loan plan: "I am exceedingly well pleased with [illegible] Beal feature of the Board [illegible] I can think [illegible] with the glad tidings of what it has done, and goes again and builds or helps build another church, and comes back again saying: 'Here am I send me,' and goes again and again." Let us remember that this is a *sacred and a perpetual fund*.

The Texas *Advocate*, M. E. Church South, is a paper that we always read. We have met its editor and have had a high appreciation of him as a Christian gentleman. But once in a while we have been astonished at some of its utterances and could not see how our Bro. John could so write. Read:

"The New England systems of public schools, of which all others in this country are but copies, have been fruitful in their increase of bestial crimes, easy divorces, and the reign of lust. They have indeed shown that mere education of the mind is no guarantee of advance in morality. On the contrary, advancing the vicious solely in an intellectual direction distinct from moral education, is but adding to their force as emissaries of evil for the spread of all impurity."

We do not understand how it is that Dr. John could say that "the New England system of public schools have been fruitful in their increase of *bestial* crimes." Nor, how he could call all the public schools in this country copies of the New England system. But in the issue of March 24th we find the following item:

After a storm and rain Thursday night of last week, a yellowish deposit was noticed on the ground in Galveston. Chemical tests proved it, to the satisfaction of the testers, to be pollen; while others claimed it was sulphur drawn by peculiar atmospheric and chemical conditions from the salt sea. To the utterly uninitiated the sulphureous appearance was suggestive of the nearness of Galveston to Hades.

The *Advocate* is published in Galveston. Dr. John has, we believe, a pleasant home in that city. Hereafter when we see any of the sulphureous statements in the *Advocate* we shall understand that they all come from the nearness of Galveston, the place where the *Advocate* is published, and the home of its editor to Hades.

Dr. Watson in a recent address before the School of Theology in the Boston University said: "There were two receivings of Christ." We receive Christ first that we may become the children of God. "As many as received Him to them gave He the power to become the children of God."

In the second place we receive Christ in His fullness to our entire santification. "Of His fullness have we all received grace for grace." There were also, he said, two revealings of Christ. The first was to us, the second was in us. The first in the instant of our justification, the second in our santification. In pardon we are saved from actual sin, in santification we are saved from inbred sin. "To tell people to seek religion," he said, "is a humbug. We are to seek Jesus as a person for our personal salvation. Ministers may preach volumes of theology about Jesus and yet not preach Jesus." The world has has just now great need of ministers who speak of what they feel and know about Jesus. Facts are of greater consequence and have a greater influence than arguments. All Christians are said to be witnesses; a witness is not on the stand for argument, nor to speak of what he believes; he is to tell of what he knows. That which he has heard, which he has seen, which he has looked upon, and his hands have handled, he is to talk about. We would not place a low estimate upon religious doctrine. In fact we do not think there can be a correct religious life with an incorrect theory. Nor would we underestimate the value of a well ordered, consistent Christian life, but experience comes as a demonstration of the truth.

The government authorities of Bulgaria have, for reasons not yet apparent, forcibly closed our school at Sistof. Measures are being taken to obtain relief. The English Consul is exerting himself in our favor. Mr. Challis writes: "There is a strong influence being used against us in official circles, instigated by the Bishop, who is the chief politician in the country. But our real influence was never stronger among the natives. Our sale of books was never so large as last year." The Rev. R. W. Flocken, whose long experience entitles him to judge, writes: "I am not surprised at this news from Bulgaria, and have no doubt that this circumstance will result in good for the work of God in that land." The reported imprisonment of some of our preachers seems to have been [illegible] route journey [illegible] sympathizers, having assured [illegible] Attorney-General Brewster approved of the course of the government's attorneys [illegible] attention of the grand jury [illegible] him, the correspondents of the New York *Times*, Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, and other Republican papers, interrogated the Attorney-General on the subject. Mr. Brewster declared the reports, coming from whomsoever they might, to be utterly false. It was preposterous, he said, to suppose that counsel for the Government would take such a step without his knowledge or approval. His attention had been called to these cases in December, and he had insisted that they should be brought to the Grand Jury, no matter who should be hurt. As the law officer of the Government he could do no less. Mr. Ker had gone before the Grand Jury in the matter, because Mr. Merrick, representing the Attorney-General in court, was employed in a part of the case that demanded his constant attention at that time. Mr. Kellogg will not profit by any subterfuge. He must distinctly prove his innocence or go the way of once honored but erring statesmen.

Canada Methodists voted strongly in favor of union.

Few works are more instructive than the tables of the tenth United States census. All that relates to each State is carefully tabulated and so easily found. Take Massachusetts. Many supposed that as a State it would soon fall under the rule of foreign blood. The total population of the State in 1880 was 1,783,085. The native population was 1,339,594. The number of persons in the State over ten years of age not able to read and write was 74,935, but the number of native white persons unable to read was only 6,934, or one-seventh of one per cent. These tables show from what source the illiterates of the State come, and that it will be a long while before the old Bay State will fall under the rule of foreign blood.

We wish that we might have in New Orleans a great religious revival. We would like to see a general attack upon all the strong holds of sin and Satan, led on by some one, we would not care who, provided he led to victory. We want to see New Orleans taken for God. Take this city and it will be an easy matter to take the surrounding country. The whole city needs to be washed from its pollution. We want to see it as lively with religious emotion as we have seen some New England camp-meetings—warm enough to melt every religious iceberg, whether in the pulpit or pew. A little sharp shooting and skirmishing will not do. We need and must have a general engagement. To your closets and knees, O Isreal!

Last Friday, Confederate Decoration Day and anniversary of the battle of Shiloh, was celebrated by the laying of a corner stone of the monument to the dead of the Army of the Tennessee, in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans. Congressman Charles Hooker, of Mississippi was the orator of the day; and Hon. Jefferson Davis responded to repeated calls, and delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. The Grand Army of the Republic, Mower Post, was invited and represented on this occasion.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Surgeon General Barnes, of the U. S. A., died in Washington on the 5th.

—Rev. J. S. Bitler, of Cincinnati Conference, has taken a charge in Dakota.

—Bishop Harris will preside at Vermont Conference in place of Bishop Peck.

—Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is to have charge of the Drawer in *Harper's Magazine*.

—President Arthur left Washington last week for a trip of recreation in the South.

—Pere Hyacinthe and his wife will visit this country next summer on a lecturing tour.

—Prof. J. W. Nicholson has been elected President of Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

—U. S. Senator McCall, of Florida, has met with the loss of his only son, between 3 and 4 years of age.

—Rev. Jesse P. Price wishes his correspondents to address him, post-office box 87, Brownsville, Tenn.

—Peter Cooper, the eminent New [illegible] Methodist, died of pneu- [illegible] last. He cele- [illegible] Feb. 13.

[illegible] and star- [illegible] ings in [illegible] and Birming- [illegible] ham, England, [illegible] great success.

—Ex-Sen- [illegible] fell on the steps of his [illegible] bus, Ohio, on the 4th, and broke his left arm [illegible] elbow and [illegible]

—[illegible] in this ci[illegible] will regret to learn that Mrs. J. [illegible] Foster has been compelled throu[illegible] overwork to cancel all her lect[illegible] gagements for a month.

—Rev. J. J. Holland, formerly of Central Tennessee College, now of Lexington Conference, has been stationed as pastor of Latimer church, Steubenville, Ohio.

—Gen. Charles P. Stone, late of Egypt, has been appointed superintendent of the work preparatory to the erection of the Bartholdi monument in New York harbor.

—Douglass Burrell, of St. Mary parish, has been appointed trustee of the Southern University of New Orleans, vice Thomas A. Cage, of Terrebonne, declined.

—Rev. W. B. Avery, colored, editor of the *National Witness*, preached at the Metropolitan (white) M. E. church, Washington, D. C., on a recent Sabbath.

—Geo. W. Cable's first lecture in the North on the subject of "Creole Women," was delivered in Hartford on the 5th, and was attended by a large number of famous authors and publishers.

—We had a pleasant call last week from A. B. Leonard, D.D., presiding elder of the Cincinnati District, Ohio Conference, and J. W. Gaddis, D.D., pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church, Cincinnati. Dr. Leonard preached at Ames at 11 a.m., and worshipped at Union Chapel in the evening. These brethren had seemed to have no doubts as to the importance of our work in the South.

—Miss Edmonia Lewis, a Baltimore sculptor of African descent, has completed at her studio in Rome a fine bas-relief in white marble for a church in Baltimore. It represents the Magi adoring the infant Jesus, and of the three the African is given greater prominence than either the Caucasian or the Asiatic. Miss Lewis has also recently finished a statue of the Virgin Mary for the Marquis of Bute.

—P. C. Cotton writes us from Fort Atkinson, Wis., that he is a regular reader of this paper, and a member of Hasou Chapel, Allen, La. He attends the M. E. Church, there being no church for colored people in the vicinity, and but few colored people in that part of the country. He is well pleased, the climate is pleasant and healthy, though the winters are somewhat cold. The people are blessed with churches and excellent schools. He rejoices to hear of the progress of education and Christianity in the South, and expects to return during the present year. Bro. Cotton's oldest brother James went North in 1863, and was supposed to be dead. The family heard of and corresponded with him, and in June, 1880, the younger brother went North to see him, and since that time has worked on a farm in summer and attended school in winter. He is trying to prepare himself as a teacher so as to teach on his return to the south.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. T. Abbott, Rosedale: "We have been carrying on a protracted meeting for two weeks, and it has resulted in 9 converts and 6 reclaimed. The church is in good spirit, but the high water has taken possession of our building, and we are compelled to hold service in the house I am living in."

A. J. Ford, Houma: "We closed our protracted meeting with 12 converts and many on probation. The Lord has blessed us wonderfully. The church is in a splendid state. The people in Terrebonne are beginning to know that we have a church here. Pray for us."

S. E. Morant, Alexandria: "We commenced revival services Sunday, March 4th; since which time the Lord has blessed us with 24 converts and 7 backsliders reclaimed. Being somewhat worn-out by excessive labor, we will rest for a short season, expecting to open again soon. Pray for our continued success."

H. C. Arnston, Morgan City: "The people received me kindly, and are doing all they can to make my stay agreeable. In a protracted meeting 8 mourners were brought to the beach, 2 backsliders reclaimed. The sisters are united in church work. The Sunday-school is small and lively."

We take great satisfaction in publishing the good news that comes to us from our exchanges, and from nearly every pastor writing to this office. The Holy Spirit is at work among the people, [illegible] pers in [illegible]

son, at Camp Parapet, entered upon his work under discouraging circumstances. The Sabbath-school existed only in name, the congregation was badly scattered, the brethren were nearly discouraged, but like a true son of Wesley, Bro. Johnson entered upon his work. The members of the church and congregation received him as a messenger sent by God. The Lord opened their hearts to receive the word. A good Sunday-school has been gathered; the congregation more than doubled; the parsonage put in order; a good stove for the kitchen, and nice chamber set for the sleeping room. The word preached has been sent home to the hearts of the people, and the hearts of the pastor, and people are gladdened by the conversion of over a score of souls. Sabbath, April 1, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to over eighty-five.

At Plum street Bro. Mason, assisted by Bro Norwood, has one of the best Sunday-schools in the city; there may be larger schools, but none better. The congregation is constantly increasing; the place of worship is too small. The people are calling for a more commodious place, and we think that they ought to have it. So far as we know, our ministers and people here in the city all feel that the faithful struggling band at Plum street deserve a new church, and are ready to help them in securing it. No man can lead off more successfully in such a work than Bro. Mason, their pastor. Here, too, there is a good religious interest. The church is moving on and up close to God. At the mourner's bench are seen backsliders returning back to the fold, sinners anxious to know God in the pardon of their sins, and the Lord is adding to the church such as shall be saved.

At Thomson Chapel, Bro. Beal has entered upon his second year full of hope. Congregation and Sunday-school constantly increasing; the church gaining in its strength. At a protracted meeting in March, six were received on probation, and five converted to God.

Bro. Vaughan, at Ames, is having special tokens of God's favor. The records show the Sunday-school the largest now it has been for a number of years, and what is more encouraging, the school is constantly increasing. The prayer and class meetings are well attended. The spiritual strength of the church is increasing. Sabbath, April 1st, was the regular communion day. A. B. Leonard, D.D., presiding elder of the Cincinnati district, Ohio conference, was present and preached an able and instructive sermon, and assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper. Three joined the church in full connection, one by letter, and two by profession, and eleven on probation. All that Ames Church ever has needed was a Christian *preacher and pastor*, a man who will stand by his guns twelve months in a year. There are blessings more than earth can give for all such men. We have no doubt as to the future of this church. To us it is full of promise.

D. Shelby, Allen: "This little place has very many good people. There are between 500 and 600 inhabitants. There are three stores, and no whiskey is sold within ten miles. Good land can be obtained suitable for cotton and corn. I long to see the time when the place shall be crowded with people."

Eliza Verdin, Verdunville: "I have started a Sabbath-school here. It was organized February 3. Bro. J. Williams, of Centreville, called and gave the children good instruction. Pray that the school may grow in grace."

L. Kennedy, Alexandria: "In our church for the last two weeks we have had a protracted meeting. Some 20 professed to have found Christ in the pardoning of their sins; five backsliders were reclaimed. Bro. Morant says he will continue as long as he can get one to come to the mourner's bench."

TENNESSEE.

J. J. Barr, Sharon: "Judging from the present spirit among the people this will be a great year for the gathering in of souls. If the brethren will quit fighting each other and preach Christ and the way to heaven, what happy reports we may read at the next conference?"

H. W. Key, Murfreesboro: "We acknowledge the receipt from Bro. John Seay, of Tennessee conference, of $70, on paying indebtedness on Brownsville M. E. Church. This is the amount in full subscribed by Father Seay during the annual conference. He has our thanks."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Preston, Morton: "Elder D. A. Williams held quarterly conference here March 10. Our [illegible] all officers were [illegible]

sermon on Sunday. Our church is small, and contains but a few members. We are trying to purchase a lot in town for the purpose of building a church upon. Several went from here to hear the elder preach at Forest on the following night, and went their way rejoicing."

TEXAS.

Lizzie Perkins, Pleasanton: "We have a good school, and a lovely little Sabbath school, in growing condition."

W. L. Molloy: "We are building and have nearly completed the best church in Clarksville. As I passed Clarksville on Monday several gentlemen came aboard, and I overheard a conversation that was going on between them. One of them said he was invited the day before by a friend to take a walk and among other places visited was the M. E. Church. He said to his astonishment the Negroes of Clarksville were building the best church in the city. Pray for us.

KENTUCKY.

The 14th session of Lexington conference was held in Lexington, Ky., March 22-25, Bishop Andrews presiding. J. Courtenay was re-elected secretary. The presiding elders reported their several districts in excellent condition, spiritually and financially. Presiding Elder Jones, of Lexington district, was presented by the ministers of his district with a handsome gold watch and a purse; the Rev. M. Walton, of Louisville district, received a gold-headed cane; and the Rev. Scott Ward, of the Bowling Green district, a gold watch. The statistics evidenced a gratifying increase in membership, in benevolent collections, and in value of church property."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

A Letter for the Bryan Church.

DEAR EDITOR.—Please allow space for the following:

Dear Brethren:—I am well. I am anxious to hear from you. It has been some little time since I claimed a member's part in your church. Our sweet communion then cannot be forgotten. I joined your class in 1878, when the church was under the hand of W. W. Brown. It is a great consolation to think of that day; it brings to my heart joy. I am sure I will not in this life let it pass my mind; for its impression is too weighty. Can you? I expect that you have enjoyed many such days. I hope so, but I have not; for it was to me a day of sin-forgiving, sight-giving, and lost finding. I indeed often repeat the words of that hymn, by which I was invited to Christ:

Now is the day of grace;
O, sinners! come, without delay,
And seek the Savior's face.

I am happy, because I know that it was an invitation of Christ, and that it was accepted in due season. Dear brethren, I have not forgotten my promise to the church. I know there is no one that belongs to the M. E. Church that loves it more than I do. I would much rather have something disrespectfully said about me than about the M. E. Church. I am toiling hard for the Lord in the midst of enemies, but I feel cheerful and anxious to accomplish something this year for the Lord. I have added four to our small number. I have not been able to do anything toward building in town yet, but I will within a few days have up a church in the country, a few miles from town. I think it will be ready for the second quarterly conference. The prospect for a grand harvest is cheering. I shall come ere long to see you, and I hope to find you up and doing. We are having good news from Tennessee. All of my talk will be about the Lord, the church, and the SOUTHWESTERN. The latter is our news agent, and it ought to be in every family.

You may expect me at any time. We would like to hear from our friends of Camden and Pine Bluff, Ark. Again, your brother in the Lord. R. K. WHITING.

Crockett, Texas March 23, 1883.

In the death of Gov. Stephens, of Georgia, we know of no step in favor of humanity that will lose anything. Not because the Governor did not think right, but lacking the martyr element in his make-up, he was not prepared to suffer for his convictions. No man more strongly than he, believed less in slavery; yet when the moment of decision came, he subscribed to its demands with greater zeal than ever Charles Carroll subscribed to the Declaration of Independence. No man more strongly than he believed in the Union; yet, as in the matter of slavery, when the test came, he agreed, Pilate-like, to its death. And so through life. He thought upon almost every subject, but upon every subject of [illegible] lacked the strength of his [illegible] tions. But we know of [illegible] one is the nation who [illegible]

[illegible] to see him [illegible] a learned man and [illegible] the Jewish laws. He hated the Christians, and thought he was doing God's work when he helped stop their preaching.

[illegible] went to the priests [illegible] to send him to [illegible] break up the homes [illegible] Christians [illegible] poor [illegible] near [illegible] when all [illegible] great [illegible] shone around [illegible]. He fell [illegible] the ground, and a voice said, [illegible], why persecutest thou me? Saul knew it was God, and said, What shall I do? The voice told him to go to Damascus, and he would be told what to do.

Saul arose, opened his eyes, but could not see. The people with him hear the voice, but saw no one. They led Saul to the city, and for three days he was blind.

Then God spoke to a good man named Ananias, and told him to go and see Saul. This made Ananias afraid. He knew about Saul, and how he abused those who loved Jesus.

But God said go, and told the good man Saul would some day bear the Gospel to the Gentiles. So he went and said, Brother Saul, the Lord sent me that you may receive your sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost. Saul saw at once, and believed in Jesus, and was baptized.

O, what a change. He came to Damascus to kill Christians, and now he is one himself. God called Saul, and he obeyed. God calls every one. When we do wrong our hearts tell us we are grieving Jesus. This is God talking to us. We must obey as Saul did, pray to Jesus, and he will lead and take care of us. Sin made us like Saul, before he loved Jesus, we do all against him. When we obey his voice, we work for him.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

THE SNOW-FAMILY. By Maala Bruce Lyman. D. Lathrop & Co., Boston.

Mrs. Lyman is the author of two or three Sunday-school books, [illegible] the quality of direct[illegible] teachings and calculated [illegible] lead to a better life. The intent of this book is to stimulate its readers to greater activity in seeking out the poor and needy, and somehow to impress upon their minds God's care for them and [illegible] urge them to care for them[illegible]. Mrs. Lyman that while it [illegible] to give to the poor a little [illegible] and clothing, that it is [illegible] to lead them to earn a support by labor than by charity[illegible] believes that a little hard [illegible] will enable multitudes of [illegible] helpless persons to rise [illegible] positions of honor and usefulness.

[illegible] THE MARK. By the author of "[illegible]'s Venture," "Blue Badge Boys," [illegible] and Willing." Published by American Tract Society. For Sale [illegible] W. B. Skillman, Camp street, New Orleans. Price $1 50.

Nearly three thousand years ago it was said "of making many books there is no end." The publication [illegible] the American Tract Society are [illegible] without number. They [illegible] a wide range for all classes [illegible], and no person can read [illegible] without having his heart [illegible] and gladdened. "Up to [illegible] Mark" is a well written and in[illegible] book, fresh in thought [illegible] impressive in application—an [illegible] and instructive book [illegible] be widely read with pro[illegible]. A copy placed on [illegible] of every home will help [illegible] bringing each member [illegible] family "Up to the Mark."

[illegible] AND HEROINES OF THE CHRIS[illegible]. By Rev. [illegible], Ph. [illegible] Tract Society. For sale [illegible] 30 Camp street, [illegible] $1 50.

[illegible] the volume ap[illegible] "The Christian [illegible] received with [illegible] this [illegible] yielded to [illegible] persons [illegible] we have [illegible] recommend [illegible] is a [illegible] our [illegible] There [illegible] Lord [illegible] We [illegible] have so [illegible] because [illegible] and ho[illegible] read [illegible] that

[illegible] as interest [illegible] calculated to exert a powerful influence for good upon the [illegible] young readers.

"The Only Thing That Ever Did Me Any Good."

Writing of the very remarkable improvement in her condition which followed the use of a single Home Treatment supply, a patient at Walworth, New York, [illegible] about one month [illegible] three months' supply of Oxygen, [illegible] feeling quite well [illegible]. Do not have [illegible] enough now, nor [illegible]ness. *It is the only* [illegible] *ever did me any good,* and I thank [illegible] very much for the *wonderful good it has done* [illegible] do all my work—can walk [illegible] distance. Do not seem to get tired. *I have not done so much work for almost two years as I do now. Could but just get around the house* when I first commenced using the Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, its action, and results, with reports of cases and information, *sent free.* Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April contains even more than the usual attractive features. The editor, Dr. Talmage, has a characteristic article, "Mending the Bible;" Edwin de Leon continues; "The American Pilgrim in Palestine," etc. There are serial and short stories, a large number of very excellent sketches, some admirably written essays, a sermon, several poems, a record of important events, personal notes, comments, etc. The miscellany is entertaining and instructive; the number abounds with illustrations. The price is 25c a copy, or $3 a year, post-paid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York. The May number will contain the first of papers by Lieut. Fred. Schwatka, entitled, "Among the Natives of the North.

An anonymous novel will be gegun in the *Century Magazine* some time during the next volume. It is entitled "The Bread-winners," and is described as a story unusual in scene and subject, and powerful in treatment. The locality is one of the lake cities, and the plot includes a charming love-story with a tragic undercurrent, in which are described the doings of a secret society of "Bread-winners." Certain phases and types of American society will be here described for the first time by a literary artist of real merit. Among the most striking passages in this book is a description of a reign of terror in a western city, culminating in a labor riot, in which the "Bread-winners" bear a prominent part.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for May is an interesting one. Prominent among many admirable articles are "What is Presbyterianism?" by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D.D.; a continuation of De Leon's "The American Pilgrim in Palestine;" the first of a series of papers by Lieutenant Schwatka, "Among the Natives of the North," and an article by the editor, "Home." There are contributions of articles, serial and short stories, sketches, essays, poems, etc., by Alfreton Hervey, Adelaide-Stout, O. M. Birrell, Edwin Arnold, Robert Buchanan, Ida E. Hervey, Rev. Mr. Hammond, J. W. Thirwall, and other favorite authors. In the Home Pulpit, is a sermon by Dr. Talmage, "The Eye." The subscription is $3 a year; single copy 25 cents, post-paid. Address, Mrs. Frank Leslie, publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The April Number of *Harper's Magazine,* invites special notice. An engraving from the portrait of Washington Irving by Gilbert Stuart Newton, is published apropos of the centenary of Irving's birth. Phebe Earle Gibbon's "English Farmers," is a close study of rural life in Sussex. George H. Boughton's fourth paper on Holland is even more interesting than those which have preceded it. Col. Higginson, in the sixth chapter of his American History, gives a concise and comprehensive review of the early English settlements in this country. The Hon. John Bigelow, in an article entitled "The Heir-Presumptive to the Imperial Crown of Mexico," gives an interesting chapter of secret history connected with Maximilian's unhappy reign in Mexico. Professor Simon Newcomb contributes an interesting account of his recent interview with Cetywayo, the Zulu King. The editorial departments are full of timely and interesting matter.

Every purchaser of the *Golden Days,* for March 31, is entitled, free of charge, to a beautiful statuette called "Ouch!" A boy is preparing to remove a splinter from his foot, and his expression will provoke the sympathy of all. *Golden Days* is one of the best and brightest of juvenile papers, and can be had every week for $3 a year. Address James Elverson, Philadelphia, Pa.

The *Wide Awake* for April, describes "John Angelos' visit to the Water-Color Exhibition of 1883," with thirty illustrations. There is a great variety of stories and instructions for a cooking society. Old and young will be refreshed by [illegible] perusal. D. Lothrop & Co., [illegible], publishers, $2.50 a year.

[illegible] C. Evan's Advertising [illegible], Mass., we have [illegible] advertising [illegible]

[illegible] board with. [illegible] nursery monthly one [illegible] $1.50 per year.

We have [illegible] the February number [illegible] *Literature,* a [illegible] published by John B. Al[illegible] New York. [illegible] single copy. [illegible] twelve [illegible] of a year [illegible] contain not less than 1000 p[illegible] choice reading matter.

[illegible] publication is "Jesus for [illegible], and the World for Jesus, for the young people, in the Sunday-school and the home circle, by Hudson & Co., New York.

The *Concert Quarterly,* by C. E. Brinkworth, Buffalo, N. Y., is devoted to concert services for leading church and missionary occasions. Terms, 25c a year.

The *Ladies' Floral Cabinet* for March is on our table, full of household hints. New York, $1.25 a year.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cincinnati elected a Democratic Mayor, and a mixed ticket.

Democrats carried Dayton, O Dubuque, Ia., and Madison, Wis Republicans, Denver, Col.

Bourne, Rep, was elected Governor of Rhode Island by 2500 majority over Sprague, Ind. Dem.

W. A. Le Seur, publisher of the *Capitolian Advocate,* was shot and killed by a Mr. Sanford, late of Alexandria.

The President appointed Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Postmaster General. He is a popular, able Republican, and a friend of Gen. Grant.

The revolutionary party has issued a proclamation announcing that its preparations to meet the coronation of the Czar are complete, and they will strike once more for the freedom of Russia.

The Chinese who were driven out of Waynesboro, Ga. through the Chinese Minister, have secured the interposition of the State department in their behalf.

The Governor of Moscow has receive a letter warning him that the Kremlin, where the Czar is to be crowned, will be blown up during the coronation ceremony, if the Czar refuses to grant a constitution.

The Socialist Congress at Copenhagen was served with a notice to close its session forthwith, and fixing a day by which time all foreign members were expected to leave the Kingdom.

Surveyor General Jacques A. Gla was found short in his accounts some $1200 to $1500, and left the city. This is an unexpected termination of a previous honorable career, which is chronicled with deep regret.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co's American Newspaper Directory, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories, now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. It is interesting to note that the newly settled regions of the Canadian North-West are productive of newspapers as well as of wheat, for the number of journals issued in Manitoba was nearly doubled during the year.

Farmer Franklin's Costly Shot.

Mr. Franklin and Mr. Raynor reside at Queen's, Long Island, and are neighbors. There was a misunderstanding between them, and when Farmer Franklin called upon Mr. Raynor to adjust the difficulty he carried with him a shot gun. He knocked at the door of Mr. Raynor's house, and in due time Mr. Raynor came out. The argument between the two men soon became so warm that Farmer Franklin injudiciously brought the shot-gun into play, and discharged one of the barrels at his neighbor. Fortunately the charge passed over Mr. Raynor's head, and lodged in a cherry tree. Farmer Franklin was arraigned yesterday in the Queen's County Court of Sessions to answer for his indiscreet act. He pleaded guilty, and Judge Armstrong sentenced him to pay a fine of $250 or go to jail for that number of days. Farmer Franklin said he supposed he would have to pay the fine as it was plowing time, and he couldn't go to jail.—*N. Y. Times.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has [illegible] to make it known to his [illegible] by this mo[illegible]

At Brook [illegible] Rev. J. L. Smith, of [illegible] Mr. Reuben Collins to Miss [illegible]

By Rev. [illegible] Waynesboro Miss., at [illegible] Minh Atma, Mr. [illegible] to Miss Emma Atma.

DEATHS.

Sister Maria Sims died Feb. 20. She was ready to go, and leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

Sister Mary Smith went from labor to reward, March 10. She asked her husband and friends to meet her in heaven She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. J. A. C. WADE.

Petersburg, Tenn.

Bro. Randall Cole, a class leader, died Feb. 20, in the faith of the Lord, and was buried with Masonic honors. P. BLUE.

Waynesboro, Miss.

Pleasant Williams, a little friend of mine, departed this life Feb. 20, after giving precious testimony. He hoped to live to become a member of the church.
LIZZIE PERKINS.

Pleasanton, Texas.

Sister Harriet Johnson fell asleep in Christ, in February. Sister Mamie Curtis also passed away. Both were active members of the church. Sister Johnson was 60 years, Sister Curtis 24 years of age. March 3, Sister Louisa Graves, who came from Georgia last year, and was always a faithful Methodist, passed on to her reward. JOHN L. SMITH.

Milican, Texas.

On the 15th, of February 1883 Sister Mexia Wyatt, wife of Bro. Edmond Wyatt, Trustee of the M. E. Church, departed this life. She was sick only two days; her death was very sudden, but peaceful. She has been a member of the M. E. Church for 60 years; her age was 70 years. She leaves a husband, one child and a host of friends to mourn her loss.
B. F. SMITH.

Calvert, Texas.

Rufus Holmes died Feb. 19, aged 23 years. Brother Holmes was converted to God in 1882, and joined the Methodist E. Church of which he was a faithful member. His sickness was short, his death sudden, but he was prepared for the summons. From his early childhood I have known him, and loved him as a brother. J. W. B. MATTHEWS,
Memphis, Tenn.

Bro. Charles Dechard was born in Richmond, Va., Oct. 15, 1796. He removed to Winchester, Tenn., from there to Aberdeen, Miss., from there to Bastrop, Texas; from there back to Tennessee where he remained until after the war; he then came back to Bastrop, and from there came to Waco, where he remained until his death. He is the father of thirteen children, only two of whom are living. I called to see him, and he seemed to be perfectly resigned to the will of his blessed Master, whom he had served for 34 years. He was regarded as one of the oldest Christians in Waco, and was well thought of by all. He leaves a wife, daughter, and several grand children.
A. R. NORRIS.

At the church Monday night, March 19, Jane Baptise, one of the oldest and a faithful member of Union Chapel, New Orleans. In the midst of a revival service, while two were converted, Sister Baptise went out to the cistern and fell dead. She leaves many friends to mourn her loss. She has been a great help to the church. She fell in the field at her post; a friend to the church, a friend to the preachers, and a friend to the young people, has gone to rest.
STEPHEN PRIESTLY, pastor.

Died, March 7, 1883, at her home, Sister Lucinda Mitchell. Sister Mitchell was born in Clark County, Miss., 1834, and moved to Choctaw, Miss., in 1843, and was married to Mr. Littleton Mitchell 1853, retaining her first name. She united with the M. E. Church, 1881. Before joining the church she was esteemed to be a Christian lady; after uniting with the church she was always found in her place as long as her health would admit. Her victory over death was quite a glorious one. She said to her weeping friends that she desired to go, saying she "saw the angels waiting to receive her." The dear Sister will be missed by us all, but by none so much as her kind husband and children. May God comfort them and bring them again to her embrace
L. O. CROWDER.

March 20, 1883.

Died, March 16, 1883, at the residence of Mr. Thomas and Sister Mary J. Philpot, their little daughter Mary Annie, aged six years and ten days. After suffering 25 days little Mary passed away to the home of the blessed. As we saw the little body interred amid the sobs and tears of its many friends, we could but say:

Sleep on little Mary, sweetly sleep,
No storms disturb thy rest,
Though loved ones for will weep,
Yet thou art with the blessed.

May angels guard thy sleeping dust,
Till God shall bid it rise,
Then faithful to their trust,
Conduct thee to the skies.

J. W. FAULKNER, P. C.
Atlanta circuit, Miss.

An Indispensable Instrument.

Recent improvements in the making of stylographic pens have made them a very serviceable and almost indispensable instrument for those having occasion to do much writing and who desire a convenient pen at hand wherever they may be. They have come into such general use that it is rather late to recommend [illegible] body, but there have been some improvements in the manufacture of the Livermore Stylographic Pen relating to the fastening of the needle and the case with which it can be cleaned and repaired, which have occasioned much favorable comment. There are now over 500,000 of these pens in use, to say nothing of numerous inferior imitations. They make not only a very handsome but a very useful implement. The manufacturers have cut down the price of their short plain pens to $2, and short gold mounted to $2.50 each. By remitting the amount to Louis [illegible] Dunlap, Manager Stylographic Pen Company, [illegible] Street, [illegible]

[illegible] Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, etc., 10 cts. each. A child can use with perfect success.

The spread of small pox in Nashville causes alarm.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured my skin disease." C. B. McDonald, Plantersville, Ala. $1., druggists.

The Iowa Supreme Court is engaged on a rehearing of the case to test the legality of the prohibition amendment.

Young men and middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, send three cent stamp for Part VII of Dime Series Book. Address WORD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Council, which met in Jackson on the 3d, adopted resolutions of confidence in the N. O. Auxilary Association.

A *good Baptist* clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust to *Hop Bitters.*

Compliments to American Organs.

Dr. John Stainer, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, than whom there could not be no higher authority in regard to organs, music, etc., has shown his appreciation of American instruments by preparing an instruction book especially for the Mason & Hamlin organs. It has already been published in London, but will be immediately republished in this country by Messrs. Ditson & Co. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have received very recently two noteworthy compliments for their organs from London. One is in the sale of an organ to Her Majesty Queen Victoria; the other is the announcement that one of them will be used in Westminster Abbey, under the direction of Dr. Bridge. The same organs were used last week in the production of the same work by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn N. Y., under the direction of Theodore Thomas, and will be similarly used next week in the production of the same work by the Cecilia Society of Philadelphia, under Mr. Thomas' direction.—*Boston Journal.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, April 9, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 7⅞; Middling, 9⅞ Good Middling, 10; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 22@24.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 65.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.90; choice, 5.65.
LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 12; choice, in tierces, 11½.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 93.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., —— @2.50; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.00; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 00@6.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $19.25.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast 13; shoulders, 8¼; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese ——@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.
Western Eggs 17@—18c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 18@19c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00 @6 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $20.00@24.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 63; white, 63; mixed, 64.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 53.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 95.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $16@17; choice, 18@19.

Chicago re-elected Mayor Harrison, and the entire Democratic ticket by over 12,000 majority.

Conference Notices.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The literary exercises for the Huntsville District, Texas Conference, to be held at Livingston, Trinity county. Spring conference as usual. To preach the opening sermon, Anderson Williams, 8:30 P. M.

The Way of Salvation	Rev. J. Smith
The Spirit in the Flesh	T. Ward
The Building of God	H. W. Wilson
Christian Love	Rev. S. Kelley
Baptism	Rev. E. Jefferson
The Only Foundation	A. Adair
What is the Invisible Church	R. Williams
What is Prayer	Rev. J. K. Loggins
What is the Bible	A. C. Culbreath
What is a Sacrament	Rev. A. Britton
What is Unity	Rev. W. McKinzie
What is Faith	Rev. A. Harris
The Doctrine of the Resurrection	A. Logan
The Fruits of the Spirit	A. Williams
What is Repentance	B. Fisher
The Duty of Local Preachers	Presiding Elder.

Brothers are requested to bring essays in writing as it will save much time. We are your Committee on Programme,
H. W. WILSON,
A. C. CULBREATH.

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.
SECOND ROUND.

Simpson	Apr.	21—22
Jackson	"	29—30
Canton	May	5— 6
Rick's	"	5— 6
Brandon	"	12—13
Bolton	"	19—20
Clinton	"	20—21
Evergreen, in the morning	"	26—27
Pelahatchia, in the evening	"	26—27
Mayersville	June	2— 3
Hickory	"	7— 8
Dake	"	9—10
Forest	"	16—17
Vicksburg Church	"	23—24
Morton	"	28
Vicksburg Circuit	June 30 July	1
Mt. Salem	"	4
Edwards	"	7— 8
Trenton	"	12

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT TEXAS CONFERENCE.
SECOND ROUND.

San Augustine	March	31
Salibe and Shelby	April	1- 2
Henderson and Panola	"	7- 8
Hawkins	"	14-15
Mineola	"	21-22
Jacksonville	"	28-29
Crockett	May	2- 3
Palestine	"	5- 6
Jewett	"	8- 9
Cotton Gin	"	12-13
Fairfield	"	19-20
Butler	"	26-27
Centerville and Shiloh	June	2- 3
Lena	"	9-10
Madison	"	16-17

WALTER RIPETO, P. E.

"Became Sound and Well."

HATCHER'S STATION, *Ga., March 27,* 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, [illegible]

Our Bishops hold their semi-annual meeting in Pittsburgh, about the second week in Mas. The Preacher's Meeting are making arrangements for the public services usually held in connection with that occasion.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Greeley, Col., was visited by a $150,000 fire on the 4th.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body.
Dr. Benson's New Remedy and Favorite Prescription.
It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.
mar8-1w

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward late Col. 69th Reg., N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 W. Side Ave., J. C. Hights, N. J., only to return [illegible] from chronic liver complaint. Kidney Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now and consequently happy.
mar8-1w

What They Say;
—OR—
Echoes from Birmingham.
The Spontaneous Expression of Prominent Colored Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONTENTS—
The Birmingham Matter—By Rev. H. R. Revels, D.D., of Rodney, Miss.
The Color Line—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., of New Orleans, La.
"Unchristian Prejudice—By Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.
"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. L M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
The Color Line Again—By Rev D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

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Get up clubs for the CELEBRATED TEAS and Coffees and secure a beautiful Moss-Rose or Gold Band Tea-set, (44 pieces), our own importation. One of these beautiful tea-sets given away to the party sending a club for $25. This is the greatest inducement ever offered. Send in your orders [illegible] a cup of good Tea or Coffee, at the same time [illegible] a HANDSOME CHINA TEA-SET. [illegible] Good Teas 30c. 35c. and 40c., [illegible] 50c. and 60c., and [illegible] When ordering be sure [illegible] want, whether [illegible]

DRESS MAKING,
Fine & Plain Sewing.
The Cheapest and Best in the city.
General Agency Ladies' Healthy Protector.
Call and see it.
Hand-made Trimmings, Fancy Needle work, Stamping and Gold [illegible]
[illegible] STREET.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
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FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1882.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.
L. D. HOWDISHELL.
July27-1y

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. [illegible] only $30 for an Eight Stop, Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler ORGAN. [illegible] Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars.
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april2-4t

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:
"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:
"I indorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

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"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

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"All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it is a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

A Druggist Cured.
Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad attack of Indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction to all."
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—AND—
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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
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CHURCH
[illegible]

[illegible] Corner.

[illegible] HUBBARD.

[illegible] Hubbard cloak
[illegible] Hubbard bonnet,
[illegible] bewitching poke,
[illegible] a early dog,
[illegible] drooped, his tail was limp,
[illegible] in his eyes.
[illegible] to the early dog:
[illegible] look so sad?
[illegible] with a sniff,
[illegible] very bad."
[illegible] "the streets are full
[illegible] Hubbards,
[illegible] I've wagged my tail 'most off,
[illegible] speak of cupboards."
[illegible] "Come with me
[illegible] heart of stone!
[illegible] lots of bread and milk,
[illegible]-bone."
[illegible] and fed him well;
[illegible] turned to laughter;
[illegible] wherever Polly goes,
[illegible] after.
[illegible] in St. Nicholas for

[illegible] by a Thread.

[illegible], of Pennsylvania, [illegible] astronomer. He [illegible] in measuring the sizes [illegible] determining the positions [illegible]. But he found [illegible] the distance of the [illegible] thread stretched across [illegible] telescope would en[illegible] and moreover, [illegible] however small, [illegible] glass, would cover [illegible] heavens that the [illegible] near the pole, [illegible] behind the [illegible]. Thus a [illegible] be larger in [illegible]. You know [illegible] heavenly world, [illegible] shining upon [illegible] shines up[illegible]

[illegible] miles in diam[illegible] from a distant [illegible] covered, ob[illegible] a thread, [illegible] near the [illegible] some who [illegible] the heavenly [illegible] complained [illegible] dullness of [illegible] looked [illegible]. You [illegible] them in [illegible] distress; [illegible] see Jesus [illegible]. You [illegible] the Star of [illegible] telescope [illegible], but [illegible] a fil[illegible], hold[illegible] to the [illegible] the [illegible] of Hope, [illegible] darken[illegible] a very [illegible] a very [illegible] a very small [illegible]. To some [illegible] appears [illegible] as they may [illegible] can and shall [illegible] into noth[illegible]

[illegible] without [illegible] of [illegible] chil[illegible] and [illegible] consider[illegible] wants of [illegible] and [illegible] the de[illegible] rev. [illegible] by [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Cornelia Bell, Centreville: "Mr. K. B. Bell left March 14, on a visit to his father in Morehouse parish. He has resided here since 1880, and is beloved by the people. His wife remains, full of vigor, to promote the cause of Christ.

The reports that come to us from nearly all of our preachers indicate a year of religious prosperity.

Clinton street, New Orleans, P. King, pastor: "We held our first quarterly conference March 30. Presiding Elder L. P. Cushman was present. The reports were all in order; those of the class leaders deserve special mention. Each leader stated in his report that he had no members habitually absent from class and that all contributed to the support of the church. The report of the stewards presented a clear statement of what had been done and showed a good beginning for the year. The Sunday-school was never more prosperous nor better attended. The Conference made an advance of $100 in the salary of the pastor and five in the quatterage of the P. E. Class No. 4, Bro. John Mathews leaders raised last year $154 10, but proposes to do better this year."

MISSISSIPPI.

P. Blue, Enterprise: "The first quarterly conference was held by Elder Campbell, March 5. We had a well attended, pleasant and agreeable session. The Elder inquired into all the matters of the church, advised as to the benevolent collections. At night he preached a most excellent sermon to a large congregation, and administered the Lord's Supper to one hundred."

C. Vaughan, Vaiden: "On my first round I found the church work in backward condition. I had to secure correct deeds for the churches, and two of them are now all right. In bringing my family from Yazoo City we came near drowning, our wagon floated in the creek, and about $15 worth of goods were lost. Quarterly conference was held by Elder Barney, and it was an inspiring occasion."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Martin Station: "I found my work in a medium condition spiritually, but financially very poor. We had a little building about a mile out of town where we held our meetings, so situated that in rainy weather we could not hold services. I have bought a lot in town 150x100 ft., and have moved our little church upon it and enlarged it, doing all the work with my own hands. I hope to have it all finished and ready for dedication at our second quarterly meeting. Martin is a growing town and will in the near future become one of the great commercial centres of Tennessee. The dark cloud in behind me, the bright light is front. Pray for us."

J. A. C. Wade, Petersburg: "A good time to pray is when you are tempted to sin; for by prayer we can and will gain the victory and abstain from sin. We have just closed our first quarterly conference at Friend's Hill. Our congregation was small on account of deaths in the vicinity, but the presiding elder preached a rousing sermon. Rev. P. P. Brooks, and Rev. A. Clark, a Cumberland preacher, were with us. Collection $6.90."

TEXAS.

Geo. Pleasants, Cedar Creek: "I am out at a place where there is not a member, but I find some sinners who love the Methodist Church. A gentleman, Mr. Jones, has given me a place to hold meetings on his land. He talks of doing for more us. Mr. Douglas is another friend."

R. Weaver, Jacksonville: "I met a little handful of warm-hearted Methodists, and they gladly received us. I have a large work, [illegible] few members. The weather [illegible] against us, but is now [illegible]

[illegible]: "Last year [illegible] for West Texas [illegible], and raised [illegible] all we can this [illegible] added a num[illegible] Sunday school [illegible]

[illegible]: "On [illegible] appointment, Jan. [illegible] work in good [illegible] received [illegible] many [illegible] people [illegible] elder [illegible] down [illegible] my [illegible]

A Voice From the People.

THE GREATEST CURATIVE SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

No medicine introduced to the public has ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to-day the best known curative article in the world. Its marvellous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up of debilitated systems and general family medicines.

Winston, Forsythe Co., N.C., Mar. 15, 1880.
Gents—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with Dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters.
Very respectfully, REV. H. FEREBEE.

Rochester, N. Y., March 11, 1880.
Hop Bitters Co.—Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such benefit to us. We are so built up with it we feel young again.
OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Delevan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1880.
Gents—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 years when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.
D. ROYCE.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.
Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic. W. L. CARTER.

If you have a sick friend, whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters will restore that friend to perfect health and happiness.

Bradford, Pa., May 8, 1881.
"It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, &c. I have not seen a sick day since I took Hop Bitters."
MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

Evansville, Wis., June 24, 1882.
Gentlemen—No medicine has had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles. SMITH & IDE.

Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.
Hop Bitters Company:—I think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them.
DR. A. PLATT, Treater of Chronic Diseases.

Superior, Wis., Jan., 1880.
I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of *rheumatic complaints* and kidney trouble. I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used four bottles more. I am an old man, but am now as [illegible]. There are seven or eight [illegible] in our place using Hop Bitters for their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it they will use no other. One lady here has been bedridden for years, is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles.
LEONARD WHITBECK.

What it Did for an Old Lady.

Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.
Gents—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. A lady of over seventy years, had been sick for the past ten years; she had not been able to be around. Six months ago she was *helpless*. Her old remedies, or physicians being of no avail. I sent forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such an effect on her that she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. After taking two bottles more she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbors, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.
W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

Honest Old Tim.

Gorham, N. H., July 14, 1879.
Gents—Whoever you are I don't know; but I thank the Lord, and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as ever they were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind.
TIM BURCH.

Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias K.

Chambersburg, July 25, 1875.
This is to let the people know that I, Anna Maria Kridder, wife of Tobias Krider, am now past seventy-four years of age. My health has been very bad for many years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dyspepsia, great debility and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable I could eat nothing. I heard of Hop Bitters and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottles, and I feel wonderful good well and strong again. My bowels are regular, my appetite good, and cough gone. I think it my duty to let the people know how bad I was and what the medicine has done for me, so they can cure themselves with it.

My wife was troubled for years with blotches, moth patches, freckles and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend of Syracuse, N. Y., who had had similar experience and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her try it. One bottle made her face as smooth, fair and soft as a child's and given her such health that it seems almost a miracle.
A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Ladys Experience.

I traveled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands of dollars in search of health and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. I hope others may profit by experience and stay at home. A LADY, Augusta, Me.

I had been sick and miserable so long, causing my husband so much trouble and expense, no one knowing what ailed me. I was so completely disheartened and discouraged that I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said: "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper for they have made mother well and us happy." THE MOTHER.

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her old and severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. *Oswego Sun.*

Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1883.
I have [illegible] for four years and there is no [illegible] attacks, kidney complaints and [illegible] diseases incident to [illegible]. R. [illegible] ALEXANDER.

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible] Geography (1875)	75
[illegible] Speller	60
[illegible]	35
[illegible] Arithmetic	40
[illegible] By Rev. J. H. [illegible]	1 00

The Housekeeper.

TAPIOCA PUDDING—Three tablespoonfuls of tapioca, one quart of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, and salt. Mix the tapioca in one-half of the milk while cold, add butter, and stir over the fire until it boils. Pour in buttered pudding dish, add the rest of the milk, sweeten to taste, add eggs well beaten, flavor with nutmeg, and bake half an hour.

BOILED APPLE PUDDING—Make a batter with two well beaten eggs, one and one-half pints of milk, and one and one-half pints (scant) of flour. Pare, quarter and core apples, stir into the butter with a teaspoonful of salt, pour in a pudding dish and boil two hours. To be eaten with a hard sauce.

SQUASH CAKE—One cup of sifted squash, three cups of sifted flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cream tartar, one teaspoonful of saleratus, and one teaspoonful of butter. Mix with milk sufficient to make a stiff batter. Bake in a quick oven in gem pans.

COTTAGE PUDDING—One cup each of sugar and milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls melted butter, one pint of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Serve with sauce or sugar and cream.

NEBRASKA CORN BREAD—One pint of buttermilk, one pint of Indian meal, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake.

FOR SEASONING SAUSAGE—For eleven pounds of meat take four ounces of salt, one-half ounce of sage, and one-half ounce of pepper.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

Twenty-six persons have been arrested at Ballinrobe, County Mayo, charged with complicity in the murder of Feerick in June, 1880.

"Two boxes of Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured me of neuralgia, when the Dr.s' couldn't." Clifford shand, Winsor, Nova Scotia.

The convicted twelve members of the Armagh Assassination Society, were sentenced to penal servitude varying from five to ten years.

Liebig Co's Coco Beef Tonic.

"Gives more tone than anything I have ever used or prescribed," says Professor H. GOULLON, M. D., Physician to the Grand Duke of Saxony, Knight of the Iron Cross, etc. "The effect of the Coco borders upon the marvelous, and if not clearly authenticated by scientists of undoubted veracity would be altogether beyond belief," says Dr WM. S. SEARLE.

Invaluable in head affections, weakened memory dizziness, determination of blood to the head, sick and nervous headache. Also highly beneficial in palpitation of the heart and other forms of heart disease, dyspepsia, monthly suffering and billiousness. Beware of worthless imitations.

MOTHERS READ.

GENTS:—About nine years ago I had a child two years old and almost dead. The doctor I had attending her could not tell what ailed her. I asked him if he did not think it was worms. He said no. However, this did not satisfy me, as I felt convinced in my own mind that she had. I obtained a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE (genuine). I gave her a teaspoonful in the morning and another at night, after which she passed seventy-two worms and was a well child. Since then I have never been without it in my family. The health of my children remained so good that I had neglected watching their actions until about three weeks ago, when two of them presented the same sickly appearance that Fanny did nine years ago. So I thought it must be worms, and went to work at once with a bottle of DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE between four of my children, their ages being as follows: Alice, 8 years; Charley, 4 years; Emma, 6 years; John, 9 years. Now comes the result: Alice and Emma came out all right, but Charley passed forty-five and Johnny about sixty worms. The result was so gratifying that I spent two days in showing the wonderful effect of your Vermifuge around Utica, and now have the worms on exhibition in my store.
Yours truly, JOHN PIPER.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE is manufactured only by [illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the letters published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire through your valuable paper for Nancy Hendricks, who left here during the war-time. She belonged one time to Mr. Hokit, in the parish of Rapides, near Cheneyville. She had two or three children when she left here. By corresponding with me I could lead her or children into something which would be valuable to them. Address me at Murray St. M. E. Church, Alexandria, La.
L. J. KENNEDY.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to find out the whereabouts of my relations. My master's name was Almer Villars. My mother's name was Rachel Villars; my brothers and sisters was Fannie, John, Tom and Charity Villars. I left them in Tennessee, five miles below Bolivar. My name then was Adeline Villars, but by marriage it is now Adeline Renfro. Address me at Mexia, Texas, care A. Brown.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to find out whereabouts of my relatives. My father's name was Anthony Ford. He left me in Morgan county, Ala. My mother belonged to John Allen; her name was Melinda Allen; her children's names were Frank, Susan, King, Aleck and Felix Allen. Her oldest son was Frank Allen. My mother's brothers were named Frank and Phillis Peck. My name now is Felix Dancuill. Address me at Mexia, Texas, care of A. Brown.
FELIT DANCUILL.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my father and aunt. Father was Bob Bannett, aunt was Dinah. He belonged to James Bannett in Norta Carolina, and was carried to Mississippi by a speculator Thos. Woods. Aunt Dinah belonged to Vinson Brown, and I left her with him in North Carolina. I came out of the old Larkin Brooks family. I belonged to Larkin Brooks' daughter. Fanny, who married a Mr. Burton, who brought me to Texas. Then he changed his name to Haliburton. Now my name is Betty Allen, wife of George Allen. I belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Address me at Waelder, Gonzales county, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to ascertain through the columns of your paper, if possible, the whereabouts of my mother, whom I have not seen or heard of for thirty-two years, and who was transferred from Henry Winegar to Nevill, with two children, of dark complexion. Her first name being Elizabeth Bulinger.
HANNAH WINEGAR.
Fredericktown, Mo.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,
REV. J. I. TURNER.
Lock box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

By a boiler explosion at St. Dizier, France, April 1, 31 persons were killed and 65 injured.

Sick and billious headache, and all derangement of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-billious granules. 25 cents a vial. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggists.

Tewfik Bey, formerly Minister of Finances, has been appointed Turkish Minister at Washington.

April.

The mind depends for its health very largely on bodily conditions. The gloomy fancies, the desponding views, the [illegible] of soul that many complain of, [illegible] were the blood [illegible] building, before building [illegible] the health. April's [illegible]

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.
Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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44 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$15 00
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36 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
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45 "	1300 lbs.	1600 lbs.	260 00
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The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
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Trustee of the SLATER FUND for benefit of the Colored Race.
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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.
It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.
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[illegible] Christian Advocate

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THE S[illegible]THWESTERN [illegible]

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Nothing and Something.

BY MRS. F. E. W. HARPER.

"It is nothing to me," the beauty said,
With a careless toss of her pretty head,
"The man is weak if he can't refrain
From the cup you say is wrought with pain."

It was something when in after years,
Her eyes were drenched with burning tears,
And she watched in lonely grief and dread
And startled to hear a staggering tread.

"It is nothing to me," the mother said,
I have no fear that my boy will tread
In the downward path of sin and shame,
And crush my heart and darken his name."

It was something to her when her only son
From the path of right was early won;
And madly cast in the flowing bowl
A ruined body and sin-wrecked soul.

"It is nothing to me," the merchant said,
As over his ledger he bent his head;
"I am busy to-day with tare and tret,
And I have no time to fume and fret."

It was something to him when over the wire,
A message came from a funeral pyre,
A drunken conductor had wrecked a train,
And his wife and child were among the slain.

"It is nothing to me," the voter said,
"The party's loss is my only dread."
[illegible] gave his vote for the liquor trade,
[illegible] were crushed and drunk[illegible].

It was something to him, when, in after life,
[illegible] became a drunkard's wife,
[illegible] children cried for bread
[illegible] their father's tread.

[illegible] to idly sleep,
[illegible] cohorts of death their vigils [illegible]
[illegible] the young and thoughtless in,
[illegible] in our midst a grist of sin?

[illegible] something, yes all, for us to stand
[illegible] by faith the Saviour's hand;
[illegible] to labor, live and fight
[illegible] side of God and unchanging right.

[illegible] New and the Old in Louisiana.

BY BISHOP JOHN F. HURST.

This Louisiana, and New Orleans in particular, is a rare place for contrasts and grotesque combinations. Never did the Saxon and the Latin more completely jostle each other in the pathway, [illegible] than here. The very [illegible] you think you have hold [illegible] type and fixed factor you have [illegible] again, for it is as apt [illegible] the exception as the rule. [illegible] days ago we went to the [illegible] factory, and after a full [illegible] of all the details, and [illegible] of a chill upon us [illegible] to look on the [illegible], we saw on the [illegible] of the street a grove [illegible] well laden with [illegible] and some of the [illegible] the "ban[illegible] of the sidewalks [illegible] City. Ice and [illegible] tropics, all [illegible] all the peoples— [illegible] you may expect [illegible] in this [illegible] to politics, [illegible] as any[illegible] is no part of [illegible] I have heard [illegible] stalwarts talk of [illegible] Grant for [illegible] the southern[illegible] while, within a [illegible] the other [illegible] as the [illegible] country. Yonder [illegible] as he is, [illegible] years, he [illegible] and one of [illegible] Right [illegible] large plan[illegible] down the [illegible], [illegible] comes to New [illegible] few days, to see his [illegible] and conduct his business.

The contrast in wealth and social position in the city is painful. The high and the low move along the same streets in easy juxtaposition. The one does not seem to despise, nor the other to envy. It is, in fact, the paradise of pleasant contradictions. The creole and his peculiarities are fast passing away. Mr. Cable has done much to preserve his memory in "Creole Days" and "Grandissimes," and just now in his articles in the *Century* concerning the early history of New Orleans, but the creole does not accept his version, and despises the very ground Mr. Cable walks on. I have seen some of the creoles who deny his accuracy with such passion as to take away even the genteel calm of the real Frenchman. Soon there will be no more of the creole here. He and his are in the boiling caldron of the new life, and in due time all that will be left of him will be the general air of acquiescence in the existing which his fathers brought with them from fair France and dear Spain. The creole hostility to Cable is based on his alleged inability to appreciate the admirable and serviceable qualities of the creole character. He sees its weak side, it is claimed, but not its strong points. But the purely American people recognize him as the best interpreter of the creole character, and are ready to give him credit for being the best gleaner in this now fading havest.

The busiest scene in New Orleans that I have witnessed is along the levee, or river bank, on a Wednesday or Saturday, when the steamers are loading up with cotton. All the roads and rivers and bayous send down their tribute of cotton to the great city. They come down as great bales, packed as tightly as the appliances of the upper country allow, pass through the hands of the middle-men, are taken to the compress, and with one descent of the awful jaws of the machine are packed into a solid block of flock, and then are thrust off to the steamers and sailing vessels for the distant lands. The paradise of the colored laborer is in handling the bales and putting them on the boats.

"You like this, for it is good solid work," we said to a couple of happy workers, who rested a moment from their strain.

"O, yes; there is nothing better we could do," they replied.

"Your wages—how much do you get?" we asked.

"We are paid always by the hour, and the pay is thirty cents an hour."

"Then that is satisfactory?"

"Yes; but you see it's only 'dib-dab' work."

"What kind of work?"

"Only 'dib-dab' work, off and on, you see; sometimes a job, and then nothing to do for some time."

We saw, in a moment, that while the work was well paid for by the hour, its *dib-dab* character detracted from its general quality.

Concerning our ecclesiastical work among the colored people, I must say this: That our Church has seldom devised a better piece of ecclesiastical workmanship, or have wrought out the plan into better form, than in the effort to build up a Church with and for the people that constitute such conferences as the Mississippi, the Louisiana, and the Little Rock. Are these men growing? do they know how to lead and educate their people? are they aware of their responsibility? I had my doubts once, but cannot doubt any longer. The time they have been in this leadership has been short, but they have been gathering wisdom and knowledge rapidly, and are sure to fill a large place in the future of the southern tier of States.

Look at the schools. Take the New Orleans University as an example, and where can one hope to find a better illustration of the greed with which young people go after such knowledge as only good [illegible] and the best books can [illegible]. There are two rooms [illegible] used as chapels, and [illegible] and correctness as any college junior. So I might speak of all the studies. The day of doubt has gone as the African's fitness for studies, and for his higher and later uses of them. Already the schools are furnishing teachers, so that the colored man and woman are gradually getting able to teach the young people of their own race. Concerning the location of our university in New Orleans, only words of warmest praise can be spoken. It is situated on Coliseum Square, a most beautiful section of the city, lighted with electricity, and in the midst of beautiful residences. The buildings are inadequate, but the ground is ample. Soon the frame structures, which are to old for good use, will have to come down. The day cannot be far off when there will be commodious brick buildings to take their places. The temptation would be strong, and there would be some overbalancing advantages, to remove the school to the suburbs. But if one opinion is worth anything, I would say: Let the school stay in the bright, sunny place where it is, surrounded by the beautiful homes of New Orleans. Too long has the African been in the darkness—let him henceforth have the blessed noonday.

Three Reasons for Reading the Bible.

A Romish priest, who found one of his flock getting very familiar with the Bible, and fearing the result, tried to persuade him to turn his attention more to the "fathers."

"And who are the fathers?" he inquired.

"Those good men," said the priest, "who lived near the time of the apostles, and are said to have best understood what the apostles meant."

"Well," said the man, "as they lived after the apostles, I shall prefer attending to the apostles, themselves; I think that the GRAND-*fathers* are better guides than the fathers!" And so he continued reading, and found the entrance of God's Word gave him light and life.

Another priest, wishing to induce a man to give up the Bible reading, argued thus:

"Suppose, now, you were going to Dublin, and came to that spot where four cross-roads meet, and you did not know the way and *one* person told you to go to the right, and a great number told you to go to the left, to whom would you listen? In other words, would you mind what Luther, a single heretic, says, or what the pope, and the cardinals, and all the doctors of the Catholic Church teach you?"

"Well," replied the man, "if I had a *road-book* I should not mind what *any* of them said. Now," (producing his Bible) "I have here a road-book to heaven, and God helping me, I mean to follow it in spite of all that popes and cardinals may say."

"What warrant have you to read the Bible?" said another priest to a poor Irish lad.

"The best of all warrants," shrewdly replied the boy, "namely, a *search-warrant;* see, here it is, John 5: 36, 'Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of Me."

A Well Deserved Tribute.

The SOUTHWESTERN of the 5th inst., was unusually interesting in its rich and varied correspondence on themes worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the church. Among the writers appears the name of Mrs. L. C. Braden, the devoted wife of the president of the Central Tennessee College. I do not regret the circumstance which forced her to write those lines which will be read with profound pleasure by a great many persons who became aquainted with her while attending the institution as students and visitors. I have known her since my boyhood and have ever found her the same kindly-hearted, painstaking, energetic, persevering, patient, modest Christian woman. With the chosen work of her husband she has been thoroughly identified from the very start. For a long time she gave musical instruction to classes in instrumental [illegible] in which she is [illegible] as a teacher [illegible] trying to promote the prosperity of the school. She works so quietly, endures so patiently, and is so cheerful withal, that only the closest observation can reveal the great amount of services she renders daily. The second year of my ministry I served as her pastor, and though young and inexperienced I was never in doubt of her sympathy, or left to feel that I shared less of her respect because of my inaccuracies of speech and other imperfections. I have often felt since, when in her presence, that I ought to apologize for my loud speaking which, as I now look back over nearly a decade, must have been not a little shocking to her sensitive nerves. I may say in passing that I thought then that loudness of tone was inseparately connected with effectiveness of speech. I think not so now. Mrs. Braden has finely illustrated the possibilities of usefulness lying within the sphere of a minister's wife, and I earnestly commend her example as highly deserving of study and imitation. Nothing in her career can be found to give encouragement to indolence, to pride, to frivoity and the aimless drift which characterize so many females of to-day. She has pursued a steady course with a womanly purpose, directed toward a noble end. O, for a race of wise, discreet, loving, résolute, self-sacrificing, divinely consecrated women to guide the aspirations, to lead the steps and to shape rightly the destiny of the oncoming millions. It is earnestly hoped that the flourishing institution which owes a measure of its success to Mrs. Braden's endeavors may go on contributing its full share toward meeting the imperative demand. For every cry sent up for educated, pious men, ten should be sent up for educated, pure-minded, consecrated women.

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

An Ancient Jewish Parable.

When Noah planted his vineyard, Satan came and asked him what he was doing.

"Planting a vineyard," was the reply.

"What is it for?"

"Its fruits, green or dry, are sweet and pleasant. We make wine of it which gladdens the heart."

"I should like have a hand in the planting," said Satan.

"Good," replied Noah.

Satan brought a lamb, a lion, a sow and an ape; killed them in the vineyard, and let their blood run into the roots of the vines. From this it comes that a man before he has taken the wine, is simple as a lamb which knows nothing, and is dumb before its shearers; when he has drunk moderately he grows a lion, and thinks there is not his like; if he drinks too much, he turns a swine and wallows in the mire; if he drinks still more, he becomes a filthy ape, falling hither and thither, and knowing nothing of what he does.—*Sel.*

Be Cautious.

Don't judge a man by the clothes. God made one, and the tailor the other.

Don't judge him by his family relations, for Cain belonged to a good family.

Don't judge a man by his speech, for a parrot talks, but the tongue is but an instrument of sound.

Don't judge a m n by his failure in life, for many a man fails because he is too honest to succeed.

Don't judge a man by the house he lives in, for the lizard and the rat often inhabit the grandest structures.

When a man dies they who survive him ask what property he has left behind. The angel who bends over the dying man asks what good deeds he has sent before him.—*Signs of the Times.*

The Spiritualists have been so ridiculed about their anniversary coming on April 1st, that they are trying to change the date to March 29. One of their leading speakers was asked on Sunday what the number of Spiritualists in this country is. He estimated them at 2,000,000. This is a reduction of 9,000,000. They claimed 11,000,000 a few years ago. The fact is that [illegible] curiosity seekers [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Resurrection.

BY REV. H. N. BROWN.

The resurrection of the dead is the hope of our fathers, in whatover age they may have lived, whether B. C. or after. In proof of the fact, read Job 19, 26, 27: "And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God; whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another." David also says in the 16 Psalm, 9, 10: "My flesh also shall rest in hope;" that is, of the resurrection, not alone of the resurrection of Christ, who is the first fruits of them that slept, but of his own resurrection with that of the whole human family. Thus he says in 10 verse: "For thou wilt not leave my soul in hell." *Hell*, that is the grave, as in *Hosea* 13, 14: "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will be thy plague; O grave, I will be thy destruction." Isaiah says in the 26 chapt. 17: "Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Thy dead men shall live, Jehovah, dead people, but choosing, spiritually dead, but by faith in Christ, should revive to spiritual activity, together with my dead body, shall they arise. Literally dead, but thanks be to our God these hopes are not blotted, for as Christ went down into the grave and rose again, so they, even we, though we may sleep in yonder grave-yard, it shall have no dominion over us, for as John says in the 5th chapt. 28: "For the hour is coming, in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice: 29. "And shall come forth, whether good or bad they shall come forth, they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation." The Christian is constantly doing good in some way or other, all through life, whether awake or asleep, even in his death, and while he sleeps that sleep, he is working for the advancement of his master's kingdom, not as we, who still survive, but as Abel—he being dead, yet speaketh. Thus our work continues from the cradle to the grave, from the grave to the final resurrection, when and at which time our works are to be tried by the fire. 1st *Cor.* 3, 13: "If any man's word abide which he hath built thereupon, he shall receive a reward." Now our hopes are founded upon the resurrection of Christ, upon whose resurrection we rest, and with sweet anticipation look forward to the day when he shall call us all from the grave; until this day will have fully come each Christian is expected to continue his work in full submission to the will of his Maker. Whatever his rank, every one shall come forth, just as he will have fallen asleep, bone to bone, sinews and flesh shall be upon them, and skin shall cover them. *Ezek.* 37—6, 7, 8. "For thus saith the Lord ye shall live, thus we being changed in a single moment, shall enter into a more glorified life; this change being the one of which Christ's transfiguration on the mount did picture. *Matt.* 17, 1: "And was transfigured before them, and his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light. Blessed be God, we are to be first like him, our face shall shine as the sun, our raiment shall be as white as the light, as snow, and we shall go up and meet the Lord, in the air, and we shall stand before the throne, a multitude, which no man can number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues. We shall stand before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in our hands. Blessed be God we shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on us, nor any heat. For the Lamb, which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed us, and shall lead us into living fountains of water; and God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes. Now this is our hope, and if in this life only, we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable. But now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. [illegible] Cor. 15, 20, 21.

Clevela[illegible] Tennessee.

A Letter from Paris.

PARIS, Texas, March 21, 1883.

MR. EDITOR—W. L. Molloy arrived here to hold his first quarter on the 13th inst. The conference convenced on the 17th; we had a pleasant time. Prof. Davis, of Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., was with us from Saturday until Monday the 19th. On Sunday W. L. Molloy preached to a great number of hearers in my church, and administered the sacrament of the Lord's supper to a great many who professed to be in favor of the man of calvary. At night, on the same day, we had another sermon by W. L. Molloy, after which some encouraging words were given Prof. Davis, J. C. Carter and W. L. Molloy on the subject of education, which proved to be interesting to a great many hearers. After which a subscription was taken up in favor of a seminary or an academy, which is now under contemplation for this city. Subscriptions are as follows: W. L. Molloy, $25; N. Hendricks, $25; A. Taylor, $25; Ike White, $25: Myself, $25; Prof. W. H. Davis (or will raise) $25; Rev. T. Moore, $25; A. Woods, $10; Jno. Clements, $10; Prof. J. C. Carter, $10; D. Frison, $10; D. Battle, $10; Duke Hardmond, $10; J. P. Hensley, $10; Jno. Newby, $10; Mrs Aggie Woods, $10; Miss Piggy Woods, $5; Miss Sina Buckner, $5; Geo. Wagner, $6; Mrs. Sutton, $6; Ed. Denerity, $6; H. Hendricks, $6; Martha Wiley, $5; Maggie Clements, $5, F. Wright, 25 cts.; Anderson Owens, $5; Sara Jane Brown, $5; Rev. Mrs. T. Moore, $5; D. Ward, $5; M. Hendricks, $2; S. Pride, 50 cts; S. Baths, $5; M. Guess, $5; P. Clements, $5; S. Ward, $5; C. Ward, $5; S. Clements, $5; W. Rogers, $5; M. Menton, $3; R. Jackson, $2 50. Total, $410 25.

We are gradually moving along here in both religion and education. The people of Paris, as a general thing, are in favor of a go up rather than a go down. The Rev. Mr. Gunner, editor of the *People's Informer*, was with us on Sunday night and gave many kind words and full of encouragement. Rev. Mr. Roberts, pastor of the Congregational Church, said many kind words in trying to open up the people's ideas to the great need of education. In short, all who have gone to school themselves and returned are, of course, in favor of others going in and taking on a supply of education. So in this way we will be going and returning from the house of knowledge through time. Roll education, roll until every nation will have tasted of thy sweetness!

We had a nice time in the love-feast on the night of the 21st, in which a great many declared how dear Jesus was to them. Sunday-schools and day schools are increasing daily. Sentiments for the SOUTHWESTERN are favorable. We are enjoying pleasant weather, and good health, so far as I know, prevails in the city.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD.

Mrs. Helen H. Jackson's Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, of Boston, wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs some time ago, calling his attention to complaints that she had received of the appropriation of lands belonging to the Mission Indians of California by white settlers under the recent Government surveys. She asked permission to investigate the complaints, and for that purpose she has been appointed a special agent of the Indian Office. Her instructions are to ascertain the number of Mission Indians, where they are living, whether any suitable Government lands can be set apart for their use, and if lands cannot be obtained except by purchase, what land is most advisable to be bought for their use. She is directed to ascertain what proportion of these Indians would consent to go upon a reservation, and to recommend generally what executive action is necessary to improve their condition. Mrs. Jackson's expenses, not to exceed $1,200, will be paid by the Government, and she is given an assistant whose expenses will also be paid by the Government.

If there were no enemy, there could be no conflict; were there no trouble, there could be no faith; were there no trial, there would be no love; were there no fear, there could be no hope. Hope, faith, and love are weapons, and weapons im[illegible] foes and encounters; and re[illegible] [illegible] religion worth [illegible], and [illegible]

Just after the last election in Louisiana, and while the alleged frauds at the ballot-box were still fresh in the people's minds, the *Times-Democrat* of Nov. 28 spoke of them as follows:

"It is not possible that such deeds can be perpetrated with impunity; it must be that the men who committed these outrages can be found and confronted with the people and the law they have wronged."

During the week now past some of "the men who committed these outrages" have been on trial in New Orleans, and yet the *Times-Democrat* finds a grievance. On March 21 it said:

"The order for these recent prosecutions emanates from a Republican caucus or coterie; the wheels of justice—save the mark!—are set in motion by men whose sole object is to make political capital, and who care nothing whatever about punishing crime or purifying the ballot-box. * * * It is a remarkable and a lamentable fact that in political prosecutions these days nothing approximating justice or fair dealing can be expected from the Federal courts."

Regarding the testimony, the *Picayune* spoke as follows:

"Already some fifty or sixty witnesses in one precinct have testified that they did not vote in the last election, and many of them have produced their registration papers, unindorsed by the Clerks of Election, to prove that they did not vote; and yet the poll-lists show that those very witnesses were counted as having voted."

And we add that it was shown that the accused counted as voters men who were in their graves on election day. The result is recorded in the following dispatch:

"NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—In the election fraud case which has been on trial here the jury to-day returned a verdict of not guilty. The other cases were indefinitely postponed."

There can scarcely be any question of sectional prejudice in a story told entirely by the local journals. Louisiana is still "solid" for the Democrats.—*N. Y. Times.*

Ex-Gov. John McEnery, stated in his letter, in refutation of the attacks made upon his contract, that despite newspaper comments and popular clamor, he would not say more, until he made his report as required by law. Newspaper comment and popular clamor should not go unheeded. It is the right of the press and the right of the people to clamor as much as they will. An upheaval, a popular upheaval is stronger than the government itself. It is the State as well as the government. It is the people whose voice should never be disregarded. Mr. McEnery should be aware that this is a republic, and that the people are democratic in their ideas. They wish to know everything, especially that which concerns the work of their public officers.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

Histories make men wise, and, in proportion as their minds are influenced by a natural love of their counry, so they will always feel a desire to become more and more familiar with the most authentic accounts of its origin, progress towards civilization, and the circumstances which have led to its present importance (or degradation) in the scale of nations. To trace with accuracy the gradual advancement of a country from primitive barbarism, darkness and idolatry, to a state of refinement in the arts, learning, and religion, is the grateful task of the historian but perhaps one of the most difficult that he can undertake; and there are but few who have succeeded in the attempt.—*Bacon.*

Our churches in nearly every portion of the New England Conference were never in a better condition, on the whole, materially or spiritually. A large number of them have been released from indebtedness, and while there are few sweeping revivals, in almost all charges there is a delightfully revived state and a constant accession of members.—*Zion Herald.*

The quality and extent of one's personal influence, is the best criterion of his ability and character. For as in the planetary system, the larger orbits deflect and sway the lesser, so weight of character gives a man predominance in society, and as the magnet imparts its virtue to whatever it attracts, so all influence conveys in itself the moral quality from which it emanates.

There is much said about "old faiths in new light," but what is most needed is "old faiths in new lives." A sound theology is good, but a deep religious experience is [illegible]

General News Items.

Sunday school work has [illegible] been begun for the first time in San Domingo.

Germany and Spain have signed a commercial treaty for [illegible] advantage.

A powder depot at [illegible], Italy, exploded, killing [illegible] persons and wounding several.

Thirty Danes have been expelled from Schleswig for refusing to [illegible]scribe their names for Prussian military service.

It is but a few years [illegible] first Sunday school was [illegible] in Bohemia, the land of John [illegible] and now there are seventy [illegible] reported.

Geo. R. Sage, of Cincinnati, [illegible] been appointed by President [illegible]thur to succeed Judge White [illegible] the bench of the United [illegible] Court for the Southern [illegible] of Ohio.

Rioting is progressing [illegible] Panama Canal works between [illegible]maicans and C[illegible] some twenty of the [illegible] been murdered. The [illegible] is powerless to maintain [illegible]

Fire at Iquique, Peru, [illegible] 10th, destroyed ten blocks, [illegible]ing all the churches, the [illegible] offices, and a number of [illegible]ness establishments. [illegible] and houses were [illegible] the total loss is placed at [illegible] 000.

It is a significant [illegible] that the State of Maine [illegible] stored capital punishment [illegible]der. The measure was [illegible] forward on the recommendation [illegible] the Attorney-General, and [illegible] much consideration [illegible] concurrence by both [illegible] has become law.

Professor Swift of [illegible] received the La[illegible] Paris Academy [illegible] 1882, in recognition of [illegible] done the most noted [illegible] work during the [illegible] is a silver medal and [illegible] cash.

At the city election [illegible] Ark., R. H. Stanford [illegible] elected Mayor. [illegible] Bellamy and D[illegible] Republicans and [illegible] den and Dellman, [illegible] elected aldermen [illegible] marshal, and James [illegible] asurer. Republicans [illegible] corder. This being the [illegible] can mayor Pine Bluff [illegible] years.

The recent unusual heavy [illegible] fall flooded large portions [illegible] New Orleans, covering [illegible] never before reached, and [illegible]ously impeding travel and [illegible]ness. Several car lines [illegible] pelled to stop the running [illegible] because of the washed tracks [illegible] broken bridges. Near Goodhope [illegible] the levee broke and water 150 feet wide and four feet deep poured through.

The last General Assembly [illegible] vided for taking the sense of [illegible] people of Kentucky as to the [illegible] priety of calling a convention to revise the State Constitution. [illegible] vote will will be taken on the first Monday in August as to whether there shall be a convention, and if a majority vote in the affirmative then two years thereafter, a [illegible]lar vote will be taken, and [illegible] there shall be a similar majority, at the succeeding election, [illegible] gates to the convention will be chosen.

Sweden is undergoing a moral and religious reformation like [illegible] Wesleyans in Great Britain [illegible] America a century ago. Our [illegible] verts are not numbered [illegible] statistics because the [illegible] against any but the State [illegible] still is very great. Of two [illegible] converts in our meetings [illegible]enburg, one hundred [illegible] our church. At [illegible] beween fifty and sixty [illegible] converted, twenty-seven of [illegible] united with us. At [illegible] one hundred have joined [illegible] Krisinehamn Circuit [illegible] and seventy. At [illegible] as many people [illegible] as can gain admittance [illegible] krona has three hundred new [illegible] verts on probation.

The Paris, Texas, *Informer* [illegible] "There are five schools [illegible] in this place for the [illegible] one in each of our church[illegible] The tuition fee into any [illegible] schools is only $1.00 [illegible] All the teachers [illegible] learned, are [illegible] There being no [illegible] here, the above [illegible] schools [illegible]

[illegible] Carter's Chapel, [illegible] were converted to God. [illegible] brother was so wonderfully [illegible] on the last Saturday night of the meeting, that we all supposed he was sanctified.

I tried to preach this doctrine in almost every sermon, and the people took great interest in the subject. Oh, that our preachers would take up this glorious old doctrine which our fathers used to preach, and hold it before their congregations!"

Holiness as a doctrine has the right of way in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As experience, it should be the inheritance of every Methodist preacher. Bro. Milburn says: "Our people are not enlightened on this subject. They cannot distinguish between a growth in grace and holiness of heart. They generally believe in a growth that will be finished at death, and even contend that it cannot be obtained sooner."

Our Book of Discipline says, that in 1729 John and Charles Wesley saw that they could not be saved without holiness; six years later in 1737 they saw that men are justified before they are sanctified, and they felt that God thrust them out to raise up a holy people. And the entire Board of Bishops say: "We believe that God's design in raising up the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was to reform the continent and *spread Scriptural holiness over these lands.*" In Wesley's Account of Christian Perfection, the doctrine is stated so plain the [illegible] men, though fools, need not [illegible], much less a Methodist [illegible]. Holiness, like [illegible] is a simple uncompounded [illegible] or quality. It does not [illegible] a mixture of purity and pollution, a thing or state partly clean and partly defiled. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin," "all iniquity," "all unrighteousness." Holiness is exclusive not of growth but of moral quality, and has respect more to quality than to degree, and is [illegible] by a growth in grace. [illegible] in grace involves no more [illegible] indicate, an increase of [illegible] grace. We can not grow [illegible] out of our hearts; nor can [illegible] but we may in [illegible] growth in grace we [illegible] knowledge, and all [illegible] graces may gather [illegible] as we become established [illegible] has subjection is not [illegible] or removal. By a growth in grace we gather strength, [illegible] mortify the deeds [illegible] and conquer [illegible] inward sin; although [illegible] weaken our enemies [illegible] cannot drive them [illegible] the result of a [illegible] wrought in the soul by [illegible] Ghost. It is a change [illegible] the soul itself, more [illegible] actions, or exercises. [illegible] is the moral condition [illegible] the inclinations are [illegible] Holiness is a condition of being. Growth [illegible] of cleansing, but [illegible] our knowledge of [illegible] of duty, and of [illegible] sin. We grow as [illegible] but no degree of [illegible] the heart. We [illegible] We can [illegible] but not into it; [illegible] in grace but not [illegible]

Peter Cooper.

[illegible] beloved old [illegible] in New York [illegible] He was [illegible] 12, 1791, and was [illegible] ninety-two years old at [illegible] in his early [illegible] with poverty; [illegible] obtained was [illegible] the blessing of [illegible] More [illegible] the [illegible] where [illegible] plans, [illegible] built in [illegible] chain [illegible] and [illegible] It con[illegible] [illegible]

Fraternity.

We clip the following from the New York *Advocate*. The Rev. Howard Henderson, LL.D., referred to, was stationed at Simpson Church, Jersey City. He is a native of Kentucky, a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and has filled several of the leading pulpits of the Church South. He was for several years Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky, and Chaplain of the State Legislature:

The Newark Conference witnessed an unusual scene on the evening of Monday, April 2. Bishop Foss had called the 7th question, "Who are Received on Credentials from ther Churches." In response, the credentials of Rev. William H. Rogers, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were presensed, and immediately afterward those of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Bishop said he would request the brethren to come forward, in order that they might be examined as to their willingness to conform to our Church government and usages. Down one aisle of the long church came a tall, stout, well-formed, and fine-looking man, in color of the densest black, while down the other came a short and slight-built white man—an ex-Colonel in the Confederate army; and the two, meeting at the altar, stood side by side, amid the applause of the Conference and the large congregation which crowded the church, and together expressed their allegiance to the government and usages of our Church. This remarkable occurrence illustrates two or three things: 1. The established fact of fraternity between our Church and the Church South. A crowded Conference of our Church opens its doors heartily to a preacher from the Church South who comes to fill a leading appointment. 2. The full equality of colored men with white men in our ministry. 3. The overcoming of prejudice by our Southern brethren against such equality. Dr. Henderson manifested no repugnance to entering a "mixed Conference," and in company with his able-bodied brother of the colored race.

Before us lies the *Chattanooga Daily Times* Apr. 10, in which there is a significant communication from G. C. Connor, Esq., who seems to be anxious to know what is to be the character of the University the Methodist Episcopal Church proposes to build in that city. It may be true that the conferences concerned in selecting the location are white; but the interest of the white members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Tennessee cannot separate from the colored. Methodism is one, and its colleges and universities, like its churches, should be open to all races and sexes. Mr. Connor seems to be very much interested in this matter. He wants it understood that he is "unwilling to have any associations" with the colored people "on terms of equality of any nature whatever," and that the people of Chattanooga "are not willing to have their children sit in the same room, recite to the same teachers, and play on the same play grounds" with the colored children. What will be the rule of the new University we cannot say. We know that in its early days, when it was counted a sin to be an abolitionist, in good old New England the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, did exclude one colored student, but it soon became ashamed of the act, repented of the sin, and corrected the mistake. We also know that colored men and women are admitted to all of our colleges and universities in the North and East. We do not believe that the Methodist Episcopal Church will adopt a policy in Chattanooga that it was ashamed of and rejected at Middletown, and all through the North fifty years ago.

We are under obligations to C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Miss., for a copy of his pamphlet entitled *The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance*, being a reply to the speech of J. L. Tucker, D.D., made before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress held at Richmond, Va., Oct. 1882. Here "Greek meets Greek." Dr. Marshall carries the war into Africa. This plea for the colored people is not so much a denial of what Dr. Tucker says as an effort to show that white people have out-stripped the Negro in every form of vice, superstition and dishonesty. "All the stealing done in five hundred years by six millions of Negroes would not equal," says Dr. Marshall, "the sums stolen by white Americans in the past ten or fifteen years." We can easily believe this, but it is a little more difficult for us to subscribe to the sentiment that the numerous mulattoes we see are the descendents "of freedom's soldiers camped among the plantations for several years." Dr. Marshall [illegible]

[illegible] the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, issues his annual report to the conferences of 1883. The report shows a commendable advance in the collections on *Children's Day*, and what can be done by a united effort in any one direction. During the past year the secretary disbursed over $10,000 in aid of two hundred and fifty students in sixty different institutions of the church. In looking over this report we observe that only three charges in the Louisiana conference are credited with sending their collections to the office of the secretary. Certainly there must be some mistake some where. It must be that more than three charges in this conference observed that day and took collections for the "Children's Educational Fund." It is not right to use the money raised on this day to pay the expenses of our own Sunday-schools We recognize the necessity of providing liberally for these expenses, but we are under special obligations to give this day to the children, and forward their offerings, whether large or small, at once to the corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York. Let us remember that the money we raise on this day is a part of a sacred fund to be used to help poor struggling young men who are striving to obtain an education.

PERSONAL.

—Henry Bergh recently fell in New York and broke his collar bone. He is speedily recovering.

—The 100th anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving was celebrated in New York, April 3.

—We were favored last week with a call from Rev. H. J. Talbott, Pastor of Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York.

—The Rev. Joseph M. Trimble has given more than $40,000 to the Ohio Wesleyan University, besides a large collection of valuable books.

—Rev. Geo. H. Trever, of the Boston Theological school, is about to return to Wisconsin and take charge of our church at Sheboygan Falls.

—The publising committee of the Baltimore *Methodist* have elected to the editorial management Rev. J. H. Dashiell, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Cornelius.

—Rev. O. H. Tiffany, transferred from the Philadelphia Conference, has entered upon his duties as pastor of the new Madison Avenue Chusch, New York city.

—Bishop Foss was able to preside at the New York Conference, but could not preach on Sunday as intended, and called upon Dr. A. S. Hunt to fill the appointment for him.

—Bishop Riley, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Mexico, has never received a salary, but has expended a fortune of $150,000 in 12 years on the Christian work under his care.

—Rev. Dr. Newman was at Saturday's session of the New York East Conference, and heartily greeted. Many desire and expect him to resume his old Conference relation again.

—A Philadelphia editor thinks the enemies of General Grant ought not object to having him put on a two cent postage stamp, as this is the only way ever contrived to get him licked.—*San Diego Union.*

—Daniel F. Wheeler, of the *Methodist*, New York, was elected President of the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., over the Rev. W. G. Williams, of Jamestown, and Prof. Gaff of Pittsburg.

—Chaplain McCabe intends to spend the entire summer in a tour church-planting upon the frontier. He will be in Dakota throughout the month of June, will spend July in Northwest Iowa and Nebraska, and August in Utah and Montana.

—Surveyor General Gla claims that the press did him great injustice, that his accounts are correct, and will soon be closed. He was ill for a few days, when the opportunity was seized to slander him, by asserting that he had left the city because of an alleged defalcation.

—The Rev. A. C. George, pastor of Centanary Methodist Church, is quite ill from nervous prostration. His labors in revival work this winter have been too much for him, and his physician recommends that he take a rest of six or eight weeks.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert returned from the first quarterly round of [illegible] district on [illegible] inst., [illegible]

[illegible] With the exception [illegible] ness on account of [illegible] high stage of water [illegible] cheerful news from the [illegible]

—Rev. C. G. Nelson, of Chicago, is the duly appointed financial agent of the Theological School under the control of the Northwest Swedish Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this capacity he will solicit contributions for the erection at Evanston of a building and also for the endowment of this excellent institution.

—Rev. Benj. F. Cocker, D.D., died suddenly and painlessly in Ann Arbor, Mich., on Sunday evening, April 8. He was born in England in 1819, and joined Detroit conference in 1859. He was professor of moral science at Ann Arbor. His death will be felt in the entire church and in literary and educational circles. He was a grand champion of religion and was the author of "Christianity and Greek Philosophy," and "The Theistic Conception of the World."

—Miss Amelia Schnoll, daughter of Rev. J. Schnell, of Chicago German conference, died in Chicago at almost a moment's notice. Her father went to preach, leaving the daughter in almost usual health. At about nine the mother was assisting the daughter to retire, when the latter suddenly turned her face to the pillow and expired. The young lady has been a devoted teacher in Berea, Ohio, and in Chicago. She was, in fact, much overworked, and her death is the result.

—Hon. H. C. C. Astwood, U. S. Consul General to San Domingo, is in the city, on a leave of absence, visiting friends and old acquaintances. He is full of smiles and sunshine. The tropics seem to agree with him, as he looks the very picture of health. He is well pleased with his appointment, and is filling it with much credit to all concerned. Mr. Astwood will remain here fifteen days, when he will return with his family, for New York; thence to San Domingo.

—Prof. J. M. McPherron, for seven or eight years Professor of Mathematics, and Principal of Straight University, in this city, is now engaged as a professor in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. The removal of Prof. McPherron from this city was universally regretted by all the friends of education in the State. His loss to Straight is a gain to Fisk University and the State of Tennessee. He has our best wishes for his continued success in the work of Christian education.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

On April 1, a union meeting was held in Sixth Street M. E. Church, New Orleans. The following associations were present: Zion Traveler's Benevolent Association, led by H. Wilson, president; J. Wagner, grand marshal. Sons and Daughters of Mount Zion, led by A. Robinson, president; James Thomas, grand marshal. G. G. U. O. of B. and S. of L. and C.; Graham Bell, G. G. W. S.; M. J. Dyer, W. S. Amounts collected as follows: Received from subscribers, $75.28; on contributon boxes, $55.75; congregation and associations contributed, $40.25; Sabbath-school contributed, $10.70; total, $178.90.

S. S. Wright, Fort Jesup: "We received one this quarter and have not lost any. There are four waiting at the altar. We were pleased to have Elder Duncan with us. Class leaders made good reports. We shall send many subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN."

N. Kyle, Hahnville: "Elder Dale held our first quarterly conference on the first, and we had a joyful time."

Mrs. M. Carter, Monroe: "Sunday, March 21, was a glorious day in St. James Chapel, Rev. F. Walker, pastor. He preached strongly and the unbelievers were moved. At night six united with the church. Bro. Walker is loved by all as a servant of God. Through him may sinners be brought to the Lord. His sermon was not specially profound or scholarly, but practical—so simplified that a child could comprehend it."

J. H. Pierre, New Iberia; "Our Sunday-school is in good condition, growing stronger in numbers and spiritually. Part of our mission money has been taken up. Pray that we may continue to prosper."

TEXAS.

E. Jones, Hallettsville: "We are going to build a church. We have some money on hand, and the people are responding. We want to have it ready by the middle of [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent, "Old Observer," [illegible] from Livingston [illegible]

[illegible] tions to call them [illegible] elsewhere."

F. S. Hardin, East Waco [illegible]: "On this charge, Rev. [illegible] Lockhart, the [illegible] church is [illegible] of [illegible] and Hill [illegible]; the membership is not large, but every [illegible] bids fair for the future. [illegible] brethren have gone to work to build themselves a better house, and [illegible] be successful, as all are owners of land, cattle, and other stock. Spring Hill Church, is about four miles southeast of Harrison, with a membership of 65 or 70, about one-third of whom support the church. There is a good Sunday-school, with Bro. John Jackson as superintendent. Here every Sabbath may be seen from 10 to 30 little jewels who are learning to remember their Creator in the days of their youth. In the church a day-school is taught by Rev. Lockhart, who seems to go at his work with all of his heart. Most all the members here own farms or control them, with 500 acres, mills, gin-houses, etc."

C. Chase, Industry: "Elder Richardson held my first quarterly, preached an awakening sermon and administered sacrament to 38. Sister Richarson gave a temperance and a home talk, after which 20 or more joined. I thank God our people are becoming temperate. Of the temperance society organized, Hampton Cherry, is president; Robert Ray, vice-president; Adam Roberts, secretary; Sister Emma Roberts, treasurer. Elders' collection was $5.35; people promised to give him $24. I have received 8 full members, 7 on probation, 4 conversions. I want to build a church this year. I want to place the SOUTHWESTERN in the hands of the people, as I believe it is the paper for them."

J. T. Jacobs, Pleasanton: "The long prostrated lumber has been raised, the rough work has been done, and with the expected aid of $150 from the Church Extension Society we will complete the new church at Hondo. A very good day and Sunday-school is being taught by W. Bolden. The people do all they can to make me happy. There is a day school at Bandera, taught by W. Johnson. At Fredericksburg the public school is taught by Miss Ada Booken; Sabbath-school by two young ladies. I have not attended a better one for some time. The people are looking forward to better days; they have no houses to worship in. Have added four to the church, visited 52, prayed with 28."

ARKANSAS.

At Harrison, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, pastor, ten persons have been converted in a revival meeting.

Rev. G. W. Gray is doing well in his efforts to build up that university at Little Rock, Ark. He was at Trinity, Chicago, last Sunday, where he preached a fine sermon and received a liberal collection. Dr. Gray has a fine lecture, entitled "The school-house and the slave-pen," which he will deliver at many northwestern points. This instructive, entertaining and valuable lecture is illustrated by a large map which gives vivid point to his discussion. We wish all our churches could hear him.—*Northwestern.*

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Longstreet, of Macon, writes that the pastor, G. W. Brooks, came the first Thursday in February, preached two sermons on the following Sabbath, and on Thursday was stricken down with pneumonia. The attack was so sudden and serious that his recovery was doubted. Through God's mercy, the skill of the physician, and the close attention of his devoted wife, and the prayers of all, he is now on crutches, and bids fair for recovery. On the evening of the 2d, under pretense of arranging for a marriage ceremony, about fifty friends, among them Elder Campbell, Elder Bowen, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. M. Adams, crowded in with tablecloths, luxuries and delicacies, and after helping themselves bountifully retired, leaving enough of all marketable things to last the parson for the next six weeks. He has since entered the pulpit to the great satisfaction of the brethren.

David Bragg, Vaiden, "Our pastor, Calvin Vaughan, has added eight in full membership and two on trial. There are 25 mourners. Pray that we many go on from one degree of grace to another."

A pastor writes that his circuit is "in tolerable good condition owing to the high water." Our readers will wonder what the brother means to imply by that expression.

R. Hayes, State Line: "My work is prosperous. Two have been received by letter. The Sunday-schools are in charge of T. [illegible] Elder Campbell held our [illegible] to 47. [illegible]

$11 70. The amount apportioned to pastor was $150; presiding elder $28; bishops $2. The times are hard and the people poor, but we [illegible] trusting in the Lord."

James Ellis, Oxford: "Elder Bradford held our first quarter at Elijah Chapel. The four Sunday-schools are in good condition, with 100 scholars of fifteen years and upward, and an average attendance [illegible] Mission collection [illegible] 70. On Sunday, the elder preached a beautiful scriptural sermon full of power. Collection for him was $8. I believe that we will be able to build a church this year. Brethren pray for me."

A Voice From Georgia.

BY REV. A. T. ADAMS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is making a healthy progress among the colored race in this State. The decrease in membership by the statistics of our last annual Conference was only apparent, caused by correcting the errors of former statistics, while there was a good increase in members. The M. E. Church is growing stronger among the colored race in this State every year, numerally, spiritually, morally, intellectually, and financially. We presume the same is true in all the Southern States. We love the grand old Church of father John Wesley, who lifted up her voice like ten thousand trumpets and made this American Nation tremble by declaring, "that slavery was the sum of all villainies," and before the battle wrecks were cleaned away, and almost before the reverberations from the cannon's mouth, that sounded the death-knell of the infernal demon, *slavery*, had died away, she was in the South in midst of the most ungodly prejudice, race caste, Ku-Klux and cut-throats, with the spelling book and the Bible in her hands, to educate, Christianize, and lift up the down-trodden, degraded, and *most outraged* negro race.

The progress of the "old mother Church" among this people has been great, and this glorious work of the Lord Jesus Christ for the poor hated negro, by *this Church* of the most high God, is still going on vigorously, and will continue to progress among this people until our redemption is perfectly worked out.

Notwithstanding the great work that has been and is now being accomplished for the colored race by the M. E. Church, a much greater work still remains to be accomplished yet, for it must be remembered that that direful demon, *Slavery*, left the colored people in the South lying helpless at *hell's dark door of degradation and ruin*, absolutely destitute of every thing that constitutes an honorable and intelligent people, and their recovery from such a wretched state of degradation is no small thing and cannot be accomplished in a short time.

At emancipation the enemies to the negro's elevation were almost infinite, and the great mountain in his way being his color viz., *black*. The enemies to his elevation have greatly decreased, but the mountain of his color still remains. The negro is hated and ignored in the South to-day as at emancipation because he is black. A black Negro, though he may be washed clean with water and soap, and nicely dressed, would create as great a consternation in a white audience in the South to-day by taking a prominent seat in their midst as would a fresh case of small-pox in the same place. This kind of caste has reigned in this country ever since the black Negro was brought here as a degraded slave, and today it is still reigning here in all its power as the devil's "king" of all unrighteousness. Heaven never beheld such an uneven contest as the Negro is now having in this country for recognition as a citizen of the United States, and a brother in the Church of Christ. No other race was ever so outrageously treated as the Negro race is now being treated in this so-called Christian America, in *almost everything*; no other race ever met with such ungodly opposition as the Negro race has met and is now encountering in their efforts to become a people, and no other race has made as rapid progress in Christianity and citizenship in spite of such an uneven contest as the negro race has made in such a short time.

The complete redemption of the colored race in the South is only a question of time, long will be the contest, but the victory is certain to be won, and the colored race redeemed.

We are very thankful to Almighty God for the great work the M. E. Church is doing for us in helping us to work out the redemption of our people. We love the Church because she first loved us, even when we were dead in hellish [illegible]

[illegible]ted her love for us by planting herself like an impregnable wall of heaven against the demon of slavery. And now we are born again by emancipation, she is still manifesting her great love for us by doing more for our education and Christianization than all of the churches in America combined.

"I love thy Church, O God!
Her walls before Thee stand,
Dear as the apple of Thine eye,
And graven on Thy hand."
* * * * *
Beyond my highest joy
I prize her heavenly ways,
Her sweet communion, solemn vows,
Her hymns of love and praise."

[illegible]nough, [illegible], April [illegible]

From San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Bro. Cushman, I have so many things to tell about that I have waited a bit to think out the most important. The District is in as good condition in many respects as could be expected, especially so where the brethern are doing anything at all for the Lord, or humanity. May the day not be far distant when the work shall be fully manned by men full of the love of God, and the power of the Holy Ghost; men that are willing to stoop low enough to shoulder the burden, all have to bear to bring men to Christ, to help, save and reform a disordered world, especially to be willing to do that part of the work assigned to them, men that will try and make a community, or a people what they love they ought to be. Notice Bro. A. J. Turner's letter, what a strange sound it has! since he has not succeeded fairly at a single point where he has labored. Though Bro. Turner has been helped, ever so much by the Missionary Society, as well as by private individuals, and still he has no good word to say for himself, family or his work. Other ministers have succeeded where he has failed.

Bro. Turner has had a long time to succeed at one point, or somewhere in the work. I may have been indiscreet in matters relative to district work. However, I take no pleasure in this or any kind of sin. We said to our venerable Bishop Warren, and the elders, that perhaps it would be the best to leave off Corpus Christi till the field developed a little more, as both missionary money and men had been used there to little purpose. It was so left off for the future to indicate what best to do. Bro. Turner was sent to Laredo, a hard doubtful field it was, but one advantage over all of us, as he could speak the Castilian. His success among the Mexicans as good, beyond expectation, and some sixteen Mexicans joined our church. But for some unexplained reason they began to leave the church, and join others, as Bro. Turner has informed the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN. Bro. Green Taylor of the A. M. E. church, I am informed by a friend, has succeeded in gathering a fair membership and has raised by entertainments alone $175.00 and has large subscription lists, and a lot to build on. A gentleman gives him a few hundred feet of lumber to begin building with. Again Bro. Turner hogged for Corpus Christi, and takes occasion to inform us that there are already too many churches in Corpus Christi, that he cannot get any support, etc. We fail to understand what the brother wants us to believe or how much he wants us to believe. We said in a letter to Bishop Warren that the prospects were bright, etc. "Yes," was the prompt reply, "but bare of results." St. Paul M. E. Church at San Antonio, Texas, raised by subscription $385.95. Bro. Carnes is doing nobly. Belmont circuit lost both of their church houses by fire the night of the 4th inst. The trouble rose from dissatifaction of two school teachers, as to which should teach in the community, including these two houses. We wonder will they ever accomplish as much good they have harm. Shame on that class of teachers who disgrace and abuse the high trust and sacred calling of the profession, by geting up community broils, from which no good can come. The houses were built without aid from the Church Extension Society. I understand the officers are ferreting out the matter, with a view to bring the incendiaries to justice. God grant it. Yours truly,

MACK HENSON.

Gonzales, Texas, April 11, 1883.

The *Picayune* has had no little difficulty in getting at the facts in relation to the conduct of the Land Office, but has resorted to every expedient to ascertain the full extent of the diversion of the public moneys into the pockets of the land ring. While we may not be able to show every dollar that the State has lost, we shall yet be able to demonstrate to the public that several thousands of dollars, which have been sent to Baton [illegible] State officers for the [illegible] lands, have not gone [illegible] Treasury. We shall produce [illegible] mentary evidence that this illegal and outrageous drain upon [illegible] ought to be a sacred fund [illegible] [illegible]

... a cruel man into ... Saul as soon as ... began to work ... Jesus. This shows how true ... in his new faith. The Jews ... how he used to ... only made them ... and learned ... Jesus. ... had ... they ... could ... work for ..., and he got away safe in spite ... the watching. His friends ... him down from the wall in a basket, and Saul was free and safe.

After a time he went to Jerusalem. At first the friends of Christ were afraid of him. They knew how he had hated them, but Barnabas told them how God had changed his heart. Then he was made welcome. It was a grand visit for Saul. He met the disciples, and could hear so much about Jesus. They had seen Jesus and been with him, so Saul must have enjoyed hearing about his new Lord and Master, Jesus. When he hated Jesus he had done all he could against him; now he does all he can for Jesus. Jesus wants every one who comes to follow him to be just like Saul. Jesus needs workers. There is no time to be idle. Saul began to work right away, so must you. Saul began just where he was, so must you. At home you must work for Jesus by being kind and obedient like Jesus was. You must preach your little sermon every day for Jesus, or sin will be sure to make you preach a sin sermon. You preach all the time for Jesus or against him.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

"The Bonheur Des Dames, or the Shop Girls of Paris," is a novel by ... Zola, paper cover, price ... sent us by T. D. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. There ... about Zola's writings, and they are not of a ... character. He is a French sensationalist of a low ...

"Highways of Literature," by David Pryde, a Scotchman of great learning, introduces the reader to the best authors and shows how to ... the greatest pleasure from ... "Glenn's Calendar," ... a charming nature ... pleasantly many of flowers, birds and plants ... record of a summer from ... October. These excellent ... are two late numbers of the Standard Library, Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York. Price ... cts each.

Nervous Prostration and Insomnia.

In nervous prostration and sleeplessness, from which so many invalids suffer, Compound Oxygen rarely fails to bring relief. A lady (a teacher) in Avoca, Wisconsin, who had been a great sufferer, sought help in Compound Oxygen. At the end of five weeks she wrote: "*The night after taking my first inhalation of ..., I slept like a babe! I could have ... for joy the next morning.* I felt that ... sleep of that one night was ... the price paid for the Treatment. ... *a comfort to lie down at night*, for I ... have to look forward to long hours of nerve-jerking (which ... harder to bear than pain). No more ... alcohol and water-baths, ... rubbings, countings, nor walking ... in agony; *but rest, sweet rest*." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, ... full information, ... Starkey & Palen, 1109 ... Philadelphia, Pa.

... PUBLICATIONS.

... Helen Hunt Jackson ... the May Century ... her papers on the ... Missions of Southern California ... with which ... familiar by ... observation. This ... and ... picturesque ... the Missions, ... the early settle...

... in the new department ... Letters," begun ... will be "On ... Bacon and ... the pen of ... taken serious ... made ... Bacon ... sketch of ...

... Littell's Living Age ... April 7th ...

... really offered as premiums. The first number indicates good taste and probable success, taking rank with the best illustrated weeklies of the country.

Harper's Magazine for May is ... illustrated. The opening article is a novel presentation of ... features of San Francisco, by ... Bishop. George Ticknor Curtis ... his review of the negotiations for the Treaty of Peace and Independence." "Roman Carnival Sketches," by Anna Bowman Blake, is an interesting paper. Benson J. Lossing contributes an article on the National Academy, with especial reference to its three surviving founders, whose portraits are given. An exceedingly interesting story of the building of the Brooklyn Bridge is contributed by William C. Conant. A new serial novel is begun entitled "A Castle in Spain." John Fiske concludes his studies of the Colonial period with an interesting and thoughtful paper entitled "The Middle Colonies before the Revolution." Mr. Curtis discusses the merits of Wagner's music, the vagaries of weather-prophets, and relations between authors and publishers, and notices the recently published correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson.

Our Little Men and Women (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.,) is a handsome product of artistic skill, adapted to very little folks. Price $1 per year.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for April has six pieces of music with notes, and a biographical sketch, with portrait, of Richard Wagner. Price 15 cts.

Messrs. Root & Tinker, 102 Nassau St., New York, have sent us a Washington plate, 21x28 inches, and a little pamphlet describing the origin of the stars and stripes.

The *Pansy* for April (Boston: D. Lathrop & Co.,) is at hand with bright stories and pictures for the children.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A revolution is in progress in Hayti.

There is a great activity in the Western cattle trade.

The Italian government has resumed specie payments.

A fire in Westminster, Md., destroyed 18 buildings. Loss $70,000.

Georgia Democrats nominated Hon. Henry D. McDaniel for Governor.

Methodism is showing evidences of progress and prosperity both in England and Ireland.

A Dr. Thomas, a Christian, and an educated and thoroughly honest man, has been removed from the Indian agency at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Pedro Sandiez, a Catholic, ignorant of the English tongue, and either a Mexican or a half-breed, has been put in his place.

At the Mormon spring conference the old authorities of the church were re-elected. It was declared the Mormons were never before so prosperous, despite the attacks upon them. President Taylor said their settlement was 15,000 miles in circumference, and extending.

A woman in Medina, Ohio, had been coughing more or less for nineteen years, when one day not long ago she fell down stairs. Up to the time of that accident the doctors were persuaded that she had the consumption. But when she picked herself up after the fall she coughed up a shirt button, and since then has been a cured woman —cured of the consumption.

John G. Whittier thinks that the old Indian policy of reservations is no longer available. "The Western tide of emigration," he writes, "is everywhere sweeping over the lines. What is needed," he adds, "is that not only the Indian schools should be more liberally supported, but that new ones should be opened without delay. The matter does not admit of procrastination."

Secretary Frelinghuysen has replied to the Chinese Minister that as the Waynesboro, Ga., Chinamen were not injured in their rights of person or property through any act of the United States the department can do no more than it has already done, that is to request the Governor of Georgia to instruct the local authorities to investigate the alleged outrage upon Chinamen, with the view to securing for them the same rights of protection to person and property which would be accorded American citizens.

The following are the statistics of the Southwest Kansas Conference: ... 1,179; Members ... churches, 46; value ...

... by Rev. ... J. Smith ... McFarden ...

On ... Mr. Alex Emanuel and W. Ivy ... Mar. 10 Mr L Brown and ... Davis. January 11, Mr. Willie ... Miss Cheney Lumzen. December ... Mr. John Durant and Miss Winnie Brown; also Mr. John Jackson and Mrs. Nelly Connor. All are members of our Church. May they prosper.

In Grenada, Miss., March 8, Mr. F. W. Richardson, of Graysport, and Miss Susie Richardson, of Grenada; March 14, Mr. A. W. Williams and Miss Louisa V. Robinson. Rev. A. M. Trotter officiating.

At the residence of the bride's parents March 29, 1883, Mr. John Franks, District Steward of the M. E. Church, was joined in holy wedlock to Miss Lone Sharp, both of Columbus, Miss. Also, on the same date, at the parsonage, in Columbus, Mr. Jeff McDaniel and Miss Dora Cooper were united. Rev. J. M. Shumpert officiating. May the richest blessings of heaven ever remain with them through life is the sincere wish of their friends.

Mr. John Calhoun to Mrs. Catherine Thomas, on Bayou Pierre near Natchitoches, La., April 5, 1883. Rev. H. J. Wright officiating.

DEATHS.

February 13, Bro. Oliver Pivoe, died in full triumph of faith. February 12, Luke Patterson died saying: "Let me go home to a land of rest." February 24, Mary Jane Lung, aged 11 years, passed away peacefully. N. TOOLE.

At Gardner, Tenn, February 22, Mrs. Judie Love, aged 59 years. She made profession of faith on her death bed. She leaves 10 children to mourn her loss. J. L. MASSEY.

Joseph M. Hason, infant of Rev. Jos. H. Hason, died March 23, 1883.
Natchitoches, La.

Sister Mary Proctor, crossed over triumphant, April 4. Funeral service was conducted by Elder Duncan. H. J. W.
Natchitoches, La.

Sister Mary J. Herrold departed this life March 7th. Sister Harrold was a member of the M. E. Church 13 years. She said she wanted every member of the family to assemble themselves at her bedside. Then she said she was going home to God, and bid them all good bye, told them to meet her in heaven. She was ready and willing. Just before she died she requested them to sing, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," and cast a wishful eye. Sister Harrold's age was 25 years, 5 months and 14 days. H. L. KENNEDY.
Crystal Springs, Miss.

Simeon Todd, son of Rev. O. Todd, aged three years, met his death in a distressing manner. Little Simeon was on one side of the stove, and his father, who had just come from market placed his foot upon the stove to warm when the stove fell over, upsetting the boiling contents of pots and kettle on little Simeon. He was scalded on the 24th and died on the 26th. R. R. ROBERTS.
Houston, Texas.

Sister Mary Ciscoe, a member of the Methodist Church for 12 years, died with saving faith in the Lord, aged 49 years. Sister Collin Warren's little child died Feb. 20, aged 4 years. Martha Rhodes, daughter of Henry and Mary Rhodes, died March 24, aged 15 years, after petition for grace. O. C. HARDEN.
Perryville, Tenn.

Edmond Alexander, born in 1810 in Georgia, died at LaTeche March 13, 1883.

Sister Mary Davis died March 12th. Sister P. Alexander on the 14th. R. JORDAN.
Roseneath, Miss.

On Feb. 13th Sister Hannah Mannion died, aged about 30 years. She found hope in Christ, was baptized and passed away happy. E. JONES.
Hallettsville, Texas.

Sister Clarinda Mason died March 20th. She lived a consistent Christian, universally respected. She leaves some property which will be held until her sisters shall be found.

Sister Ellen Higgins, another member of the M. E. Church, has gone to rest with our Lord in Paradise. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss. JOHN H. COOK.
Summit, Miss.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is super-excellent for ring-worm." M. E. L. D. Merriam, Blue Hill, Mass.

A Warning.

Editor SOUTHWESTERN—*Sir*: I wish to let you know that there is a person going around and imposing on the unwary by pretending to be a minister of the Gospel. He gives his name as Scott, and that he was ordained by Elder Esan Carter, at Little Zion Church, East Baton Rouge parish, and he preached one sermon at Tiger Bluff Church on Sunday night. On Monday night he broke into the three different houses and attempted to outrage as many different females, threatening to "dirk them to the heart." Please publish this so all may beware of this imposter. He was roughly handled. The Amite river is a good place for imposters to keep away from.

Yours in Christ,
BENJ. FRAZIER,
Pastor Catfish Bluff church.
Manresfas, La., April 5, 1883.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original ... Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure ... headache, sour stomach ... by druggists.

... will spend ... for public schools this ..., Louisiana follows at an immense distance behind, with a balance in the treasury reserved out of the expenditures from the school fund for alien purposes of nearly $20,000. This insignificant sum has not yet been apportioned by the State Superintendent. Perhaps he is ashamed of it. We must concede that Texas is immensely superior to us in the matter of providing for the rising generation, and the good results there will soon be apparent.—*Terrebonne Times.*

☞Twenty-four beautiful colors of Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10 cents each. A child can use with perfect success.

The Louisiana Supreme Court has refused a mandamus to compel New Orleans to levy a tax of $650,000 to pay interest on the consolidated bonds.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the pasor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated diseases by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

TEACHERS

Subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only $1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere should at once send for circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address,
F. E. WILSON,
357 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
apr19-1m]

24-Stop Organ for $51.

The offer made in this week's issue by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, of a 24-stop organ for $51, delivered at your very door, is one that lasts but 10 days from the date of this week's issue, and our readers should take advantage of it at once. The well-won reputation of this house assures buyers that they will get what he advertises; and the price, with all freight prepaid, should give him, as it will, thousands of additional satisfied customers. We are informed by good authority that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and is running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly.

The German authorities have prohibited the importation of American hog products.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney Wort—"*cured my piles.*"
mar8-1w

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1880.
For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend Brown's Iron Bitters ... cured others ...

... April ..., 1883.

... STAPLES.

... will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher ... must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 7 9-16; Middling, 9¾ Good Middling, 10¼; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2½@2¾; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 21@22.
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 9; prime, 11½
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 65.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.75; choice, 5.50.
LARD, ℔ ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 11½; choice, in tierces, 11½.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 70; fine, 95.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., —@2.50; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.00; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8 00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $19.25.
BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8½; sides, clear rib, 10½; sides, clear, 10½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.
Western Eggs 21@—22c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 12@23c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $0.00@6 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $3.50@4.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 60; white, 50; mixed, 58.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 53.
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@16; choice, 17@18.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $5 0 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

The Attorney General has appointed Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, special United States attorney to assist in prosecuting the South Carolina election cases, vice Richard Crowley, resigned.

The best medicine known is that wonderful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Great Jackson Route.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS
ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.
DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..8:00 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m
Mail No. 4.....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 2..10:45 a.m

Nos. 1, 2 and 4 run daily.
Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
J. W. COLEMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt.
C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent. tf

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO
MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
☞IN PULLMAN CARS.
Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla.
ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	7:00 a. m.	9:42 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:27 p. m.	9:02 a. m.
Fast Mail	6:00 p. m.	9:22 a. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES

Hunters' coaches will be attached to Saturday train, leaving New Orleans at 8:45 p. m., returning to the city at 7:15 p. m.
Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.
JNO. H. SMITH,
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Superintendent.
JNO. KILKENY,
Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent.
New Orleans.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—OKOLONA DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

Okolona	April	21-22
Okolona circuit	"	21-22
Houston	"	23
Buena Vista	"	24
Union Grove	"	28-29
Starkville	May	5-6
Starkville circuit	"	5-6
Tampico	"	5-6
Greensboro	"	8
Whitefield	"	12-13
Aberdeen	"	19-20
Aberdeen circuit	"	19-20
Athens	"	19-20
Crawford	"	26-29
Tupelo	June	9-10
Columbus	"	16-17
Columbus circuit	"	16-17
West Point	"	23-24
West Point circuit	"	23-24
Pototoc	June 30, July	1
New Albany	"	5
Ripley	"	7-8
Corinth	"	14-15
Corinth circuit	"	14-15
Booneville	"	16

The first district conference for this conference year will convene at Corinth, July 12th, 1883, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. It is hoped that every member, and as many visitors as possibly can, will be present. J. M. SHUMPERT P. E.

THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

District conference will convene at Texarkana, June 7th, 1883. Opening sermon by W. H. Crawford. The following is the programme: Essays—

Plan of Pastoral Visiting	M. Lockman
How to Conduct a Revival	W. O. Emory
Temperance	S. Johnson
The Crucifixion	Ed. Spencer
How to Succeed as a Preacher	W. M. Fuller
Freedman's Aid	H. H. McAllister
Sunday-school	G. W. Baber
Prayer Meetings	J. T. Thompson
Class Meeting	W. H. Crawford
Education	J. G. Thompson
Church Building	O. Wheeler
Foreign Missions	L. W. Elkins
Philander Smith College	T. Mason
Family Worship	Ed. Pinkett
M. E. Church in the South	G. B. Donnelly

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

HUNTSVLLE DISTRICT TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The literary exercises for the Huntsville District, Texas Conference, to be hold at Livingston, Trinity county. Spring conference as usual. To preach the opening sermon, Anderson Williams, 8:30 P. M.

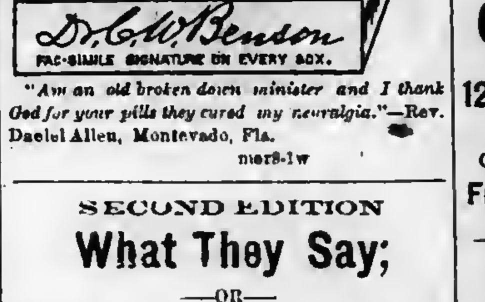
The Way of Salvation	Rev. J. Smith
The Spirit in the Flesh	T. Ward
The Building of God	H. W. Wilson
Christian Love	Rev. S. Kelley
Baptism	Rev. E. Jefferson
The Only Foundation	A. Adair
What is the Invisible Church	R. Williams
What is Prayer	Rev. J. K. Loggins
What is the Bible	A. C. Culbreath
What is a Sacrament	Rev. A. Britton
What is Unity	Rev. W. McKinzie
What is Faith	Rev. A. Harris
The Doctrine of the Resurrection	A. Logan
The Fruits of the Spirit	A. Williams
What is Repentance	B. Fisher
The Duty of Local Preachers	
Presiding Elder.	

Brothers are requested to bring essays in writing as it will save much time. We are your Committee on Programme,
H. W. WILSON,
A. C. CULBREATH.

HOUSTON, April 3, 1883.

BRO. CUSHMAN—Please have a correction made in the notice I sent you of our District Conference at Columbia. Have it put Houston District instead of Navasota. All prospering. Your brother,
F. C. MOORE, P. E.

"Oh my head, how it throbs. I can't sleep."



"*Am an old broken down minister and I thank God for your pills they cured my neuralgia.*"—Rev. Daniel Allen, Montevado, Fla.
mar8-1w

SECOND EDITION

What They Say;

—OR—

Echoes from Birmingham.

The Spontaneous Expression of Prominent Colored Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONTENTS—
The Birmingham Matter—By Rev. H. R. Revels D.D., of Rodney, Miss.
The Color Line—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., Of New Orleans, La.
"Unchristian Prejudice—By Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.
"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W Tayler, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
The Color Line Again—By Rev D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.
(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)
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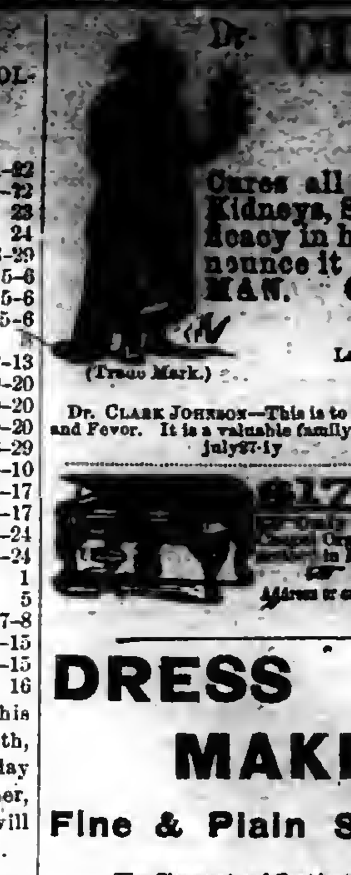
Free Cards & ChromoS

We will send Free by mail a sample set of our large German, French and American Chromo Cards, on tinted and gold grounds, with a price list of over 200 different designs, on receipt of a stamp for postage. We will also send free by mail as samples, ten of our beautiful Chromos, on receipt of ten cents to pay for packing and postage; also enclose a confidential price-list of our large Oil Chromos. Agents wanted. Address F. GLEASON & Co., 46 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. apr19-4t



Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February ..., 188..
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. ...
july27-1y

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ... PIANOFORTE, with ... Only $30 for an Eight Stop ... Organs $65 ... in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent ... ☞ VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME ... Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
apr12-4t

DRESS MAKING,

Fine & Plain Sewing,

The Cheapest and Best in the city.
General Agency Ladies' 'Monthly Protector,'
Call and see it.
Hand-made Trimmings, Fancy Needle work, Etc Bought and Sold.

286 CAMP STREET.

Plantation Melodies

—AND—

REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
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... there a piece of ... to be sent out; ... of the quantity it ... the master thought ... be made the length by ... He thereupon un- ... cloth, taking hold of one ... himself, and the boy at ... He then said: "Pull, ...

... cannot, sir."

"Why?" said the master.

"Because it is wrong, sir," said Adam, and he refused to pull. Upon this the master said he would not do for a linen manufacturer, and sent him home.

... the boy became the learned and famous Dr. Adam Clarke.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

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NORTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

... Wright, Natchitoches: ... W. Walker gave an ex- ... of views which interested ... and donated $5 to the ... fund."

... Williams, a young ... has returned to her ... University, Mar- ... She has set a good ... as a Christian and a ... so says a corres-

MISSISSIPPI.

... Cook, Summit: "The ... quarter show that ... in a thriving condi- ... respect. Apportion- ... Pastor $140; El- ... to $2,50; Bishop ... ved for Elder $10, ... We were well pleased ... Elder. Sunday 39 ... Lord's supper."

Trenton: "Elder D. ... was cordially well ... pew church, which we ... enough to have ... I was able to ... in a thriving con- ... of March I have ... the church. The ... Sunday-school, ... opened, one was ... and sacrament ... to thirty-three."

... Pleasanton: "We ... of rain, and the ... with the favorable ... have been over ... nine are in at- ... school in this ...

... Hillsville: "We ... bath-school. ... to prosper. ... first quarter ... —the teacher ...

... Across: "Our ... We have ... we do not ... any ground. ... in the early ... bell."

... Beaumont, ... the work of a ... er. The ... been resting ... church is fast ... arch the 11th, ... P. E., ... quarterly con- ... preached ... Sabbath ... of ... night. ...

[illegible] Christian Advocate

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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.

A. E. P. ALBERT, B.D., - - - Assistant

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THE KING AND THE PEASANT.

Once, at the same point of time,
Two mortals passed from earth;
One was a king, of caste sublime,
Base was the other's birth;
But each had lived a stainless life
Amid this sinful planet's strife.
Upward the spirits took their flight,
[illegible] and elate,
Till soon they reached the realms of light,
And paused at Eden's gate.
There, waiting them, with joy they see
The Fisherman of Galilee.
He oped the gate—one lustrous stone—
And ushered in the king,
While the poor peasant, left alone,
Heard songs of welcoming;
And strains of harps, divinely sweet,
[illegible] forth the royal guest to greet.
[illegible] ceased—the Heavenly guide
[illegible] back the gate again,
And [illegible] the peasant at his side
Join the seraphic train;
But, strange to say, no angels sang,
No harps through Heav'n symphonious rang!
"[illegible], Saint revered!" the peasant cried,
"Why shout no choirs for me,
As for yon monarch in his pride;
Am I less dear than he?
Can aught but equity have birth
[illegible] in high Heav'n, as on earth?"
"[illegible] son," the Saint replied, "thou art
[illegible] dear as kingly clay;
[illegible] like thee of lowly heart,
Come hither every day.
While Dives at the gate appears
Once only in a hundred years!"

Literary Culture Among Ministers.

Address delivered by Rev. H. Webb, Professor of Mathematics in Wiley University, before the District Conference of Marshall District, Texas Conference, March 30th, and published by the unanimous request of the Conference.

While I shall address myself particularly to my brethren in the ministry, the theme and lecture will apply as well to the laity as to the ministry.

Let us define our theme, that we may understand what we are talking about. This is first in all [illegible] to understand the nature and scope of the subject.

Culture comes from the Latin [illegible] *colo, cultus*, and means, "to [illegible] to dwell;" culture means the [illegible] of tilling, and preparing; when applied to the soil, means preparing the soil for a crop; when applied to the heart, it is *moral* [illegible], preparing the heart for a crop of righteousness, to produce love, peace, joy, &c.; when applied [illegible] it is intellectual culture, [illegible] the mind to produce [illegible] well formed mature [illegible].

Now examine the word Literature. This word, as defined in Webster's Dictionary, is synonymous [illegible] which is derived from [illegible] or *scientia*, which [illegible] to know, the comprehension or understanding of truth, or facts of the mind. Hence, literature [illegible] letters [illegible] letters, or books, [illegible] [illegible] grammar, rhetoric, [illegible] languages, [illegible] literary culture [illegible] knowledge of books or [illegible] or study books, or [illegible] that they shall pro[illegible] or be with us as [illegible] I need not [illegible] of such culture [illegible] of such acquire[illegible] demanded by all. The [illegible] with his culture, so [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] and the laws that govern the [illegible]. He must be a man of [illegible]. No one thinks of trusting his health, his life, to an ignorant quack; so in law, if we are in trouble, in danger of the law, or to be wronged, we seek the counsel of one learned in the law, that has applied himself to study, and is familiar with law principles, its regulations and application. This is right as it should be.

Now we come to ask: Are the souls of men equal in value with their bodies? Is it as important to our well being and happiness that our souls be healthy, that they be free from disease and pain in order to live? Is it necessary to protect the heart from wrong, to shield the soul from the attacks of our enemies? Is the soul exposed to death and ruin? If so, from what cause? Answer: From sin; and sin is the violation of law. Then there must be law. The law of soul health and life. Then if the soul has violated law, is sick, and exposed to death, is there any remedy? Yea! There is a *plan* of salvation, a redemptive *scheme*. Mark the words, *plan* and *scheme*. Plan means a project; the form of something to be done, existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words, or committed to writing. Scheme: a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. Then this plan of salvation is a system of truths arranged in accordance with the law of soul-life. Now the soul diseased, crushed by sin, wounded by transgression, wronged by an arch-enemy, is to be treated, saved in accordance with this system of truth in keeping with the plan. Ministers are the teachers, the physicians to direct the afflicted dying soul in the application of the remedy. Can it be true that our Creator, in the plan and union of the different natures of our being, has carefully guarded by well defined laws our physical nature, making it necessary for us to study those laws and their effects, that we may have health and life, and left the *higher* nature of our souls to blind chance? Has handed over to *unlettered*, ignorant and careless teachers the instruction and care of the soul? No! The *law* of God is perfect, converting the soul, the testimony of the Lord is sure making wise the simple. More to be desired are they than gold, yea than much fine gold; and how many can say "sweeter than honey." I fear many of us think more of gold than law; more of collections than those testimonies that make wise the simple! The honey is in our pockets and not in our hearts and brains. Methodism was founded in *wisdom* and culture; culture and literature saved and sanctified to God. The Wesleys were men of broad literary culture. Clark, Watson, Bonson, Fletcher, and many more of the Fathers, were men of fine culture. Asbury, Coke, Gee, and a host of the Fathers of American Methodism were men of culture, but they had sanctified hearts and were full of the Holy Ghost. Paul was the greatest of the Apostles! Greatest, because he was better educated. When his great learning was sanctified and set on fire of the Holy Ghost, it made kings tremble and say, "*Much* learning hath made thee mad!" Moses was a man of great learning. God kept him in school eighty years; forty years in the Egyptian schools, and forty in the school of Jethro; so he was fully qualified for the great work to which God called him. The disciples were three years with Jesus, receiving instruction, before they were ready for the great work of founding the Christian Church. Hence, they had culture, *literary* culture; and when the Holy Ghost fell on them, it had material to use. We often hear it said, "souls are perishing, and will be lost while I am getting ready." I must be in a hurry; but God could wait eighty years, while Israel was in great suffering, the people were perishing all the time; but he waited until he had an instrument *prepared*; [illegible] that he did not [illegible] must not think, be[illegible] down to death, [illegible] The

but to read with understanding. Read—read, and then think—think and read; live with books, dwell in them. This may be done on horseback, under a tree, in a cabin, or in a school, or begun in school and continued elsewhere. That books are to be read? The first book for the minister is the Bible. Learn to read the Bible so as to understand its meaning, and cause others to understand. Not only read but study. 2d. Read those books that explain the doctrines and teachings of the Bible. Methodist preachers must read the books written by good and wise men the of church. Only few men can write books, but all can read them. If poor and unable to buy books, or but few books—1st, buy a good reference Bible and concordance; 2d, a Hymn book; 3d, a Discipline. Read and study these, commit them to memory; then subscribe and pay for at least two of the church papers, and read them; keep posted. Read and mark the passages, and if not understood, be ready when the elder comes around and ask him; keep him busy with questions. Read for your people, read for the children, carry a book to read everywhere you go, read it and explain it. I have been asked, what use is mathematics, and such studies for a minister. I answer, all study gives *mind* vigor, and mathematics and kindred studies are of the best to give system and vigor to thought. What makes one man greater than another? Why is Bishop Bonner, or Simpson, and others greater than any of us. Many of you are larger men and make more noise, eat more bacon, and no doubt have as much religion. The difference is in intelligence, in *mind*, in culture. God cannot use idiots to carry on His work in this world. He cannot use with success careless ignorant men. When the Holy Ghost called you into the ministry, it called you to qualify yourselves to study to be teachers, and if you fail to do this you forfeit your right to preach, and are sinners against God and the church. Pray, study, preach, and God will bless you, and the people will hear you.

H. WEBB.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Marshall District Conference.

PARIS, Texas, Apr. 6, 1883.

The district conference of Marshall district, met at Marshall, in their house of worship, to hold its first session for 1883, March 28th, 1883; W. L. Molloy, P. E., in the chair, who opened the conference with reading and prayer. At the call of the roll several responded. On motion, myself and F. Parker, were nominated for secretaries. Then the several committes were appointed. Through the course of the conference sessions the following reports and resolutions were presented to the conference:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

Whereas, intemperance is the greatest evil of the land, causing more poverty, crimes and wickedness than any other influence, and stands more in the way of the success of the church, than all other evils; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of legal prohibition and will labor to that end.

Resolved, That we request all pastors in our churches to see that the Discipline on this subject enforced, and all local preachers be silenced who in any way indulge in the use of intemperance.

JAS E. SHACKELFORD, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Regarding the religious development and culture of the race, second to no consideration, and believing no agency is so indispensable to symmetrical Christian development as the schools under the direction of the church, we, therefore, bespeak the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the people in behalf of the enterprises related to our conferences. We rejoice in the continued prosperity of Wiley University, and are gratified to know that we are to have additional room in the near future. We recognize the necessity of establishing high schools in various parts of the country which will reach many who [illegible] able to attend college. A [illegible] established at [illegible]

support and recommend a canvass of the patronizing territory for their support, and heartily pledge to take a good collection in each of our charges some time in next May for the Paris school. We recommend to the trustees of the Wiley University to arrange the work of the professors that some of them may have time and opportunity to visit our charges and assist in awakening an interest among the people on the subject of education G. M. Knapp, H Webb, T. Moore, P. Morgan and F. Parker, committee.

COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSION.

Whereas, There are many places within the bounds of Marshall district where the people are without sufficient Gospel privileges. Your committee recommend that the places be supplied with local preachers as far as possible.

S. HORN, *Chairman*.

RESOLUTIONS.

By J. B. McCullough: *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Marshall district, do pledge ourselves to discourage festivals in our churches.

By Jas. E. Shackelford: *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Marshall district conference, request Prof. H. Webb to have his lecture, as delivered to us, published through the SOUTHWESTERN.

Resolved, That Rev. D. Gambell, also have his lecture published through the SOUTHWESTERN.

APPOINTMENTS OF LOCAL PREACHERS.

Bethleheem, Jas. Newton; Broxton, D. Frison; Rich Hill. John Clements; Rich Hill, Jake L. Jno.; Queen City, H. Grant; Sulphur, C. H. Hendricks; Louis Chapel, J. Adams; Paris, J. C. Carter; Rich Hill; A. McCarter; Indian Nation, G. McCarter; State Show, Jake L. Jno.; Fortney, Jas. Moton; Cedar Hill, A. Owens; Cross Road, C. Murphy; Rich Hill, A. Taylor; Free Hope, Geo. Newman; St. Paul, P. H. Hayly; Thompson, H. Birks; Bethelem, H. Thompson; Broxton, Jno. Gillum; Wheeler, A, Allford; Goodwill. J. Hughes; Owen's Chapel, H. Davis; Northwest, D. Battle, Prairie, L. Goodlow; Rock Hill, T. Butler; Owen's Chapel, A. Bird; Zion, M. Sanfort; Centenary, Marshall, A. Burns; Blossom Prairie, L. Goodlow; Woodlawn, H. Williams; Gillmore, Shack Roberts; Sand Hill, D. Battle; Indian Nation, Alfred M. Carter; Hickory Hill, J. Hall; Coffeeville, W. Washington; Cedar Grove, C. Thompson; Valley Plain, J. Rackling; Smithville, H. Backmond; Jefferson, J. Owens; Broxton, Moses L. Jno.; Valley Plain and Jefferson, H. Harper.

The preachers of Marshall district will please notice that the trustees of our school in the city of Paris have fixed the 4th Sunday in May for the special collection to be taken up in favor of our school here, as was ordered in the district conference at Marshall, March 28, 1883. Please remit to Mr. Aaron Woods, at Paris, Texas.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD,
J. C. CARTER,
T. MOORE,
NELSON HENDRICKS,
AARON WOODS.

Any further information, address J. C. Carter, or myself, at Paris, Texas. Give us good collections, brethren, for we want our school furthered.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD, *Sec'y*.

The Church requires socials as a means of promoting fellowship among its own members. This is especially so in towns, and where the membership is large. It may be of little consequence to that portion of the membership who are in easy circumstances and who have all the social affiliations they can maintain. Such persons are liable to lose ground spiritually, because their associations are so largely among those who are worldly and irreligious. But it should be remembered that fully one-half the membership of the church is composed of the laboring classes, men who are compelled to be at their business at seven in the morning, and women who have no domestic help and have very little time to give to society. These persons are not invited out, they go to no public entertainment whatever, and in fact seldom go anywhere in a social way, but to the prayer meeting. It is of [illegible] these per[illegible] these, in

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Schrapnell.

Allow me space for a shell full of scraps. I have just returned from a short trip to the Ohio valley, and whilst there witnessed the devastation after the deluge, and saw on both banks of the Ohio piles of damaged corn. I was informed at Henderson, Ky., that that county alone had lost 250,000 bushels of corn. If such has been the loss in one county, what must have been the loss from the head waters of this beautiful river to its mouth at Cairo? From the time I heard of the great flood I could not shake off the convictioo that God had dealt the strong hold of the whiskey power a peaceful blow, and would follow it with other strokes, unless the men of those beautiful valleys desisted from the crime of spoiling the grain he gives them, and the whole land so abundantly for food, for they are largely the corn merchants for the South.

Allow me to say through your paper, which goes up "the great river" and its tributaries, that if "the crime of Sodom was fullness of bread," and its judgment fire, the crime of those beautiful American valleys, which God clothes annually with the richest green, and fills with golden grain, is made known to Him through the prayers of millions which go up from the crushed hearts of old and young, who are the sufferers under the heartless tyranny of the whiskey power, it is the least that can be expected that an unexpected deluge should sometimes come.

I spent a portion of two weeks in Jeffersonville, Ind., my old home, and had the pleasure of meeting the able pastor of old Wall street Church, Rev. G. L. Curtis, and hearing him preach. It is now about twenty-five or six years since he offered himself to the Conference for admission: I was the friend of schools and school men in those days, and my recollection is there was some resistance made to his going into college life whilst yet a member of conference; but he went into it, and now that the ripeness of growing yours crown his life, neither he nor his friends can regret the step taken, for he shows the culture in the fruitage.

Whilst not the friend of the seminary imprint for all our men, and utterly opposed to the seminary mill grinding out uncalled ministers, yet where a man is clearly called, as in this case, our schools should be placed at his service and all needed aid rendered.

I shipped at Louisville for southern Illinois on the R. R. Springer, a Cincinnati and New Orleans packet, of fine proportions finish and equipments, commanded by Capt. H. U. Hart, whose clerk, J. S. Jones, Esq., with the whole band of gentlemenly officers, labored to make the trip agreeable to all their passengers. In seeing and hearing I had but one regret, and I know the mates will pardon the reference. From time to time the passengers were startled by fearful and strange oaths, used in directing the deckhands, and urging them to duty. Is this necessary, or are oaths the official language of that class of officers? I could not but think: It is well that God in His mercy shuts His ears against such prayers, or fire and flood and general destruction of the beautiful craft and all on board would be the result.

Nor can I think that that style of governing a crew is the right form, as I had evidence on that boat. The chief steward had a large band of men under him, cooks and waiters; the whole band moved with the regularity of clock work, no noise, no bustle, but few words uttered, and those in an undertone. I could not but complement him on the perfection of his drill; it would have graced a dinner at the London Mansion House. My friends of the Springer will please put this and that together, and by reform on the lower deck give the noble mercantile marine of the western waters a shining example.

But the men of river life are not the only offenders against the third commandment: "Thou shalt not take [illegible] name of the Lord thy God [illegible] for the Lord will not hold [illegible] who taketh His name [illegible] we find the off[illegible]

is not only immoral, but it destroys the power and sacredness of the oath that binds the conscience in courts of justice, but alas these men too often bandy the oath as a jest as well as in anger, whilst grand jurors never think of this offence against the law of the land, so because of swearing the land mourneth. Nor are we as ministers free from the charge of remissness in bearing testimony against this great evil.

On board the Springer we found a delightful company, Rev. H. J. Talbot, of Meridian St. Church, Indianopolis, Indiana Coference was on board with his family and a few friends seeking rest for a few days in the southern climate; it gave me a chance to ask the state of many old friends I have not seen for over twenty years. I parted with this agreeable company at a small river town called Cave in Rock on the Illinois shore.

There is little to attract the stranger to this town, except its really romantic position amongst the little hills, which here line the northern bank of the river, and the great rock wall that rises perpendicular for 50 feet out of the river, running eastward as the northern bank for a mile. In the western end of this wall or ridge, is located the little cave that gives name to the place, and of which there are many fabulous legends, connected with the wild Indian and border times of the dim past; for thirty years the lands around it have been the property of my brother and your correspondent. Several of the officers and E. A. Conner, Esq., of the firm of Josce, Biglow & Co., of Metropolis, called my attention to the great daubs of oil paint, wherewith advertising agents were covering the hundreds of names that for several generations, the pleasure seekers are the Ohio, have traced with brush and chisel on those rocks around the mouth of the cave, claiming that kind of thing should be forbidden in some legal form.

I told them I feared there was no remedy—that I respected the sentiment of the living and the dead who had traced their names there, and wished they could be preserved, but regretted to know that this material age respected not the aged or the ancient, for if the road of commerce and gain lay along by the Pyramids of Egypt, or the monuments of Thebes, covered with hieroglyphics that tell the history of four thousand years, the whole would be blotched over with ugly daubs of "St. Jacobs Oil" or other quack remedies, and the last patent invention for killing flies. But for the sake of those who called attention to the matter, I requested my friends at Cave in Rock, to forbid any further use of the advertisers brush on the western end of the wall; let them go eastward. That cave has a war history I may name some future time.

J. MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., April 13, 1883.

Public Education in Kentucky.

An Educational Convention is to be held in Frankfort for the purpose of securing a more efficient public school system than the present one, which was established by the legislative act of Feb. 16, 1838, with a financial foundation of $850,000, increase in 1848 to 1,225,738 22 and in 1850 to $1,326,770 01. The school tax is 22 cents on the $100, and provision is made for an optional district tax of 25 cents on the $100 in ordinary districts, and 30 cents in graded school districts. It is proposed to make the machinery of common school education more effective and effusive. The defects of the present system are, in part, as follows: The Sheriffs are too tardy in the collection of the school tax; the teachers are poorly paid, and many of them are poorly qualified; the law does not absolutely require a common school to be taught during five months in the year in any district; the people are woefully indifferent in two-thirds of the counties of the State to the importance of common schools; there is a painful lack of normal school instruction; the School Commissioners are in a majority of cases, not qualified to hold these important positions; the State per capita is always an uncertain and variable quantity; the school-houses are largely in a poor condition; there are many districts without any kind [illegible] school [illegible]

changed too often and cost too much; the schools do not get all the revenue to which they are legitimately entitled, as from the tax on railroads and turnpikes now diverted; no efforts have been made to secure new sources of revenue. The Frankfort convention must grapple with these defects. The foundations of the school system have been laid 45 years; the building has been slowly rising. The bad bricks must come out of the wall; the whole people of Kentucky must be put to work on these walls with a will.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Self-Conceit Taken Down.

The judgment of the wise on loquacious persons may be expressed in the proverb, "A fool's voice is known by the multitude of his words." Dryden characterized this class as those

"Who think too little, and who talk too much."

As a rule, volubility of speech does not go hand-in-hand with affinence of thought; and yet Rufus Choate was as affluent as he was voluble in speech.

"Don't let Brother Choate get hold of a copy," said Chief-Justice Shaw, when some one told him that Worcester was about publishing a new dictionary. But the Chief-Justice always listened with pleasure to Choate's legal arguments.

Still it is generally true, as Mathew Prior says,—

"They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think."

Judge Lucas, of St. Louis, once impressed this idea upon a pompous young lawyer in a way more forcible than elegant.

The young man, noted for self-conceit rather than for legal learning, made a spread eagle-speech to a jury. The next day he met Judge Lucas, who had presided at the trial, and thus addressed him:

"Good morning, Judge. What did you think of my little effort yesterday."

"Ah, you are the young gentleman who addressed a jury in my court! Yes,—yes. Well, sir, your speech reminded me of a little yellow dog I have at home. When he wants to lie down he makes a circle, and around and around he goes half-a-dozen times or more, and then down at the *very place he started from.*"

And the judge turned on his heel with a "Good-morning, sir."

Hampering Voters in North Carolina.

We learn that the Legislature of this State has passed an act which requires the legal voters in the city of Wilmington, before they can be allowed to deposit their votes at an election held in the city, to state on oath the number of the lot or part of the lot on which they reside, and also the number of the block on which the lot is situated. It is to be remembered that the lots or blocks, in Wilmington are not designated by any numbers so as to distinguish one lot or one block from any other lot or block, so that a person by any inspection of his premises can for himself determine the number of the lot or block upon which he resides. It is true these lots and blocks are numbered and designated on a plan of the city of Wilmington, and that plan is in the City Hall, and may, by leave of the city officials, be inspected by any citizen, but it is well known that there are many legal voters in this city who could not by an inspection of the plan of the city be able to ascertain the number of the lot upon which they reside. This fact was well known to the artful dodgers who promoted this action on the part of the Legislature, and their avowed purpose was to exclude that large class of our fellow citizens from enjoying the right of suffrage secured to them by the Constitution. It is too plain why Wilmington has been singled out for this oppression. There is in this city a large majority of Republicans, and many of them are colored men; and the Bourbons are determined to deprive them of the elective franchise, Constitution or no Constitution; *fas aut ne fas.*—*Wilmington (N. C.) Post, March 4.*

Peppermint is grown for its essence chiefly in western New York. Two-thirds of the supply comes from Wayne county, which produces sixty thousand pounds [illegible]

General News Items.

Rear Admiral Nicholson and wife have returned from England.

A business block was destroyed by fire at Plymouth, Ind., on the 15th. Loss, $27000.

Samuel Lee, of South Carolina, was appointed a land agent by Secretary Teller.

Fire at Mandalay, Burmah, consumed 1,000 structures, including the residences of Cabinet Ministers.

The mother of Peter Tyson, "No. 1," says she believes her son was a superior officer of the invincibles.

The managers of the Homeopathic Hospital at Boston have received an anonymous donation of $40,000.

Deputy Marshal J. M. Robinson was found guilty at Atlanta, Ga., of presenting false accounts in his official capacity.

The *Daily Jewish Gazette*, a new Jewish newspaper published in New York, is the only Jewish daily published in the world.

At Gilman, Ill., a revival resulted in 100 conversions and 108 additions to the Church.

Although bills have been returned against eleven prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders; it is believed only seven will be tried on a capital charge.

The commission on the United States and Spanish claims has concluded its work. The claims preferred amount to $30,313,881, but only $1,293,541 were allowed.

Judge Highley, of Cincinnati, decided that pigeon-shooting in tests of skill comes under the purview of the law against cruelty to animals.

A committee has been appointed to investigate charges of official misconduct recently filed against James G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

There is a fleet of fifteen vessels in waiting at Toulon to convey troops and supplies to Anam in case China does not make satisfactory answer to the French ultimatum.

A disastrous tornado on the 14th visited White Oak Station, Ark., snapped trees like pipe-stems, destroyed houses and injured seven persons. It also reached Gay's Mills and Conway.

Rhode Island's reform school for boys has no locks on the doors and no bars on the windows. There is very rarely an attempt to escape, though the 150 inmates include many lads who have been considered incorrigible.

The census of 1880 shows that there were then in the United States of America 440,262 persons born in the Scandinavian countries, of which 181,729 were born in Norway, 194,337 were born in Sweeden, and 64,196 were born in Denmark. There are now probably 500,000, because of heavy emigration since.

In the Spanish Senate the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that his note to the Washington Government, condemning the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama Canal, and recommending the neutralization of the canal under a joint American and European protection, had received the warm assent of several European powers.

Sheriff Mickell, of Lincoln county, Miss., passed a cow in the road. He said "Shoo!" to her, which was obviously improper. One may shoo a horse, or shoo a hen, but a cow—never. The bovine made a run for Sheriff Mickell, and the first thing he knew he was flying through the air twenty feet from the ground, propelled by the horns of the indignant cow. The Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln county administers the office temporarily.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Representative [illegible] informs us that Auditor McCabe is one of the most popular officers in the State House at Topeka. He is affable in manner, prompt in business, thorough in details of his office under circumstances [illegible] trying. He is the [illegible] sentative of his race [illegible] a state office in Kansas [illegible] judice of color [illegible] overcome, [illegible] of ignorance and [illegible] ship loudly [illegible] His [illegible]

[illegible] Bama.

[illegible] M. E. Church [illegible] of the most rapidly [illegible] churches in America, but [illegible] cause her publishing [illegible] never had a very large [illegible] of financial prosperity. [illegible] editor, who is spoken of [illegible] "a clear-headed man," who [illegible] have his head-light in [illegible] rear of the caboose," says.

"[illegible] of our traditions, even if they came to us from 'the elders,' must be set aside. 'A lean dog runs the best,' some of the lean souls are accustomed to quote in defense of a policy of starvation for the ministry. How the axiom has worked [illegible] is known of many men. After an existence of nearly thirty-five years, and the operation of at least twenty-five, I cannot count a dozen successful books, living books, as the product of our Publishing House."

We know but little about the management of the "House," either one way or the other, but we think that the men who are so sharp in their criticism [illegible] the managing of the publishing interest of the Church are laboring under a serious mistake. [illegible] real trouble is not half so [illegible] the "House" and the nature of the books published as with the people. These critics seem to overlook the real condition of society all through the South. They [illegible] understand that an illiterate [illegible] never read, and consequently have no use for books. [illegible] is located in Nashville, Tenn., a State in which there [illegible] 410,712 persons over ten years of age who cannot read and write. [illegible] interest have these 410,712 [illegible] of the commonwealth of [illegible] in books?

[illegible] know that it is unpleasant, [illegible] that people do not like to have [illegible] matter referred to. It is, however, a fact that there are but few [illegible] people in the South. Turn [illegible] the census of 1880, we find Alabama, a population of 1,262,-[illegible] There is published in this [illegible] daily, and 119 tri-weekly, [illegible] monthly, and semi-monthly, [illegible] the six daily papers have [illegible] circulation of 9,660, [illegible] the entire circulation of all [illegible] is only 83,413. Contrast [illegible] with Wisconsin, that has [illegible] population of 1,315,497, and 21 [illegible] 317 weekly, semi-weekly [illegible] publications. The [illegible] circulation of the 21 daily papers [illegible] almost four times the [illegible] of the six dailies in [illegible] The aggregate circulation [illegible] of all the others is 403,176, [illegible] times the circulation [illegible] periodicals published [illegible] Georgia is having a [illegible] just now; it has a [illegible] of 1,542,180, and publishes [illegible] papers that have a [illegible] 57,530, and 184 weekly [illegible] and semi-monthly periodicals have an aggregate [illegible] 336. Thus it is [illegible] more than twice [illegible] people in Georgia

[illegible] has a population [illegible] with 30 daily papers [illegible] circulation of 280,-[illegible] semi-weekly and [illegible] there are 388 [illegible] circulation of [illegible] and Georgia [illegible] States, they are [illegible] nearly all [illegible] and nothing [illegible] that the [illegible] do not read. [illegible] with an [illegible] of 2,804,625, [illegible] circulation of all [illegible] and monthly [illegible] 221,129. The [illegible] South is its [illegible] great need is [illegible] Christian [illegible] teachers [illegible] church of [illegible] of to-day, [illegible] re-[illegible] have no [illegible] is [illegible] both of the [illegible]

[illegible] to fight [illegible] their [illegible] A systematic canvass is in progress in all of our city churches. Speakers are appointed weekly by the Preachers' Meeting, and with all the power of concentrated efforts they are inaugurating a movsment which cannot fail in bringing about successful and gratifying results. Last week enthusiastic meetings wsre held in First Street, Sixth Street and Pleasant Plains M. E. Churches. At First Street Church after a few eloqusnt and stirring appeals by Revs. L. P. Cushman, M. C. B. Mason and the pastor, Rev. T. G. Montgomery, forty-two persons signed the total abstinence pledge, and were organized for active temperance work. At Sixth Street Church, on a subsequent evening, after addresses from Miss Chapin, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Revs. S. Priestley and R. L. Beal, one hundred and twenty-one, which since have increased to ons hundred and forty-two, signed the pledge and were mustered in an auxiliary organization to battle for temperance. A good meeting was also held at Pleasant Plains, the numerical results of which have not yet been reported. These are certainly encouraging results. It is to be hoped that they will provoke brothers of other communions in this city, as well as our own brethren outside of New Orleans, to the sams good work. Let the work go on. Let the dividing line be drawn in every church; and let every member and friend be invited to come on the side of temperance, to battle against alcohol and the devil. Every sacred interest calls upon the friends of Christianity and humanity to wage relentless warfare against this destructive traffic. Let all be invited and urged to join this movement and thus share in saving and blessing the world.

Compulsory Education.

An exchange says: "The study of Latin has been made compulsory in the High School of Charleston, S. C." This is progress in the right direction, but compulsion beginning at the wrong end. Why not, first of all, begin with compulsory common school education for every child of school age in that State? This is the supreme duty of the hour. For truly, we must educate or we must perish! And we give it out as our most candid opinion, that no other possible measure can redeem this State and the whole South from the dark and threatening cloud of gross ignorance that enshrouds and endangers this nation, than a strict and inflexible system of compulsory common school education for all classes of our youths. In this State, the Iberia *Star* thinks there is nothing more calculated to redeem our State from the grapple of ignorance and place it on an equal footing with its intelligent sisters than a legislative enactment making education compulsory. A law to that effect, it continues, would meet with opposition from certain classes, it being palpable that ignorance in some portions of the state is so profound as to render the introduction of knowledge unsafe. But with the press almost unanimously on the side of compulsory education, it thinks the measure will become a law. No measure of public interest is more deserving of the united approval and advocacy of the religious and secular press. Neither will it avail any reasonable excuse to urge the poverty of the State against the inauguration of such a system; for any State that can afford to keep up two schools in operation, side by side, to gratify a blind, heartless and senseless color prejudice surely can afford to open schools for all the children of the South. Let the school tax be increased, force the collection of the poll tax, but by all means let us have a compulsory system of common school education.

In this country every "ism" whether good or bad has an equal show. Fair play to all seems to suit the American people best. But it is no use to play twenty-five or fifty cents against seventy-five or a hundred. Nineteen times out of twenty, the seventy-five or hundred will win. Here in the South we have an open door. Maybe that most of our people are poor, but they want to succeed and they deserve success. But it is a mistake to transfer men south who [illegible] north. We [illegible]

[illegible] wedding [illegible] With [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church can do more than any other church in the South toward the introduction of a higher mental culture and a better social and religious life among the poorer classes. We believe in the ministry of hard work and push, but it is a great mistake to suppose that twenty five cents will go as far in New Orleans as a dollar in New York, Cincinnati or Chicago.

There is hope for a man so long as he wants to appear well. The very proneness of men to crave a good reputation, even though they lack a good character, is an element of hopefulness. A professional thief does not like that old Saxon term stealing, he prefers to be called a "kleptomanist." The greatest liar in the community prefers to be spoken of as a man with an active imagination whose statements are not always exactly in harmony with the facts. The most sordid miser prefers to be spoken of as an honest, industrious, prudent man, making good provisions for the future. But after all we think that it is best to call things by their right names. Then we think that it is infinitely better to seek to deserve well than it is to appear well. It is a great deal safer. In the long run men and women find their own level, and will be rated for what they are worth to society. Nice photographs never make homely faces handsome. Pretense never blinds God, and seldom does men. Men's conduct is judged more by what they do than by what they say. And God has so ordered that somehow they are constantly stepping into testing scales that show to the public just how far they come short of the standard of absolute right.

S. L. Gracey, in reporting the New England Conference, for the *Northern Advocate*, says: "An animated discussion followed a vigorous report made by the committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society. Dr. Henry J. Fox prepared and presented an elaborate report which was enthusiastically endorsed by the Conference protesting against the establishment of any caste lines in our Southern work either in our churches or in our schools, asking that the funds raised for the education of the freedmen be sacredly administered for that purpose and that no part of it be used for the support of "white schools" so called. We establish schools and are willing that they should be opened to all persons in the South who choose to attend them, but demand that no person shall be excluded from any of them on account of color. We insist that our church has no right to spend one dollar in support of school and church in any part of our control from which the black man or the white man may be excluded."

There are certain persons who write for the press who seems to be troubled with a sort of sap sickness. They have barrels of sap, but little molasses, and still less of real sugar. There is once in a while a person who writes for the SOUTHWESTERN who is troubled with a great flow of sap. Recently we have had some trouble in this direction. We have had so much of boiling down to do for others, that we have been compelled to neglect our own. Now what we want is that our brethren write short and often, but they must keep up a good fire and "boil down." A two or three column article must of necessity contain a great quantity of sap. We here cannot do the boiling down, our furnace is just now under repairs and cannot be used. So we say to our correspondents, "Do your own boiling down, and do it well, and at last you find the real granulated sweet sugar."

This is from the Boston *Commonwealth*, April 14:

The New England Methodist Conference, which closed its annual session in this city this week, passed a resolution upon the subject of caste in the Church at the South, which is likely to lead to much discussion in the future. For several years past, by permission of some Conferences in the South, the color line which prevailed in the days of slavery has been re-established, and separate churches for whites and blacks are maintained. Not only this, but some churches will not allow a colored person to enter within their doors. Just where the authority comes from for preaching the Gospel to [illegible]

[illegible] ing; they are [illegible] advice, and to point out the [illegible] of duty for others, but slow to respond themselves. Brother, if you have been converted to God, Jesus wants you to be a "fisher of men." You must not wait to have men fish for you, or struggle to enter into another man's labors, but boldly push out, and lovingly plead with men to become reconciled to God. There is work to be done, and God is a good paymaster. Give what we may to him, he gives back a hundred fold in this life and in the world to come life everlasting. Go work for God.

Read these plain and grand words from Spurgeon, the great Baptist preacher of London. They may not be palatable to many of his Baptist brethren in America. But read them, and repeat them:

"There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's table I always invite all Christians to come and sit down with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separated from the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, or the Methodist, I would tell him that he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart, fervently, and I am not separated from them. The pulse of Christ is communion; and woe to the church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's church by stopping its pulse. I think it is a sin to refuse to commune with any one who is a member of the church of our Lord Jesus Christ. I should think myself grossly in fault, if at the foot of these stairs I should meet a truly converted child of God, who called himself a Primitive Methodist, or a Wesleyan, or a Churchman, or an Independent, and I should say, "No, sir; you do not agree with me on certain points; I believe you are a child of God, but I will have nothing to do with you." I should then think the text would bear very hard on me, "These are they who separate themselves, sensual, not having the spirit."

Spurgeon sets the tradition of the elders aside, and runs after Christ.

South New Orleans District.

Methodism has a genius to conquer. As an agressive force she is without a rival. She moves with strength and celerity; awaiting no call from the people she sends her ministers to all classes and races. They are found wherever sinners are found, lifting up the banner of the cross and offering salvation through Christ to all people. The common people heard Christ gladly, so the masses wait on her ministry. God does not seem to value men by their rank, station, race, or color; with him the mind, the immortal and godlike attributes make the man. We are no bigot; we claim no superiority of religious attainments. We do not think that personally we are purer or nobler in our aims than others, but we do claim for real, genuine Methodism a superiority over all other churchly organizations. There is no converting agency in this world that is equal to Methodism. She not only converts men, but she welds them into pillars of strength and beauty. Brethren in the ministery suffer this word of exhortation. We know that you have many duties. One is to gather into the church all who through your preaching are led to Christ; you must also see them instructed and fixed in their church views and relations. An uninstructed Methodist will have a flabbiness in his moral make-up that is incompatible with real religious success. We know of certain preachers who are so anxious to bring up their own collections that they forget to say a word about the church paper. They call it smart, but it is the smartness of soft iron, and nine times out of ten there is a speck in their character that will in due time rot to the core. They will bear watching. But to return to the district. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon, April 14th, we reached Terrebonne. There is no impoliteness in Rev. Willis Carr; we always find him at the depot ready to take us to the parsonage. There is no forgetfulness on the part of his excellent wife; with a liberal hand she provides for the hungry. At quarterly conference the usual questions were reviewed. The report of the class leaders showed commendable improvement. The collections were as follows: Class No. 1, $12.95; No. 2, $6.10; No. 3, $8.95; No. 4, $9; No. 5, $13.25; No. 6, $6.10; No. 7—the leader was absent; No. 8, $8.15. Certainly there is nothing of badness in these reports, save No. 7. The financial [illegible]

[illegible] perception [illegible] condition [illegible] "Knowing the terror of the Lord," says [illegible] "we persuade men," with [illegible] night and day he ceased not [illegible] every one.

At Houma the atmosphere in the Methodist Episcopal Church was religious. Hallowed influences brooded over the congregation. I felt that it was good to be there. Memories of other days came back and touched the silent harp of the heart and awoke music music that had slept for nearly thirty years. The fact is glorious, but a present Christ and a present salvation is better. God did help in preaching the word, the people listened attentively. The sacramental service and love feast were on the glory side. Since conference Bro. Ford has been favored with large and attentive congregations; the attendance of the Sunday-school has been one hundred and fifty, twelve have been converted to God, twenty-three received on probation and nine in full connection. The reports of the classes were as follows: No. 1, $8.85; No. 2, $4.50; No. 3, $10.05; No. 4, $5.65; No. 5, $3.35; No. 6, $6. Sister Charlotte Williams is the leader of Class No. 3. The financial exhibit of the stewards, was the best we have ever had presented at Houma.

To-morrow I go to Live Oak, twenty miles down on the coast. The ride is to be horseback.

Houma, April 16.

All the churches thus far visited by the writer are in a very healthful and prosperous condition. There seems to be a general desire for a revival of religion, and an increased earnestness on the part of the preachers and people. We may be sure that when all the tithes are in the storehouse that the Lord will open the windows of heaven and pour us as individuals and churches out a blessing there shall not be room enough to receive. The Father has never said, "Seek ye my face in vain."

From Houma to Live Oak, a distance of twenty miles, one passes through some of the best plantations of Louisiana. We have never seen a better stand of cane and corn; but we fear that on some of them religion is administered on the European plan—take what you please and leave the rest, and generally what is taken is small in proportion to what is left. In this matter most men are unselfish. Our church at Live Oak is holding on its way. Bro. Claiborne as pastor and teacher of the day-school, seems to have a due regard for things vital to Methodism—there is no uncouthness in his speech and manners; as a preacher his endeavor is to give the people something to think about. It will be a glorious day for the church when the generation of ranting, fox-fire, heat-lightning preachers shall have died. The bell in the church, the gift of Mr. Cragin, rings out in clear tones all over the adjoining plantations, calling the people to the house of the Lord. Bro. Claiborne has made an addition of a kitchen and sleeping room to the parsonage. The congregation and Sunday-school are growing. Reports of classes are good. Class No. 1, collection, $9.75; No. $9; No. 3, $1.65. The one great need is a sweeping revival. This is sometimes the result of much secret prayer and wrestling with God for personal salvation.

Long ago it was truthfully said that "vigilance is the price of liberty." Careless indifference to political principles is certain ruin to a free nation. So individuals, families and churches, who retain a joyous Christian experience, must "watch," must put on the whole armour of God." Lust, ignorance and error are destructive to faith and piety. God will have the whole heart or none of it. Half piety, whether in the people or preachers, God abhors. At Morgan City we have a noble struggling band, who, if they cannot pay large salaries, will certainly pay all they can, and do it cheerfully—only sorry that they cannot do more. They have one of the best parsonages out of New Orleans and are out of debt, and the ladies of the church propose soon to have it nicely furnished. Bro. Arnston has won the hearts and confidence of the people. The congregation and Sabbath-school were never larger, nor the people more united. The manifest unselfishness of the pastor has a charming and attractive influence upon all with whom he comes in [illegible]

[illegible] Liverpool.

— Bishop Marty, of Dakota, says Sitting Bull will soon join the Catholic Church.

—Hon. E. John Ellis has again favored us with public documents, which he has [illegible] thanks.

—M. C. H[illegible] been elected [illegible]tern Secretary for the Sunday-school work of the Congregational Church.

—The Rev. George Howe, President of the Southern Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., died April 15.

—Rev. C. P. Lyford has been transferred from the New England Conference and stationed at Broadway Church, Boston.

—President Arthur, after a brief sojourn in Florida, sailed from San Augustine in the U. S. steamer Tallapoosa for Washington, via coast cities.

—Rev. T. Kennedy, of La Harpe Street Church, this city, is lying sick at his home in this city, being partially paralyzed in his right side.

—Peter Cooper, in his early days, professed conversion, joined the Methodist Church, became a Sunday-school superintendent and a class-leader.

—Mrs. Dr. Nelson has made over and deeded to the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, N. Y., the beautiful home of the late Dr. Reuben Nelson; value of the property, $10,000.

—The 70th birthday of Dr. Luke Hitchcock was celebrated last Saturday evening, and the venerable worker presented with a purse containing $300 and an autograph album.—*Central*, April 11.

—Gov Sheldon of New Mexico lives in a veritable palace. It is only one-story high and is built of mud, but it is 250 feet long, nearly 300 years old, has sheltered Spanish Governors without number, and always held the name of "palace."

—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, of South Carolina, a representative of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a devoted Methodist, spent some days in this city engaged in temperance work, making most favorable impressions.

—Rev. Dr. J. P. Dally, of Staten Island, one of the best known preachers of the Newark Conference, died suddenly at South Bethlehem, Penn., where he was visiting after attending the conference at Phillipsburg, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

—The pastor of a Methodist church in Yonkers, N. Y., recently received a lady one hundred years old upon probation. This lead a New York secular paper to remark that if she "is not over vain of her personal attractions and accomplishments, and puts on the quiet and dignified demeanor due to her position, she may expect to be received into the complete relation of a church member. But she needs to be admonished that this is a world of temptation."

—Dr. J. C. Hartzell, who by the way did grand service for the Freedman's Aid Society, which he represents, at the session of the Wyoming and Northern N. Y. Conferences, made a call at the office of the *Northern* on Monday last. He is full of faith and plans for the furtherance of the good cause in the South. He was accompanied by his invalid wife, who has been spending some months at Clifton Springs, to Saratoga, in hopes that a change of climate and treatment might be a benefit to her health.—*Northern*, 19th.

—Professor D. C. Stevenson, A. M., son of Dr. Daniel Stevenson, and brother of Rev. R. T. Stevenson, of the Kentucky Conference, died April 7th, in Aiken, S. C., aged 31 years, and was buried the following morning, at Lexington, Ky. He went South in the Fall, hoping to restore his failing health, but failed of his desire. He had been teaching in Augusta Collegiate Institute, Augusta, Ky. He was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, and also of the Boston University School of Theology.

—Rev. Dr. Henry Bannister, professor of exegetical theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, died at Evanston, Ill., on the 15th inst. He was born in Conway, Mass., in 1812, and graduated from Wesleyan University in 1836. In 1838 he became teacher of ancient languages in the Oneida Conference Seminary; in 1840 principal of Fairfield Academy; in 1843 principal of Oneida Conference [illegible]

[illegible] Bowman [illegible] the North Indiana [illegible] Episcopal Conference at [illegible], a town 20 miles north. He was not expected until Wednesday morning, but arrived about midnight on Monday. There was no one to meet the good brother at the station, and he made his way to the hotel, where he was compelled to wait until the landlord got up and dressed and opened the door. Upon asking for lodging for the night [illegible] Bishop was told that the house [illegible] and there was no place for him to sleep. He then asked if he [illegible] not be allowed to sleep on the floor, and this was granted. The following morning the Bishop asked for the amount of his lodging and breakfast, and gave double the sum each to the wife and daughter of the landlord, never uttering a single word of complaint. The landlord was quite taken aback when, later in the day, he learned who was his guest, as the Bishop did not attempt to make himself known. The Pastor of the town, who is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will look for the appointments next week with some misgivings."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

C. D. Shallowhorne, Jackson: "The Lord has blessed us wonderfully. Seven have been received in full membership. First quarterly conference was held March 17, and we had a happy time. The elder preached to the children in the morning, and at 3 p. m., administered sacrament to 77 persons; he also preached at night to a crowded house, and we gave him a collection of $16. We have paid a small church debt, put in 17 window panes, and raised $125.75 for church repairs. Amanda Capitol, Miss Mary E. Lee, and Miss Malissa Williams raised the largest amounts."

J. P. Robinson, Darrow: "Matters are moving on at this point. Elder Dale held first quarterly conference at Ashland, March 14th. As to our new church, Gilbert Haven Chapel, we are doing all that is possible for the building, with the assistance of the elder. In a protracted meeting of one week there were 11 conversions, and 30 joined the church; many were formerly Baptists. Sister Dale visited us and organized a Woman's Home Missionary Society. We had a glorious time, and 43 members joined. I am working for the paper."

A committee of ladies, Sarah Johnson, Louisa Broom, Susan Johnson and Frances Broom, presented St. James M. E. Church, New Iberia, La., Rev. C. Thompson, pastor, a silver communion set.

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. J. H. Cook writes from Magnolia, that the pastor's apportionment made by the first quarterly conference was $300.

L. A. Thompson, Bolton: "The work on this circuit is in a better condition than I have ever known it to be. Elder Williams placed Bro. P. H. Davis in charge. The people love him and he can lead them out of darkness. He is improving the church and the morals of the people. So great is the change in three years that whiskey among church members is now considered a disgrace. We have raised for pastor $52.60. We have very good Sunday-schools."

TEXAS.

Lee Reed, Waelder: "I have closed a protracted meeting with 15 converts, and 12 mourners at the seat of mercy; 5 were received by letter. A faithful member was drowned April 6. Sunday-school is getting along slowly."

Aaron Taylor, Madisonville: "On entering this work the weather was cold, and I suffered greatly; but after many dangers and toils I have come out safe. The work and doctrine of Methodism here is small and weak, but the membership is many and strong. My predecessor did a noble work in this county. I have found 200 children on the work, besides young men and women who have been perishing for Sunday-schools. Three have been organized with only about 16 books in them. I find 45 families of our church without a Bible nor Hymn book, although they read. I hope the Bible agent will visit us if possible. Brethren, pray for Madison circuit, where we are struggling hard against the wiles of Satan."

GEORGIA.

E. O. Thayer, Atlanta: "A generous friend has offered to duplicate every $100 (to a certain point) raised for the library of Clark University. [illegible]

... decided ... Colorado bot- ... Eagle Lake and Bro. Banks procured ... school building that of Nelson Hurd, to hold ... meeting. Mrs. Rich- ... her Bible reading on ... 11 o'clock Sunday. ... too strong for the ... owns the house, and during the intermission ... Bro. Banks, and abused ... Black, the day school ... because they had allowed ... to go on in his house. ... what the colored people ... that part of the country, ... they did not need any ... temperance line. He ... a rule that the ... for the ... began to scatter off ... premises, and ... people were ... afternoon ser- ... says he is a ... be a kind I ... before. He was a ... before emancipation, ... emancipation the white ... for a "Boss," for ... and he has not yet ... the idea that the rest of ... must mind him. ... his power to do ... neighbors (for ... at his in- ... they have ... churches all ... bottoms, in Whar- ... invited Mrs. Rich- ... these words to

... Black and Sister ... Oakland, are doing ... their day schools ... and in the

... RICHARDSON,
Presiding Elder.
... April 14, 1883.

... SCHOOL.

... April 29. ... (—Acts ix,

... was going from ... about Jesus, ... where a man ... Eneas had ... eight long years. ... Jesus Christ ...; arise, and ... Eneas obeyed ... The people saw it, ... could not do this, ... Peter gladly and be-

... Peter doing anoth- ... near Lydda, ... a town called ... of Jerusalem. ... went for ... sorrow. ... dead. This ... Dor- ... and this ... poor people. ... served and ... one loved ... much good. ... dead, ... widows, ... Dor- ... them all ...

... at the Central Tennessee College, and continue till the 10th. It will be under the direction of Bishop I. W. Wiley, Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent and Rev. A. H. Gillett. The topics ... those of special ... ministry, and ... in the ... school are invited ... examination of those ... pastor's course of study will ... place during the time of the Institute. The closing written examinations of the college year, will begin on Thursday, May 10th, and the oral examination on Monday, May 14th. The commencement exercises will be on Thursday, May 17.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., April 19, 1883.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In a fire at Delhi, Ind., 20th inst. 200 houses were burned.

A Portugese war vessel has been ordered to the West Coast of Africa.

Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, is to act as Ex-Senator Kellogg's counsel.

The French have occupied Porto Negro and Loango, on the river Congo.

The Supreme Court of Iowa reaffirms its decision of the nullity of the prohibitinn amendment.

The Foreign Missionary Societies of the world show a gain of 308,643 communicants in the past year.

South Carolina has 27 cotton mills running 4,120 looms, 180,721 spindles and employing 4,262 hands.

Commissioner of Agriculture Loring says sugar can be made from sorghum cane profitably and of good quality.

It is expected that trains will be running over the Northeastern road, between Cincinnati and New Orleans by Sept. 1

Ex-United States Marshal J. T. Brown, Jr., was convicted of perjury in the United States Court, at Little Rock.

Reports of Indian outrages in Arizona are said to be exaggerated in order to incite attacks upon Indian reservations.

A commissioner has been sent from Queensland to take possession of the island of New Guinea, as a dependency of Queensland.

Within the last year the women of the United States have given the magnificent sum of $600,000 for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands.

Three rafts in the great tank at Second Erabad were upset while crowded with natives engaged in a religious ceremony. Sixty-two persons were drowned.

In the case of Joseph Brady, charged with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged May 15.

The Mississippi Supreme Court has refused Chalmers a mandamus compelling the Secretary of State to declare him elected to Congress, on the ground that the certificate having already been given to Manning, the National House of Representatives alone can interfere.

A correspondent writes from New Orleans: "Our work in this city is gaining among the colored people; but our work among the whites is comparatively nothing, only one Church. Brother Vaughn, the pastor, is aggressive and prudent. He is a success. We need six live young preachers from the North in this city."—*Western.*

The following are the statistics of the New England conference; ... 3,447, increase 691; ... 29,781, increase 541; ... preachers, 146, increase 27; churches, 211, decrease 1, probable value $3,321,800, increase $35,300; parsonages 90, decrease 3; probable value $318,800, decrease $21,-; ... Sunday-schools, 232, decrease ... officers and teachers, 5,522, ... 1,000; scholars 33,369, in- ... 143; for missions, $15,644, ... $31; Woman's Foreign ... Society, $6,430, in- ... Church Extension, $1,727, ... $593; Tract Society, ... $8; Sunday-school ... decrease, $189; Freedmen's Society, $3,633, in- ... education, $876, de-

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... April 17th by Rev. ... Miss ...

Bro. ... Wells, a ... Christian, died February ... triumph of faith. Mother, fathers and sisters mourn his loss.

T. MOORE.

... Texas.

Bro. Ham Holman, a member of the Church at Crawford, Miss., died March 30, aged 63 years, in full triumph of faith. During the past three years he lived a consistent Christian. A. W. WRIGHT.

Bro. David Tankesly departed this life November 10, 1882, in full triumph of faith in Christ. His last wards were to his wife: Don't grieve after him, for he was going to live with Jesus. Bro. Tankesly leaves a wife and one child. He was married to Miss Sabbie Duncan, October 5, 1881. He joined our church in Mississippi in the year 1874, and moved to Memphis in 1878 and joined Centenuary M. E. Church, where he lived a dutiful and consistent member, and was a licensed local preacher until he died. His wife has our sympathy. C. L. FIELDS.

Rev. Martin Morrison departed this life January 21, 1883, in Memphis, Tenn., in full triumph of faith in Jesus. He was sick but one week—taken down with pneumonia. He was sensible of his death all the while he was sick. Every time any one would ask him how he was, he would say: "The old man will soon be gone to live with Jesus. He had fought a good fight and had kept the faith, and now he was ready to go to rest." Bro. Morrison was in his 54th year, and professed religion in his early days. He was born in Virginia, moved to Tennessee since the war, had been married 29 years, and lived an affectionate husband all the time. He lived a pure Christian life, joined the Methodist Church in 1864, and loved its rules and doctrines and was a great friend to young preachers, always giving them good advice. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Simpson in 1869 at Huntington, Tenn., and was ordained elder at Tullahoma by Bishop Gilbert Haven, October 12th, 1873, and served in the Church with much honor on the following circuits: Memphis circuit, Memphis charge, Galloway circuit and Big Creek circuit. Bro. Morrison left behind him a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Bro. Morrison was an active worker in the Tennessee Conference from 1867 to 1881, when he took supernumerary relation at Franklin, Tenn. His two last sermons were: "I would not live always," and "*I am* the good shepherd. The good shepherd giveth his life *for the sheep.*" St. John 10 ch., 11 verse. Bro. Morrison was much beloved by all who knew him. He was always very punctual in everything he went at.

JESSE P. PRICE.

Died in this city April 5th, 1883, of peritonitis, Chas. Anderson. He was born in Davidson county, Tenn., in 1843, being 43 years of age. He professed a hope in Christ in 1859 and joined the M. E. Church, in which he died. He was one of the faithful few who remained in Clark Chapel when torn asunder by our African brethren. His life was characterized by stability, industry, consistency and Christianity. Memorial services of this good man were held in the auditorium of the church Sunday evening, at which addresses were delivered by Mrs. Martha Salter, Mrs. Lizzie S. Porter, I. C. Brown (Superintendent of Sunday-school), the pastor, and an essay by Miss Lizzie S. Love.

Resolutions in memory of the deceased:

WHEREAS, God in His wise providence has seen fit to call from labor to reward our beloved brother, Charles Anderson. And, whereas, his place in Clark Chapel, as a leader, Sabbath-school teacher, and faithful and consistent Christian member, will be difficult for us to fill; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Church and Sabbath-school assembled, will cherish his memory, strive to imitate his virtues, follow his example and thus hope to meet him again in the resurrection morning.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, together with the essay read, be forwarded to our conference paper, the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, to which he was a regular subscriber, and to the family.

L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

In New Orleans, on Friday, April 5th, in the 61st year of his age, Bro. Joseph Oscar, a faithful member, class-leader and trustee of the Union Chapel M. E. Church. Bro. Oscar was converted to God and joined old Soule's Chapel in 1867 under Father Scott Chinn; and served faithfully and consistently as a member, class-leader, steward and trustee, and upon many important committees under each successive pastor in Soule's Chapel; and after this people moved into Union Chapel he continued as faithfully as ever, without ever being called to trial for any offense, until on the morning of the 5th inst., he was called up from labor to reward. He lived and died an honored Christian soldier. A few hours before his death he told his pastor, Rev. Stephen Priestley: "Tell my brethren I don't expect to meet them here again, but they must meet me in heaven." To his now widowed wife he said just before he crossed the river: "My dear, the Lord has always been with us; now I am going home, but He will continue to be with you." After having requested his stepson, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, whom he had raised, educated and loved as his own son, to always care for his (Albert's) mother, he passed over, repeating as he crossed: "Amen, amen! I'm going home."

The Official Board of Union Chapel expressed their feelings and condolence for the stricken family in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard of the almost sudden death of our estimable brother and fellow-officer, Bro. Joseph Oscar, with much humiliation and sorrow ... his presence, his words, and ... were always inspira- ... devotion to duty, ...

... J. ... Gilbert is closing a ... three years' pastorate ... Summerfield Church, Milwaukee, Wis. The net increase in the membership is 110.

A Voice from the Press

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Conner, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND.

People's Advocate, Pittsb'g Pa. July 25, 1878.

The report that Chinese sugars were being shipped to Hawaii, and from there re-shipped to the United States, proves to be false.

"Female Complaints"

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,

DELILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

NEW BOOKS.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG USES OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. R. Heber Newton. Price 20 cents. New York: John W. Lovell Company, 14 and 16 Vesey street.

A well written and readable book, which advances, however, many unphilosophical and unreasonable theories against the general acceptance and reliance upon the received text of the Holy Bible as a whole. The author's advocacy of an expurgated edition of the Scriptures, his idea that it is wrong to accept all the utterances of the Bible indiscriminately, and as necessarily true, are but samples of many of his oblique theories which are highly repugnant to orthodox christians.

HOLY VOICES, for the Sunday school and other services of the church. By Rev. E. S. Lorenzo and Isaiah Boltzell. United Brethren Publishing House, Dayton, O. Single copies 35 cent.

This is an excellent Sunday school music book of 192 pages, fresh and sparkling with musical gems.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *North American Review* for May contains nine articles, nearly every one of which discusses some topic or problem at present prominent in the public mind. Senator J. T. Morgan writes of "Mexico," and sets forth the considerations of commercial advantages and international comity which are rapidly bringing about a more cordial understanding between that country and the United States. Rev. William Kirkus, taking occasion from Bishop McQuaid's recent vaticinations regarding the decay of Protestantism, makes a vigorous counter charge upon the papal system in "The Disintegration of Romanism." In "Emerson and Carlyle," Edwin P. Whipple discourses with all his old-time keenness and perfection upon the strangely diverse mental and moral characteristics of those two great thinkers. Prof. Felix Adler offers "A Secular View of Moral Training," arguing that the current skepical habit of thought demands an independent system of practical ethics, based on observation rather than on revelation. "Communism in America," by Prof. Winchell, gives very forcible expression to the apprehensions of those pessimistic observers who think that they see in our political and social development the signs of impending national decay. The other articles are "Affinities of Buddhism and Christianity," by Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke; "Woman as an Inventor," by Matil la Joslyn Gage; "College Endowments," by Rossiter Johnson; and "Extradition," by A. G. Sedgwick. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

... KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. ...

THOUSANDS OF CASES ...

PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

... was prostrated with ... for two years; tried, in vain, all, ... Kidney-Wort ... I have tried it myself, and know that it is good. ...

... Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

The Livingstonia Mission of the Free Church of Scotland has already stopped the slave trade about Lake Nyassa, whence 19,000 slaves were annually carried off.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

It is intimated that the Brooklyn bridge will be opened for foot-passengers about the end of May.

Why be weak? Why not be healthful, robust, and strong, by using Brown's Iron Bitters?

The Attorney General has appointed Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, special United States attorney to assist in prosecuting the South Carolina election cases, vice Richard Crowley, resigned.

The best medicine known is that wonderful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

STRENGTH

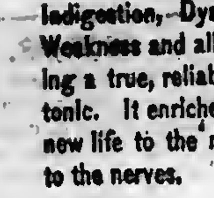
to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.

G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.



NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. T. S. Arthur's great temperance book, complete and illustrated, for $1 (lowest price ever sold), with ... copies (to give away) free with each, all postpaid; all in cheap form, but just as good for the reading ... other way. The Temperance Revolution, 46 Adams street, Chicago.

apr26—may10-24—je7

DRESS ... MAKING,

Conference Notices.

GULF DISTRICT MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst	May	5—6
New Hope	"	8—9
Union Church	"	12-13
Fayette	"	15-16
Hamburg and Meadville	"	19-20
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	"	26-27
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	29-30
Pascagoula	June	2-3
Augusta	"	5
Brookhaven and Summit	"	9-10
Columbia	"	16-17
China Grove	"	19
Liberty	"	23-24
Georgetown	June 30, July	1

The brethren will give their people due notice at each appointment.

W. MCDONALD, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., April 20, 1883.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Oakland	April	21-22
Mount Zion	"	24
Halletsville	"	28-29
Halletsville Mission	May	1
Boxville	"	5—6
Morales	"	12-13
Caney	"	19-20
Wharton	"	22
Alleyton	"	26-27
Columbus circuit	June	2-3
Columbus	"	9-10
Ellenger	"	16-17
Schulisburg	"	23-24
Luling	June 30, July	1
Lockhart	July	7—8

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

French Camp	May	5—6
Roebuck	"	9-10
Greenwood	"	12-13
Winona	"	15-18
Lodi	"	19-20
Vaiden	"	19-20
Lexington	"	23-24
Durant	"	26-27
Goodman	"	29-30
Benton	June	2—3
Kosciusko	"	7—8
Attala	"	9-10
Carthage	"	12-13
Pickens	"	16-17
Deasonville	"	20-21
Yazoo circuit	"	23-24
Green Hill	"	28-29
Roseneath	30, July	1
Yazoo City	"	7—8

Dear Brethren—I cannot be at all my appointments on Sunday. I have to make four rounds on my district. Please tell the people to come out and trust the Lord: He will bless them in all their undertakings for good.

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

This conference will be held at Peach Creek, commencing September 6, at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing Monday night, September 10, 1883. All the conference preachers in the district are expected to prepare addresses and essays as stated in the following programme:

Ministerial Conduct	L. Carper
Preparation for the Pulpit	H. Harris
Importance of Class Meetings	J. Jarman
What is Prayer?	S. W. Harvey
The Third Commandment	C. Chase
Paragraph 32 of the Discipline	J. M. Scott
Family Prayer—its Obligation and Benefits	R. Dukes
What is the Difference Between Justification and Santification	E. Jones
The Fourth Commandment	M. V. Banks
How does Pastoral Visiting help in getting Sinners Converted	Lee Reed
Duty of Pastors	G. W. Townsend
Christian Baptism	R. H. Ponton
The Nature, Obligation and Advantages of the Lord's Supper	E. Cogswell
Christian Perfection	W. H. Stevens
Is it Wickeder to Break the Sixth Commandment than the Seventh Command ment	W. H. Davis
How to Conduct Sunday-schools so as to Secure the Greatest Possible Benefit from Them	R. H. Harbert

E. E. Cooper will preach the mission sermon.

G. W. TOWNSEND,
W. H. DAVIS.
Committee on Programme.

Local preachers and exhorters will be expected to pass a strict examination before their license is renewed. They will also be expected to take part in the discussions of the various subjects before the district conference.

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Texarkana	June	9—10
Lewisville	"	16—17
Fulton	"	21
Washington	"	22
Centre Point	"	23—24
Paraclifta	30 July	1
Camden	July	6
Hot Springs	"	7—8
Pine Bluff Station	"	15—16
Pine Bluff circuit	"	17
Red Land	"	21—22
Swan Lake	"	23
Watson	"	24—25
Arkansas City	"	26—27
Little Rock	"	29—30

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE—OKOLONA DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

Okolona	April	21-22
Okolona circuit	"	21-22
Houston	"	23
Buena Vista	"	24
Union Grove	"	28-29
Starkville	May	5-6
Starkville circuit	"	5-6
Tampico	"	5 6
Greensboro	"	8
Whitefield	"	12 13
Aberdeen	"	19 20
Aberdeen circuit	"	19 20
Athens	"	19 20
Crawford	"	26 29
Tupelo	June	9 10
Columbus	"	16 17
Columbus circuit	"	16 17
West Point	"	23 24
West Point circuit	"	23 24
Pontotoc	June 30, July	1
New Albany	"	5
Ripley	"	7-8
Corinth	"	14 15
Corinth circuit	"	14 15
Booneville	"	16

The first district conference for this conference year will convene at Corinth, July 12th, 1883, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning. It is hoped that every member, and as many visitors as possibly can, will be present.

J. M. SHUMPERT P. E.

THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT, LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

District conference will convene at Texarkana, June 7th, 1883. Opening sermon by W. H. Crawford. The following is the programme: Essays—

Plan of Pastoral Visiting	M. Lockman
How to Conduct a Revival	W. O. Emory
Temperance	S. Johnson
The Crucifixion	Ed. Spencer
How to Succeed as a Preacher	W. M. Faller
Freedman's Aid	H. H. McAllister
Sunday-school	G. W. Baber
Prayer Meetings	...
Class Meeting	...

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Trade Mark.)

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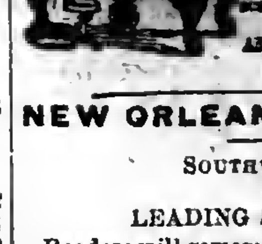
L. D. HOWDESHELL.

july27-1y



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NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
April 23, 1883.

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Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 11-16; Middling, 9⅞ Good Middling, 10⅛; Middling fair, 10⅜.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 21@22.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 9; prime, 11½.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 65.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.80; choice, 5.60.
LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 11¾; choice, in tierces, 11¼.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. —@2.50; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.00@3.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8 00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, 58@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $19.37½.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8½; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.
Western Eggs 12@—15c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 16@16c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00@6 50 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@4.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 60; white, 59; mixed, 59.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 55.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@16; choice, 17@18.

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SECOND EDITION

What They Say;

—OR—

Echoes from Birmingham.

The Spontaneous Expression of Prominent Colored Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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The Color Line—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., of New Orleans, La.
"Unchristian Prejudice"—By Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.
"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
The Color Line Again—By Rev. D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste!—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

J. Smith, Belton: "Elder Madison found the work not as wide awake as he would have liked it to be, though we feel it will be better by the next round. On Sunday there was a fair gathering and 50 partook of the sacrament. There was a good collection for the elder."

T. Watkins, Simpson Tabernacle, Austin: "Elder Madison held second quarter and preached a rousing [illegible] on Sunday; administered [illegible] to 63. I have closed a protracted meeting with 19 conversions, 2 backsliders reclaimed. Work is in a live condition. Have raised for all purposes this year $213.60; for pastor $83, elder $31.80."

ARKANSAS.

M. Lockman, Lewisville: "I am down on the line between Texas and Arkansas, where the M. E. Church is not very strong. The presiding elder L. W. Elkins, preached several sermons and gladdened the hearts of all who heard him. He baptized three children, and one joined the church. Collection was $4.60."

C. O. Riley, Cotton Plant: "We rejoice that Miles Hall, who has heretofore led a very wicked life has professed a hope in Christ. He is loved by every body."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. W. Wright, Crawford: "We have a good membership here. We have bought a lot for $30, paid for [illegible], and will go to the mill next week [illegible] lumber to build a parsonage. [illegible] quarterly conference [illegible] $36.35. Elder Shumpert's influence was a great help to [illegible] respect. He preached to [illegible] congregation, and administered [illegible] to 140. Collection [illegible] Paid Elder $10, pastor [illegible] parsonage $11.30."

[illegible] Martin, Pickens: "Our [illegible] Elder G. W. Barney [illegible] March 28, 29. Our first [illegible] meeting was held. The [illegible] a fine sermon at night. [illegible] partook of the sacrament [illegible] Lord's supper. The holy [illegible] down upon the Lord's [illegible] and all had a happy time. [illegible] school is in a prosperous condition with a large attendance, we intend to labor hard this year to improve God's work on this [illegible]."

LOUISIANA.

[illegible], Shreveport: "A [illegible] has been going [illegible] weeks. We have 21 [illegible] at the altar crying [illegible] have bought a nice [illegible] $600, and the [illegible] come, and be en[illegible]."

[illegible] Longstreet [illegible] I supplied [illegible] gave me $37. [illegible] cane, cot[illegible] and had plenty [illegible] I sold every[illegible] wholly to the [illegible] to Scott [illegible] age out [illegible] now on a [illegible] house to [illegible] have to [illegible] appointment. [illegible] in the [illegible] 47 in all. [illegible] to have [illegible] ing. Grand [illegible] The [illegible] pastor [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] organization of a missionary society; he said "we propose to have one of the best if not the best Sunday-schools in the Shryveport district," which cheered our hearts and animated our zeal to go forward. The class leaders reports elicted some debate and fused new life in there whose names were on the report as giving their scanty nickels when they could have given more towards God's church. The estimating committee made the following report: For pastor, $5.10; elder, $50; bishop, $2; conference claimants, $2; rent, $60; traveling and moving expenses, $30; mission church, $10; Sunday-school, $5; Church extension, $4; Freedman aid, $25; education, $2; tract $1; Sunday-school Union, $2; Woman's foreign mission, $1. A resolution of $1 fine was imposed on all those failing at the next conference to present their report in writing when called for. All of the 27 reports made were in writing, which shows a marked improvement with the people. A motion was made to organize a Womans Missionary Society, and that the pastor take steps towards the organization of the same, and a lady teacher be employed as soon as practicable thereafter. The conference was a henodiction. The reports of the various classes aroused a feeling of progressiveness. Our dear brother Isarel Shepard who is a shepard to many leads the van. We are in a revival now. Our hands are full. We are not wanting; neither looking for something to do, but going ahead. Many sinners and backsliders here. Pray for us."

Cancers and Other Tumors are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

He was Going to Sleep with God.

Sometimes I believe the little ones say the best things after all. I know a little family in Detroit who are heart-broken and sad this Saturday night. There were three last Saturday, but to-day only two are left. The tie that bound them more closely than that which the clergyman drew, has lately been loosened, and the light of their countenance went out with the red Winter sun only the other night. The father is a railroad man, whose duties call him away from home nearly three-fourths of the time. It was his habit when about to start for home to telegraph his wife, apprising her of the fact. In these telegrams he never failed to mention the name of the little four-year-old, and the dispatches ran as follows: "Tell Arthur I shall sleep with him to-night." The baby boy was very proud of these telegrams, which the mother would read over to him, and he considered the "teledraf" a great institution. The other night, when the fever had done its work, and the mother was sobbing out her anguish, the little one turned calmly in his bed and said. "Don't ky, mamma; I s'all s'eep wiv Dod, 'oo know. Send Dod a teledraf, and tell Him, I s'all wiv Him to-night." But the message went straight up there without the clicking of wires or the rustle of wings.—*Christian Standard and Home Journal.*

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally.

It is about time this thing of charging colored people first class fare and then afterwards making them take second or third class accommodations was put a stop to. It is simply outrageous to say the least of it, and is an insult to the whole colored race. There is just as much reason and right in a colored man going into a dry goods or grocery store to make necessary purchases, and being required to pay first class prices and then made to take second, third, or fourth class goods. We say it is an outrage and that if the colored people are going to be made to take second and third, or fourth class accommodations they should only be required to pay for what they get.—*Paris Informer.*

If you have a listless, discouraged feeling, and get weary with but slight exertion, very likely your liver is torpid. Take Ayer's Pills and they will cure you.

Gov. Gluck say that no Methodist need apply! He says that with one exception the Methodists opposed his election. That is, they [illegible] abandon a principle, [illegible]

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these [illegible] from subscribers. All others will be charged [illegible] cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my two sons whom I left in Mississippi before the war. The oldest, Jack, named after me, belonged in the Widow Escott's family, three miles from Grand Gulf. His mother was Sarah, grandfather Peter, grandmother Rose. The youngest was Solomon; his mother Clarissa died when he was small. He belonged in the Elias Bridge's family, three miles from Port Gibson, Claiborne county. As I was taken from there before the war, I am very anxious to hear from them. They were small and I do not know whether they know my name. Address, No. 9 Sorapara street, New Orleans.

JACK RHODES.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my brother, who left us in Eutaw, Ala., in 1865, and has not been seen since. Owner's name was Mrs. J. H. Copp. His name then was Jack Copp; mother and father, Eliza and Julius Copp. After freedom we took father's name Hobson. We are all alive except Lemuel. Let this be read from all pulpits where the SOUTHWESTERN goes. God bless the paper; I know of friends it has found. Address at Meridian, Miss.

M. A. HOBSON.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my mother. Her name is Ellen Modley. I left her in Harrison county, Texas, living with a man by the name of Bill Peternay; I left her the year the war broke out and went to Alabama, Green co., with Willinmson Glover. I have not seen any children since three weeks before surrender; they were Tom and Scott, they were twins, they went by the name of Williamson, the name of the man that was guardian, for my owner then was Lawyer Woodson, he attended to all the business. I had a brother by the name of Jack, and sister Bethsiner and sister Georgiana Vinger. My name was Mary Glover; now I go by the name of Ann Williams. Write me at Forest, Miss., in care of Rev. J. J. Garrett.

MR. EDITOR:—I inquire for my mother Rachel Gooden, wife of Harris Hargis. My name at that time was Eliza Jane Orvin. I was sold by Wm. Orvin to John Murrell. When I left mother, was cooking at the hotel in Columbia, Tenn. My name is now Eliza Jane Elam. Address me at Batesville, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of ago at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

REV. J. I. TURNER.
Look box 21, Abilene, Taylor co., Texas.

Oh, how my head aches! Remove the cause by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. 50 cents.

Hail stones three inches in circumference fell at East Tawas, Mich.

To buy cheap is a mania. Seldom does the buyer of cheap goods consider whether it is possible to offer first-class or genuine goods at cheap prices. The Leibig Co. offers no cheap goods. It offers only honest preparations at honest prices. The celebrity of its Coca Beef Tonic is due to uniformity of quality and price. Invaluable in dyspepsia, debility, nervousness and neuralgia.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
The countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes of a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach; at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, [illegible]

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.
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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
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The Housekeeper.

THE HOME DOCTOR.—An invalid should never be allowed to touch hot rolls or hot bread in any shape.

Vegetables are the life and soul of healthy living, and should not be neglected at any meal.

A small cup of warm milk containing a teaspoonful of lime water may be given frequently in cases of "bowel complaint."

Merely warm the back by a fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

The following is recommended as a cure for neuralgic headache: Squeeze the juice of a lemon into a small cup of strong coffee. This will usually afford immediate relief in neuralgic headache. Tea ordinarily increases neuralgic pain, and ought not to be used by persons affected with it.

If a healthy child (and a delicate one proportionately) is regularly put to bed about dark, in a quiet, well ventilated, or even cool room, after a supper of plain food, it will naturally awake at daybreak, good-natured, with a keen appetite for a wholesome breakfast. Nutritious, plain food, at regular hours, with no candy or stimulants, and free bathing, help the system to ward off many prevalent children's ailments, and to bear with much less danger the few that must necessarily come to the majority of little ones.

IRONING.—An old handkerchief or piece of muslin placed between the iron and collar will prevent the sticking. Iron over this until the dampness is slightly absorbed, then remove it and go on as usual. The old-fashioned method of stirring the end of a tallow candle in the starch is very satisfactory and prevents much annoyance.

CHICKEN SOUP.—Cut a chicken into pieces, and simmer it gently in a gallon of water, until the meat is in rags. Skim well, strain, and return the broth to the pot. Add a cupful of rice, and a tablespoonful of parsley. Let it simmer for another hour. Season with pepper and salt; add a cupful of boiling cream just before serving.

HERRING SALAD A LA BREMOISE.—Peel and cut in small squares a quart of cold boiled potatoes, four peeled and cored sour raw apples, the fillets of four salted herrings, pickled cucumbers and two boiled beets. Add salt, pepper, chopped onion, vinegar, mustard and mayonnaise dressing. Mingle well, put in a salad bowl, garnish with a circle of pickled and sliced beets, besprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.—*Felix Deliee.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.*
49-u6-13t-eow

The truth is, if the United States is to have the trade of Mexico or any other foreign country, our merchants must sell goods of [illegible]

Smith's Tonic Syrup [illegible] FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated [illegible] justly claims for it a superiority over [illegible] edies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.,
(Established in 1855.)
Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes, and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to on same day of notice.
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Also considering quality, cheapest. For cash, easy payments, or rented. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, of 100 Styles, with net prices sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
44 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$45 00
26 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	56 00
28 "	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	81 00
32 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
36 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	260 00
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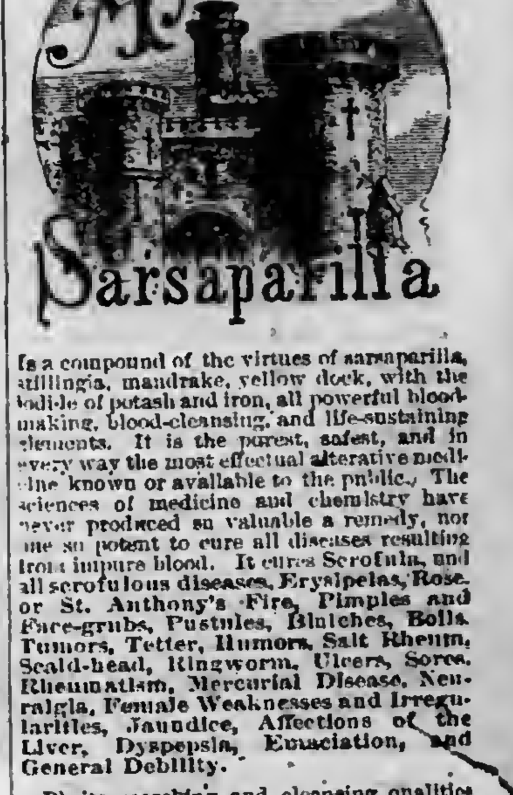
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Southwestern Christian Advocate

NO 17. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 26, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 560.

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[illegible] AND THE PEASANT.

[illegible] point of time,
[illegible] from earth;
[illegible] sublime,
[illegible] birth;
[illegible] stainless life
[illegible] strife.
[illegible] their flight,
[illegible]
[illegible] the realms of light,
[illegible] Eden's gate.
[illegible] with joy they see
[illegible] of Galilee.
[illegible] lustrous stone—
[illegible] the king,
[illegible] peasant, left alone,
[illegible] of welcoming;
[illegible] harps, divinely sweet,
[illegible] the royal guest to greet,
[illegible] the Heavenly guide
[illegible] the gate again,
[illegible] the peasant at his side
[illegible] seraphic train;
[illegible] to say, no angels sang,
[illegible] through Heav'n symphonious
[illegible]
[illegible]" the peasant cried,
[illegible] no choice for me,
[illegible] in his pride;
[illegible] than he!
[illegible] have birth
[illegible] Heav'n, as on earth!"
[illegible] replied, "thou art
[illegible] clay;
[illegible] of lowly heart,
[illegible] day.
[illegible] the gate at peers
[illegible] years!"

[illegible] Culture Among Ministers.

[illegible] delivered by Rev. H. Webb, Pro- [illegible] in Wiley University, [illegible] District Conference of Marshall [illegible] Texas Conference, March 29th, [illegible] by the unanimous request of [illegible]

I shall address myself par- [illegible] to my brethren in the [illegible] theme and lecture [illegible] as well to the laity as [illegible] our theme, that we [illegible] what we are talk- [illegible] This is first in all [illegible] understand the na- [illegible] of the subject. [illegible] comes from the Latin *cultus*, and means, "to [illegible];" culture means the [illegible] and preparing; when [illegible] the soil, means pre- [illegible] the soil for a crop; when [illegible] the heart, it is moral [illegible] the heart for a [illegible] to produce [illegible] &c; when applied [illegible] intellectual culture, [illegible] mind to produce [illegible] formed mature [illegible] the word Litera- [illegible] as defined in Web- [illegible] is synonymous [illegible] is derived from [illegible] or science, which [illegible] of birth, or [illegible] Hence, litera- [illegible] of letters, ac- [illegible] books, [illegible] rhetoric, [illegible]

[illegible] and the laws that govern the [illegible]. He must be a man of [illegible]. No one thinks of trusting his health, his life, to an ignorant quack; so in law, if we are in trouble, in danger of the law, or to be wronged, we seek the counsel of one learned in the law, that has applied himself to study, and is familiar with law principles, its regulations and application. This is right as it should be.

Now we come to ask: Are the souls of men equal in value with their bodies? Is it as important to our well being and happiness that our souls be healthy, that they be free from disease and pain in order to live? Is it necessary to protect the heart from wrong, to shield the soul from the attacks of our enemies? Is the soul exposed to death and ruin? If so, from what cause? Answer: From sin; and sin is the violation of law. Then there must be law. The law of soul health and life. Then if the soul has violated law, is sick, and exposed to death, is there any remedy? Yea! There is a *plan* of salvation, a redemptive *scheme*. Mark the words, *plan* and *scheme*. Plan means a project; the form of something to be done, existing in the mind, with the several parts adjusted in idea, expressed in words, or committed to writing. Scheme: a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system. Then this plan of salvation is a system of truths arranged in accordance with the law of soul-life. Now the soul diseased, crushed by sin, wounded by transgression, wronged by an arch-enemy, is to be treated, saved in accordance with this system of truth in keeping with the plan. Ministers are the teachers, the physicians to direct the afflicted dying soul in the application of the remedy. Can it be true that our Creator, in the plan and union of the different natures of our being, has carefully guarded by well defined laws our physical nature, making it necessary for us to study those laws and their effects, that we may have health and life, and left the *higher* nature of our souls to blind chance? Has handed over to *unlettered*, ignorant and careless teachers the instruction and care of the soul? No! The *law* of God is perfect, converting the soul, the testimony of the Lord is sure making wise the simple. More to be desired are they than gold, yea than much fine gold; and how many can say "sweeter than honey." I fear many of us think more of gold than law; more of collections than those testimonies that make wise the simple! The honey is in our pockets and not in our hearts and brains. Methodism was founded in *wisdom* and culture; culture and literature saved and sanctified to God. The Wesleys were men of broad literary culture. Clark, Watson, Benson, Fletcher, and many more of the Fathers, were men of fine culture. Asbury, Coke, Gee, and a host of the Fathers of American Methodism were men of culture, but they had sanctified hearts and were full of the Holy Ghost. Paul was the greatest of the Apostles! Greatest, because he was better educated. When his great learning was sanctified and set on fire of the Holy Ghost, it made kings tremble and say, "*Much* learning hath made thee mad!" Moses was a man of great learning. God kept him in school eighty years; forty years in the Egyptian schools, and forty in the school of Jethro; so he was fully qualified for the great work to which God called him. The disciples were three years with Jesus, receiving instruction, before they were ready for the great work of founding the Christian Church. Hence, they had culture, *literary* culture; and when the Holy Ghost fell on them, it had material to use. We often hear it said, "souls are perishing, and will be lost while I am getting ready." I must be in a hurry; but God could wait eighty years, while Israel was in great suffering, the people were perishing all the time; but he waited until he had an instrument prepared; [illegible] prepared that he did not [illegible] think, be- [illegible] going down to death, [illegible] The [illegible]

but to read with understanding. Read—read, and then think—think and read; live with books, dwell in them. This may be done on horseback, under a tree, in a cabin, or in a school, or begun in school and continued elsewhere. That books are to be read? The first book for the minister is the Bible. Learn to read the Bible so as to understand its meaning, and cause others to understand. Not only read but study. 2d. Read those books that explain the doctrines and teachings of the Bible. Methodist preachers must read the books written by good and wise men the of church. Only few men can write books, but all can read them. If poor and unable to buy books, or but few books—1st, buy a good reference Bible and concordance; 2d, a Hymn book; 3d, a Discipline. Read and study these, commit them to memory; then subscribe and pay for at least two of the church papers, and read them; keep posted. Read and mark the passages, and if not understood, be ready when the elder comes around and ask him; keep him busy with questions. Read for your people, read for the children, carry a book to read everywhere you go, read it and explain it. I have been asked, what use is mathematics, and such studies for a minister. I answer, all study gives *mind* vigor, and mathematics and kindred studies are of the best to give system and vigor to thought. What makes one man greater than another? Why is Bishop Bonner, or Simpson, and others greater than any of us. Many of you are larger men and make more noise, eat more bacon, and no doubt have as much religion. The difference is in intelligence, in *mind*, in culture. God cannot use idiots to carry on His work in this world. He cannot use with success careless ignorant men. When the Holy Ghost called you into the ministry, it called you to qualify yourselves to study to be teachers, and if you fail to do this you forfeit your right to preach, and are sinners against God and the church. Pray, study, preach, and God will bless you, and the people will hear you.

H. WEBB.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Marshall District Conference.

PARIS, Texas, Apr. 6, 1883.

The district conference of Marshall district, met at Marshall, in their house of worship, to hold its first session for 1883, March 28th, 1883; W. L. Molloy, P. E., in the chair, who opened the conference with reading and prayer. At the call of the roll several responded. On motion, myself and F. Parker, were nominated for secretaries. Then the several committes were appointed. Through the course of the conference sessions the following reports and resolutions were presented to the conference:

COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

Whereas, intemperance is the greatest evil of the land, causing more poverty, crimes and wickedness than any other influence, and stands more in the way of the success of the church, than all other evils; therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of legal prohibition and will labor to that end.

Resolved, That we request all pastors in our churches to see that the Discipline on this subject enforced, and all local preachers be silenced who in any way indulge in the use of intemperance.

JAS E. SHACKELFORD, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Regarding the religious development and culture of the race, second to no consideration, and believing no agency is so indispensable to symmetrical Christian development as the schools under the direction of the church, we, therefore, bespeak the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the people in behalf of the enterprises related to our conferences. We rejoice in the continued prosperity of Wiley University, and are gratified to know that we are to have additional room in the near future. We recognize the necessity of establishing high schools in various parts of the country which will reach many who are not able to attend college. A [illegible]

support and recommend a canvass of the patronizing territory for their support, and heartily pledge to take a good collection in each of our charges some time in next May for the Paris school. We recommend to the trustees of the Wiley University to arrange the work of the professors that some of them may have time and opportunity to visit our charges and assist in awakening an interest among the people on the subject of education G. M. Knapp, H Webb, T. Moore, P. Morgan and F. Parker, committee.

COMMITTEE ON HOME MISSION.

Whereas, There are many places within the bounds of Marshall district where the people are without sufficient Gospel privileges. Your committee recommend that the places be supplied with local preachers as far as possible.

S. HORN, *Chairman*.

RESOLUTIONS.

By J. B. McCullough: *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Marshall district, do pledge ourselves to discourage festivals in our churches.

By Jas. E. Shackelford: *Resolved*, That we, the members of the Marshall district conference, request Prof. H. Webb to have his lecture, as delivered to us, published through the SOUTHWESTERN.

Resolved, That Rev. D. Gambell, also have his lecture published through the SOUTHWESTERN.

APPOINTMENTS OF LOCAL PREACHERS.

Bethlehem, Jas. Newton; Broxton, D. Frison; Rich Hill, John Clements; Rich Hill, Jake L. Jno.; Queen City, H. Grant; Sulphur, C. H. Hendricks; Louis Chapel, J. Adams; Paris, J. C. Carter; Rich Hill; A. McCarter; Indian Nation, G. McCarter; State Show, Jake L. Jno.; Fortney, Jas. Moton; Cedar Hill, A. Owens; Cross Road, C. Murphy; Rich Hill, A. Taylor; Free Hope, Geo. Newman; St. Paul, P. H. Hayly; Thompson, H. Birks; Bethelem, H. Thompson; Broxton, Jno. Gillum; Wheeler, A, Allford; Goodwill. J. Hughes; Owen's Chapel, H. Davis; Northwest, D. Battle, Prairie, L. Goodlow; Rock Hill, T. Butler; Owen's Chapel, A. Bird; Zion, M. Sanfort; Centenary, Marshall, A. Burns; Blossom Prairie, L. Goodlow; Woodlawn, H. Williams; Gillmore, Shack Roberts; Sand Hill, D. Battle; Indian Nation, Alfred M. Carter; Hickory Hill, J. Hull; Coffeeville, W. Washington; Cedar Grove, C. Thompson; Valley Plain, J. Rackling; Smithville, H. Backmoud; Jefferson, J. Owens; Broxton, Moses L. Jno.; Valley Plain and Jefferson, H. Harper.

The preachers of Marshall district will please notice that the trustees of our school in the city of Paris have fixed the 4th Sunday in May for the special collection to be taken up in favor of our school here, as was ordered in the district conference at Marshall, March 28, 1883. Please remit to Mr. Aaron Woods, at Paris, Texas.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD,
J. C. CARTER,
T. MOORE,
NELSON HENDRICKS,
AARON WOODS.

Any further information, address J. C. Carter, or myself, at Paris, Texas. Give us good collections, brethren, for we want our school furthered.

JAS. E. SHACKELFORD, *Sec'y*.

The Church requires socials as a means of promoting fellowship among its own members. This is especially so in towns, and where the membership is large. It may be of little consequence to that portion of the membership who are in easy circumstances and who have all the social affiliations they can maintain. Such persons are liable to lose ground spiritually, because their associations are so largely among those who are worldly and irreligious. But it should be remembered that fully one-half the membership of the church is composed of the laboring classes, men who are compelled to be at their business at seven in the morning, and women who have no domestic help and have very little time to give to society. These persons are not invited out, they go to no public entertainment whatever, and in fact seldom go anywhere in a social way, but to the prayer meeting. It is of [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Schrapnell.

Allow me space for a shell full of scraps. I have just returned from a short trip to the Ohio valley, and whilst there witnessed the devastation after the deluge, and saw on both banks of the Ohio piles of damaged corn. I was informed at Henderson, Ky., that that county alone had lost 250,000 bushels of corn. If such has been the loss in one county, what must have been the loss from the head waters of this beautiful river to its mouth at Cairo? From the time I heard of the great flood I could not shake off the conviction that God had dealt the strong hold of the whiskey power a peaceful blow, and would follow it with other strokes, unless the men of those beautiful valleys desisted from the crime of spoiling the grain he gives them, and the whole land so abundantly for food, for they are largely the corn merchants for the South.

Allow me to say through your paper, which goes up "the great river" and its tributaries, that if "the crime of Sodom was fullness of bread," and its judgment fire, the crime of those beautiful American valleys, which God clothes annually with the richest green, and fills with golden grain, is made known to Him through the prayers of millions which go up from the crushed hearts of old and young, who are the sufferers under the heartless tyranny of the whiskey power, it is the least that can be expected that an unexpected deluge should sometimes come.

I spent a portion of two weeks in Jeffersonville, Ind., my old home, and had the pleasure of meeting the able pastor of old Wall street Church, Rev. G. L. Curtis, and hearing him preach. It is now about twenty-five or six years since he offered himself to the Conference for admission: I was the friend of schools and school men in those days, and my recollection is there was some resistance made to his going into college life whilst yet a member of conference; but he went into it, and now that the ripeness of growing years crown his life, neither he nor his friends can regret the step taken, for he shows the culture in the fruitage.

Whilst not the friend of the seminary imprint for all our men, and utterly opposed to the seminary mill grinding out uncalled ministers, yet where a man is clearly called, as in this case, our schools should be placed at his service and all needed aid rendered.

I shipped at Louisville for southern Illinois on the R. R. Springer, a Cincinnati and New Orleans packet, of fine proportions finish and equipments, commanded by Capt. H. U. Hart, whose clerk, J. S. Jones, Esq., with the whole band of gentlemenly officers, labored to make the trip agreeable to all their passengers. In seeing and hearing I had but one regret, and I know the mates will pardon the reference. From time to time the passengers were startled by fearful and strange oaths, used in directing the deckhands, and urging them to duty. Is this necessary, or are oaths the official language of that class of officers? I could not but think: It is well that God in His mercy shuts His ears against such prayers, or fire and flood and general destruction of the beautiful craft and all on board would be the result.

Nor can I think that that style of governing a crew is the right form, as I had evidence on that boat. The chief steward had a large band of men under him, cooks and waiters; the whole band moved with the regularity of clock work, no noise, no bustle, but few words uttered, and those in an undertone. I could not but compliment him on the perfection of his drill; it would have graced a dinner at the London Mansion House. My friends of the Springer will please put this and that together, and by reform on the lower deck give the noble mercantile marine of the western waters a shining example.

But the men of river life are not the only offenders against the third commandment: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who taketh His name [illegible]

is not only immoral, but it destroys the power and sacredness of the oath that binds the conscience in courts of justice, but alas these men too often bandy the oath as a jest as well as in anger, whilst grand jurors never think of this offence against the law of the land, so because of swearing the land mourneth. Nor are we as ministers free from the charge of remissness in bearing testimony against this great evil.

On board the Springer we found a delightful company, Rev. H. J. Talbot, of Meridian St. Church, Indianapolis, Indiana Coference was on board with his family and a few friends seeking rest for a few days in the southern climate; it gave me a chance to ask the state of many old friends I have not seen for over twenty years. I parted with this agreeable company at a small river town called Cave in Rock on the Illinois shore.

There is little to attract the stranger to this town, except its really romantic position amongst the little hills, which here line the northern bank of the river, and the great rock wall that rises perpendicular for 50 feet out of the river, running eastward as the northern bank for a mile. In the western end of this wall or ridge, is located the little cave that gives name to the place, and of which there are many fabulous legends, connected with the wild Indian and border times of the dim past; for thirty years the lands around it have been the property of my brother and your correspondent. Several of the officers and E. A. Conner, Esq., of the firm of Josce, Biglow & Co., of Metropolis, called my attention to the great daubs of oil paint, wherewith advertising agents were covering the hundreds of names that for several generations, the pleasure seekers are the Ohio, have traced with brush and chisel on those rocks around the mouth of the cave, claiming that kind of thing should be forbidden in some legal form.

I told them I feared there was no remedy—that I respected the sentiment of the living and the dead who had traced their names there, and wished they could be preserved, but regretted to know that this material age respected not the aged or the ancient, for if the road of commerce and gain lay along by the Pyramids of Egypt, or the monuments of Thebes, covered with hieroglyphics that tell the history of four thousand years, the whole would be blotched over with ugly daubs of "St. Jacobs Oil" or other quack remedies, and the last patent invention for killing flies. But for the sake of those who called attention to the matter, I requested my friends at Cave in Rock, to forbid any further use of the advertisers brush on the western end of the wall; let them go eastward. That cave has a war history I may name some future time.

J. MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., April 13, 1883.

Public Education in Kentucky.

An Educational Convention is to be held in Frankfort for the purpose of securing a more efficient public school system than the present one, which was established by the legislative act of Feb. 16, 1838, with a financial foundation of $850,000, increase in 1848 to 1,225,738 22 and in 1850 to $1,326,770 01. The school tax is 22 cents on the $100, and provision is made for an optional district tax of 25 cents on the $100 in ordinary districts, and 30 cents in graded school districts. It is proposed to make the machinery of common school education more effective and effusive. The defects of the present system are, in part, as follows: The Sheriffs are too tardy in the collection of the school tax; the teachers are poorly paid, and many of them are poorly qualified; the law does not absolutely require a common school to be taught during five months in the year in any district; the people are woefully indifferent in two-thirds of the counties of the State to the importance of common schools; there is a painful lack of normal school instruction; the School Commissioners are in a majority of cases, not qualified to hold these important positions; the State per capita is always an uncertain and variable quantity; the school-houses are [illegible] in a poor condition; there [illegible] districts without any kind [illegible] school [illegible]

changed too often and cost too much; the schools do not get all the revenue to which they are legitimately entitled, as from the tax on railroads and turnpikes now diverted; no efforts have been made to secure new sources of revenue. The Frankfort convention must grapple with these defects. The foundations of the school system have been laid 45 years; the building has been slowly rising. The bad bricks must come out of the wall; the whole people of Kentucky must be put to work on these walls with a will.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Self-Conceit Taken Down.

The judgment of the wise on loquacious persons may be expressed in the proverb, "A fool's voice is known by the multitude of his words." Dryden characterized this class as those

"Who think too little, and who talk too much."

As a rule, volubility of speech does not go hand-in-hand with affluence of thought; and yet Rufus Choate was as affluent as he was voluble in speech.

"Don't let Brother Choate get hold of a copy," said Chief-Justice Shaw, when some one told him that Worcester was about publishing a new dictionary. But the Chief-Justice always listened with pleasure to Choate's legal arguments.

Still it is generally true, as Matthew Prior says,—

"They never taste who always drink;
They always talk who never think."

Judge Lucas, of St. Louis, once impressed this idea upon a pompous young lawyer in a way more forcible than elegant.

The young man, noted for self-conceit rather than for legal learning, made a spread eagle-speech to a jury. The next day he met Judge Lucas, who had presided at the trial, and thus addressed him:

"Good morning, Judge. What did you think of my little effort yesterday."

"Ah, you are the young gentleman who addressed a jury in my court! Yes,—yes. Well, sir, your speech reminded me of a little yellow dog I have at home. When he wants to lie down he makes a circle, and around and around he goes half-a-dozen times or more, and then down at the *very place he started from*."

And the judge turned on his heel with a "Good-morning, sir."

Hampering Voters in North Carolina.

We learn that the Legislature of this State has passed an act which requires the legal voters in the city of Wilmington, before they can be allowed to deposit their votes at an election held in the city, to state on oath the number of the lot or part of the lot on which they reside, and also the number of the block on which the lot is situated. It is to be remembered that the lots or blocks in Wilmington are not designated by any numbers so as to distinguish one lot or one block from any other lot or block, so that a person by any inspection of his premises can for himself determine the number of the lot or block upon which he resides. It is true these lots and blocks are numbered and designated on a plan of the city of Wilmington, and that plan is in the City Hall, and may, by leave of the city officials, be inspected by any citizen, but it is well known that there are many legal voters in this city who could not by an inspection of the plan of the city be able to ascertain the number of the lot upon which they reside. This fact was well known to the artful dodgers who promoted this action on the part of the Legislature, and their avowed purpose was to exclude that large class of our fellow citizens from enjoying the right of suffrage secured to them by the Constitution. It is too plain why Wilmington has been singled out for this oppression. There is in this city a large majority of Republicans, and many of them are colored men; and the Bourbons are determined to deprive them of the elective franchise, Constitution or no Constitution, *fas aut ne fas*.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Post, March 4.*

Peppermint is grown for its essence chiefly in western New York. Two-thirds of the supply comes from Wayne county, which produces [illegible] thousand pounds of [illegible]

General News Items.

Rear Admiral Nicholson and wife have returned from England.

A business block was destroyed by fire at Plymouth, Ind., on the 15th. Loss, $27000.

Samuel Lee, of South Carolina, was appointed a land agent by Secretary Teller.

Fire at Mandalay, Burmah, consumed 1,000 structures, including the residences of Cabinet Ministers.

The mother of Peter Tyson, "No. 1," says she believes her son was a superior officer of the invincibles.

The managers of the Homeopathic Hospital at Boston have received an anonymous donation of $40,000.

Deputy Marshal J. M. Robinson was found guilty at Atlanta, Ga., of presenting false accounts in his official capacity.

The *Daily Jewish Gazette*, a new Jewish newspaper published in New York, is the only Jewish daily published in the world.

At Gilman, Ill., a revival resulted in 100 conversions and 108 additions to the Church.

Although bills have been returned against eleven prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders; it is believed only seven will be tried on a capital charge.

The commission on the United States and Spanish claims has concluded its work. The claims preferred amount to $30,313,582, but only $1,293,541 were allowed.

Judge Highley, of Cincinnati, decided that pigeon-shooting in tests of skill comes under the purview of the law against cruelty to animals.

A committee has been appointed to investigate charges of official misconduct recently filed against James G. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

There is a fleet of fifteen vessels in waiting at Toulon to convey troops and supplies to Anam in case China does not make satisfactory answer to the French ultimatum.

A disastrous tornado on the 14th visited White Oak Station, Ark., snapped trees like pipe-stems, destroyed houses and injured seven persons. It also reached Gay's Mills and Conway.

Rhode Island's reform school for boys has no locks on the doors and no bars on the windows. There is very rarely an attempt to escape, though the 150 inmates include many lads who have been considered incorrigible.

The census of 1880 shows that there were then in the United States of America 440,262 persons born in the Scandinavian countries, of which 181,729 were born in Norway, 194,337 were born in Sweden, and 64,196 were born in Denmark. There are now probably 500,000, because of heavy emigration since.

In the Spanish Senate the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that his note to the Washington Government, condemning the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama Canal, and recommending the neutralization of the canal under a joint American and European protection, had received the warm assent of several European powers.

Sheriff Mickell, of Lincoln county, Miss., passed a cow in the road. He said "Shoo!" to her, which was obviously improper. One may shoo a horse, or shoo a hen, but a cow—never. The bovine made a run for Sheriff Mickell, and the first thing he knew he was flying through the air twenty feet from the ground, propelled by the horns of the indignant cow. The Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln county administers the office temporarily.—*Inter-Ocean*.

Representative Bassett informs us that Auditor McCabe is one of the most popular officers in the State House at Topeka. He is affable in manner, prompt in business; thorough in details of his office under circumstances [illegible] ly trying. He is the [illegible] sentative of his race [illegible] a state office in Kansas [illegible] justice of color and [illegible] overcome; and the splendid [illegible] of ignorance and depraved [illegible] ship loudly [illegible] His [illegible] ing [illegible]

[illegible] Advocate

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PRAY FOR GUIDANCE.

Father, I would be guided by thy hand;
Lead me, oh! lead me through this
"vale of tears,"
Until I reach that bright and heavenly
land,
Beyond the confines of these rolling
years.

Lead me from sin, and from temptation
[illegible];
Nor let me wander from the narrow
way
That leads to climes where saints and
angels are;
Where life flows on through realms of
endless day.

[illegible] guide me safe o'er all life's stormy
tide;
Be thou beside me when the tempest
[illegible];
[illegible] the rough billows as I onward
glide,
[illegible] bring me safely to the farther
shore.

[illegible] of sin lie thick on every hand;
[illegible] me, and keep me safe where'er I
[illegible]
[illegible] in thy strength I may
[illegible]
[illegible] of every secret foe.

[illegible], Lord, nor let a single sin
[illegible] my hopes, and wither all my
[illegible]
[illegible] guided within,
[illegible] peace without

[illegible] Episcopal Church.

[illegible] Congregationalist in its plans [illegible] engaged for a series of [illegible] to represent the various [illegible]. The editor of the [illegible] was chosen to represent the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] and furnish the following [illegible] which our contemporary [illegible] March 1. The form of a [illegible] was preferred [illegible] for manifest reasons: [illegible] church of Christ is [illegible] be visibly one in [illegible] ever while men [illegible] and hearts, to express [illegible]. Primarily, the burden [illegible] upon the body that [illegible] divisions deserve [illegible]. Others be[illegible] do homage [illegible] the first [illegible] of which they [illegible] church [illegible] with [illegible] the spiritual [illegible] is [illegible] Wesley [illegible] churchman, [illegible] that the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Wesley [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] was heard [illegible] and he [illegible] were [illegible] two [illegible] increased to [illegible] in 1784. [illegible] had been [illegible] and, as he [illegible] church, [illegible] English [illegible]

[illegible] preach[illegible] first "watch-night," 1742, and [illegible] conference, 1744.

In 1769 Wesley received a pressing call from brethren in New York who had built a preaching house." Richard Boardman and Joseph Pillmoor were found "willing to go.' Wesley's "works" allude to the great Northampton revival in New England, and to "that burning and shining light Johnathan Edwards," who is identified by our earliest historian as the divine agent to do for the new world what the Wesleys and others were doing for the old. The grand march of the two agencies in the two worlds may not be recorded in this brief space. Methodism, a band of true believers to whom the pure Word is preached and the sacraments are duly administered, thanks God for every agency that leads men to Christ. "Thrust out" from the mother bosom, the body has organized and labored and prayed and used money, until the latest statistics, most of the figures being those for 1882, are for the world as follows, according to our "Year Book:"

EPISCOPAL METHODISTS IN UNITED STATES.	Itinerant Ministers.	Lay Members.
Meth. Epis.	12,507	1,724,420
Meth. Epis., South	4,011	850,811
African Meth. Epis.	1,832	391,044
African Meth. Epis. Zion	2,000	300,000
Colored Meth. Epis.	638	125,000
Evangelical Association	936	117,037
United Brethren	2,196	157,835
Union American Meth. Epis.	112	2,500
Total in United States	24,222	3,669,647
NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISTS IN UNITED STATES.		
Methodist Protestant	1,335	117,263
American Wesleyan	250	25,000
Free Meth.	271	12,642
Primitive Meth.	196	3,210
Independent Meth.	24	12,550
Total in United States	2,076	170,665
METHODISTS IN CANADA.		
Methodist of Canada	1,192	125,480
Meth. Epis. of Canada	272	27,657
Primitive Meth.	99	8,223
Bible Christian	71	7,531
British Meth. Epis. (Colored)	45	2,100
Total Meth. in Canada	1,679	170,931
METHODISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND MISSIONS.		
British Wesleyan Meth. in Great Britain	1,909	434,407
British Wesleyan Meth. Missions	562	96,303
Primitive Methodists	1,159	191,329
New Connection Meth.	186	35,561
Wesleyan Reform Union	22	8,714
United Free Meth.	432	84,047
Bible Christians (including Australia)	228	28,624
Total	4,491	878,985
WESLEYAN AFFILIATING CONFERENCES.		
Irish Wesleyan Conference	261	25,251
French Wesleyan Conference	30	1,895
Australasian Conference	449	69,392
Total Wesleyan Affiliating	740	96,538
GRAND TOTAL OF MINISTERS AND LAY MEMBERS.		
In United States	26,298	3,840,302
Dominion of Canada	1,679	170,931
Great Britain and Missions	4,401	878,985
Affiliating Conferences	740	96,538
Aggregate of Meth. and Missions in 1882	33,208	4,986,756

The first group (Episcopal Methodists in United States) has a total of 31,823 "local" preachers (laymen authorized to preach); the second group, 1,629; the third group, 2,056; the fourth group, 47,110; the fifth, 6,375. The total number of local preachers, 88,993, constitutes a non-itinerant body of ministers, the value of whose services it is not easy to estimate. We estimate the total of the world's "Methodist population" at about twenty millions.

Of the Methodist Episcopal church proper, which is the mother of all the branches in America, I may add more especially as to working details, our present eleven bishops have jurisdiction universal by discipline, but annual by personal adjustment, over 113 annual conferences. In these bodies, and by advice of from three to eight presiding elders in each, the bishops make pastoral assignment of about 12,000 pastors. We habitually say that by our system all of the 12,000 pastors have churches, and all of the churches have pastors. The latter are appointed freshly each year, but by the rule no pastor can be appointed more than three times successively to the same church. These 113 annual conferences "administer Methodist law. The law is made by the General conference, which is composed of delegates from the annual conferences, and which meets in May once in four years. (The next session is in 1884.) The bishops preside in the general and annual conferences. They decide questions of law in the latter conferences, subject to appeal in the former. They are held as mere officers; are in "order" elders but as *primi inter pares* are "bishops" in function for the sake of church order.

Our church missionary work is carried on by one working body made up of the bishops and a "general committee." The last table of appropriations show $362,[illegible] for foreign missions; $57,100 [illegible] in the United States [illegible] as foreign missions; [illegible]

[illegible] scholars, 272 churches worth $1,069,000, with 852 other places for worship and 203 "homes." Besides this is our Woman's Foreign Missionary society, which has 42 missionaries, 350 Bible women, 6 hospitals, 16 boarding-schools, 140 day schools, 3 orphanages, and 400 orphans in charge thereof. The society appropriated and will raise $130,852 for 1882-3, and has given to its cause $699,000 from 1860 to 1880 inclusive.

In the publishing department the New York Concern has net capital $1,062,361, and the Western Concern $355,487. The former's profits last year were $69,065, and the latter's, $25,466, a total of $94,531. Last year New York sold books to the value of $636,648, and periodicals, $216,071. The West sold books, $389,820, and periodicals, $324,200, a total of $5,266,739. The profits in forty-five years have been $2,632,420. This money is expended by order of the governing body of the church, and has aided church work mightily. The church proper has sixty-two periodicals and the book catalogue contains about 3,000 titles, besides about 1,000 tracts. The total sales for thirty-six years past reached $30,845,711, and last year 183,004,110 pages were printed.

The Sunday-school work is prosperous. The 20,894 schools have 224,000 teachers and 1,609,000 scholars. For the four years ending in 1880, 353,000 conversions were reported, and for the twelve years then ending, 815 000. The church gave last year $74,000 for the work, though the above figures respecting publishing affairs include much Sunday-school work. Church Extension has its board, secretaries and plans. The board was formed in 1864, has helped 3,800 churches, of which 7,935 in all have been built since 1864. The Loan fund has $500,000, and proposes $1,000,000 to be loaned without interest. In seventeen years the board has disbursed $1,937, 000. Among the Freedmen the Aid society has in fifteen years expended $1,105,012; has invested $350,000 in school property; has 25 institutions and 3,506 pupils. It is ascertained that these schools have taught 68,000 pupils, who in turn have taught 500,000 others. The work has been extended to the whites, and since 1880 fourteen schools have been opened. Some of the Tract society statistics appear in the figures concerning the Book Concern. Other agencies are represented in the Education board, which proposes to aid the young to secure education. The recent report shows that nine-tenths of the beneficiaries are grown-up Sunday-school scholars. The Woman's Home Missionary society is newly organized to aid negro, Indian, Mormon, Chinese and frontiers' woman. Its work demands, as it will receive, full sympathy and aid from the church.

The church has 8 theological seminaries with 40 teachers, 400 students last year, and 2,316 students from the beginning; colleges and universities 38, professors 503, students 10,210; classical seminaries 33, teachers 275, students 6,836; female colleges 11, teachers 131, students 1,390; a total of 90 schools, 949 teachers, and 18,336 students.

The aim of the church has always been "to spread scriptural holiness" through the world, which Wesley said is "my parish." While the church organizes, solidifies and endows its agencies, her first thought is "evangelizing." The original separation from mother church is defended from charge of schism on that ground. When that ground is abandoned, the original charge revives and becomes established. With the original issue in mind we thank God for the measure of sanction there is in success. The Methodist movement is yet in its infancy. We believe we are, under God, succeeding; to illustrate which I have chosen this method of representing our branch of the church militant. May God give all the churches an hundred fold more of power and success.

A decree has been issued at Tu[illegible] preservation of [illegible]

Notes from Marshall.

MARSHALL, Texas, April 20, 1882.

BRO. CUSHMAN—I want to be a witness for Jesus, and not only give my testimony in the pulpit but through our friend, the ADVOCATE, to the friends of Zion. Jesus is faithful to hear prayer, but if our prayers are heard they must come from an honest heart. Here is the secret of the failure of so many prayers. Thousands of prayers are offered, and the things prayed for are not wanted by the persons offering the prayer.

They would have to give up something they love more than Jesus, and for this reason I say they do not want their prayers answered, for they know their sins must be given up. A few things are necessary to constitute real prayer. First all sin must be given up. Jesus will never hear prayer while there is one sin cherished and idolized in the heart. We may as well conclude now and settle it in our minds, that our religion is vain and will fail us in the hour of death, unless we make the entire, complete and perfect consecration to Christ and let every sin go. How often do you hear men and women praying for clean hearts, and at the same time they are holding on to some cherished sin and would as soon die as give them up. Secondly, we must have faith, hold on to faith. Let your faith fail not. Wait on the Lord, cling to him, die rather than fail. Just as sure as we give up our sins and cling to Jesus, if what we ask ought to be given, it will come. I know that Jesus answers prayer, a thousand times in my Christian life He has answered my prayer, and delivered me when I thought all was lost. Let me not forget that mother that gave me life, and father, wife and child, but let me not forget that Jesus is faithful and will hear the prayers of His people if they come from clean hearts. Brethren of the ministry if you want power, success, and souls converted and the church built up under your ministry, spend hours and days in your closet. Wait on the Lord until He comes. Our district conference at this place was a success, good work was done, many old cases that has been hanging on for years were disposed of, and fear fell on all, for the conference declared its purpose to make the way of the transgressor hard, if that transgressor was a member of the conference. Now and then we discovered one trying to hide or cover from the Elder and conference but most of them said let it come. The Pastors on the Marshall district with few exceptions, are good men doing all they can for their Master (Jesus,) and we are looking for a general revival. Pray for us. Wiley University has more students now than it ever had at this time of the year.

Your brother,
W. L. MOLLOY.

Notes From Nashville.

DEAR BRO. CUSHMAN:—The school is closing well. The year has been one of unusual events. We have had the small-pox in the city the whole year. It has made two or three outbreaks, when it would suddenly appear in several parts of the city at once, then seem to die out and the city be comparatively free from it, when it would appear again. Just now it appears to be passing off; may it be for the last time. The health has been good among the students, and no general sickness in the school this year; the death, of a student who recently came from Mississippi, Mr. Miles Warren, who was here less than three weeks. He was taken suddenly and severely with cerebro-spinal meningitis, and lived only four days. He was here less than two weeks. He was formerly a student in Rust University, at Holly Springs, and came here to pursue the course in Meharry medical department. He was a member of the Baptist church, and though here for a short time, impressed us with the earnestness of his intention to fit himself for a [illegible] of usefulness. Will be glad to have you at our Institute and closing exercises. J. B.

Nashville, April 19, 1883.

A coop of live prairie hens from the United States was forwarded [illegible] days since from Liverpool [illegible] Windsor. A simi[illegible]

From our Board of Education.

The favor and, indeed, the enthusiasm with which our circular shave been received in all parts of the land encourages high hopes in reference to the coming Children's Day. It is every-where seen at a glance that a new element of great moral beauty is added to the observance by the plan of combining *uniformity* of service with *simultaneousness*. Such results on a large scale can only be attained in a connectional. Church, and rarely if ever before have they been found attainable on a scale of such magnitude and promise.

In advance, it was feared by some that a desire on the part of many to have exercises different from those of all others would greatly embarrass the hope of practical uniformity. The result is proving that the spirit of unity and brotherly co-operation is in the ascendant. Few fail to appreciate the peculiar interest that will focalize in a scene in which the hearts and voices of nearly two millions of children and youth, with uncounted hosts of parents and friends, will blend in the use of common selections of Scripture and of hymns and music specially prepared for the occasion, together with a grand and common lesson of instruction about Christian education and the way to attain it through the schools of the Church. Such a scene, adorned as it will be with the floral riches of June, and made jubilant with youthful hopes, will in itself be an educational process of incalculable value. Moreover, if successful this year, it will lead on to greater heights of success hereafter.

We have been rather agreeably surprised at the number of requests already received for the immediate forwarding of the Orders of Service and the Letter to the Children, based on a wish to commence timely and thorough preparations for the Red-Letter day of the year. Previously to hearing from so many of our friends in various directions, we had feared to send out the helps too soon, lest they should be lost or wasted. But, relying on the interest and prudence of pastors and superintendents, we have now decided to send forward the documents as fast as practicable after the orders are received in proper form. At this point, we must caution all to use the gratuitous order-sheet furnished them for that purpose. We cannot promise to honor requests mingled with business correspondence, written on postal-cards, or lacking the proper data in any particular. Such a task as we have entered upon was never undertaken before, and we can only hope to carry it out to a successful completion by a rigid adherence to the systematic methods proposed. Address Rev. D. P. Kidder 805 Broadway, New York.

The Minutes of the fall Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have just been issued. By adding the summary of the statistics of the spring Conferences we reach the following total for 1882: Preachers on trial 1,337, increase 119; effective preachers 8,675, decrease, 235; supernumerary 913, increase, 59; superannuated 1,432, increase 63; total traveling preachers 11,028, decrease 194; located 116, increase 73; died 171, increase 3; local preachers 11,967, decrease 295; Sunday-schools 20,901, decrease 106; officers and teachers 224,667, increase 3,427; scholars 1,629,358, increase 32,351; members on probation 175,841, increase 16,080: full members 1,572,177, increase 18,837; total 11,748,021, increase 34,917; children baptized 56,805, increase 2,868; adults baptized 57,241, increase 6,269; churches 18,152, increase 256; parsonages 6,224, increase 121; paid for building and improvements $3,305,641, increase $696,929; raised for Missions $624,186, increase $58,461; for Woman's Foreign Missionary Society $107,673, increase $17,742; Church Extension $110,900, increase $19,075; Tract Society $15,320, increase $1,488; Sunday-school Union $16,991, decrease $237; Freedmen's Aid Society $56,808, increase $8,794; Education $49,030, increase $14,347; for support of ministers $6,995,860, increase $507,321.

By [illegible] the civil service [illegible] should admit women [illegible] with men to their [illegible]

The vast region in equatorial Africa, hitherto supposed to be populated by a strange race of dwarfs, and thus accounted for by geographers, undergoes a radical transformation in the accounts of the German explorers, Pogge and Wissman, just published. Instead of an arid region inhabited by pigmies, the travelers found a fertile country, ruled over by an intelligent sovereign, and peopled by a tall, handsome race, who excel in agriculture and various kinds of manufactures. No foreign influence has yet reached them, and they live in Arcadian tranquility and prosperity. Their villages are described as places where in clean, roomy dwellings, with gardens neatly hedged in and forming streets as straight as an arrow, the inhabitants live as members of one family, in perfect friendship and peace. Travelers have been conducted to the borders of this Utopia, but have not been permitted to enter, and no trade with the outside world is carried on. The climate though warm, is salubrious. Lieutenant Wissman is of opinion that the new-found region constitutes the garden spot of Africa, and that the tribes occupying it will prove more easily amenable to civilization than any yet encounted. Evidently the myth of the vicious and murderous dwarfs must be relegated to a place with those of Lilliput and the Brobdignagians.—*Interior.*

Our correspondent who writes of the President's trip remarks the striking change in the style of buildings noticed after leaving Georgia, going South, the New England type coming in and the peculiar Southern type disappearing. This is one of a class of facts reported by all observers, and with increasing frequency. The charms and advantages of the extreme Southern Atlantic sea-board for those who suffer from the rigors of a Northern climate have drawn the attention of Northern capitalists in that direction, and the migration of Northern men has set in there more rapidly than in any other part of the South. But this is only an example of a process that will steadily go on. It is one of the compensations for the terrible losses of the civil war on both sides that the triumph of the Union cause has opened up a vast region to occupation by energy, thrift, and industry, which had before been practically more inaccessible than many a foreign country.—*N. Y. Times.*

Prof. W. T. Welcker, California's State Superintendent of Instruction, rules that the children of Chinese cannot be admitted to the public schools of that Sate, as they are not eligible to become citizens, and "the whole drift" of one specified article of the State Constitution "is unmistakably hostile to the Chinese coming into the State or remaining in the State under any condition whatever. To admit Mongolian children to the schools," he continues, "would, therefore, be in direct disobedience to the Constitution, for it would be to foster their presence here in the most efficacious manner, while the Constitution declares that presence 'to be dangerous to the well-being of the State,' and would directly and enormously encourage their immigration, while the Constitution commands the Legislature to discourage 'by all means within its power.'"

The proprietors of Fowler Bros. packing house in Kansas City, Mo., have issued the following notification to their workmen: "Having suffered great trouble and annoyance in consequence of some of our employes injuring themselves by the use of alcoholic liquors, thereby causing distress and suffering in their families and defrauding their wives and children of the comforts of home, we hereby give notice that any of our employes who are seen hanging around drinking saloons or gambling houses, whether during working hours or at any other time, or are known to use alcoholic liquors or other intoxicating beverages in any form or degree, shall be immediately discharged by us without notice." The firm employs about 1,000 workmen.

Great thoughts are always helpful. They give a noble tone to the spirit, [illegible] of worthy deeds. [illegible]

A Shawl his Winding Sheet.

A touching incident is related of Prof. Cocker, of Michigan University. Shortly before his death he called the attention of his Pastor to a worn and faded shawl spread on his bed, and requested to have it wrapped around his body and buried with him. He had made it himself when a young man in England; had worn it in all his journeyings to and fro from over the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; when residing in Australia; when he escaped from the Feejee Islanders as they were preparing to kill and eat him, and when he was shipwrecked. It accompanied him when he landed in the United States, and even clad the remains of his dead child when, penniless and disheartened, he first arrived in Adrian. No wonder he desired it should enshroud his inanimate body and accompany him into the quiet grave. His wish was gratified.—*Bay City (Mich.) Tribune.*

The colored people of this country have never had a better spokesman or adviser than Fred Douglass. In his speech on Emancipation Day, at Washington last week, he said, among other things: "Assimilation, not isolation, is our true policy and natural destiny. Unification for us is life; separation is death. We cannot afford to set up for ourselves a separate political party, or adopt for ourselves a political creed apart from the rest of our fellow citizens." This is the course that the colored people have been traveling since they were made citizens, and it is the only one that will enable them to play their full part in National progress.—*Inter-Ocean.*

In avoiding idle words, our Savior does not mean that we shall always talk about religion, but that our motive in all we say shall be to use the wondrous faculty of vocal expression which he has given us for his glory. He did not mean that we should be gloomy, reserved, uncommunicative, afraid to open our lips, lest we should say something wrong, but that the intention of our lives should be by our words to please Him and advance His kingdom.

We state positively that most of the cooks in the South to-day are ignorant of the elementary principles of the culinary art, and that they are either too stubborn or too stupid to be instructed. A practical branch of cookery taught by an expert would be a valuable addition to our public school system. What is the use of a cook who reads novels and does not know how to broil steak or how to make soup palatable?—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

A short time ago a maker of whisky sent to President Arthur a case of his stuff, with a request that he would test it and give his opinion of its merits. The whisky was returned by the hands of the Private Secretary, with the remark that the President did not propose to be a taster of whisky as an advertisement of its quality.

Mr. Parnell telegraphs that he will not be able to attend the Irish-American Convention in Philadelphia on the 25th.

That which is morally wrong cannot be politically right. Men grouped in communities, [illegible] as citizens in States, or organized as nations, are not thereby absolved from moral responsibility. Christians are therefore as solemnly bound to vote properly as they are to pray devoutly.—*Sigma, in American Reformer.*

The two colored members of the House, Moore, of Washington, and Wyatt, of Waller, receive much kind consideration from their co-members. They have conducted themselves in a most circumspect manner, and have nearly always been on the side of conservative legislation.—*Austin Statesman.*

It is most certain that ill tongues would be silent if ill ears were not open, and hence it was an appropriate saying of the ancients that "the tatler and hearer of slander should both be hanged—the one by the tongue and the other by the ear."—*Spurgeon.*

It is asserted that [illegible] prohibition of the liquor traffic [illegible] been defeated in Minnesota. [illegible] is a mistake. The [illegible] had been defeated, [illegible] the close of the last Legislature.—*[illegible] Methodist.*

General News Items.

Senator Anthony is ill at Providence, R. I.

Suleiman Pasha, the famous defender of Shipka Pass, is dead.

The Canada Pacific railroad is about to be opened to traffic from Lake Superior to Winnipeg.

The *Southern Baptist* says that Mississippi will have four staunch prohibitionists in the next Congress.

The Methodist Society at Rutland, Vt., received one hundred members into church during the past years.

Efforts to recover the bodies of the men buried in the [illegible] iron mine, in Michigan, have been abandoned, as the earth caved in faster than it could be removed.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell, (colored), agent for the Wilberforce University, filled the pulpit of Christ M. E. Church Sunday, to the profit of the congregation.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

The North Carolina State Board of Agriculture has decided to make a full display of State products at the fair of the New England Mechanics' Institute at Boston, Mass., in September next.

Protestant work in Italy has been afresh recognized by King Humboldt. He has received recently a deputation from Protestants, inquired about their doctrines, and dismissed them, wishing them "God speed."

Dr. McCosh resigned the presidency of Princeton, and the resignation has been accepted. He told the trustees one of two things was necessary, to give up the presidency or his professorship of moral and mental philosophy, and the trustees preferred he should keep the latter.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission in Japan has just completed the purchase of 25 acres of land in the western suburbs of Tokio for the purpose of erecting a University. The cost of the site was equal to [illegible] Mexican dollars. Rev. John F. Goucher, of Baltimore, furnished the money.

The government of Brazil has decided to hold a congress composed of officers of public instruction, certain government [illegible] and professors and teachers of all grades of instruction. It is to meet in Rio Janeiro, on the first of June, and will consider questions concerning the present condition of education in Brazil.

Until 1867, Prince Bismarck only owned the estate of Schönhausen, [illegible] of land. In [illegible] bought Varzin, in Pomerania, [illegible] granted him by Parliament [illegible] 1871 the Emperor gave him [illegible] to which he has [illegible] by purchase, property bringing in its annual value to $30,[illegible].

The pastors of colored Churches in New York resigned to accept positions in Liberia. Rev. [illegible] M. Browne of Shiloh Presbyterian Church goes as Charles [illegible] professor of intellectual and moral philosophy in Liberia College. [illegible] is a Princeton student, and a man of high character. Rev. T. [illegible] Stewart resigned as pastor Bethel Methodist Church to become Charles Sumner professor of [illegible] and history in the same institution.

The Rev. B. M. Palmer, of New Orleans, has an able appeal in the *Southern Presbyterian Review*, urging the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly to rescind the action of last year, which resulted in the establishment of fraternal relations with the Northern Assembly. He gives the differences between the two branches of the church from the time of the division, and seeks to show that the Northern branch has not always been fair and Christian-like in its dealings.

The German Government has purchased 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico on which to settle [illegible] of emigrants, and is now negotiating for 3,000,000 acres more [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] makes no compromises with any false doctrines or [illegible] the Lord and the way of caste do not run along side by side.

If at the next General Conference caste churches and schools should be approved, and the name changed from "Freedman's Aid Society" to "General Educational Society," Dr. Rust and the Society he represents could with better grace assist in the erection of a university from which the freedmen are to be excluded; but now it would be consummate hypocrisy to appeal mainly to public sympathy for the freedmen for the means to establish one for whites only. This is the dictate of common honesty, and the black membership of one church in the South are keenly ative and in accord with this view of the subject.

At Peace.

Among sane people capable of attending to the ordinary business affairs of life a certain sort of folly should have no place. Common sense, as well as Christian charity, will make a large allowance for the waves of passion that sometimes sweep over the community. We long to see the time when Christian men and women will hear the voice of the Lord Jesus, "Peace, be still." A correspondent of the SOUTHWESTERN thinks "that the members of the M. E. Church in Alabama, Georgia, and East Tennessee should subscribe for this most excellent paper." We agree with him. This statement of our correspondent disturbs our much beloved Bro. Carter of the *Methodist Advocate*, and he proceeds to read us a homily, which of course we accept, with certain exceptions. At the same time he tells us "there are thousands who are certain that the *Methodist Advocate*, now published in Chattanooga, from the same type and material, with the same name and appearance, in the same shape and size as the *Atlanta Advocate*, is the paper for this territory." The phrase "*the same appearance*" is to us mournfully suggestive. The *Atlanta Advocate* was the advocate of caste churches and caste schools, and *died the death*. We had earnestly hoped that the *Advocate*, now published at Chattanooga, would avoid that fatal rock, but it seems that we are to be badly disappointed; just as Bro. Carter says, it has "*the same appearance*."

The argument of the editor to make it appear that the publishing of the Chattanooga *Advocate* is not a personal and private enterprise is weak and sickly, illogical, and disjointed, and like a dry toad stool falls in pieces at the first touch.

A word as to the position of the SOUTHWESTERN. It is not belligerent" or "antagonistic," it is not "uncharitable," and will have no "words of war," sow no seeds of "discord in our own ranks." Its loyalty to God and the church, its devotion to truth has never been questioned. It believes in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, that in Christ we are one; so it has never apologized for or defended the caste of sin, and so long as the writer sustains his present relation to the paper it never will. To it, of all monstrous and unchristian things, nothing is more hateful to God than the erection of churches and schools from which any race is excluded.

It is published by the church, and for the church, and is the only paper south of the Ohio that is. Its price is $2 a year, and that is as cheap as it can be published with its present circulation, and if our people prefer it to the *Methodist Advocate* (and there are thousands who do), which is but $1.50 a year, it is not our fault; it must be because they think it a cheaper and a better paper. We shall do the best we can to make the SOUTHWESTERN a light and a joy in the homes of our people.

And now, Bro. Carter, we are ready to shake hands over this bloodless chasm. "We are brethren." The only rivalry there can be between the *Methodist Advocate* and the SOUTHWESTERN is which can [illegible] love and best work."

Temperance Work in New Orleans.

The temperance crusade inaugurated a few weeks ago by the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting continues with unabated fervor. They [illegible] themselves [illegible]

[illegible] exposed and left untouched. No element of compromise enters in [illegible] against rum. The weapons used are made of terrible facts and fearful figures baptized in blood, wet with tears, and electrified with the moaning cries of helpless innocence. Meetings continue to be hold weekly in different churches, and all who sign the pledge are immediately organized into a society to prosecute the work begun by the Preachers' Meeting.

First Street Church now has 122 active workers handed in a society all determined to do their part; Sixth Street Church has 124 equally as active and determined. Mt. Zion has 22, a comparatively small but active body. Last night the meeting was held at Pleasant plains, instead of last week, as erroneously reported in our last issue. The meeting held at Mount Zion was presided over by Rev. Dr. Dean, President of New Orleans University, and was opened by Rev. J. G. Vaughan, Pastor of Ames Church. Stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. R. L. Beal, A. E. P. Albert, and Dr. Dean, after which 22 were rercuited into the temperance army. These efforts are to be followed with tracts, papers, etc., and all the homes that can be reached flooded with temperance documents. Who will help in this movement? Let the good work go on! The Church has *all* to gain and *nothing* to lose in saving men from drink.

Manufacturing in the East and South.

A recent issue of the New-York *Sun*, contains a significant article, wherein it seeks to show that the supremacy of the New England cotton manufacture is about to be overthrown by the emancipation, as one of its results. It says:

We are far from being through with the evil effects of slavery; indeed, in our opinion we are just about to realize that the abolition of that system is going to affect us in various ways that our statesmen did not foresee.

It claims, that with the advantages of the cotton fields adjoining the cotton manufactories, with the immense uninterrupted water power available all over the South, and the cheap labor offered by the poor Southern whites who were degraded by competition with slave labor before the war; with such advantages in favor of the South, operating directly against the East, the *Sun* "foresees the time when New England cotton fabric will speedily be driven from the Southern and Western markets."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* takes another view:

Those who predict confidently that the West and South are about to wrest from New England the leadership in manufacturing, will do well to remember that the degree of industrial development in any community does not depend wholly on the comparative cheapness of raw material. Brains tell. New England, with the brains for labor-saving appliances and small economies which its people have always possessed, can beat either Old England or Georgia with them. It can certainly stand the competition in cotton manufactures of any community which does not know the difference between a "nickel" and a cent. The industrial supremacy of New England is due quite as much to the intelligence and the genius of its people as to the tariff or any other external force. There is a great deal of talk in the East just now about industrial schools and technical education. If these words result in deeds—as words are apt to among the descendants of the Puritans—the South will not close up the New England cotton mills for some time to come.

The New York *Advocate* makes this timely suggestion: "Beware of unworthy "Evangelists," "Temperance Lecturers," "Reformed men" of all sorts, who want to tell "The Story of My Life," and give you half the proceeds. The country is flooded with them. Certain women, also, some most plausible, need to be shunned. It is the collection they are after. Take time to investigate—not merely read—their credentials. If the time is short, telegraph. If there be a doubt, give the Church of Christ, and not the unknown applicant for your influence, the benefit of it. When you have been imposed on, expose the imposter. By so doing you enhance the value of a good reputation to those who possess it. We hear every week of new cases of deception, and the old stock frauds which we have exposed from time to time are still making [illegible] of the credulous and the

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Colored societies, social, civil and military, of every concievable connection, together with about one hundred and fifty backs, and about one hundred wagons representing different trades, etc., paraded the streets of Washington and attracted the attention of the thousands who crowded the streets and sidewalks to see the advancing legions of these rising freemen. The imposing and pignified appearance of the procession elicited praise on all sides. After the procession, the oration of the evening was delivered by the Hon. Frederick Douglass. It was one of his grandest efforts, full of fire and of wisdom. We regret that our space does not allow us to give it to our readers.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. A. Brown, of West Texas conference, wishes his correspondents to address him at Tehuacana.

—Rev. E. R. Bower, A. M., professor of Theology and Greek in Lincoln University, Penn., died on the 10th inst.

—The appointment of Alfred A. Wright, as dean of the Chautauqua School of Theology, has necessitated a change in his postoffice address from Lynn to Boston, Mass.

—B. C. Bowman, Esq., of Williamsport, Pa., has given his pledge to put $25,000 into the second $500,000 for the Loan Fund of the Board of Church Extension.

—Ram Chandra Bose, who was at General Conference three years ago, has written a book in English entitled "Gossip About America and Europe," which has been recendy published in India.

—Charles R. Miller, the new editor of the New York *Times*, is a graduate of Dartmouth college and began his journalistic career on the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*. He is about 34 years old.

—Rev. M. Dale, presiding elder of the North New Orleans district, is busily engaged on his work, and is cheerful over the outlook. He was in a pirogue recently, when a storm came up and roughened the waters, and the experience was not enjoyable for a time.

—Rev. Pierro Landry, presiding elder of the Baton Rouge district, is deeply interested in the plans of the new church about to be erected in Baton Rouge. H. called this week and is now in the upper part of his district. He thinks that "a church at every available point, and a school in every church," is a good plan of action.

—Missouri Methodism is honored in the deserved compliment recently paid to its representative literary institution, Central College, by the election of its President, Rev. E. R. Hendrix, D. D., to membership in the Victoria Institute, the Philosophical Society of Great Britain. Official notice of this high honor was received by Dr. Hendrix some ten days ago.—*St. Louis Advocate, Church South.*

—Hon. John Jay, is President of the Evangelical Alliance, succeeding the late Hon. William E. Dodge. Mr. Jay is a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1869 he was United States Minister to Austria. His grandfather, John Jay, was the first Chief Justice of the United States, was President of the American Bible Society.

—Mrs. B. Sams, wife of the Rev. G. W. Sams, who was dangerously ill, is convalescent.—*Arkansas Herald.*

—The present Postmaster at Florence, S. C., is the Rev. J. S. Wilson, a very respectable colored man, the Presiding Elder of the Florence District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for years an active supporter of every Republican administration. He has made an efficient officer and possesses the confidence of the community in which he lives without regard to party or race. His claims to be appointed postmaster were strongly urged upon the President.—*Charleston News.*

—In *The Lamp of Life* of Bay City, Miss., for May, is the obituary notice of the death of the mother of Rev. J. S. Smart, its editor. Mrs. Mary Hoyt Smart, aged 91 years, 6 months and 5 days, from Monroe, Maine, passed to her reward March 23. She was the mother of eleven children, ten of whom reached maturity; the head of five generations [illegible]

[illegible] ed in U[illegible] and the adjoining territories. [illegible] Mormon elder, secently converted, [illegible] united with the Methodist [illegible] and will be Bro. Nelson's as[illegible] A day school is to be started in Salt Lake city, about September, which will also be under the direction of Bro. Nelson, Miss Emily L. Anderson having been appointed as teacher.—*Northwestern.*

—The sudden loss of three such men as Newhall, Cocker and Bannister in the short space of ten days has no parallel in the history of Methodism in this country or abroad. The last on the list was the oldest, only a few months ago attaining to three score and ten years; and he accomplished his life work so well that his influence will remain as a definite force with the generation of young men whom he helped to train for God's service. Dr. Cocker was the most widely known, and his reputation as a Christian scholar will be long perpetuated in the admirable volumes which he wrote in defense of Christianity—for this is the proper interpretation to put upon them. The youngest of the three, Newhall, bid fair in his early days to become one of the very foremost men of the Church and was realizing the sanguine prophecies of his friends when the blight of disease fell upon him and clouded his brilliant genius. God's work is not put in peril by their departure, and they have entered on a better inheritance. And men who shall be chosen to stand in their places will not fail us, but still it is impossible not to feel their loss.—*Central.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The outlook for Mount Zion was never more hopeful. The congregations are good, regular, attentive and increasing. The Sunday-school is large and doing well. At the last quarterly conference the reports were in perfect order. Thus far during the year full two hundred dollars have been raised for various church purposes. The religious interest among the people is good. As some of the results of a recent revival 14 were converted to God, 20 received on probation, and 10 into full membership. No pastor is more respected by his people than Brother Marshall; he is fasting, praying, believing, preaching, and working for great things. The church has need of such men; would that they could be multiplied a hundred fold.

Simon Evans, Centreville: "The members received me kindly. Four have been taken into the church on probation, and one convert; the old indebtedness of nine years has been removed. A committee of ladies gave a grand fair, and $40 was raised for ceiling the church. Mrs. Agnes Nedan was the lady president, and Sarah Osborn, secretary. The Sunday-schoot is in healthy condition.

John Franklin, Simsport: "I am now in good cheer again. The water has gone back; my people are in good courage, and looking brightly to the future."

A grand bazar will begin at Mount Zion M. E. Church on Jackson street, near Seventh, Monday evening, May 7th, and continue to Saturday, the 12th, for the purpose of raising means for the completion of the church. The affair will be made lively by the young people, who will furnish music each night, and on Thursday night (the 10th inst.) will crown a May Queen.

MISSISSIPPI.

R. H. Patton, Paulding: "Our Sunday schools are growing, and need books."

Sister M. A. Johnson writes that the church at Forest shows a better financial condition than for two years pass.

W. H. Mims. Jackson: "Elder Williams was with me April 14th. We had a grand time. He met us full of the Holy Ghost and preached a lovely sermon at 11 a. m.; at 3 p. m. he conducted an old-fashioned love feast. Collection $8.85. This is my first year on this circuit. The members and friends received me with open hands and glad hearts."

The *Enterprise*, of Holly Springs, says Washington's birthday was duly observed by the students of Rust University, and before and after the exercises young men and women planted about 150 trees upon the campus.

[illegible] Murfreesboro: "I [illegible] protracted meeting in March. We had a glorious revival, resulting in 61 conversions and 39 additions to the church. The greater number of converts were Sunday school scholars. The church is in a [illegible] essive state, spiritually and financially. Elder [illegible] held our second conference. He is energetic, and wants the work to move forward. We expect to be able to go into the upper part of our church by the first of July. I have organized a Young Men's Christian Association, which will benefit the young people. I held quarterly conference for Rev. O. Green, and it was a grand meeting. Collection, $10."

ARKANSAS.

"In Little Rock Presbyterianism is in the ascendant, Southern Methodism perhaps ranking second in influence. The Northern Methodist Church has lately been looming up conspicuously, owing, probably, to the fact of its having located a university in the city, and concentrated a good deal of talent and money."—*J. Brown in Nashville Advocate.*

TEXAS.

H. Webb, Wiley University, Marshall: "Our school is larger than it has ever been in the spring term. We are taxed beyond our strength. I am teaching nine classes every day, and much of the time ten; this, with all the other duties, leaves no time for outside work. We must have more help or lower our standard. I love the work, and am happy in it. My heart is burdened for this people. I have only lost one day from the class-room this year. One day I was unable to talk from sore throat. The brethren of my former conference are beseeching me to return to them and the pastorate. This position pays me $700; the pulpit from $800 to $1200, with many privileges not in this work, but I am inclined to remain, this work is so vast and so few in it."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Raleigh, N. C., should doubly be the cynosure of Methodist Episcopal eyes. First. It is believed to be the only State capital wherein we have no church building. Re-established in the State for fifteen years, and having gathered 7,700 probationers and members from "among the lowly," our church is at great disadvantage and loss in having no church home in the capital city, doubled in population within the decade and the second city in a State much larger than New York. While many members on moving thither have joined other churches, and while more have rejoined the world, the few loyal ones, unable to raise $15 a Sunday for the only available hall, have resolved to build. Every nerve has been strained and every stone turned with the following results: A fine lot is ours three blocks from the capital, thanks to Bishop Warren's energy and skill. The Church Extension Board has appropriated, on conditions, as much as it ought considering the demands on its treasury in Western frontier work. After subscriptions and personal appeals there is still needed the sum of $400, in order to close a contract with builders for a good church on a Church Extension plan. We can avail ourselves of the offer until June 1. Dr. J. M. Buckley, fully acquainted with the ground, in the *Christian Advocate* of March 22, says: "Our Society here is engaged in an effort to erect a much-needed church edifice. The members are few and poor, and cannot succed without assistance. Second. Raleigh is a sacred place in Methodist eyes as the last pastorate of Rev. Melville Cox, our first foreign missionary, and that to the land of the African slave, who ordered as his epitaph, "Let a thousand fall before Africa is given up." The church to be built will contain a tablet to his memory and will be called the "Cox Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church."—Only $400 are needed to bring all this to pass. Let all friends of Cox, of Africa, of Missions, of Methodism, of justice, send money at once. Suggest a prayer-meeting collection. Club with some neighbor to send $5, and that right early, as the money must and will be paid at that date. Address Wilbur F. Steele, Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C.

It is the crushed grape that gives out the blood red wine. It is the [illegible] that breathes the [illegible] here below.

[illegible] sure of bread next week [illegible] they work hard this; they [illegible] near the borders of pauperism [illegible] be very confident as to the future. Illiteracy and free trade in whisky and other intoxicants is the great bane. There is only one remedy—*compulsory education and prohibition of the liquor traffic.* Willingly or unwillingly the sooner the people of the South put these into the constitution of each State, and back them up with the enactment and enforcement of practical laws the better. Personally we would be gratified to have these questions so brought before the people that in every neighborhood and in every State there would be an occasion for a thorough discussion of them. This is just what is needed in Louisiana. The friends of universal education and prohibition have nothing to fear or dread in the fact of frequent discussion. It would afford us great satisfaction to have these questions discussed and voted upon in every recurring campaign. We know that all that is needed is facts. Bring these out, get them before the people and we can multiply votes by the thousand, and if not at once, in the course of a few years we would have a schoolhouse on every plantation, and the liquor traffic banished from the State.

How this pen wanders! Our church in Morgan City has for its recording steward a lady, and thus far on the district we have not listened to a better steward's report than she presented. The report of the classes was as follows: No. 1, 12 members, collection $8.30; No. 2, 11 members, collection $7.50; No. 3, 11 members, collection $6.65; This church has its district steward, a lady, who paid the presiding elder his quarterage at the close of the conference. Here, without any thought of making a practical application, I desire to state for the benefit of my ministerial brethren, that one of the most efficient class leaders on the district *is a lady*; the recording steward who presented the model report *is a lady*; the second district steward, who paid the presiding elder his quarterage at the close of the conference, *is a lady.*

A man is a man, but one man is not worth half so much either to the State or church as another. The members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Centerville have always had men for their pastors; each man has done his work as best he could, and made his own record. At our last conference Bishop Hurst sent Bro. Evans to Centerville, and he immediately entered upon his work. Bro. Evans is no ranter; his preaching is not a mere fox fire; he gives the people something to think about; nor has he any desire to turn the contents of the pocket-books of the people into his own; but as a vigorous shepherd of the sheep he attends to all the interests of his flock, and the Lord has wonderfully blessed the work of his head, hands and heart. At the quarterly conference the reports showed two Sunday-schools, with 125 scholars enrolled, 14 had been received on probation, and $114.85 had been raised for church purposes. This is a progressive age, and Centerville, with her progressive pastor, proposes to keep abreast of the age. The Methodist church, so long without windows and ceiling, is to be finished. The movement is already inaugurated and nearly cash enough on hand to complete the work.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

On the 16th inst. the writer had the pleasure of a trip to Atlanta, Ga. The ride over the W. and A. route, a distance of 140 miles, afforded an opportunity for sight-seeing and reading not to be despised. It is needless to say the time was well improved. On reaching the city I proceeded to 110 Whitehall street, where the Depository of Messrs. Walden & Stowe was formerly located. Here I met Rev. C. O. Fisher, D. D., pastor of Lloyd street church, who, after extending a cordial greeting, took me to the parsonage where I found comfortable lodgings. I was pleased to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Fisher, a very amiable lady who, by her kindly attention shown toward me greatly enhanced the pleasure of my short stay. I spent a delightful hour in the study rambling among the Doctor's books. The latest and best were on the shelves, inviting examination. A cursory glance was all that was possible, but even this [illegible]

... I did not ... so favorably impressed with what I saw and heard as could have been wished. ... the old plan ... looked ridiculous ... from ... to die ... the past 250 years of our history has been entirely too serious for any portion of it to be held up now as a thing to be laughed at. During the early part of the next day I wandered about the city, taking observations here and there. I saw a great deal concerning which I cannot now make particular mention. I will just say that if ever a city had a good future that city is Atlanta. It is growing, and will continue to ... been ... the forenoon I attended the meeting of the Savannah Conference Board of Church Extension, where I gathered much valuable information respecting the work of our church in Georgia. All the presiding elders were present. At the close of the meeting I went out and dined with Rev. A. P. Melton, presiding elder of the Rome district. While on the way Elder Kent, one of our company, pointed out on McDonough street the house where our lamented Bishop Gilbert Haven used to reside. To me the spot appeared sacred and called up reminiscences which would have been better entertained if I been alone. Mrs. Melton, whom I had known in former years, an excellent wife and mother, spread for us a sumptuous dinner, for which my morning's ramble had given me a keen relish.

At 4 p. m. I attended a meeting held in Lloyd street church, to consider the question of establishing a paper in the interest of the Savannah and adjoining conferences. The attendance was not so large as I expected to see it, though there was no lack of interest on the part of those present. The discussions were lively if not always to the point under consideration. A motion finally prevailed authorizing the appointment of two committees—one on estimates and the other correspondence; these are to report to a similar meeting in June when it is proposed [illegible] ... The undertaking is one involving considerable labor as well as risk, but the brethren seem to have no doubt of their adequate resources to meet all the demands. I am of [illegible] it would [illegible] plan [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] given, is the long run, [illegible] satisfaction to all concerned. I was glad, however, to [illegible] other things, the [illegible] spirit manifested in the [illegible] The brethren appeared [illegible] no other end in view than the [illegible] of the church for [illegible] are enduring many [illegible] After the close of the [illegible] with President [illegible] University, where [illegible] I may have [illegible] of this institution [illegible] letter.

D. W. HAYS.

[illegible] District Conference.

[illegible] SESSION: The first session [illegible] commenced January 3d. Rev. [illegible] M. Moores preached the opening sermon. On first of May [illegible] opened with J. P. Price in the chair and E. M. Manson, secretary. All the brethren responded at roll call except four, and [illegible] that number, T. Woods, sent [illegible] report. The regular committees were appointed by the chair. The presiding elder read his report, which was encouraging. It showed that he had been at work [illegible] was enlarging [illegible] pastor's report on [illegible] and it gives pleasure [illegible] present [illegible]

[illegible] Whereas, [illegible] Almighty God, in his [illegible] to take [illegible] from us [illegible] ourselves [illegible] offer petition [illegible] of the bereaved widows, and bind ourselves to take up the collection in all our charges for the conference claimants.

Respectfully,
E. M. MANSON, Sec.
JAS. L. PRICE, P. E.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECND QUARTER. LESSON VI. May 6.
PETER PREACHING TO THE GENTILES.
(Acts x. 30–44.)

One day while at Joppa, Peter [illegible] to pray. He was very hungry, and while they were preparing him something to eat he [illegible] at once he seemed to [illegible] and dreamed there was [illegible] let down with things for him to eat, and a voice told [illegible] But Peter was a Jew, [illegible] had things in Jews [illegible] eat. So Peter said: "These things are not for me to eat; they are 'common,' or 'unclean.'" But the voice said: "What God makes clean is not unclean."

Very soon three men came to tell Peter that a man named Cornelius wanted to see him. He was a good man, prayed often, gave to the poor, and wanted to learn about Jesus. But Cornelius was not a Jew. He was a Gentile, and the Jews thought it wrong even to visit Gentiles. Now Peter saw what his dream meant. God wanted him to preach to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews. God loved all; no one was common to him. Once Peter would have said, No, I can't go to Cornelius; now he went, and went gladly. When he came Cornelius told him God had told him in a dream to send for Peter.

Then Peter told Cornelius about Jesus. O how glad they were to hear about Christ and his love for the world. Peter told of his death on the cross, how he rose from the dead, and was now in heaven ready to forgive any one who believed on him. They heard and believed, and God sent the Holy Spirit upon them just as he did on the apostles at Pentecost.

Jesus died for all. He loves the poorest and worst, and wants to save them. No matter how poor or how rich, all are alike to Jesus. He wants all.—*Western.*

APPETITE AND SLEEP.

"I am happy to inform you," writes a patient who is using Compound Oxygen, "that I am decidedly better than when I first wrote you. *Can sleep three or four hours a night more. Appetite is splendid;* [illegible]

[illegible] Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW BOOKS.

DARWIN AND HUMBOLDT: Memorial Notices by Prof. T. W. Huxley, Prof. Agassiz, and others. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

The death of Mr. Darwin called forth a number of Memoirs upon his work in sundry branches of natural science, by the foremost [illegible] of the [illegible] Several of these are reproduced [illegible] Besides, it contains the celebrated memorial address delivered by the late Professor Agassiz on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Baron Alexander von Humboldt. With the exception of Darwin, Alexander von Humboldt was confessedly the most eminent scientific investigator of the present century. These two great students and travelers have infused a new life into scientific research, and it is fitting that a record of their eminent services should be made accessible in the form of a cheap publication. For sale by all dealers.

THE FULL NEST, by Cousin Bila, author of "Little Twigs," "Mollie's Rule for Happiness," etc. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York.

This is an interesting book, pitched at the exact moral tone to rightly influence the motives and conduct of young people.

HERODOTUS, by George C. Swayne, M. A., Late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, England.

In [illegible] pages of this modest little [illegible] gives the reader a comprehensive view of the "Father of History" and his historical work. "Cicero," by Rev. W. Lucas Collins, M. A., is another work of the same size and binding as the one just described, which we have received from the publisher, John B. Alden, New York. It is a readable, graphic picture of the world [illegible] Roman orator. Read it; [illegible] language of [illegible] [illegible] a better man [illegible]

The *Living Age* for April 14th and [illegible] contains A Few Words About the Eighteenth Century, *Nineteenth Century;* Miss Burney's Own Story, and The Enchanted Lake, *Contemporary;* Johnathan Swift, *Blackwood;* Scenes During the Winter of 1794–5, *Temple Bar;* Queen Victoria as Goddess, Startling Poetry, the Conditions of "The Grand Style," Sir George Jessel, and Socialism and Anarchism at Geneva, *Spectator;* and in the line of fiction "Under the Snow," "The Three Strangers," and "The Wizard's Son," with the usual quantity of poetry. The number for April 7th begins a new volume. The subscription price, $8. Littell & Co., Botson, publishers.

The *American Antiquarian* for April has an article by Prof. John Avery on the "Hill Tribes of India;" a second paper by Horatio Hale on "Indian Migrations as Evidenced by Language;" a fourth paper by E. G. Bairney on "Natives of Columbia, S. A.;" "Mythology of the Dakotas," by Rev. S. R. Riggs; and other papers and editorial notes of interest to all antiquarian students. Chicago, Jameson & Morse; $3 per annum.

In dropping its department of set criticisms on current literature, the *Century Magazine,* it is said, will not slight the subject of books. The line it will pursue may be inferred partly from the literary papers it is said to have in hand for early publication. Mr. Stedman's incisive essays on the leaders of American letters will appear at intervals. In the June number, Mr. James Herbert Morse will begin a discussion, in two parts, of "The Native Element in American Fiction." Mr. Morse's ripe scholarship and originality of view have been appreciated, for some time past, by the few who knew his individual light under the anonymous bushel. John Burroughs will contribute his say upon Carlyle to an early number: and Henry James, Jr., has written several critical essays to follow his paper on "Du Maurrier and London Society" in the May *Century.* The subjects, so far as announced, are: "The Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson," for the June number, and the studies of "Alphonse Daudet," whom Mr. James regards as chief among the new race of French novelists, and "Anthony Trollope." In considering the latter's life and works, Mr. James is reported to have given, pretty fully, his views on the art of story telling. Besides these papers, there will be published a number of signed "Open Letters" on important current publications.

The Season, for May (New York: International News Company), with an excellent supply of fashion plates and patterns, may now be found at the news stands. This magazine is always profusely illustrated. Price 30 cents.

☞ For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the most desirable and fashionable color.

Henry D. McDaniel, was elected Governor of Georgia without opposition.

In fever, malaria, biliousness, heartburn, etc., nothing is so beneficial as Brown's Iron Bitters.

Nearly $107,000,000 were given for benevolent and religious purposes by the different denominations of this country during the past year.

"MADE NEW AGAIN."

Mrs. WM. D. RYCKMAN, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' for the last three months and find myself—(what shall I say)—*'made new again'* are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hopes, my immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."

The colored people of the District of Columbia form a third of the population, and pay ten million dollars of taxes.

A western paper says: Nothing will cure some sick men more quickly, than an office, properly applied.—This 'cure' may be very successful in many cases, but we would say: If a man suffers from a cough or cold, give him Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The announcement appears in our advertising columns that the semi-annual catalogue of Oak Hall, Philadelphia, is ready for issue. This unique periodical has come to be an institution, and is eagerly sought for by thousands of people every season. A postal request to WANAMAKER & BROWN will obtain it.

The ticket agent of the Midland N. C. R. R., at Falling Creek, is a colored man.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
THE SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
[illegible]

[illegible] and purest in[illegible] towards it [illegible] tenderest hopes of humanity. [illegible] good men labor while their working days last, and around it their last thoughts linger lovingly when those days are done.

Yet home does not usually approach in practice its own ideals. The mother is overtaxed with household duties and the rearing and training of her children, while the father fights the outside battle to win the wherewith to meet expenses. Sooner or later care and toil leave their marks. It is true enough as Kingsley sings in the "Three Fishers," that

"Men must work, and women must weep,"

but too much working and weeping brush all the bloom from life's fruit.

Mental anxiety and lack of rest and pleasure induce physical diseases of many kinds; whence the need of a trustworthy tonic to give help and strength in times of need. Among the good women of the land who have found such a sure anchor is Mrs. A. C. George, wife of Rev. A. C. George, D. D., pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of Chicago, whose words we have her permission to quote:

"I use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in my family, and can say that we are highly pleased with it as a tonic. From my experience of its value, I recommend it as a reliable family medicine."

Please note: first, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *is not a mere essence of Ginger;* second, *it contains nothing to create an appetite for intoxicating drinks;* third, *it is a splendid health restorative for all who suffer from disordered Liver or Kidneys or any disease arising from indigestion and impure blood.* Accept no substitute for it. Prices, 50c. and $1 per bottle. It is cheaper to buy the larger size. HISCOX & Co., New York.

Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are perfect preventives of constipation. Inclosed in glass bottles, always fresh. By all druggists.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Several of our Louisiana exchanges have come out in favor of compulsory education.

It is said that the Mormon emissaries in the South have never succeeded in converting a Negro to Mormonism. Perhaps the polygamists don't want "saints" of color.—*St. Louis Advocate.*

Admiral Seymour and Lord Wolseley, in recognition of their Egyptian services, have been awarded £2,000 annually each by Parliament, to descend to their heirs.

Tobacco is prohibited to the students of Oberlin College, Girard College, and the Naval School at Anapolis. A similar rule has been recommended for West Point by the Board of Visitors.

One of the most beautiful thoughts in civilization is the Life-saving service." Among the two hundred stations on the sea and lake shores is one at Evanston, Ill., which is manned by students of the university. On Sunday last they saved six men from a wreck while the lake was swept by a tempest. All honor to this crew, and to the entire service.—*Northwestern.*

The State Land office records were closed to inspection of a *Picayune* representative, by the arbitrary conduct of the Register. The editor of the *Picayune* has appealed to purchasers of State lands to send him the date of application and amount of money sent to the Land office during the past two years. This is to ferret out the McEnery land impositions.

The "Pope Pius Association" of Switzerland is a numerous and aggressive body. It now numbers 25,000 members. These have an annual gathering at some central point, and make of it a great Church festival. Last year they proceeded to Locarno, on Lago Maggiore, and were about to land in great numbers with flags and emblems indicating a political, as well as a religious tendency. When the Italians of that town heard their cheers for the "Pope king," and other insults to the Italian Government, they prevented them from landing, and advised them to go where such emblems and words would find more favor.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

[illegible] Hop Bitters is no [illegible]

Ask any [illegible] Of any school [illegible] in the world [illegible] irritation of [illegible] forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always. And they will tell you unhesitatingly, "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women—

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."

Ask the same physicans:

What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you:

"Mandrake, or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail.

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, April 30, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 7 3-16; Middling, 9¾ Good Middling, 10 5-16; Middling fair, 10 11-16.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2½@2¾; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 21@22.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11½.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $3 00.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.12½ choice, 5.75.

LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 11¾; choice, in tierces, 12½.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 2.75@3.00; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.00@3.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 14@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 42@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $20.25.

BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 9½; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11⅝; hams, sugar-cured, 13½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 10¼; clear sides, 10¾; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $4.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

Western Eggs 11@13c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 13@14c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00@7 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@4.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 64; white, 65; mixed, 64.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 56.

BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, $1.00.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $16@18; choice, 19@20.

Every one who has had any experience in Christian work very well knows that the man who is earnestly engaged in the work of the Lord is not the grumbler of the congregation. The man who is engaged, heart and soul in the Master's work has no time for finding fault. The worker never grumbles. The grumblers never work.

Blessed be God, it is not written His blood can cleanse from all the evil *we* see, but from what *He* sees. Many chambers within are yet unopened to us, we see but through the crevices, yet His blood gets entrance, and drowns all.—*Lady Powerscourt's Letters.*

The anguish of the drunkard's family is never fully known to the world.

Not far from Louisville, Ky., there is a monastery of Trappist monks. A visitor to this strange building is said to feel as if he had stepped back into the Middle Ages. The abbot's chair is a sort of elevated throne, and in order to reach it he must pass over his own grave. The monks live on vegetable diet alone. They rise at 2 o'clock in the morning, and when they die they are buried without coffins. They are 60 of them in the monastery.

Our Spring style and price book tells how to order Clothing Shirts or Furnishing Goods. A postal request will get it.
Wanamaker & Brown.

[illegible] DISTRICT—[illegible] MISSISSIPPI
SECOND ROUND.

Brooksville	May	11
Expairie	"	12–13
Shuqualak	"	15
Lauderdale	"	16
Shubuta ct	"	19–20
Shubuta	"	19–20
State Line	"	22
Waynesboro	"	24
Quitman and Desoto	"	24
Enterprise	"	26–27
Enterprise ct	"	26–27
Louisville	"	31
Mashulaville	June	2–3
Paulding	"	8
Garlandsvi'le	"	9–10
Daleville	"	9–10
Meridian ct	"	16–17
Meridian	"	16–17
Dekalb	"	23–24
Philadelphia	"	27
Macon	July	1

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.
THIRD ROUND.

Chattanooga Mission, Scrugges Chapel	April	28—29
Chattanooaga ct. Plesant grove	"	5—6
Jasper ct., South Pittsburgh,	"	12—13
Kingston ct., Kingston	"	19—20
Robertsville ct., Oakdale	"	26—27
Ebenezer ct. Branch Hill	June	2—3
Riceville ct., Chestnut-Grove	"	9—10
Georgetown ct., Bunker Hill	"	14—14
Big Springs ct., Prigmore Chapel	"	23—24
Cleveland ct., Cleveland	"	30 July 1
Washington ct., Evansville	July	7—8
Soddy ct., Rogers School House	"	14—15
Chattanooga sta., Wesley Chapel	"	21—22

Dear Brethren, if any change of place of holding the quarterly conference please notify me. Write to Chattanooga, Tenn.
April 20, 1883. E. PROVINE, P. E.

Programme for the First District Conference of the Okolona District for 1883. Convenes in Corinth, July 12 at 9 o'clock. To preach the opening sermon

To preach the opening sermon	P. Jemison
Education	D. W. Calvert
Temperance	John W. Davis
Sunday-schools	W. H. H. Gallion
Mission	W. M. Gatewood
Freedman Aid	L. L. Shumpert
Redemption	M. Proctor
Resurrection	J. L Pratt
Future State	R. Suell
Baptism	B. L. Crump
Duties we owe to God	W. Jones
Faith	A. W. Wright

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

There will be a meeting of the District Stewards held at Texarkana in connection with the District Conference, June 7, 1883. All the District Stewards are requested to be present. L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

GULF DISTRICT MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.
SECOND ROUND.

Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst	May	5—6
New Hope	"	8—9
Union Church	"	12–13
Fayette	"	15–16
Hamburg and Meadville	"	19–20
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	"	26–27
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	"	29–30
Pascagoula	June	2–3
Augusta	"	5
Brookhaven and Summit	"	9–10
Columbia	"	16–17
China Grove	"	19
Liberty	"	23–24
Georgetown	June 30, July	1

The brethren will give their people due notice at each appointment.
W. McDONALD, P. E.
Brookhaven, Miss., April 20, 1883.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.
SECOND ROUND.

Oakland	April	21-22
Mount Zion	"	24
Halletsville	"	28–29
Halletsville Mission	May	1
Boxville	"	5—6
Morales	"	12–13
Caney	"	19–20
Wharton	"	22
Alleyton	"	26–27
Columbus circuit	June	2–3
Columbus	"	9–10
Ellengor	"	16–17
Schullsburg	"	23–24
Luling	June 30, July	1
Lockhart	July	7—8

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

On Stone River Circuit, Tenn., by Rev. G. W. House, Mr. W. H. H. Knight to Miss Mary Meadow.

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880.

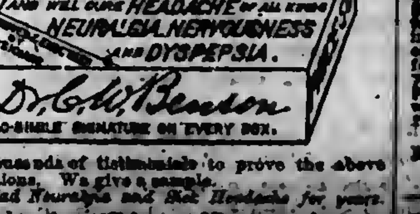
I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters, of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WM. T. McCLURE.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable cures. W. H. BISHOP & CO.

"Bear ye one another's burdens," was the solemn admonition of him who sublimely bore the burdens of an entire world.—*Miss Evans.*

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.



Thousands of testimonials to prove the above assertions. We give a sample.
"*Had Neuralgia and Sick Headache for years. Chloral or other* [illegible] [illegible]

$6.25 for 69 cts. [illegible]

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
Indian Blood Syrup
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[illegible], Shady Grove: "I found [illegible] in a discouraging condi- [illegible] now rallying together. [illegible] two Sabbath schools of [illegible] have been [illegible] full membership and [illegible] on probation. I have been [illegible] to get eleven subscribers for [illegible]THWESTERN."

[illegible] Younggreen, Rosedale: "A protracted meeting was commenced by [illegible] H. Abbott, and the following brethren assisted: Revs. J. [illegible], of Bayou Lotsworth; G. A. [illegible], of New Road; A. Jackson, [illegible] Baton Rouge; [illegible]ones, a beloved [illegible] The meeting [illegible] 11 conversions and 6 [illegible] baptized. About [illegible] witnessed the baptism. [illegible] $13.55."

W. D. Amos, Robert Muse, A. [illegible], Charles Butler, Jack Pullen [illegible] Randolph, class leaders, at [illegible], report fair progress [illegible] pastorate of Bro. Wm. [illegible] Sunday school is increasing with 100 in regular attendance, and will organize into a missionary society. Bro. Amos, local preacher, [illegible] times during [illegible] many visits.

[illegible]

J. Ward, [illegible]: "My quarterly conference was held February 26th, and it was a good, loving time. About 100 persons partook of the [illegible] On the night following [illegible] $46. The work is in [illegible]"

[illegible]

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my two brothers, Haywood and John. It has been about 38 years since I saw them. They went by the name of Surrell. I left them in Tuscaloosa, Ala. At Wm. Surrell's sales Hardy Climmons bought John, and Bob Crawford bought Haywood. Address me at Plantersville, Texas. BRUNSON SURRELL.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to hear of my son and daughter, Mary and Dockey Lane. I have not heard of them since one year before the war; at that time Dockey was nine years and Mary 8 years of age. When I last heard from them they were in Brazos City, Texas. Their young mistress was Loota Laines, 12 years of age. Address their mother, care of Rev. G. W. Baber, Locksburg, Ark. RACHEL PLAGE.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my people. I had two brothers, James Robinson and Charles Waters. My name was Mary Catherine Robinson. James belonged to Everett Steel, in Cambridge, Eastern Shore of Maryland. I had one aunt in Cambridge, mother's sister, Anna Jenkins. I was sold to Dr. John Hopper and he sold me to a trader, Thos. Overton. Address me at Port Allen, West Baton Rouge parish, La., care of Rev. Moses Franklin.

MARY C. EDWARD.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my mother's people. Most of them are perhaps in Virgina or Maryland. She was born as near as she can remember in Halford county, Maryland, near a small town called Bladensburg. Her name was July Farrow, her mother was Giser, a sister Fanny and a brother John. All belonged to widow Farrow. The widow had a son, Malshier. Lizzie was sold about 1840 to a family near Bladensburgh; July was sold to a trader, John Blackwell, and taken to South Carolina. A few years later she passed to Georgia; she now lives in Hamilton county, Texas. Her name now is July Henry. Address me at Dayton, Tenn.

J. T. HENRY.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my people. I was separated from them when I was a small child. I left them in Montgomery county, Ala. I came to Texas with Sam Woodward; and when dividing out the property among the children, my youngest sister and I came to Texas. My mother was named Meally, father was James Woodward, my oldest brother was Adam, one was Jim, another was Jessie, Jennie, Eliza and Maria. My sister Jennie is in Texas with me, and my name is Candis. They all belonged to Austin and Dave Woodward, and moved from there to Mississippi. Direct letters to me in care of Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas.

CANDIS BENTLEY.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me find my relatives. Address,

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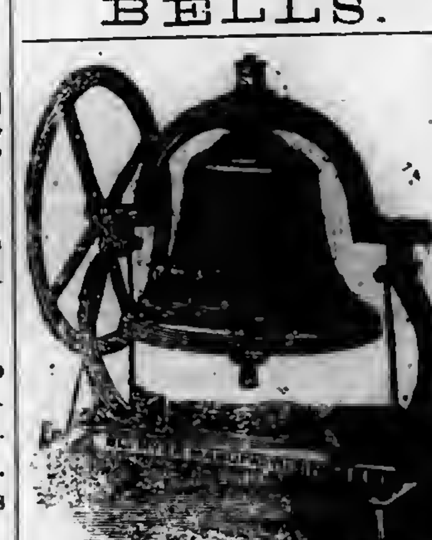

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28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	52 00
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36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	12[illegible] 00
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
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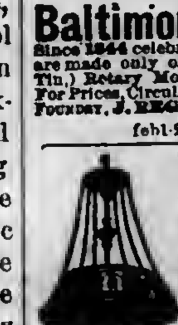

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Also, considering quality, cheapest. For cash, easy payments, or rented. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, of 100 Styles, with net prices sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

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[illegible] and Durable Washer [illegible] the only machine that will wash [illegible] Can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. So simple and easy to operate the most delicate lady or child can do the work. Made of Galvanized Iron, and the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the [illegible] which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.
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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
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INTERPRETED. By Rev. [illegible] The [illegible] of Creation is the SUN.—Centre of Life, Light, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated. Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended. Sells fast and pleases all. Circulars and Copy of "OUR OWN HOME" free. ADDRESS J. C. McCURDY & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

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The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair.

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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"There is a land of pure delight."
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By Geo. F. Root and C. C. Case.
CROWDED FROM COVER TO COVER WITH GEMS OF GOSPEL SONG BY THE BEST WRITERS.
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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO. 19. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, MAY 10, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 607.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN
PUBLISHED BY
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[illegible] Street New Orleans, Louisiana
PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.
[illegible] CUSHMAN, - - Editor.
[illegible] ALBERT, B. D., - - Assistant
[illegible] per Year, Cash in Advance.
[illegible] at New Orleans, La., as Second Class Matter.
[illegible] Preachers of the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] authorized Agents.
[illegible] begin at any time and the [illegible]
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[illegible] 8 cents, net cash
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[illegible] Broadway, New York.

[illegible] Notes.

[illegible] response to the call for aid [illegible] cyclone sufferers was all [illegible] be desired.

[illegible] Advocate, of New [illegible] circulation has in[illegible] per cent. this year, and [illegible] one-third and one [illegible] than that of any other [illegible] paper in the world.

[illegible] Episcopal Church [illegible] churches in this [illegible] building. Last [illegible] while the Pres[illegible] and the Bap[illegible]

[illegible] that is [illegible] the press, [illegible] work by [illegible] are said to be [illegible] the carbuncles [illegible] of New York [illegible] about $5,000,000.

[illegible] church members," ob[illegible] Baptist Weekly, "wind [illegible] up like a clock, for a [illegible] season, and 'run down' [illegible] the days lengthen." Our [illegible] talks like a man of [illegible] varied experience. We [illegible] he speaks for himself [illegible] people.

[illegible] Coleridge, of Eng[illegible] that four-fifths of the [illegible] into the Court re[illegible] for which British [illegible] 000,000 a year. [illegible] sum of money [illegible]! A sum sufficient [illegible] educate every child of [illegible] Louisiana for the [illegible] years!

[illegible] and up[illegible] the sinful [illegible] who are holy [illegible] conversation, and [illegible] "avoid all ap[illegible] evil." No matter how [illegible] other qualifications may [illegible] noth[illegible]

The New Orleans *Picayune* continues to produce facts and figures in support of its position on the State land frauds, which were engineered by John McEnery and others. It proves from United States records that even under the questionable legislative contract Mr. McEnery could only ask for 78,763 acres of scrip, but it seems he has got 92,281 acres. Gov. Samuel McEnery has made two public rejoinders to the *Picayune's* statements, which are as weak and lame as the one in which he sometime ago attempted to make excuse for his promulgation of a defective school bill. The Governor would have the public believe that it is the duty of the courts, and not of himself as the chief executive, to institute judicial proceedings against the land swindlers, but they will refuse to accept this subterfuge or to place all responsibility upon either the Legislature or the dead Gov, Wiltz, though they were not blameless in the matter.

There are certain persons in most all communities whom good men and women devoutly wish they had never seen. They are disagreeable persons whose tongues keep up a continuous chatter, scolds whom it is impossible to please or satisfy. Generally they are idle, shiftless, lazy good for nothings, the best specimens of untidiness in all the community. As manufacturers of gossip, dirty tales and evil tidings they have no equals. They are patterns of everything that is undesirable; they cheer nobody, feed nobody, and comfort nobody. We know a few such persons, but most devoutly hope never to see another. We like sunshine better. Anything but a vinegar cruse.

From San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—Tenth to twelfth was spent at Gonzales. Found the church in pretty fair condition, but convinced more than ever that every congregation, station and circuit needs a pastor, unless the presiding elder could preside there all the while. We had one conversion and one reclaimed during our meeting. We have asked Bro. Reuben Reader, of San Marcos, to take charge of the work. Bro. Reader is a good man, preaches well, and is ordained.

We arrived at Lone Oak the 13th, in time to witness the closing exercises of Mrs. F. N. Crawford's school of a three mouth's term. Noticed, on arrival, the long line of boys, with orange colored breeches and white waists, and girls neatly and cleanly attired, with rose-colored sashes; singing as they marched in the direction of a long table, spread and loaded with choice viands, to which we were invited, and partook largely of the bounty. [illegible] concert at night closed the [illegible]. Many choice songs, select[illegible] the occasion, were sung. [illegible] not allow names, but it [illegible] as a creditable affair [illegible]

[illegible] Mason has done nobly [illegible] that parsonage on a [illegible] during our stay [illegible] ntion $220, pay[illegible] ild a church [illegible] owned by [illegible] eight and [illegible] zales, [illegible] ed [illegible] y

miles brought us to Cuero on the 18th inst. Here we rested one day (19th), and sold a few copies of "Methodism in the Field." Early in the morning the quiet of the town was disturbed and the community appalled by a young colored man, named Peyton Woods, being brought in, who had been shot and mortally wounded by Walter Turrian, a white man, who was lodged in the Cuero jail. Young Peyton Woods died the same evening a little after 7 p. m. His murderer shot him while mounted on horseback. The ball passed through his right hand, cutting the reins in two, entered his right side, little to the right below the nipple, passed near the region of the heart, out from the left side into the air with a murderous hum. Thus ends the earthly career of another young colored man in the very dawn of manhood. Both were cattle-herders, in the employ of foreman Beard, en route with 3,000 head of cattle belonging to Messrs. Armstrong and Boyce, to Nebraska.

The Lord willing I will tell you something about Victoria in my next. However, I beg leave to notice some superfluous remarks made by Bro. B. J. Donuell, in his letter to the Monroe County *Sun*. He is styled a prominent colored man, but cannot impose his views on the gospel of Christ, etc., without attempting to rob his colored brethren of the manhood accorded them, by their foes, throughout periods down to the present exigencies. If I were white I should doubt the sincerity of his love very much, especially when Bro. Donnell gushes out. "I love the white people as a people, as friends, and as citizens." I trust, my dear brother, you are able to give better evidence of your great love than your chaffy words. What does he mean by the words, "the colored Bishop-worshipers to the contrary notwithstanding?" But has the audacity to invite colored people to the M. E. Church in sufficient numbers to elect a colored Bishop. If my colored friends outside of the M. E. Church can have no greater motive than to crowd into our church on purpose to elect a colored Bishop, they had best stay away, unless their aim may be to bring the election of that officer in God's church on a level with the manners and methods of the corrupt politicians who are striving as they live to disgrace and destroy the government of our country. We would be too low if we should descend to your level. My sentiments are and will be in favor of colored men and women filling any position in the church and State for which they have qualified themselves to hold. I have no apology to offer for these sentiments. I do not believe that the election of a colored man to the bishopric depends upon black majorities near as much as his qualifications. The action of the last General Conference convinces one of this fact, if he is not too stupid to know anything worth knowing in such matters. The colored delegates to that session were less than forty, yet there were 229 votes cast in favor of a colored Bishop. This is so, if I err not in figures. Are those white brethren who voted so largely in favor of the question ignorant worshippers of men, or colors? or of God and the best interests of the church of which which they were distinguished members? In fine, is it criminal for a worthy man, whatever may be his color, to desire to be a Bishop, or President of the United States of America? I think it would be criminal if the church or State should so far forget their interest as to elect an unworthy man to fill either of these high and responsible positions. Bro. Donnell, in his gush, says, "I would not live without the white people." The best reason for that, my brother, may be that you can't. It is said in Holy Writ, "No man liveth to himself." He says, "I want to learn wisdom of them. They have it, and I intend to get some of it in the M. E. Church among them, out of the church, wherever I can." And I reply, amen! I trust loud enough for the angels in glory to hear me, for the good Lord knows that I am in favor of Bro. Donnell getting a great deal more, ever so much more wisdom before he goes out of our church. But hold, dear brother, don't go before you are able to "produce a spelling book or a reader." Make your books, when you are able, so that they will read upwards, not "down trodden at its head." I would suggest when you get through with that chosen job, "never serve on any of the several committees on the re vision of the Bible."

Yours truly, in love,
MACK HENSON.

Victoria, Texas, April 23, 1883.

Proceeding of Theological and Sunday-School Institute.

At 10 o'clock yesterday the Theological and Sunday-school Institute was opened at the Central Tennessee College. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. L. M. Hagood, R. Harper, of this city, Rev. T. O. Carter, editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, Chattanooga, and Rev. E. W. Moseley, presiding editor of Trenton district, M. E. church.

After the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, Bishop I. W. Wiley delivered an address on the work of the ministry, eminently practical, full of sound teaching, and listened to with close attention. The students interspersed the exercises with spirited singing.

In the afternoon Rev. M. Williams, of Franklin, opened the session with devotional exercises, and the committee on organization reported as follows:

J. Braden, D.D., President; Vice Presidents—S. P. Bell, V. C. Randolf, E. W. Mosely, M. Williams and E. Tyree; Rev. James F. K. Moreland and C. E. Alexander, secretaries; R. Harper, treasurer; Revs. D. Cook, J. F. Moreland, A. Phillips, executive committee.

The report was adopted.

Revs. D. W. Hays, H. W. Key and E. W. Mosely were appointed a committee to report on the feasibility of holding annual sessions of the Institute.

Rev. James F. K. Moreland read an able paper on the "Divine Institution of the Gospel," prepared by Rev. Jos. Courtney, of Ohio.

Rev. R. Harper, of this city, read an excellent paper on the "Life work of Arius."

At night, Rev. T. Carter, recently a missionary in China, delivered a most entertaining lecture on the custom of the Chinese and missionary work in the Celestial empire. Space forbids a synopsis of this admirable literary effort.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Hubbard delivered an excellent address on Ministerial Hygiene. Dr. O. Fitzgerald delivered an admirable address on "Gifts and Graces." Dr. Vincent delivered an incomparable address on the work of the Christian minister. Rev. V. C. Randolf read an interesting paper on "Preparation of a sermon." Rev. W. Thirkield's address on "Elements of Power" was good. At night Biseop Wiley all but surpassed himself in an address on the Christian Ministry.

THURSDAY.

Rev. C. E. Seward conducted the opening religious exercises.

Rev. D. W. Hays read an interesting paper on "The Relation of the Press to the Conversion of the World," followed by a lively discussion.

The subject of Sabellianism was ably treated by Rev. L. M. Hagood, and a discussion followed.

At 3 p. m., Dr. Vincent delivered an address on the "Minor Duties of the Pastor." It was an admirable account of the "little foxes that spoil the vines," in a minister's conduct and character.

President Thayer, of Clark University, delivered an address on the "Baptism of the Holy Ghost essential as a preparation for the the Christian ministry." It was enjoyed by all.

At 8 p. m. President Thayer delivered an address to pastors.

FRIDAY.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. M. Williams, of Franklin. The President read a very interesting letter from Rev. W. E. S. Hammond, of Indianapolis, Ind., regretting his inability to be present and fill his engagement, and expressing great hope for the future of the colored race, and specially the hope that the evangelization of Africa would be greatly hastened by the education of the colored youth of the South.

Rev. H. W. Key gave an outline of the work in the Tennessee conference, and alluded to the aid given to the colored people in the conference, during the past sixteen years. This aid had been given through the Church Extension Society, the Missionary Society and the Freedmen's Aid Society, which organization had spent in all over two hundred thousand dollars in aiding the colored people in Middle and West Tennessee, besides the aid given in donations of books and papers through the tract and Sunday-school agencies of the M. E. Church.

Dr. Vincent gave one of his most admirable addresses on "Bible Study," at 10 o'clock, which for soundness of teaching, points of wit, beauty of illustration, happiness of delivery, is very seldom heard in an assembly.

Rev. Dr. Cunningham, editor of the Sunday-school publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was present, as he said, to keep his engagement, but his physician had positively forbidden him to speak or do any work at present. He expressed his great delight in hearing the admirable lecture of Dr. Vincent and his great interest in the work of Central Tennessee College and in the education of the colored people.

At 3 p. m., Dr. St. Vincent delivered an "Secular Education." The Doctor advised men not to think themselves entirely destitute of sense because they have not a diploma from some college, when they have intelligence enough to grapple with the business affairs of life, nor to fail to have a collegiate education, if there is any possible chance for them to have it. Without it he said they may succeed, but with it they could likely succeed better. Birhop Campbell of the African Church was present. He addressed the Institute. He said his advantages were few and while he could use none but the English language, yet he did not intend for any man to speak that language out of his sight. At 8 p. m., Rev. W. Thirkield delivered an address.

SATURDAY.

The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. J. F. K. Moreland. The "Pastor in His Study," was the first topic considered. The thought of the speakers was that the preachers should have time to study from three to five hours daily, that this study should be systematic, and that it should be earnest. A drowsy man does not gather ideas from what is read half awake. Rev. O. O. Knight spoke on the work of the M. E. Church in the south. He reviewed the past, and pointed out the state of society at the close of the war, and showed clearly that the M. E. Church had done a work that could have been done by no other branch of Methodism, and the good fruit of this work is becoming more and more apparent. The practicability of the required hours for study for the ministry was considered and the rule in the Discipline agreed to as feasible, which requires all the Methodist ministers to spend the morning of each day in study. The course of study was considered as somewhat above the reach of many young men who are admitted to the conferences in the south as well as elsewhere. At 3 o'clock, Rev. A. H. Gillett, general agent of the Sunday-school union of the M. E. Church, spoke on the pastor in the Sunday-school. To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Vincent will preach in the college chapel. The Sunday-school exercises of the institute will be continued through the most of next week.

CORRESPONDENT.

One pure life will do more toward the conversion of the world than any number of number of volumes on the "Evidences of Christianity." The casuist may perplex a reader by suggesting difficulties and creating doubts, but a holy life defies all casuistry; it is evermore the most powerful of self-defences. We care not for a *learned* church, a *wealthy* church, or a *theological* church; but for the world's sake, let us strive for a pure church.—*Rev. Josseph Parker.*

Caste discrimination on account of color is one of the relics of the "might-makes right" age of the world. Man self taught has always been a respecter of persons, and only by revelation does he learn the great truth of the brotherhood of his race. As the Church more perfectly represents the spirit of Christ, so it will more entirely accord to all its members equal privileges without regard to race, color, or social position. And the best way to win such treatment on the part of those who do receive it is to deserve it, and to persevere in deserving it.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

General Clinton B. Fisk has been re-elected President of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States.

The United States has 9,424,986 school children, double the number of any other country in the world.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA

A. Jones, Cheneyville: "I have taken eleven into the church, and more will come in. There was a good attendance last night. I have occasion to rejoice."

B. H. Forest, Simpsons Chapel: "The church has increased considerably. About fifty have professed religion, and have united in full membership. The pastor, Rev. T. P. Jackson, is working zealously."

Total amount of money raised April 29th, 1883, at Simpson's Chapel, New Orleans, Rev. T. Jackson, pastor, to liquidate the church debt: Rev. T. Jackson $2.50, Charles Swan $1, Isaac Morris, $1, Angeline Knowl $1, Omah Cheree 25c, Mary Handy 50c, Harry Woods 40c, Simon Jones 25c. Richard Williams 25c, Isabella Cotton 25c, Anna Knowl 50c, R. Cole 25c, Anna Beron 10c, G. B. S. Burns, 15c, Jos. Antoine 35c, Victoria Roberts 5c, Ida Williams 5c, Ophelia Jenkins 25c, Jas. Wastior 50c, Cary Knowles $1, C. White 25c, C. Sampson 50c, A. Fisher 35c, Sarah Williams 50c, Isaac Bates $1, Primus Williams $1.50, Delia West $1, Virginia Brisco $1, John Gillum 10c, Mary Hamilton 50c, Sarah Forept 50c, Horace Westy 15c, Columbus Deshears 40c, Eliza Frye 50c, Nelson Robinson 10c, E. Stamps 5c, R. Logan 25c, Jeremiah 15c, Henry Swanson 25c, Thos. Cole 5c, Edward Adams 25c, Jos. Burns 25c, Cecilia Reed 30c, Amelia Hilliard 50c, C. Sherman 50c, Sister Annal 25c, Mary Belt 15c, Major West $1.50, M. Cotton 50c, Cary Jackson 55c, M. Hilliard 25c, Jane Jackson 5c, Jane Sancier 50c, A. Smith 25c, A. Bailey $1, H. Fisher 5c, F. Robinson 55c, A. Bental $1, Ella Smith 50c, G. Washington 25c, A. Bates $1, E. Jackson 50c, J. Valcour, $1, J. Jule 50c, C. Hopkins 25c, E. Johnson 20c, M. Pierman $1, L. Strodder 45c, Mary Hayward 50c, J. Gillum 35c, V. Watson 25c, T. Walters 25c, Richard Deshears 25c, M. Augustus 25c, Lydia [illegible] 25c, Martha Miller 25c, M. Brown 10c, M. Burns 10c, J. Paul 50c, P. Bryant 10c, E. Williams 5c, Jennie Gould 5c, O. Addison 50c, Harry Frye $1, Paul Williams $1, A. Edmund 50c, J. Damrond 50c, O. Sandy 50c, E. Damrond 15c, Anna Terle 50c, B. Jones 25c, Hannah Wade 25c, S. Smith 25c, J. Turner 50c, J. Pierman 50c, J. Narcisse 35c, E. Jordan 25c, E. Chambers $1, H. Clarke, 50c, J. Jefferson $1, L. Long 50c, J. Bosse 50c, Sister Washington 25c, H. Malone 25c, B. H. Forrest $1, S. Williams 50c, Elizabeth Williams 50c, W. Webb $1, S. Saxder 50c, J. F. Jones 75c, S. Long 25c, S. Webb 50c, Sister Davis $1, Ophelia Addison 50c, P. Williams 25c D. Jordan $1, Susan Parker 25c, L. Jefferson 50, Maria Newton 50c, Wm. Henry $1, M. Lucor $1, S. Williams 50c, Mrs. Watson $1. The whole amount collected, with published collections and subscriptions, was $106.80.

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Henderson, Fayette: "We have got a double lot for the erection of the new church, and have paid on it $20. Our Sunday-school is moving on. During past quarter there was raised for pastor $22.60."

O. L. Crump, Kosciusko: "There are three churches on this work. The one in town owed to Mr. Thompson $185 and ten per cent. interest, for building it, and it will take about $250 to complete it. I have raised $54 for indebtedness. The salaries for the ministry, and the indebtedness and finishing the church will amount to $817.80. At the other points both need a new church. I found my people down and cold in spiritual matters. My wife is a student of Rust University, but we found such a bad state of affairs, she cannot get off until fall. There are about five saloons [illegible] and every one of them busy [illegible] poisons, which find its way [illegible] of members of the church [illegible] use tobacco. I have [illegible] fiddles and banjos here [illegible] years before. The [illegible] gives school four months, and the town corporation four more. Many children are running the street every day. The parents belong to some church, but do not love or come to the Sabbath-school or send their children. I trust our people will look to what the Lord has done for them."

TENNESSEE.

J. D. Dooley, Spring City: "Elder Provine was present with us at the quarterly meeting April 14–15. On the Sabbath the congregation was beautifully addressed by him.'

A. Burdett, Friendship: "My second quarterly meeting was held at Mayzie Grove by Elder Price. We paid him $20.45, for missions $2, pastor $40. We are sorry to lose our beloved elder who has left Friendship to reside in Brownville. Mrs. H. C. Price is an estimable Christian lady, and Miss Mary Price was secretary of our Sunday-school. The entire family stood to their posts in the church. We hope the Master will bless them. The church brethren bore the expense of their removal."

TEXAS.

D. Edwards, Pleasanton: "Three have joined the church, and two backsliders are reclaimed. Pray for the down pouring spirit on the western fields."

Green Bragner, Denison: "Elder Gates held my first quarterly. We were all glad to meet him and hear him preach. He assisted us in planning the construction of our new church building. We expect to have the lumber on the ground before long. The elder preached to the children with power on Sunday morning, and the sacrament in the evening was administered to 32 persons. Love feast Tusday night was a decided success. Elder's collection $8.25; subscription to the church $60.45."

ARKANSAS.

J. T. Thompson, Emmett: "I reached my work, Camden circuit, March 16th. We have no members here, as this is a mission field. The circuit extends over three counties and includes the towns of Emmett, Prescott and Bowden, on the Iron Mountain R. R. We have secured a good lot in Emmett, and hope to build and organize a church in that town this year. The way seems to be open for our church, and if we can get suitable places to hold services we can organize a grand work here."

VIRGINIA.

The Washington annual conference is very large in territory, embracing Maryland, most of Virginia, West Virgima and the District of Columbia. It numbers more than 150 ministers. The last session was held in Alexandria, Va., and presided over by Bishop Warren. John W. Chickering, who was in attendance, wrote to *Zion's Herald*, of Boston: "Two things struck me with great force: the rapid change in qualification and culture in the few years since I first saw a body of colored preachers; and the remarkable results of their labors so far as developed in the reports and statistics. There was not, I think, a single charge without conversions and additions—the latter aggregating, if I rightly heard, over three thousand; a Pentecost, indeed, among these widely-scattered and feeble bands of disciples."

MARYLAND.

A colored brother, Mitchell, purporting to represent a Southern Educational Society for the elevation of the colored people, desired the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject with a view of securing our endorsement. The Preachers' Meeting, however, declined. Our Methodist work in the the South through our conferences, our Freedmen's Aid Society, our schools, seminaries, Biblical institutes, &c., commands the confidence of our Church and taxes their beneficence, in addition to all our varied local and general denominational interests. We are therefore not prepared to encourage calls on our people privately and publicly for this or similar societies.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

The new steel cruisers for the United States Navy will be named the Chicago, Boston and Atlanta.

Macedonian Cry from "Our Brother in Black.

BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR.

After twenty years of freedom the Methodist Episcopal Church South has now finally come to the same conclusion respecting the education of the Negro that the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Missionary Association, the Northern Baptist, and the other Northern Christian bodies had attained some eighteen or twenty years ago. And here, a month or two ago, she tangibly formulated her convictions in the premises by the establishment, in the City of Augusta, Georgia, of an institution of learing for colored students. The school is named after the late Senior Bishop of the M. E. Church, South, Paine Institute.

This is the first and only school for the negro established by the Church, South. It is to be hoped that it will be tenderly fostered, that it may prosper and prove to be the first fruit of many others. Rev. Morgan Calloway, D.D., formerly a professor in Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., and a co-laborer there with the progressive Dr. Haygood, has accepted the call to the presidency of Paine Institute. Not long since Dr. Calloway preached a farewell sermon to the students of Emory College and the citizens of Oxford, preparatory to his withdrawal from his new field of labor. But for lack of space we would gladly give it to our readers entire. Its spirit throughout is that of a consecrated Christian missionary. The *Central Methodist* (Church, South) commenting thereon, says: "It is a production of unusual merit, clearly setting forth profound truths." It advises its readers to "read it and catch its spirit."

We give room to the following excerpts:

"The brotherhood of the races, now and then disputed, is without controversy a tenet of the Christian church. Sometimes, however, like other commonwealths, the church, from lethargy or passion, or other discreditable reason, permits her statutes to be broken and even her fundamental law to be set at naught. The doctrine of brotherhood has ample advocacy though not abounding in illustration. The kinship of the human family is the burden of the song of the communist, is the holiday ritual of the capitalist; it is the probable result of the studies of the ethnologist; is the prophecy, at least of comparative philology; it colors the argument of the statesman, and it is the eloquence of the orator; it is the creed of the clergyman and the unction of the preacher; it is the implication of diplomacy, and the only possible *nexus* of the races; it is the communion of saints. In all the appeals of the gospel, it is the first article of catholic Christianity. It was the lesson of the sheet, of the call to the Gentiles, of the parse at Jacob's well; it is the statement and reiteration of the "faith once delivered to the saints," it is the heart of the history of the entire Christian movement; it is in the Lord's prayer, and in all the prayers of all who follow the Lord; it is in the Sermon on the Mount, and in every sermon since uttered by all who hold to the doctrine of that sermon; it is in the discussions of the college of the apostles, and in the theologies of all the doctors who follow that scoool; it is the baptism of Pentecost, "when devout men from every nation under heaven," Parthians and Medes, and Elamites and the rest, felt the holy flame, and in all on whom the tongue of fire has since rested; it is in Peter's sermon and in every missionary sermon; it is incarnate in the person of every evangelist; it is in the great Bible houses of Great Britain and America, in their marvelous supply of the Word, and is emphasized in the revised edition of the Scriptures; it is in the missions among every kindred, and tribe and tongue among men.

* * * * *

Why in our educational and evangelistic enterprises at home we should exclude the negro from the scope of their beneficence, while missions are organized and sustained by us here and elsewhere for the white man, the red man, the yellow man, and even the black man when at antipodal distance, may admit of apology, but not of justification. Entrusted to us for tutelage and guardianship, we should be unfilial to our Father and unbrotherly toward His child, were we to deny him the assistance, his moral and intellectual impotence invoke. A tr[illegible]ther is tenderer to the unfortunate than to the favored. Pagan chivalry draws its sword for the defenseless and the weak, and Christian charity must not be behind in helpful ministries. The Christliest mission is to the poorest of the brethren. If it be expressive of a proper sentiment to sigh over the woes and wasting of the American Indian, or a source of pride to point to the Hawaians as a "nation born in a day;" if Mungo Park lives in our memory for first carrying the gospel torch in the jungles of Africa, and if he who in our day making in the same dismal regions a tour unmatched in daring adventure save by perils that Paul recounts, is enshrined in own hearts, in the name of the Christ we ask, are we to let the seven million negroes in our midst perish for lack of knowledge, and the civilization of Africa, for which Livingston died and Stanley imperiled himself, be indefinitely postponed? Are we Christian men and women permitting the sophistry of a former servile relation to impose on our judgment and retard our offices of kindness to the race that cries to us from the depths of a pitiable poverty? Shall we deaden the call of duty and of conscience by the silly, selfish, sinful subterfuge that others liberated them, and by these others they should be cared for?

* * * * *

The work of education with the freedman is begun, and it will go on whether we take part or not; but it is the judgment of wise men not speaking for the church that, we of the South, as best knowing his capacity and character, and being most deeply involved in his welfare, and he being indissolubly bound up with us in fortune, should on account of our position and the closeness of our relations, past and present, be entrusted with the resposible duty.

* * * * *

Every throb of humanity and every sentiment of Christian brotherhood and charity, should lead us to open our hearts and our purses to his needs, his industrial deficiencies, his mechanic inaptness, his moral lowness, his educational wants, his lingering feticism; not satisfying ourselves in a serene but unassisting sympathy, but by the power of a personal presence and a personal persistence bring to bear the resources of an accumulated experince in the ethics of home, and of probity in business and politics and the sanctities of religion, elevate him to the character as well as the rank of a civilized, Christianized citizen. The independence of a life time, and our intimate knowledge of his temperament and talent, make us his qualified instructors.

But besides these considerations, and our nearness of attitude, we ought to teach him because of an indebtedness coeval with the colonial period. Not to speak of lighter services at our homes, and in personal attendance, it is in order to recall the fact that the negro's lusty strokes felled the forests from the Chesapeake to the Gulf of Mexico; that his spade drained our swamps and lowlands; that he followed the plow over every acre of our fields; that his pick dug out all the ores smelted in our furnaces; that his scoop and dump cart graded our Southern railways, and that though he does not monopolize the labor in our factories, yet his labor produced the cotton our mills have spun and the mills of America have woven. His toil alone clothes at least the poor of two continents. If exemption from the severer forms of bodily toil be a relief, if leisure for learning or pleasure produced without sacrifice be a boon, if the prosperous industries and the high civilization of our section be a blessing, for this relief and boon and blessing we are largely indebted to the negro.

We have spoken of the negro as related to the conduct of the war, but it remains to be said that, in relation to us as a friend, during that period, and to our wives and children as guardians, that the testimony of his fidelity is on the lips of every surviving soldier. It is easy to conjecture how, with a race less loyal to home and patron, the testimony in the case might have been a narrative of lawlessness and license. What he refrained from, therefore, is to his credit. But in the four years of darkness and demoralization when, besides those of military age, every boy whose muscles were equal to the support of a musket, and every old man with vigor enough to mark time was called to the front, the negro, commanding as a patriarch, and reverent as a priest, kept sacred vigil at our homes. Besides this, with a foresight not developed for himself or his family, but evoked by virtue of his office, and the piteous destitution of our loved ones, he provided for their wants. "They were ahungered and he fed them." What he did is to his honor."

In conclusion he said that those who answered the call to help in education and elevation of the negro must be men "who see in this educational undertaking the possible removal of the bitterness of sectional feeling, who would rejoice at the securement of genuine fraternity among the Methodisms, and regard the education of the negro as tending to such fraternity, who see in this effort of the church the tokens of the proudest triumph of the Cross hitherto achieved—a broad international exposition of religion, a consummation of the doctrine of charity and brotherhood that shall hush the buzz of discord in the churches of Christ, seal the lips of the scoffer and infidel, and more adequately illustrate the power of the Cross in transforming the national as well as the personal heart, and more conspicuously and convincingly put it before the public mind and press it upon the public conscience.

* * * * *

I count myself a Christian, and as such, with the humility which the name implies and the consecration which the Spirit gives me, I shall answer the call of my Master."

Waco District—From Dallas.

MR. EDITOR—I reported a part of my work sometime ago, and now I continue it. Leaving Waco, I came to Martin's circuit, G. Wilson, pastor. His quarter was held February 17. The brethren did not turn out in full on account of high water. The pastor reported his work. No benevolent collections. The Sunday-school was in poor condition. It is promised with the committees to commence at once to arrange better plans for the raising of the money, and to put the Sunday-school in better working order. I preached to a large congregation, and administered the Lord's Supper to sixty.

At Martin and Big Creek, Rev. D. Humphries, pastor, quarter was held February 24th and 25th. Brethren were notified and on hand. The report was very encouraging. They are doing something in the way of benevolence. There are three Sunday-schools, two of which are largely attended. At Big Creek the Sunday-school has purchased an organ and paid for it. Their pastor seemed to be the right man in the right place. The trustees are preparing to build a parsonage; I hope they will carry out their design. The love-feast was a time long to be remembered. I preached to a good congregation, after which the sacrament was administered to ninety-six. Everything passed off delightfully.

Leaving Martin brings us to Bremond, Rev. W. J. Mitchell, pastor. His quarter was held February 26. The brethren were on hand. The report was not as good as the pastor desired; his wife being sick five weeks prevented him from attending to his work. He is trying to get the people to a higher standard. The quarter passed off smoothly. Preaching at 8 p. m., after which the Lord's supper was administered to forty-five. The people are well pleased with their pastor, and have purchased a lot with a house with four rooms for a parsonage.

Leaving Bremond I came to Austin to spend a few days with my family after being absent five weeks, and here I met the Board of Church Extension. After the business was transacted relative to some churches asking aid, Rev. C. L. Madison, President of the Board of trustees for Conference Seminary, then called a meeting of said Board for the purpose of disposing of three lots, as we had six lots besides the five acres, and the money to be turned into the building Conference Seminary. It is the desire of the trustees to let out the contract for the building [illegible] soon as practicable. In the re[illegible] of conference treasurer, stati[illegible] amount received from each [illegible] for the conference year [illegible] sent in $20 for the write[illegible] absent at the time he [illegible] report, had $62 more, [illegible] raised on my subscri[illegible] making $82 in al[illegible]

Going to Dal[illegible] pastor, his qu[illegible] 17 and 18. [illegible] showing [illegible] bers, h[illegible] cause[illegible] to p[illegible] cou[illegible] a grand one; many witnessing for Christ. On Sunday I preached and administered the sacrament to a good many.

Leaving Dallas brings us to Denison, Rev. G. Bragner, paster. His quarter was held March 24 and 25. The report was very encouraging here; $63 have been raised and expended in a small house of worship for the present, which will be used for a parsonage when the church shall be completed. The pastor, myself, Bro. Henry Lott, Washington Marshall and William Hawthorn have let out the contract for the building to commence soon. The love feast was a pleasant meeting. I preached to the children and at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m. to a large congregation; after which, 32 communed at the Lord's table, and 2 joined the church. A subscription of $66 was taken up for the church. Bro. Bragner is doing a grand work in this place, though his oppositions are many.

After remaining five days in Denison I took a flying trip to Sherman in the interest of our church. The preacher, Bro. Jefferson Buell, had been to his work, but on account of the small pox he left. Bro. Jacob Marshall, one of the local preachers, has charge of the work at present. At Pilot Point, Bro. Buell, the pastor, had been but once. On his arrival he states that he was surrounded by five or six men who drew their pistols on him, and made him promise to never be seen at Pilot Point any more. The quarterly was to be held on 31st of March and 31st of April; the pastor being absent it was omitted. I preached twice and administered the sacrament to 34 persons. Bro. Bragner will preach twice a month until the pastor returns.

At Fort Worth, Bro. E. Hall, on account of the small pox, his quarterly was omitted. I learn that Bro. Hall has organized with sixteen members and the prospect for the future seems to be good.

Calvert Rev. B. F. Smith, pastor, his second quarter was held April 4. The brethren were all on hand. The report of the pastor was very encouraging. The Sabbath-school was in a growing condition, and had raised for missions $2.15.

The District Conference convened in Calvert, April 5. Rev. B. F. Smith, had made ample preparation to take care of them. All of the traveling preachers except two were on time and reported their several charges in good condition. Rev. H. Swann, from Austin, was with us and preached two sermons during the conference which will long be remembered. The services were largely attended day and night. Yours in Christ,

S. GATES.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Word Concerning that Sunday-school Convention.

I exceedingly regret the collapse of the Sunday-school Convention above referred to. I had arranged with Rev. A. H. Gillett, Sunday-school Agent for the South, to hold it at Holly Springs, April 16–18. When he fixed the date he informed me that I would soon hear from him again, notifying me as to what he wished done preparatory to holding the convention. Not hearing from him I [illegible]ed up the matter in t[illegible]es. I wai[illegible]

G. [illegible]

[illegible] apr26-3m

[illegible]ment of Bro. Shumpert's [illegible] Conference." He then ex[illegible] his deep regrets for the dis[illegible]ment, and to compensate [illegible] it, he proposed to attend our [illegible] District Conference, even if he has to neglect some other work. I'm sure we would be delighted with his attendance. Now, had I received Bro. Gillett's letter, all parties would have been duly noti[illegible] and would not have gone to Holly Springs. The fault was in the mail. Of course we are not re[illegible]sible for the change in the time of the Indiana Conference, [illegible] for the postponement of Bro. Shumpert's District Conference, [illegible] possibly by his having the Conference Minutes to publish.

L. BRADFORD.

A Roll of Honor.

The Central Tennessee *College* [illegible] for April 20, published the [illegible]wing personal notes:

[illegible] J. Holland, B. D., of the class [illegible] 1880, was transferred from the [illegible] to the Lexington Con[illegible] of the Methodist Episco[illegible] Church, last November, and [illegible] spending the winter at [illegible]ville, Ky., as principal of [illegible] city schools, colored, he re[illegible] his position, last month, [illegible] has been stationed at Sten[illegible], Ohio.

[illegible] Laura A. Westbrooks, A. [illegible] is teaching as assistant prin[illegible] of Jones' Academy, Goliad, [illegible] She is expected to spend [illegible] coming vacation at her home [illegible]ville.

Isaiah B. Scott, A. B., is a mem[illegible] of the conference in Texas. [illegible] has been stationed at Houston [illegible] the past two years. He has [illegible] some good work in the school[illegible] as well as in the pulpit [illegible] his graduation.

[illegible] H. Phillips, A. B., M. [illegible] taught most of the time [illegible] his graduation. He is now [illegible] in the city schools of [illegible], Tenn.

[illegible] P. Westbrooks, B. S., [illegible] principal of Jones' Semi[illegible] at Goliad, Texas, where he [illegible] his characteristic en[illegible] in developing a promising [illegible] of learning.

[illegible] N. Johnson, of the Acad[illegible], was transferred from [illegible] Conference, last [illegible], and stationed at For[illegible], Ark., in the Little Rock [illegible]. He has combined [illegible] almost continuously with [illegible] work since his gradu[illegible]

[illegible] A. McKissick, has been [illegible] of the colored schools in [illegible] for the past two years.

[illegible] Mattie J. Scott (Evans) [illegible] itinerant toils with her [illegible] in Texas, where she suc[illegible] guides the household and [illegible] Evans Braden Scott.

[illegible] Lucy J. Johnson, (Hay) is [illegible] faithful work, the help[illegible] of her husband, in Arkansas.

[illegible] Cornelia Wilkins (Hayden) [illegible] a happy home in Geor[illegible] husband, Dr. Wilkins, [illegible]cing in Atlanta.

[illegible] J. Pickett, after [illegible] two years in Shelby[illegible] resting at her beautiful West Nashville.

[illegible] A. Sharber has [illegible] terms in Spring [illegible] own home.

[illegible] A. Perkins has found [illegible] work for her heart, head [illegible] in her school at Milford, [illegible] she is still teaching.

[illegible] W. Pickett, A. B., since [illegible]tion, in '81, has been in [illegible] in the Tennessee Con[illegible] He is now stationed at [illegible] He has done double [illegible] by teaching school.

[illegible] T. Hayes, a graduate [illegible] Department, taught [illegible] Tenn., and then [illegible] in Illinois, where she [illegible] married to Mr. Flem[illegible] former student of the Cen[illegible]

[illegible] Emma Hopkins has had a [illegible] year of teaching at Law[illegible] Tenn.

[illegible], A. B., of the [illegible] has been teaching [illegible] since his gradua[illegible] one session engaged [illegible] Institute at Hunts[illegible] He is now teaching at [illegible] Tenn. He has dip[illegible] medicine.

[illegible] Fortson, a graduate [illegible] Department, is [illegible] preaching at Victo[illegible]

[illegible] Watson, of the [illegible] Department, has taught [illegible] her home in this [illegible]

[illegible] O'Neil was compelled [illegible] on account of ill [illegible] now able to do effi[illegible] [illegible] Ga. [illegible] in

the city schools of Jackson, Tenn., for the past two years.

Dr. J. C. Walker is practicing medicine at Memphis.

G. R. Townsend is principal of a Normal School at Oakland, Texas. He expects to return and finish his medical course next session.

Miss Ella Plotner, one of our former faithful teachers, is teaching at Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss.

Dr. F. R. Robey was presented with a fine gold watch at his gradnation last Febrnary. He has hung ont his shingle in Mobile, Ala.

Prof. Will Lindsley was teaching in the public schools of Illinois when last heard from.

Dr. John Deal is practicing medicine in Illinois.

Dnring a recent visit to Atlanta, Ga., we called on Drs. Ramsey and Wilkins. They have a neat drug store located on one of the principal streets, and they have already secured a good trade.

Dr. J. E. Asehury has been practicing in Atlanta dnring the past year. He has an office in the hasement of the Lloyd street Church. He has been kindly treated hy the white physicians, and has a large and increasing practice.

Prof. J. H. Whitney has been engaged in the regular ministerial work in Wisconsin for a portion of the time since he left Nashville, bnt was obliged to relinquish the work on account of sickness. His friends will rejoice to hear of his restoration to his nsnal health He has pnblished a volume of poems entitled, "Ballads for the Brave and Bereaved," worthy of an extensive sale.

Prof. C. W. Mnnson is practicing denistry at Toledo, Ohio, and also editing a monthly journal called "Heath and Home."

We hear favorable reports of Dr. William J. Gnnn, of Tallahassee, Fla. He not only has an extensive practice among the colored people, but is also employed hy the white people of that city.

Thomas A. Fortson, A. B., of the class of 1881, is teaching at Bennett Seminary, Greenboro, N.C.

Dr. C.K.Wright has been appointed pastor of the M. E. Chnrch at Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Q. B. Neal is at Austin Texas.

David Burns, one of the older students of the Central, has been teaching for several years in the neighborhood of Gainesville, Ala. He is preparing to finish the medical course.

Iutense excitement has been created in South Carolina by the prosecution by the government of persons concerned in frauds at the last Congressional election in that State. Ex-Chief Justice Willard, one of the prosecnting attorneys, has received an anonymous letter, declaring that his life is in imminent danger and that he mnst *nol pros.* the cases, in order to save his life. Jndge Willard has been interviewed, and says the evidence on which arrests have been made is of the most convincing character; that the Congressional elections in Sonth Carolina were carried by the votes of one-fourth or one-third of the legal voters against the zealons efforts of the remaining three-fourths or two-thirds; that it is obvious the laws must have been set at defiance to procure this result; that the Government counsel has good reason to believe that persons were prevented from voting and that false returns of the votes were made. The prosecntion finds the greatest difficulty in controlling its witnesses, as they are bribed and intimidated, and threatened so that the chances of obtaining conviction are slight. Even the Democratic State committee have come forward to aid the defendants in escaping.

Money orders will be issued by the following postoffices after July 1: Louisiana—Oak Ridge, Arcadia, Montgomery, Vidalia, Terrebonne, Keatchie, Grand Cotean, Covington. Mississippi — Moss Point, Dnck Hill, Kelly's Store, Fort Adams, Osyka. Arkansas—Gordon, Dover, Fulton. Texas—Columbia, Richmond, Wichita Falls, Mineral Wells, Pearsall, St. Leon, Big Springs, Brady, Bowie, Clarendon, Sealey, Comfort, Moscow, Boville, Del Rio, Pottsboro, St. Alino, Beldon, Mauron.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is an appetizer; it stimulates the stomach to renewed activity, and in many ways tones up and invigorates the whole system.

Yonng Folks' Corner.

THE CONCEITED GRASSHOPPER.

There was a little grasshopper
  Forever on the jnmp;
And as he never looked ahead,
  He often got a bump.

His mother said to him one day,
  As they were in the stubble,
"If yon don't look before you leap
  You'll get yonrself in tronble."

The silly little grasshopper
  Despised his wise old mother,
And said be knew what best to do,
  And bade her not to bother.

He hurried off across the fields—
  An nnknown path he took—
When, oh! be gave a heedless jump,
  And landed in a brook.

He struggled hard to reach the bank—
  A floating straw he seizes—
When quick a hungry tront darts ont,
  And tears him all to pieces.

* * * * * * *

Good little boys and girls, heed well
  Yonr mother's wise advice:
Before you move, look carefully,
  Before yon speak, think twice.

Bless his Heart

In a very elegant palace car entered a weary faced, poorly dressed woman, with three little children, one a habe in her arms. A look of joy crept into her face as she settled down into one of the luxurious chairs, bnt it was quickly dispelled as she was asked rudely to "start her boots."

A smile of amnsement was seen on several faces as the frightened group hurried out to enter one of the common cars. Upon one yonng face, however, there was a look which shamed the countenances of the others.

"Auntie," said the hoy to the lady beside him, "I am going to carry my basket of frnit and this box of sandwiches to the poor woman in the next car. You are willing, of conrse?"

He spoke eagerly, bnt she answered: "Don't be foolish, dear; yon may need them yonrself, and perhaps the woman is an impostor."

"No, I'll not need them," he answered decidedly, hut in a very low tone. "Yon know I had a hearty breakfast, and don't need a lunch. The woman looked hungry, anntie, and so tired, too, with those three little habies clinging to her. I'll be back in a minnte, anntie; I know mother would'nt like it if I didn't speak a kind word to the least of these when I meet them."

The worldly annt brushed a tear from her eye after the boy left her, and said, audibly: "Just like his dear mother."

About five minutes later, as the lady passed the mother and the three children, she saw a pretty sight—the family feasting, as perhaps they had never done before. The dainty sandwiches were eagerly eaten, and the fruit basket stood open.

The eldest child, with her mouth filled with bread and hntter, said, "Was the pretty boy an angel, dear mamma?"

"No," answered the mother, and a grateful look brightened her faded eyes, "bnt he is doing an angel's work, bless his dear heart!" And we, too, said: "Bless his dear heart!"

Bands of Mercy.

What can they do for our Public Schools?

Make the children in them, as they have in the French schools, more kind to their teachers and each other,—more kind to everybody and everything,—carry hnmane and merciful ideas and edncation, throngh cards and hadges, into homes where no snch ideas or education have hitherto entered, and prevent crime. Ont of 7,000 children who have gone ont from one English pnhlic school, with this kind of instrnction, not one has ever been arrested for any criminal offence.—*Our Dumb Animals*,

Good style is good sense, good health, good energy and good will, bnt a bottle of Dr. Bull's Congh Syrup is a good benefaction that suffering humanity has already learned to appreciate.

Confederate memorial day, April 26 was generally observed throughout the South.

A Holy Life.

A holy life is made np of small things. Little words, not eloqnent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles or battles, nor one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom make up the trne Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam "that go softly" in the meek mission of refreshment, not the "waters of the river, great and many," rushing down in torrents, noisy and in force are the true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies, indiscretions and imprndences, little foibles, little indulgences, and of the flesh; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make np, at least, the negative beanty of a holy life.

To the veteran preacher, conscions that his snn is setting, that his voice has lost its ancient melody, that his old strength is daily diminishing, and that he is no longer able todo snch effectnal service for his Lord as he did when in his prime, few spectacles are more delightful than the sight of yonng ministers taking their ordination vows in an Annnal Conference. It awakens no mean jealousy in his soul, bnt grateful gladness, for he can say, with the late Charles Kingsley, "It is the highest pleasnre that a man can have who has tnrned down the hill at last to helieve that younger spirits will rise np after him, and catch the lamp of trnth, as in the old lamp hearing race of Greece, ont of his hand before it expires, and carry it to the goal with swifter and more even feet.—*Zion's Herald*.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Dr. Stoddard, of Chicago, propose a new party, to be called the Prohibition and Anti-secret Society party. They called on ex-Senator Brnce and offered him the first or second place on their ticket. Mr. Brnce did not desire the prominence, and snggested Fred. Dong. lass, but this was not accepted, as Mr. Donglass is a resident of the District of Columbia, and therefore without a political following.

Spain, Portngal and Mexico have between fifteen and twenty thonsand Spanish and Portuguese Protestant Chrstians, according to the Anglo Bishop of Meath. That represents the charges of less than a quarter of a century.

Jncge Barr, of the United States District Conrt at Padncah, Ky., has rendered a decision in the case of Edward Claybrook and others, colored, against the city of Owensboro for an equal share in the common school fund of that city. He snstains the right of the colored children to enjoy eqnal privileges with the white children in the distribntion of the school fund, and grants an injunction against the Treasnrer of Owensboro to prevent the paying ont of five-thirteenths of the fnnd received for common school purposes for other tnan negro schools.

Only the other day, when the danger of widespread innndation was imminent, it was announced that there was not a dollrr in the State Treasury to the credit of the levee fund. That fund had been exhausted, and the "Land Grab" had diverted from it a portion of the money which should at least have partially replenished it.—*N. O. Picayune*.

M. de Lesseps returned home from his month's jonrney to Africa enthusiastic npon the snhject of the proposed Sahara Sea. He thinks the canal, 180 kilometres long, can be cut in five years, and at one-sixth of the cost estimated by the Government Commission, which reported against the scheme.

At the recent session of the Philadelphia Conference the snm of $11,135 was apportioned by the Preachers Aid Society to disabled ministers and the families of deceased ministers.

There is a movement to connect Fort Worth and adjacent cities by telephone.

General News Items.

Sixteen persons were burned in a cabinet shop, Warsaw, Poland.

The product of Braziliau diamond mines is estimated at two tons.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood of Iowa, aged sixty-eight, has given np the nse of tobacco.

The President appointed D. Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad, completed to Salt Lake City over great obstacles, passes through some of the finest scenery in the world.

The people in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, Ark., are in terror on acconnt of mad dogs. Horses, cows and hogs have heen hitten.

A sheep pastnre in Dimmitt Webb counties, Tex., comprises 300,000 acres, and feeds 300,000 sheep. It is believed to he the largest in the world.

The Supreme Conrt of the United States decided that the levy of a wharf tax was not a duty on tonnage, and was, therefore within the power of municipal governments.

A large huilding at Sacramento fell, a few days since, and killed six men and wonnded others. It was one of those cheap, showy, flimsy death-traps allowed to be huilt in our cities.

The statue of Professor Henry, late director of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, is the work of the American sculptor, W. W. Story, and is a fine tribute to Professor Henry's life and work.

In Washington City, the wife of Solicitor General Phillips, while making her toilette preparatory to going visiting, was stricken dead by an apopletic stroke.

Helen Marcovitch, who attempted to shoot King Milan, in the cathedral at Belgrade, and snhsequently tried to commit suicide, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to death.

Rear-Admiral Baldwin, commanding the United States naval forces on the European station, has been ordered to proceed with his personal staff to St. Petersburg to attend the coronation of the Czar.

There are between 6000 and 8000 idle Italian workingmen in New York, and the nnmber is increasing with each incoming steamer. The recent floods in Italy have driven numbers from their homes, and all who havo the means seek refuge in America.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nnrses in the United States, and has been nsed for forty years with never failing snccess by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cnres dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

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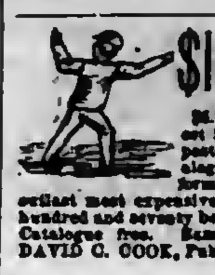

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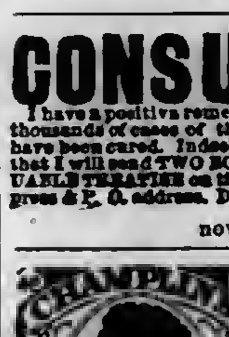

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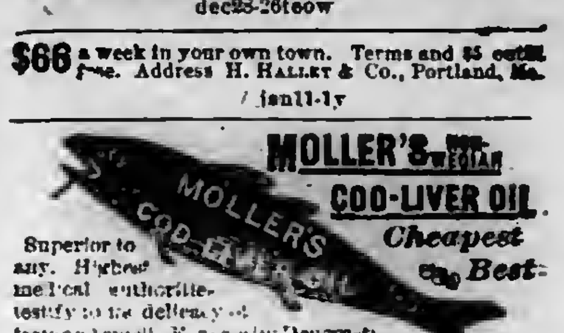

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1883.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Cicero used to say: "A house without books is but a body without a soul."

Send your children to school every day, and accompany them to Sunday-school every Sabbath.

Mr. Spurgeon says drunkenness is a sin—not a disease. This is both doctrinally and biblically true.

Gen. W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, warns the public against the imposture of frauds and dead-beats, claiming to represent the Commissioner of Pensions.

The receipts of the American Missionary Association for the last five months of the present fiscal year show a serious falling off. This is much to be regretted, for there are no agencies, operating in the South, which are doing more faithful work.

The ladies of New Orleans are earnestly contending against the smoking car nuisance upon the city street cars. They deserve every encouragement in their efforts do away with this palpable outrage upon the rights of probably not less than three-fifths of our population.

The population of the Indian Territory is made up of some 70,000 Indians, 32,000 colored people, who were formerly slaves of five tribes of red men, and who speak the Indian dialects and follow their habits; and also of 15,000 whites. The Territory now has over 200 common schools and ten high schools, with 6,000 children in attendance. Nearly all the tribes have forsaken the pagan religion. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is absolutely prohibited; and no Territory of the United States contains more churches and well attended Sunday-schools. The Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterian and and other churches have prosperous missions in the territory.

The *Manual of the Methodist Episcopal Church* for April is one of more than ordinary value. The analysis of the benevolent collections in the several conferences and pastoral charges, Rev. J. W Young, is worthy of careful study, especially by every presiding elder and pastor. The missionary, Sunday-school, tract, church extension, freedmen's aid and educational departments are all filled with valuable information, and the Book Concern gives notice of sundry books which everybody should read. It is more than ever apparent that if the pastors will avail themselves of the information which the Manual gives and inform their people of the facts, each one of our benevolent causes will gather a rich harvest from the publication of this Manual. No Methodist who cares to be informed about the benevolent work of our church can afford to be without it.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for April is before us. It opens with a biography of Rev. Henry B. Bascom, D.D., LL.D., one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, by Rev. W. H. Milburn, with a fine steel engraving. It is followed by a critical paper, "A glimpse of Old Testament eschatology," by the late Prof. Taylor W Lewis. The second article on Methodist doctrinal standards, by Rev. Richard Wheatley, is devoted mainly to the review of the late Dr. Thomas' trial in Chicago. We think that the great majority of the Methodist church, without any regard to what friendly and unfriendly critics may have said, justify the decision of the judical conference. The Beginning of Life is a well written paper by Prof. S. D. [illegible], Ph.D. Rev J. N. Fradenburg, Ph.D., has his second article on "The Religion of Babylon and Assyria." Daniel Curry, D.D., has an able paper on "Methodist Foreign Missions." "The Problem of our Church Benevolences" is a paper that must have caused its author, Rev. J. W. York, weeks of hard labor. Among the chief excellencies of this number of the *Quarterly* is the review of the quarterlies, book notices, and the general literary intelligence. Every Methodist preacher should subscribe for it. Address Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York.

Our Publishing Houses.

The Publishing Houses of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whether in New York or Cincinnati, are *ours* both in fact and in law. We suppose that the church established, maintains and administers these Houses, not for the benefit of the persons who have been or may be her agents, but for her own advantage. Patronage given to these is not patronage given to Phillips & Hunt or Walden & Stowe, but to the church. These Houses are the institutions of the church, and the agents are the servants of the church, and cannot at their pleasure use the funds of either House. The church does not ask a blind confidence in the wisdom of their agents as to their management of her publishing interests. In the interval of the General Conference, the Book Committee, consisting of as able and high-minded men, lay and clerical, as our church contains, have all the business operations of these Houses under their special inspection. The books are so kept as to show the exact condition of each department, as well as the expense and profits or loss on each paper, periodical, or book published. The profits arising from the publication of these papers, periodicals and books are applied toward the reduction of the debts of the Houses, and divided among the several annual conferences for the benefit of the superannuated preachers, their widows and children. So it becomes the duty of every Methodist preacher to heartily recommend the books, papers and other publications of these Houses to the consideration of his people. While we acknowledge there is room for improvement, and there always will be, yet we believe that our own publications, including our Sunday school helps, have reached a degree of excellence unsurpassed by any other publications in America. Our Sunday-school literature is the best on the continent, and should have the preference to all others. On this question we do not see how there can be room for difference of opinion. We deem it the imperative duty of every Methodist preacher to see that the Sunday-schools on his charge are supplied with Methodist publications. He owes this to the children of to-day, and the church of the future. He is "to take care that every society be duly supplied with books and Methodist literature." The church is everywhere hemmed in by enemies. The preacher ought not to be satisfied with the name of a convert; that convert needs to be instructed in the doctrines and discipline of the church, and so instructed that he is able to give every man a reason for his hope. One of the prime duties of a pastor is to instruct and fix the views of his people. And to do this he must circulate our books and papers. Converts are coming to the church by hundreds. The wise pastor will start them off well, and with some church paper he will give them a chance to learn our doctrines and discipline. We know of nothing more weak and helpless than unread Methodists. They may be bulky but they are without strength. Hence the motto of every pastor should be, "A Methodist paper in every Methodist home." Brethren, clerical and lay, local preachers and exhorters, class leaders, stewards and trustees, Methodist men and women, what are you doing to put the SOUTHWESTERN into the thousands of Methodist homes where there is no church paper. You will find it your ally in every time of need.

Ten Million Dollars for Colored Soldiers.

We earnestly call the attention of our readers to the fact that recently a bill passed Congress granting colored soldiers equal pay with the white soldiers. When the colored soldiers were first admitted into the army, they received only seven dollars per month, and the white soldiers thirteen dollars per month. The American Congress has at considered the injustice, and concluded to pay to the negro soldiers, out of the enormous pension appropriation, the difference of six dollars. We would urge colored soldiers to prepare their claims, and have them sent to Washington for pay. Preachers, teachers, and others should spread this welcome news. Ten million dollars is a right snug amount to come at this time, in addition to the $500,000, which now lie in the U. S. Treasury at Washington uncalled for. The Lord help them to make wise disposition of these millions in securing homes and educating their children. This is tardy justice, but it comes at the time that the people to be benefited will be better able to appreciate it, and turn it to their material improvement. It comes in the twenty-first year of freedom. Surely, the Lord reigns in righteousness.

How to Secure More Country Business.

A planter living in the neighborhood of Alexandria, in this State, and who buys each year a large amount of supplies, writes to us complaining that the merchants of New Orleans, particularly those in the grocery business, do not advertise in the papers, and consequently lose trade which they could easily secure were their names better known in the country.—*Times-Democrat.*

This statement is only too true, and can be readily verified. Scarcely a week passes but some letter, requesting the names of some reliable business houses in this city, reaches this office. Our business men should study their own interest and advertise. The SOUTHWESTERN goes weekly to about 4,000 homes, 800 postoffices, and over 500 pastors. The great bulk of our readers are entirely dependent for reliable information upon the SOUTHWESTERN, hence its great value as an advertising medium. Our terms are very reasonable. Send for rates and advertise in the SOUTHWESTERN.

The *Methodist Advocate*, referring to the contemplated university to be located at Chattanooga, says: "Every home will share its transforming power, its refining touches, its ennobling effects." Will Bro. Carter tell us what "transforming power," or "refining touches" are to come to the homes of those whose children are to be excluded from it?" He proceeds:

We have great faith in the wise managers of the Aid Society. They have accomplished wonders during the last fourteen years in establishing institutions of learning for the colored people. Now that they have decided to build this University for "our white members," we shall expect it to be done if we only do our part well.

Yes, the Freedman's Aid Society has "established institutions of learning for the colored people." This was its legitimate work. It came into being for this purpose. But there is no brand of Satan upon one of them; their doors are open to all races; they say "whosoever will let him come," white men and black men, brown men and red men, men of all shades of color, nationalities and races, are freely welcome here. The sin of caste is not tolerated in one of them. But now our brother of the *Advocate* finds great satisfaction because the "managers of the Freedman's Aid Society have decided to build this University," from which colored pupils are to be excluded, and thus do all it can to foster and perpetuate the sin of caste.

Our Chattanooga contemporary makes frequent reference to the great central university for whites, and the assistance it receives from the "Aid Society," as if conscious the omitted term "Freedmen" would be a misnomer in such a connection.

The writer joined the Methodist Episcopal Church over forty years ago. His recollections and experiences go back full half a century. His ancesters were intelligent, virtuous and respectable. But he was not one of those religious Topseys who were "never born but growed up." It took the Lord's old-fashioned strait gate struggle, and regeneration to make a Christian of him. Many who prayed with and for him, at that time have gone to their graves. He stands a trophy of the struggles of the dead, and is under a special vow to Methodism. To him anything less than the most intense religious radicalism would be out and out atheism. Years ago he ate of the honey and drank of the milk of Canaan, and from that day he has had no longing after this world's little pleasures, no hankering for the leeks and onions of Egypt. The milk and honey of Canaan effected a radical cure in him; for all of these years he has not had the least longing for a single garlic of Egypt; not that he lives without some fault or error, he cannot say that he has ever passed a day without some mistake; he can say, however, that the sinning propensity has been crucified, and that through the blood of the Lamb, he is a saved man, so completely saved that he has no longings for the garlics of Egypt. Thank the Lord, a taste of the milk and honey creates a disrelish for the leeks and onions.

South New Orleans District.

Taking into consideration the coming time there is no branch of Christian work more important than that of the Sunday-school. The preachers, class leaders, stewards and trustees, of to-day, will be soon sleeping their long sleep, and if their children, now so young and tender, are properly trained and educated they will soon become the strong, sturdy oaks in Zion. The pastor who does not have his eye upon the children, and has little or no interest in the Sunday-school has made a fearful mistake; he is in the wrong place, and the sooner he steps down and out of the pulpit the better. Now and then we find a local preacher more noted for his illiteracy than for his grace, who seems to think the Sunday-school a baby institution and its labors at best children's play, to be done by one or two weak and tender people in the church. If we were a pastor in charge no such local preacher could secure our influence or vote for the renewal of his license. Thus far, as we have passed along over the district, we have found the preachers in charge faithfully attending to this department of church work and the Sunday-schools uniformly increasing in numbers and efficiency.

At Bayou Sale Bro. Richardson has had no place for preaching or Sunday-school service, and has been able to accomplish but little in this direction. He has, however, prepared the way for the future. A new church has been erected and is now inclosed and will soon be ready for use. "One soweth and another reapeth, some harvests mature quickly and some slowly, some work looks to immediate results and some to more distant. But to all workers in this harvest field it is certain that in due season they shall reap if they faint not. Bro. Richardson is sure of his reward. "God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love."

At Baldwin, Bro. Fitch, as president of Baldwin Seminary and pastor of Baldwin mission, is doing a good work. The opening of the Seminary has been full of promise; thus far fifty-four scholars have been enrolled; the present attendance is forty-three. The students are making commendable progress. Next year there will be classes formed for Latin and Greek and higher mathematics. Bishop Wiley says, of all our schools in the South there are none more pleasantly located than Baldwin Seminary.

La Teche never appeared better than at present. At the quarterly conference all the reports were in perfect order. The entire collections for all church purposes were over $150. The reports of the classes were as follows: Class No. 1, $26.25; No. 2, $8; No. 3, $6; No. 4, $10. Here is a church with a membership of fifty-seven, the entire class collections for the quarter were $50.25. The Sunday-school is constantly increasing in numbers and strength The parsonage has been finished and is ready for the coming woman who shall be so fortunate as to become the wife of the pastor of La Teche Methodist Episcopal Church. May God give them long life and sunny days. La Teche Seminary is having a prosperous year. Over 215 students are enrolled. The present attendance, by personal count, we found to be over 190. We were delighted with the appearance of this school. Its one great need is suitable buildings. With these it could soon become one of the largest schools in the South.

At Franklin, Bro. Williams' third year bids fair to be his best. The church property, which he found suffering from neglect, has been put in good condition. The little annoyances left by some of his predecessors in the form of debts have been paid. There is no misunderstanding between him and his people. All are pleased to have him as their pastor and preacher. He has no palaver, hates shams and frauds, and has wonderful ability to detect either. His religion is wholesome and fresh—free from all sour drippings and ancient superstitions. The business of the quarterly conference moved without a ripple—reports all in order. Under the superintendency of Mr. J. E. Hoskins the Sunday-school has increased full one-third.

In passing over the district we have found every preacher pleased with his appointment, and the people satisfied with their preachers. Have heard no word of complaint. At one point one of the chief women has been appointed a class leader; at another some are stewards, and one a district steward, one superintendent of the Sunday-school. In each instance they afford a striking illustration of the thought that women can do good work in the church of God and be womanly too. C.

A Trip to Summit, Mississippi.

Saturday morning, April 28, at 7:30 o'clock, just as the special train of Gen. Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, and party, the returning to Mexico, arrived at the depot of the "Great Jackson road," in this city, the writer boarded the north-bound train over the same road for Summit, Mississsippi, to attend a ministerial meeting of Gulf District of the Mississippi Conference. As one train came in with its festive company, the other sped forth with its motley crowd of men and women. Gliding over a smooth track, built of steel rails, upon a firm gravel ballasted road-bed, the various stations, Kenner, Manchac, Ponchatoula, Tangipahoa, McComb City, and intermediate stations, were rapidly left behind, and at 12 o'clock, m., we arrived at Summit, Miss. On the train the great topic of interest to everybody was the destructive cyclone which had visited Beauregard and Wesson, Miss., and had slain and wounded so many people; besides leaving such dreadful marks of its ravaging visitation. The baggage car was full of mattresses and other articles for the relief of the cyclone sufferers, and for several days before and since, nearly every train has been crowded with visitors to those unfortunate towns. Although when at Summit, the writer was within only twenty miles of the places mentioned, press of other matters prevented him from visiting these scenes. Enough could be learned of of the disaster while at Smumit, however, to make any human soul shudder. Stepping out of the train at Summit, the writer was kindly met at the depot by Prof. Fred. H. Bunton and Dr. L. Eugene Mullon. Hurrying from here, it was not long before Rev. J. H. Cook, our pastor here, and Rev. W. McDonald, the presiding elder, were found. Greeted with a warm shake of the hands by these brethren and others who were present; it was not long before dinner was prepared, when our bodies were all refreshed for the afternoon session of the ministerial meeting. At 3 p. m., the ministerial meeting convened with Rev. W. McDonald in the chair. Rev. A. E. P. Albert opened the meeting with singing and prayer; after which a highly profitable discussion was elicited from the essays presented. The first one was by Rev. J. B. Smith of Pass Christian, Miss., on the "Government of the Methodist Episcopal Church," which brought out some interesting remarks from a number of the brethren. The sacraments, the best method of conducting revivals, and other interesting subjects were discussed by Rev. J. H. Cook, J. B. Smith, H. May, Dorsey, and others. At 7:30 p. m., another session of the meeting was held, when Bro. May delivered an address, reciting the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the South. The other benevolent societies of the church were also represented by the brethren. Prof. Bunton also read an essay upon "The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South," for which he deserves much credit. It was pointed and practical. The question—"What is the best method for securing subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN?" after a free expression of the warmest sentiments in which Dr. Mullon, who used to carry the SOUTHWESTERN in its infant days in a bag from Dr. Hartzell's office to the postoffice, spoke highly of the paper; it was decided that the best plan was to keep the paper interest constantly before the people in the church and in the homes. The paper was heartily endorsed and the editors received a shower of thanks for their valuable services (!). This was an interesting meeting.

Next day, April 29th, was a beautiful day, and grandly did the people flock to the church. The Sunday-school was both profitable and pleasant. The 11 a. m. sermon was preached by Rev. A. E. P. Albert. During the afternoon and evening Revs. H. May and L. M. Mitchell, pastor of the A. M. E. Church (who kindly closed his church upon this occasion. and worshipped all day here with our people), and W. McDonald, the presiding elder, preached soul-reviving sermons. The whole amount collected during the day was $35. At the close of the exercises the brethren scattered to their different fields of labor, better prepared, it is hoped, for their posts of vast responsibility. Leaving Summit, in company with Rev. J. B. Smith, at 2 a. m., Monday by 7:30 a. m., the writer arrived home filled with many pleasant recollections connected with this short visit among our people at Summit. May the Lord bless them all. A.

Dr. I. Eugene Mullon, a classical graduate, and afterwards Professor of Languages in New Orleans University, and recently a medical graduate of Meharry Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., is practicing his profession in Summit, Miss. Although it has been less than six months since Dr. Mullon graduated in medicine, he has already succeed in building up a splendid practice. Only a week or two ago the leading druggist of Summit told the doctor that taking the number of prescriptions filled, as a criterion, his practice was the equal to that of some of the most talented and successful physicians of the place. The man and his Alma Mater, are both honored by such reports.

What has become of the Sunday League? Too little work has been done to suspend operations already.

Comptroller Knox announces that he will shortly be prepared to pay depositors of the Freedmen's Bank another and final dividend of seven per cent.

What are you doing for your church paper?

PERSONAL.

—Jefferson Davis' health is re[illegible] to be failing rapidly.

—Anthony Drexel, of Philadelphia, is worth $13,000,000.

—Rev. B. M. Taylor wishes his correspondents to address him at Caldwell, Texas, Box 23.

—Dr. Henry Bachus, the pioneer educator of idiots, died suddenly at Syacuse, N. Y.

—Rev. T. B. Wood, L.L.D., Superindent of the Methodist mission in South America, sailed from New York for his post April 29.

—Mrs N. A. Lesley, formerly Miss Ramsey, who years ago taught in Straight University, this city, is now teaching school at Summit, Miss.

—James D. Kennedy, until recently, an efficient and popular Post Office Inspector, is in his new office, Superintendent of warehouses.

—Mr. E. J. Northrup, member of the last General Conference, on the 10th ult. fell through a hatchway in his warehouse in Portland, Oregon, and was killed.

—Ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, delivered an oration in New York recently on "Abraham Lincoln, His Life and Times." General Grant presided.

—The widow of Prof. Henry [illegible] has given $6,000 to the National Academy of Sciences, to be used in conferring medals for discoveries in astronomy.

—Ex-Senator Conover, of Flor[illegible] now practicing medicine in a [illegible]adelphia hospital, will go back [illegible] Florida next year to continue [illegible] practice of that profession.

—[illegible] James M. Freeman, D.D., [illegible] Corresponding Secretary [illegible] Sunday School Union, is [illegible] to make a short European [illegible]. He purposes to sail on May [illegible] return about Aug. 1.

—Bishop Foster, will preside at [illegible] meeting of the Den[illegible], May 16; the Swe[illegible] May 24, Norway [illegible] and Germany and Switz[illegible] June 20.

—[illegible] Fred. H. Bunton, A. B., [illegible] city, and a graduate of the [illegible] of 1882, of New Orleans [illegible], is now principal of [illegible] public school of Summit, Miss., [illegible] is making an honorable record.

—[illegible] W. S. Scarborough, of [illegible] University, the Ne[illegible] Greek author, expects to at[illegible] the American Philological [illegible], July 10th, at Middle[illegible], Conn.

—Prof. Greener delivered an [illegible] before the New York [illegible] Board last week in favor of [illegible] retention of the colored teach[illegible] the public schools.—*Chris[illegible] Recorder.*

—The Rev. Dr. Howard Hender[illegible] who was transferred to the [illegible] Conference of the M. E. [illegible] recently, has been stationed at Simpson Chapel, Jersey [illegible] We wish and predict for [illegible] popularity and success in his [illegible].—*Nashville Advocate.*

—[illegible] Peck's health will not [illegible] of his attending the [illegible] of the Board of Bishops [illegible]. He thought himself [illegible] improving and was able [illegible] occasionally, until with[illegible] days. At present he is [illegible] so well and is confined [illegible] house.—*Northern.*

—[illegible] from Dr. C. C. McCabe [illegible] consequence of almost [illegible] absence from home, I [illegible] all persons having busi[illegible] me, to address their let[illegible] 1026 Arch Street, Philadel[illegible] of to Chicago as [illegible] all money orders [illegible] upon the Phila[illegible] office."

—[illegible] note to the editor, [illegible] Fisk, who left New [illegible], but is now living [illegible] Iowa, says: "We [illegible] health, better than [illegible] lived in New Orleans. [illegible] is a mem[illegible] Episcopal [illegible] Circuit."

—The correspondents of Rev. J. Campbell, presiding elder of Meridian district, Mississippi Conference, will address him at Macon, Miss., instead of Meridian as heretofore. His head-quarters will be at Macon.

—Rev. E. R. Carter of the North Mississippi Conference and Rev. L. M. Mitchel of the South Mississippi Conference of the A. M. E. Church, were among the visitors to the ministerial meeting of the Gulf District, held at Summit recently.

—Rev. Dr. C. B. Boynton, for twenty-five years pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati, died on the 27th, aged 77. He was Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Washington, two terms. Two of his sons, Henry V. and Charles A., are well known Washington newspaper men.

—A. P. Albert, brother of our assistant, is still in Washington, D. C., studying law. Of the part he took in a recent mock trial by his class, the *Bee* says: "Mr. A. P. Albert, counsel for the defendant, in a half an hour speech to the court, sustained his side of the question, with as much law and eloquence as could be put forward. Mr. Albert has a thorough knowledge of the application of law."

—Rev. E. Wadsworth, D. D., one of the most eminent ministers of the Methodist Church South, died at Greensboro, Ala., on the 25th, in the 73d year of his age. He has served as president of Lagrange College, Professor in the Southern University, as pastor of churches in Lynchburg, Montgomery, Mobile, Greensboro and other points, and as presiding elder of the Mobile district.

—Mrs. Katherine Chase—for so she now signs herself, having finally acted upon the permission of the courts and the advice of her counsel to drop the name of the man who has tried persistently, and of late outrageously, to injure her good name—is living quietly at her father's old home, Edgewood, busy with the care and instruction of her children.—*New York Tribune.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Simpson Chapel, New Orleans, ever since Brother Jackson entered upon his work has enjoyed a continuous revival. More than fifty have been converted to God, a large number of backsliders reclaimed. Over fifty have been received on probation. The manifestation of God's power among the people have been glorious.

For some years our brethren at Plum Street have been struggling in the midst of poverty and opposition; but deliverence has come. The German M. E. Church, South, on the corner of Plum and Jefferson streets, has been bought for the sum of $1000. Four hundred down and six hundred in four annual payments of $150 each. The four hundred down was furnished by two special friends in New Orleans, and is a preferred claim to be paid as soon as possible. Sabbath last our brethren moved from the hall where they have worshiped to the church. A large and attentive congregation with glad hearts listened to the word of the Lord as preached by the pastor and others. Bro. Mason is full of courage and the people are ready to work.

Sabbath was a good day at Sixth Street. During the day Brothers Little, Marshall, Albert, Mason, Osborn, Beal and Cushman preached short impressivs sermons, and called collections, amounting to $101.65. Fifteen months ago there was a debt upon this church of $800. They have collected and paid $750. One more effort and Sixth Street will be free.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The outlook for our church at Glencoe is very encouraging. The church is now framed up, all the lumber and weatherboarding are there on the ground, and it is now hoped to finish the building so as to get into it by the first of June.

D. Shelby, pastor, at Allen, reports his first quarterly conference through D. J. Price, secretary. Class No. 1 reported $4.25; No. 2, $2; No. 3, $3.50. Estimated for pastor, $315; presiding elder, $25; missions, $10. Elder Duncan preached on three occasions and strongly.

On the evening of the 4th inst., the Ladies' Aid Society of Ames M. E. Church, gave a literary entertainment and sociable in the vestry of the church. The literary exercises were a success in every respect; after the literary performance, refreshments were served. The occasion was a pleasant one, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

ARKANSAS.

The *Arkansas Mansion*, of Little Rock, May 5th, says that on Saturday, April 29th, at 3 p. m., a large concourse of citizens gathered to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Philander Smith College, established under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The exercises opened with prayer by Prof. Mason, who also delivered an address full of good counsel and information. He was followed by Gov. Jas. H. Berry, who, as the chief magistrate of the state, and no doubt from his heart delivered a very terse address, encouraging the progress of education among the colored people. He urged those who are engaged in this good work to do all in their power to cultivate and enlighten the minds of their race. Col. Whipple then added his opinions to those of Gov. Berry, and urged the colored man to come up higher in the scale of moral worth and intelligence. The Masonic ceremonies were conducted by Acting Grand Master Augustus Richmond and Deputy Grand Master George Cragin. The completion of the college building is put down for September next, at which time Prof. Mason will open the college for students.

TEXAS.

W. McKenzie, Cold Springs: "Ellen Pullam held our second conference, preached Sunday, and administered sacrament to a large congregation. Churches are in better condition than for many years. Collection, $10.20. Ellen Pullam is greatly beloved by the people."

TENNESSEE.

D. W. Hayes, in the *Western*, says "the small pox has disappeared from Chattanoooga, and there is an increase in church attendance. One has been converted, and several are seeking. The Sunday-closing law, which had long remained inoperative, went into effect last Sunday week. The saloon men are indignant."

J. T. Henry, Spring City: "My second quarterly was held by Elder Provine. The brethren gave written reports, and the elder seemed to be pleased with the condition of our work. He preached and gave a lecture on education. The large congregation were aroused by his thrilling words. At love feast one professed faith in Christ, and the elder left us for other parts. The meeting was continued till Tuesday night, and 2 professed faith, and there were 3 accessions. Nine have been added this quarter. We have secured two new church lots with deeds."

E. M. Manson, Clifton: "We are having regular Thursday night class meetings and the members turn out to them splendidly. The spiritual and financial condition of the work has been a little dull on account of the small pox, but the clouds are subsiding and giving away and things are looking up. Our Sunday-school is getting on nicely, taking up the missionary claims once a month. The majority of the members of the church attend the Sunday-school, and seem to want to know more about our holy religion. We have lost several members from our ranks this year, some by death and some by emigration. I am teaching in connection with my circuit work, and the children are improving very fast; a good number of them have learned to read and write, and I think some of them are trying to get ready for the Central Tennessee College. We are expecting a sub-district conference here in June. The SOUTHWESTERN is much better than it used to be and it is becoming one of the best religious papers that the church affords. The West Tennessee district conference was one of great interest and profit to all present."

ALABAMA.

It is believed the Huntsville district conference, which met at Scottsboro, April 16, left a deep impression for spiritual good. Rev. O. R. Franklin presided. On Sunday Rev. James Moore, of Huntsville charge, preached at 11 o'clock to about 1500 persons.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON VII. May 13. THE SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL. (Acts xi, 19—30.)

You remember how cruel men put good Stephen to death. The enemies of Jesus drove a great many people away from their homes, and we find in our lesson that some of the disciples are far away, in Antioch, a city in Syria.

They are busy preaching about Jesus. God blessed the work, and a great many people believed in Jesus. Here, at Antioch, people who loved Jesus were first called Christians, and now all over the world followers of Christ are still called Christians.

At last word came to Jerusalem about the grand times at Antioch, and Barnabas, came to help the disciples. Barnabas worked, and saw help was needed, so off he went to Tarsus, where Saul, now called Paul, lived, and brought him to Antioch. Paul once helped drive some of these Christians away from their homes, and now he is only too glad to come and tell them about the wonderful change in his heart. Now he loves this Jesus enough to be ready to die for him as Stephen did.

Barnabas and Paul stayed about a year and then were sent on an errand of love to Jerusalem. A great famine was in Judea, and people had very little if any thing to eat. The Christians at Antioch took up collections, and sent Barnabas and Paul to carry the money to help the poor in Jerusalem. Loving Jesus makes people want to help others. People who never try to help any one do not love very much.

Are you a Christian? That means belonging to Christ. He died to save you, and if you do not belong to him it is because you won't. If you do not, kneel down right now, and ask Jesus to give you the new heart full of love so you can call yourself a Christian.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

SEBA'S DISCIPLINE. By Maria Oliver. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. Price $1.50. For sale at Eyrich's book store, 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

"Seba's Discipline" is a leaf from the book of every day life, and the trials which constituted that discipline are such as occur to many. But the interest of the book does not lie altogether in the story. Wrought into it are certain truths and lessons which the writer skilfully impresses upon the minds of her readers, and which can only serve to round out and perfect the lives of those who heed them. They teach that no earthly affliction or trouble is without its proper use, and that it is only through spiritual discipline that the whole being becomes purified.

STUDIES OF NEGLECTED TEXT, by Chas. S. Robinson, D.D., Pastor of the Memorial Church, New York City. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street, New Orleans.

This is a volume of sermons selected from those delivered in the course of the author's searching pastoral work. They are peculiar in that they are founded upon passages of Scripture seldom chosen for the pulpit. As a preacher and expositor Dr. Robinson is clear, earnest, forcible and impressive. These sermons are published with an earnest hope that they may lead to a wider study of God's Word and a better understanding of the neglected texts. 329 pages. Price $1.25.

The farmers of Pike county, Alabama, do not raise their meat and bread at home, hence it is that they have borrowed $200,000 since last October.

The Colored Press Convention meets in St. Louis next July.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The May *Wide Awake*, closing volume XVI, opens with a lovely Isle of Wight frontispiece designed for Joaquin Miller's piquant sketch, "Mr. Tennyson's Fairies." Next, Mr. Hayden celebrates apple blossom time in a delicious orchard picture, illustrating Miss Watkins' poems. The long "short story" of the number is "Caryl's Plum," by Margaret Sidney, with four illustrations; and Rev. E. E. Clark represents the business men of Portland in his third and last paper on "Our Business Boys." Col. Hayne follows with "Old Geoffrey's Relic," a dramatic poem. The artistic charm centers in Hovenden's full-page drawing for Burns' famous lines, "A Man's a Man for a' that," and in Bodish's Picture Serial, "Through Spain on Donkey-Back." Marion Harland's "Cookery for Beginners," tells "What to do with 'Left-Overs.' The Chautauqua Readings, as has been well said, constitute almost an additional magazine. Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publishers.

The May *Centurp* makes appeal to a large variety of tastes. By way of history and adventure there are three illustrated papers: "The Aborigines and the Colonists," by Edward Eggleston. The first two papers by H. H., on the Spanish Missions of Southern California, entitled "Father Junipero and his Work," and thirdly, a paper of great readableness and ethnological value, by Frank H. Cushing, on his "Adventuree in Zuni." There are three sketches: One of Cardinal Manning, with a portrait, by Mr. C. Kegan Paul; an exposition of Salvani's King Lear, by Emma Lazarus; and a charming light essay by Henry James, Jr., on du Maurier's caricatures in "Punch." In fiction there is an installment of Mr. Howell's serial "A Woman's Reason;" a short story by F. R. Stockton in the Rudder Grange series—"Pomona's Daughter;" and the first half of a story of much freshness and humor by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), namely: "At Teague Poteet's." In "Topics of the Time" are brief papers on "The Effect of Civil Service Reform upon Parties," and "The Appointment of Postmasters."

The *Chautauquan* for May has an abundance of thought producing articles, of great interest to Chautauqua students and others. Price 20c. Meadville, Pa.

Our Little Ones (Boston: Russell Publishing Company) for May tells about the young fisherman, Eda amused the baby, and is filled with illustrations and short stories. Price $1.50 per year.

MasterI, a weekly magazine, for $3 a year, is a New York venture. The No. 1 is good, devoted to useful pastimes for young people, and illustrated. Single copies 10c. 805 Broadway, N. Y.

The *Biographer* is a monthly, of 23 Park Row, New York, devoted to portraits and sketches of prominent personages. Single copies 25c; $2.50 a year.

After a long absence the *Journal of Education*, of New Orleans, again appears on our table. The word "Louisiana" has been dropped from the title, and "For Home and School" appended. The title page is neat, and typographical improvement generally is noticed. There is a fair summary of local and general intelligence of an educational character. Price $1 yer year.

The *Missonary Review* for May-June comes to us from Princeton, N. J., freighted with missionary news and statistics from all parts of the world. We observe that in its review of foreign missions 1881-82, under "Methodist Episcopal Church, North," it classes the work of the "Methodist Episcopal Church." The blunder is misleading and stupid, if blunder it should be called, for every intelligent churchman knows that the affix "North" has no business there.

The May number of *Haus und Herd*, our German monthly, celebrates the advent of spring. The leading articles are a paper on Joseph Cook, by the editor; a sketch of Evangelical work in Germany, by C. Weiss; the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the editor; and a paper on Sunday-schools by Dr. Christlieb. The recent Ohio flood is the subject of an illustrated article. There is a good variety of excellent reading matter, making it one of the best literary publications of the mouth The frontispiece is a steel engraving, "Good Morning."

"Ninety-four thousand persons," says Dr. Oswald, in the opening article of the April *Popular Science Monthly*, "die every year in the United States of consumption," and he then goes on to show how this fatality may be materially lessened and the frequency of the disease reduced by the rational employment of "The Remedies of Nature." Prof. T. S. Perry, in "Science and Conscience," sketches a scheme by which religion and science may live together. The paper is followed by Prof. T. C. Mendenhall's valuable address, delivered at the last meeting of the American Scientific Association, on the part that should be given in in the scheme of general education instruction in physics. The editor, in his "Table," presents vigorous arguments in favor of the study of Nature and Science against the demands of the classicists that preference be given to their favorite branches; and, in another article, favors the education of women to be women, and to fill woman's sphere in life. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

MARRIAGES.

At Morfreesboro, Tenn., by Rev. H Primm, April 13, Mr. Isaac Harge to Mrs. Ann Cobleigh. Also, on the 13th, Mr. Claiborne Coleman to Miss Charlotte Colver. They left in company with Mr. and Mrs J. L. Hell for their home near Rocky Fork, Williamson county. Mr. Coleman has just professed hope in Christ. May the Lord bless them. H. P.

DEATHS.

Sister Maria Jackson departed this life triumphantly, April 3, at the age of 21 years. About one hour before she died she sang the hymn "Arise, my soul arise," then smiled and slept. She was a member of Laharpe M. E. Church for the last ten years, and belonged to its choir; also, to the Third District Singing Circle, and the St. Jacob Benevolent Association No. 2. Mother, brothers, and friends morn her loss. T. KENNEDY.

New Orleans, La.

Sister Amanda White, on April 10th, departed this life to meet her reward. She leaves husband, father and relatives, she was the daughter of Joe and Julia Thomasson, born in Harrisbugh, Miss., Oct. 1855, and was therefore aged 27 years, 5 months and 27 days. She was a faithful member of the church. B. L. NEVILS.

Okolona, Miss.

Mrs. Phillis Baker, wife of Simon M. Baker, died April 5th. She was a member of class No. 1, which was led for years by Brother William Francis. In the class she always said let her be where she may she meant to die in Jesus arms. She was called home to heaven. Her dying testimony was, "I will soon be in the city this world I will bid good bye." She lived a lady and died a Christian. She left to mourn her loss, a husband and four children from seven to thirteen years old. Funeral was attended by a large congregation and conducted by Rev. E. Lyons, pastor of La Teche.

MISS BETTIE WILLIAMS.

Baldwin, La.

Sister Eugene Embree, died Dec. 11, 1882, leaving a husband and five children. Sister Emma Bailey died April 7, 1883, leaving a husband and eleven children. Both were faithful church members

Belton, Texas. S. SMITH.

William H. S. Mays, infant son of Mrs. S. W. Mays and Rev. J. C. Mays, died March 13, was dedicated to God, and the cause of education, but the Master took him to Himself. Sister Mays says: "Brother, I know his going is my loss. He cannot return, but I am going to him. I feel I have gained miles on my heavenly pilgrimage. It seems that he has taken me by the hand to lead me gently to the promised land. My hope has been always bright since I found Jesus precious to my soul, but now it is much brighter." It was my humble office, to join in holy wedlock these two Christian laborers. Both have written to me of their bereavment. They certanly have my sympathy and prayers. May the benediction of a Father in heaven be ever upon them.

Victoria, Texas, 23 1883. M. HENSON

Give Them a Chance.

If the thousands and tens of thousands of weak and weary sufferers throughout the land, who, in spite of care and skill, are steadily drifting downwards, could have the benefit of that subtile and singularly vitalizing agent which is called Compound Oxygen, the help, and ease, and comfort it would bring to wasting bodies and depressed spirits would be blessings beyond price. If, reader, you have an invalid wife, or mother, or daughter, or sister, or any one who is under your care and dependent upon you, and to whom life has become a burden through weakness and pain, consider seriously whether you are not bound, in both love and duty, to give this sufferer a chance of recovery, or, at least, the blessing of ease from pain. You are offered the amplest means of information in regard to this new Treatment. If you can examine testimony without prejudice, and can weigh evidence with judgment and discrimination, you can hardly fail to see that in Compound Oxyge there is a healing power that is simply wonderful. Let, then, the sick and suffering whom you care for and love, and for whom you have not been able to get relief, have a trial of this new remedy. It can do them no harm, and, seeing what it has done and is doing in so many thousands of cases all the probabilities are in favor of its doing them good. Send to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, for their "Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action, and Results," and learn all about the remarkable cures which are being made by this new agent: The Treatise will be *sent free.*

The Housekeeper.

A Letter for Hou ekeepers.

BY MRS. L. C BRADEN.

I notice that the kind editors of the SOUTHWESTERN have devoted a corner to Honsekeepers. We read in the church papers many articles on the doctrines taught in the Bible, and on the workings of the church in foreign lands, in the temperance cause, and in the Sunday-school. Much good advice is given to people in various conditions in life. We are better and wiser for what we read. We thank the SOUTHWESTERN that it has not overlooked *us*. We believe that God has given us our work, and what can be nobler than to make happy homes where our better natures are developed and we can teach our loved ones the first principles of all that is good. There is a tendency in this age to place housekeeping in the backgrounnd, and housekeepers often really get the idea that they are mere drudges and are not appreciated, and cannot do what they might in more public life.

One of the sweetest songs I ever heard is "Home, Sweet Home." In it we are told, "Be it ever so humble there is no place like home." To its truthfulness every heart responds. The author of that song touched a tender chord in the human breast and its echoes are resounding all over the world. If there is no place like home, then there is no one like a home-maker. Only think of that! ye tired and discouraged housekeepers. What could a home be worth without the kind and loving heart at its head!

We are doing our part towards making people better and happier. The world as it is cannot do without us. Preachers of the Gospel and teachers in their work know well the value of home training. Great responsibilities rest upon, and cares accumulate and sometimes we get over anxious.

I love to read that little episode in the history of our Savior, where He visited the home of Martha and Mary. How, like us housekeepers, Martha was! She loved the Savior and tried to please him, by her "much serving." She was becoming rather a heavy burden in her own strength. His rebuke, "Thou art careful and troubled about many things," though it seems a little harsh, was only to teach her that there was a better way to serve Him; and we too often forget to sit at His feet, and learn the right way, and we bear burdens that we need not. I suppose we are not take unnecessary care; He who has given us our work will give us strength to do it, if we ask Him. Whenever we feel overburdened, that little short prayer, "Lord help me," uttered at any time, soothes ruffled nerves wonderfully and is a better tonic than any medicine I know.

Nashville, Tenn.

Here are some recipes which are very good for every day use and might do for visitors, if accompanied by a hearty welcome:

LEMON PIE.—Squeeze the juice of half a lemon in a dish, add three-fourths of a cup of sugar, two eggs, one tablespoonful of corn starch, and a cup of water. Mix well and bake in one crust.

A nice simple cake can be made with one cup of sugar, three-fourths of a cup of butter, one cup of milk, two eggs, one of raisins, one teaspoonful of baking powder, and flour enough to make a stiff batter.

TURKEY TO ROAST.—A good sized turkey should be roasted two hours and a half or three hours, very slowly at first. Stale bread is better than rolled crackers for stuffing. Save all the bits of bread and dry them. When well dried roll with a rolling pin on a bread board. Take of these fine crumbs enough to fill [illegible] of the turkey quite full [illegible] spoonful of black [illegible] tablespoonful of salt, teaspoonful of powdered sage, two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and cold water enough to moisten, add a tablespoonful of onion chopped fine.

A VERY CHEAP PUDDING.—One quart of flour, one half pound of suet chopped very fine; add a good pinch of salt; wet with water; roll out and spread a layer of any kind of fruit you please over it; roll it up, and put it in a cloth, leaving room for the pudding to swell. Steam for an hour and a half.

CHOCOLATE CUSTARD.—Break two sections of chocolate in a half dozen places, put in a pan over boiling water, with milk enough to barely cover it; mash and stir perfectly smooth, then add the rest of the milk (one quart in all, reserving three table-spoonfuls in which to dissolve the corn starch), one cupful of sugar, the yolks of six eggs, a heaping table-spoonful of corn starch; beat the yolks, add the sugar and corn starch (dissolved in milk), stir all slowly in the boiling milk in which the chocolate is dissolved, add a pinch of salt, and let cook a few minutes, stirring constantly. Eat cold with white cake.

ONE DAY NEARER HOME.

BY MRS. T. E. HANCOCK.

I'm one day nearer my home to-night,
Nearer than ever before;
I'm one day nearer the fields of light,
Away on the other shore.
I'm one day nearer to wearing my crown,
Nearer than ever before;
Nearer to laying my burden down
Safe on the empyrean shore.

I'm one day nearer the pearly gates,
Which the angels left ajar;
In the golden city a harp awaits
My coming from afar.
I'm one day nearer my Father's house,
Where the shining angels be;
I'm nearer the great white throne,
And the beautiful crystal sea.

I'm one day nearer the shining host
On the fadeless, golden shore;
They crossed the mystic stream of death,
And will come to us no more.
Yet I listen—I wait for a phantom barge,
To bear me to their side;
I watch for the boatman's noiseless oar,
To sweep the silvery tide.

The boatman pale will come for me,
And grasp my wasted hand;
Together we'll cross the unknown sea,
This side the golden strand.
And when we reach the other shore,
I shall meet the angel band,
Who wait to deck my youthful brow
With flowers of the fadeless land.

The whole number of women reported as pursuing gainful occupations in the United States, in 1870, was 1,836,288, In 1880 the number was 2,647,157, showing an increase during the ten years, of 810,869. This result shows that the number of women engaged in occupations has increased at a much larger rate than the female population, and is mainly due to the growth of manufactures under our protective policy, which have opened new, lucrative employments to women as well as men. Fifty years ago women could not earn over $1,50 to $2.50 per week, inclusive of board. Now, women are able to earn two and three times as much. The wages of men have increased in the same period, but not as much, proportionately as the wages of women.

It is the purpose of God that from every nation and kindred and people and tongue some shall be gathered to swell the great white robed multitude around the throne. How confidently then may we in these last days "ask in faith nothing doubting," that a glorious ingathering from heathendom may take place! It is "the good pleasure of his will" that it should be so; but in order that it may be so, we must pray and yield ourselves and our substance more freely to God; to go, or to give that others may go, for, "how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" —*Religious Beyond.*

Some people are like eagles which rise easily and sail high; others remind us of the bobolink, ever ready to fly, but slow to leave the "swinging briar or weed." Napoleon conquered his enemies before they began to organize. The unready is the unsuccessful. Dispatch ends the business before the cautious and dilatory man draws his boots on.—*The Christian Witness.*

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—Peter, of Edmond Hatch's family, of Grenada, Miss., would like to hear from his mother Hannah, if living. She was the mother of Peter, Bob and Sandy, all with same family. Supposed to be in Texas at present: Address, at 250 Fourth street, New Orleans.

PETER STEPHENS.

DEAR DEAR:—I want information as to my people whom I left in Virginia some years ago. My owner was Robert G. Hudgans; I left him at Greensboro, White Sulphur Springs. My mother was Lucinda Johnson, and lived at the same place. My father was named John Washington and lived in Essex county, Va, Sisters were Louisa and Bettie, and brothers Ed Johnson and Jerry Johnson. My young masters were Walter, Westcomb and Bob Hudgans, and Sally and Milly Hudgans, and Ellen Hudgans. When I lived there my name was Emma Washington; it is now Emma Moore. I was sold in Richmond, and brought to New Orleans by John Davis, and he sold me to a Mr. Bruing at the trader's yard; and I was brought to Mississippi by John Alcorn. Address Emma Moore, Meridian, Lauderdale co., Miss., in care of Mashall Roberts.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to make inquiry for my relatives whom I left in Madison county, Ala., in 1834. My mother's name was Polly Watkins; my sisters' names were Maria, Betsy and Annie. I had one brother whose name was Lewis. All went by the name of Watkins I heard that my mother had twins after our separation. My mother and children were taken to Tennessee by Pinkney Wilson, who married Miss Emily Watkins. I was 15 years old at the time of our separation. Any one giving me any information relative to any member of the family will confer a great favor. My address is Canton, Miss., care of A. K. Davis, pastor M. E. Church.

BANISTER WATKINS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I want to find my people. I left them about fifty years ago in Smith county, Tenn. My mother's name was Lucinda Sanders; father was Major Sanders. I had two sisters, Susan and Margaret. I had two uncles, John and Harry; two aunts, Bettie and Lillie. We belonged to Squire Alexander. We lived near Carthage, Tenn. Address Maria Ross, Yazoo City, Miss., care of M. E. Church.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my father, two sisters and two brothers. Father left me on the Neuces river, and last I heard of him he was sold in New Orleans. His name was Sam Donelson; sisters were Hettie and Angeline Donelson. Hettie was the oldest. Brothers were Greene and Richard. Brother Greene was with his young mistress, who married John Bodie, who at that time was living at Memphis Tenn. My brother, who was the babe at that time, was with father and two sisters when last heard from. Address me at Rossville, Atascosa county, Texas.

JEFF GREENE.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my kin people whom I left in Alabama about the year 1868. Mother was Mary Lane—(she is dead). Three sisters, Martha and Hannah and Sarah; two brothers, Charles and Moses. Their father was Isaac Lane, and all belonged to Dr. Mathew Lane. My father was Isaac Palmer; two uncles, Jim and Moses; two aunties, Betsey and Amey; three cousins, Phillis and Hannah and Primuss. Sister Martha and her father lived with the widow Stubbs, near Springhill, Marengo co. Her father's wife was Sophia. My aunt Rainey Bohanna brought me to Texas in 1868. I am the oldest of all my mother's children. Address me, care of Rev. Willis H. Jackson, San Felipe, Austin county, Texas.

NOAH WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zachariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me to find my relatives. Address, REV. J. I. TURNER,

Lock Box 21, Abilene, Taylor co, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my parents and kindred. Mother was Mary Avernathen, because she belonged to Mr. Avernathen. Her sister Ann also belonged to him. After the estate was divided she was sold to her husband's owner. Husband was Dickerson, but I do not know his full name or that of his owner. Mother had five children—three girls and two boys. I am the oldest, Rhoda Avernathen. I was taken to Texas and sold to Jerry Lindlay. I married Edward Sanders. Thomas Jefferson and Julia Anne died before mother was sold to Jay Lindlay. The next was sitting in a chair one morning and he fell out on a hot skillet with coals of fire on it, and they stuck to his face. Then there was Tursa and William Avernathen. My father's name is Turner. I do not know his or his owner's full name. He was sold in war time and went to New Orleans. Grandfather Tomsha had one eye put out by the hooking of an ox, and had two children, China and Jordan. Jordan was the oldest. Address me at Pleasanton, Texas.

RHODA SANDERS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am inquiring for my people. I left them in Lee county, Mississippi, when I was 13 years old. My mother was Hannah, my brothers were Jerry, Squires, George and Peter. They belonged to Aaron Wh't ington. I was sold to Sam Williams, and brought here by my owner. I am near 53 years old. My name is Millie Martin. Address in care of Rev. H. J. Wright, Pastor Asbury M. E. Church, Natchitoches, La.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, '82.
SIRS—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommended them to others, as I found them very beneficial.
MRS. J. W. TULLER,
Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A convention of colored people has been called to meet in Washington, September 24, for the consideration of their present and future condition in this country. Under the call Louisiana will be entitled to elect 20 delegates, Mississippi 26, Texas 9 and Arkansas 9.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing, but apt comparison between *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.

"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge* to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach and lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

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Odd Epitaphs.

... said that the following comes ... fornia, but it is a remark- ... of antiquated mortuary ...:

In memory ov
John Smith, who met
Wierlent death near this spot
18 hundred and 40 too. He was shot
by his own pistell
It was not one of the new kind,
but an old fashion
brass barrel, and of such is the
Kingdom of Heaven.

Here is another, copied from a ...mbstone in Pennsylvania:

Battle of Shiloh,
April 6, 1862.
... D. L——— was born March 26, ... in the town of West Dresden, State ... York, where the wicked cease ... troubling and the weary are at rest.

... following is found in the ... burying-ground at Keese- ..., N. Y.:

... lies the bodies of two sisters dear;
... buried in Ireland—the other lies here.

The following is from a church- ... in Glastonbury, Conn.:

Here lies one
Who's life's threads cut asunder;
She was struck
Dead by a clap of thunder.

... are three lines from the ... over the grave of a little girl ... was killed in the streets in ...ow:

Here lies the body of Jane Gray:
The manner of her death was thus,
She was drav over by a 'bus.

...times the confusion of sen- ... leads to curious mistakes, ... this one from a cemetery ... Cincinnati:

Here lies———
Who came to this city and died
for the benefit of his health.

... following is on the grave- ... of a stationmaster, who was ... by a railway accident, near ...nock, Scotland:

He died uncomplaining in
No pain without medical aid.

... is a resurrection of nature's vigor every spring. Like the ... around you, renew your complex- ... to your powers, cleanse the ... of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is ... to use for this purpose.

... most ignorant, illiterate, and ... nation in the world, ... to rank as a civilized ..., is the only one in which ...tism is prohibited by law, ... which Romanism has exclu ... of education. The last ... Spain shows that there are ... persons in a population ... who are unable to ... priests live there in ... and fatten at the expense ...ing poor. The war on ... schools of America is ... in the vain hope that this ... also may be made a paradise ..., and this great people ... to a mass of timid and ...ous slaves.—*Interior.*

... old, and middle-aged men and ... get health and strength by using ... Iron Bitters.

... true test of politeness is the ... to treat all men on the ... manhood, without respect ... circumstances or acci- ... belongings. We may treat ... as in wealth or station ... excess of deference, but it ... to good manners, a ... coarseness. We may treat ... are inferior to us, in ..., without considera- ... is equally offensive, the ... a selfish, unmanly nature. ... above externals, and treat ... as men, and, on that ... manhood, as our brethren, ... manners, true polite- ...

... IRRITATION, PARALYSIS, ..., lost vitality, consequen- ... or excess, Liebig Co's ... Tonic has no equal.

... was recently found ... drowned. On a pa- ... pocket was writ- ... life. Do not ask ... about me; drink was the ... me die; let me rot." ... the coroner of Liver- ... two hundred let- ... mothers, all ... for a descrip- ... man. How sug- ... fact! What a story ... houses desolated by ...

... to try half a dozen ... Cures." When ... sold ... to ... sell ...

Rebuked.

A few years ago, as a stranger rose in one of our city pulpits to begin the service, several of the congregation began to leave the church. He was a lame man, and the pulpit was located near the doors.

"Wait a moment, my friends," said the preacher, "till I get my hat, and I'll go with you."

Down he came, limping, hat in hand, and left the church. This abrupt closing of the services taught the people that there was at least one minister who would not be treated with contempt. On a certain occasion, the eloquent Dr. E. H. Chapin, being sick, was compelled to ask a friend to preach for him. As the stranger rose to announce the opening hymn, a score of persons rose to go out. This clergyman also was equal to such an emergency.

"All," he said, "who came here to worship Dr. Chapin will please leave now; but those who came to worship God will sing the forty-third hymn."

That stopped the exodus.

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my neuralgia." Rev. Dan'l Allen, Montevado, Fla.

An exchange wants to know, "What is home without a newspaper?" It is a place where old hats are stuffed into the window sashes, where the children are like so many unmannerly barbarians, where the housewife is like an original savage, and the husband with a panoramic view of a Grand River swamp printed on his shirt front with tobacco juice.—*Kansas Herald.*

☞For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the most desirable and fashionable color.

A little girl was sent to a store the other day to buy some lace. The clerk, after putting up the package, said. "Well, there is one and a half yards of lace at ten cents a yard. How much does it come to?" To which the miss pertly replied: "Well, I'm not going to tell; I have to study arithmetic all the rest of the week, and I'm not going to bother my head with it Saturday."

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases
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It is said the Hon. Oliver H. Horton, of Chicago, possesses the only bust of John Wesley known to be taken directly from life. He purchased it from Mr. George John Stevenson, of London, during the Ecumenical Conference in 1881.

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Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

I have seen men make great fortunes only to lose them. I have seen men pass from beautiful homes to the penitentiary, and I have seen their wives and children in one year flashing with jewels, and in the next struggling to keep away the wolf that was staring in at them at the door. But I have never seen the righteous forsaken. I have never seen those fall into such trouble who studied to be quiet, and did their own business and worked with their own hands. The man who makes edges that will cut, the man who builds houses that will stand, the doctor who will cure, the teacher who knows how to teach, and the lawyer who maintains both justice and the sanctity of truth will not fall whether the times be good or bad.—*Rev. Robert Colyer.*

Chief Justice Woods, of the Indiana Supreme Court, was appointed to the Federal Judgeship vacated by Gresham's transfer to the Cabinet.

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* and · price · book *
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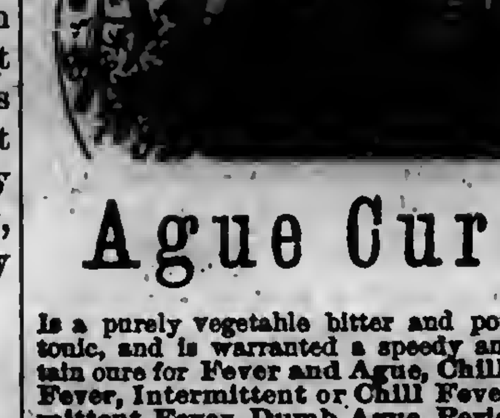

Ague Cure

is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to directions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
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CATARRH to any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.
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$225 A MONTH—Agents Wanted—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.
jan4-17t

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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Manufacturer and Vender of
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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	52 50
32 "	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	86 00
36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs.	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs.	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs.	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
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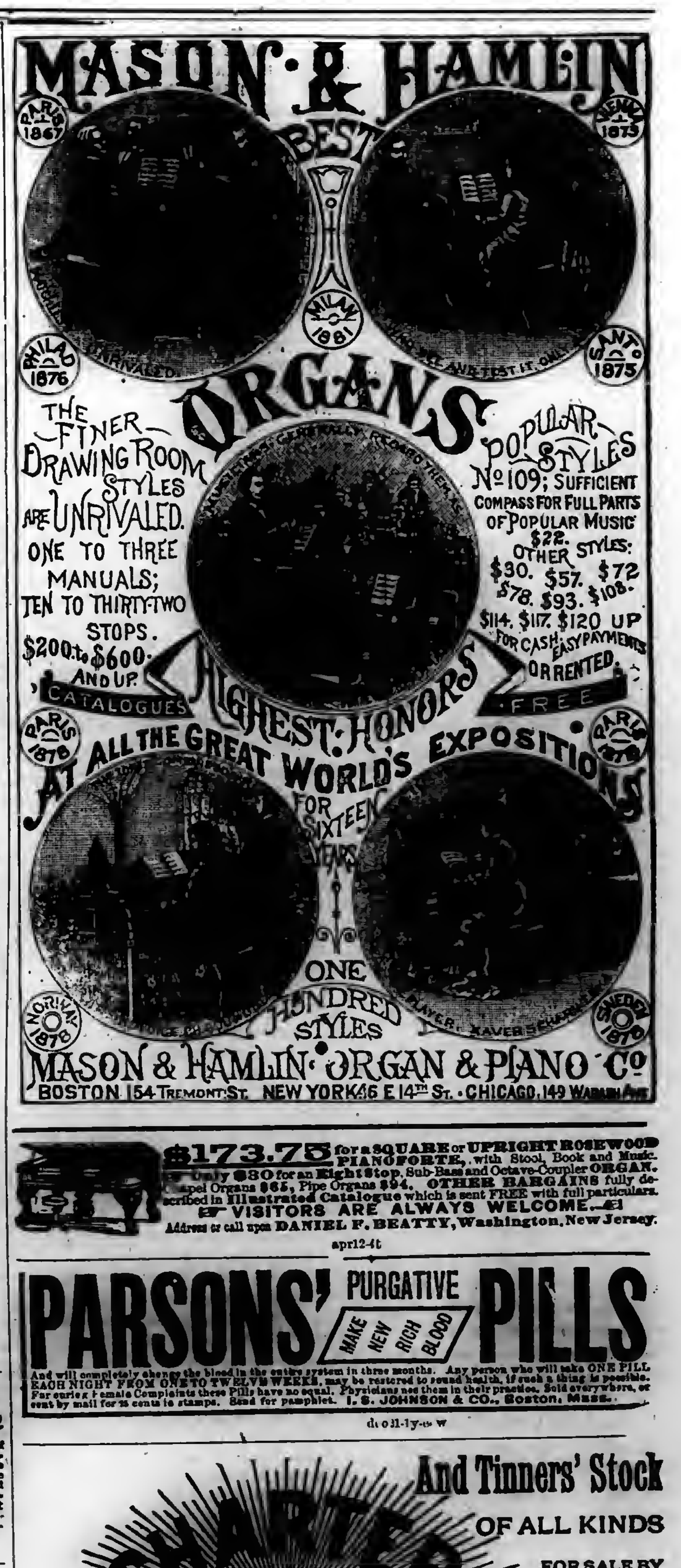

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. Only $80 for an Eight Stop, Sub-Bass and Octave-Coupler ORGAN. Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars. ☞ VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
apr12-4t

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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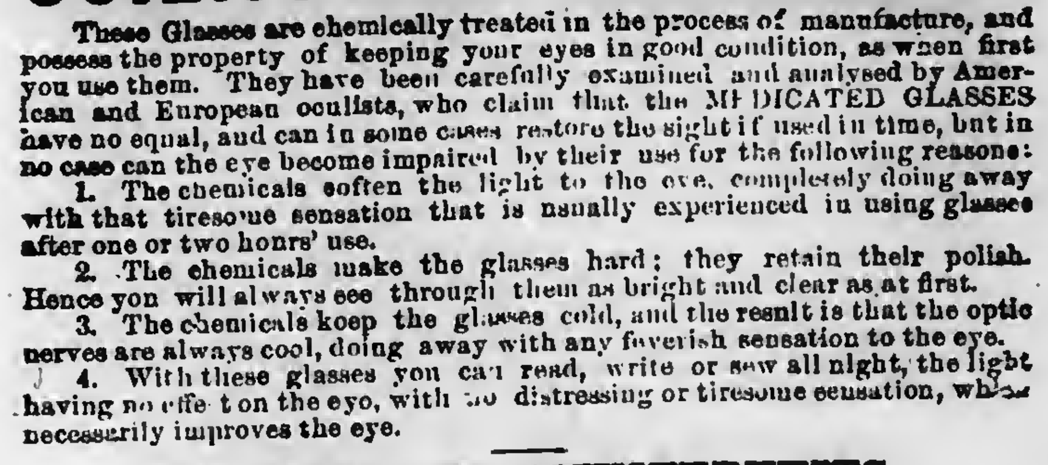

A WONDERFUL ... d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans.
nov16-ly

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
21-1y

James Carey, the Dublin informer, has been found to have been connected with three other murders besides the Phœnix Park assassination, and will probably have to stand trial for them.

"Why, what are you putting that on my feet for," asked a man with a heavy cold. "Why, to draw the cold out of your head," answered the considerate nurse. "The deuce you say, I would rather have it stay where it is than to be drawn the whole length of my body." At any rate there is a more pleasant method than that, go and get me a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Colored National Guard Union of the United States meets in Macon, Ga., June 15. It was to have met May 20. The time was changed because the Adjutant General of Ohio has ordered all colored troops of that State to parade on memorial day—30th of May—which would prevent the Ohio troops from attending.

Indulgents parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house.

Geo. Ware was taken from the jail at Florence, Ala., and lynched. He confessed to having murdered a lad for $5 and a plug of tobacco.

Lord Byron, in reference to a beautiful lady, wrote to a friend—"Lady —— has been dangerously ill, but now she is *dangerously* well again." American belles, when attacked by any of the ills that flesh is heir to, may be kept *killing*, and avoid being killed by taking Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which banishes female weaknesses, and restores the bloom of health. By all druggists.

The Irish Viceroy watched the departure of emigrants from Belmullet, conversing with many of them and assisting children into the boats.

TEACHERS

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apr19-1m]

On May 1. Morris Marks entered upon his duties as receiver of public money; J. D. Kennedy, as Superintendent of warehouses. Felix Herwig, has taken charge as assistant U. S. Treasurer, and James Lewis, Surveyor-General for Louisiana.

Physicians prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, weakness, low spirits, etc.

Castelar, speaking before a republican club of Valencia, Spain, affirmed his adherence to democratic principles, but will support the Sagasta Government, least the Conservatives come into power.

Prof. B. Thompson, Jr., Congressman from the eighth Kentucky district, shot and killed Walter Davis of Harrodsburg Junction. A familiarity between Davis and Mrs. Thompson caused the

COMMON SENSE COMPRESSED.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE IN A DOZEN LINES THE REASON WHY TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT SHOULD BE PREFERRED AS A CORRECTIVE AND ALTERNATE TO EVERY OTHER MEDICINE IN USE. FIRSTLY, IT ALLAYS FEVER; SECONDLY, IT CLEANSES THE BOWELS WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR PAIN; THIRDLY, IT TONES THE STOMACH; FOURTHLY, IT REGULATES THE FLOW OF BILE; FIFTHLY, IT PROMOTES HEALTHY PERSPIRATION; SIXTHLY, IT RELIEVES THE SYSTEM FROM UNWHOLESOME HUMORS; SEVENTHLY, IT TRANQUILIZES THE NERVES; EIGHTLY, IT ACTS UPON THE BLOOD AS A DEPURENT; AND LASTLY, IT FORMS ONE OF THE MOST DELICIOUS COOLING DRAUGHTS THAT EVER PASSED DOWN THE THROAT OF AN INVALID. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Yellow fever has broken out a Vera Cruz.

Michael Fagan was convicted at Dublin of participation in the Phœnix Park murders and sentenced to be executed May 28. He said he was a Fenian, and would die one.

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp." John A Andrews, Attorney, Ashton, Ill.

The late Ex Governor Edwin D. Morgan, willed $100,000 to Williams College.

The offer made in the issue by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is characteristic of his enterprise. He offers a reader of our paper one of his renowned latest style $95 organs for only $49.75, and delivers it free, all freight charges prepaid by him. This offer must be accepted on or before 15 days after date of this paper; after that date the price will be $95; therefore do not hesitate, but order at once. Every instrument guaranteed or money will be refunded with interest.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 7. 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; Middling, 10½; Good Middling, 10 11-16; Middling fair, 11½.

SUGAR, ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2½@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3½@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 21@22.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $3 00.

FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy, 6.00; choice, 5.70.

LARD, ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 10; choice, in tierces, 11½.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl, 1.50@1.75; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.50; apples, bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, crate, $3.00@3.50; sour krout, bbl. $4 50@8.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $20.75.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 9½; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½, hams, sugar-cured, 14.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $5.00; geese ——@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

Western Eggs 12@14c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 17@—c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00 @7 00 dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN. in sacks. bushel—Yellow, 64; white, 65; mixed, 64.

OATS, bushel—Western, 54.

BRAN, 100 ℔s—Choice, $1.00.

HAY, ton—Prime, $17@18; choice, 20@—.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs. in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me."

Strong words from a New York clergyman: "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, N. Y.

IT PAYS to sell our Hand Rubber Stamps. Samples free. FOLJAMBE & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 4t-eow

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Conference Notices.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Morrilton	May	26—27
Van Buren	June	2—3
Fort Smith	"	9—10
Fayetteville	"	16—17
Hinesville	"	23—24
Conway	30 and	July 1
Argenta circuit	July	7—8
Little Rock circuit	"	14—15
Jacksonport	"	21—22
Newport circuit	"	28—29
Batesville	Aug.	4—5
Sweet Home	"	11—12

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

SECOND ROUND.

Hernando ct	May	12—13
Walthall ct	"	19—20
Bankston	"	23
Atlanta	"	26—27
Holly Springs	June	2—3
Holly Springs ct	"	9—10
Oxford	"	16—17
Oxford ct	"	16—17
Abbeville	"	23—24
Batesville	30 and	July 1
Grenada ct	July	8—9
Grenada	"	15—16

The First District Conference will convene on the Grenada ct., near Elliot Station, on July 19th 1883 at 9 o'clock a. m. A full attendence is desired; the programme of exercises will be published in due time. L. BRADFORD, P. E.

Grenada, Miss., May 3, 1883

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards and one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class leader from each pastoral charge in the Shreveport District, are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in St. Paul M. E. Church, Shreveport, La, on Wednesday, Aug. 8 1883, at 9 a. m We will have a five days session. The pastors will notice the Discipline, page 61, 87 paragraph, and have all reports in writing as no others will be accepted.

The introductory sermon will be preached Tuesday the 7th, at 7 p. m. by Rev. Frank Walker, assisted by Rev. V. Chapman.

The literary exercises will be as followers:

How to study the Bible	Rev. Reese Thompson.
The blood of the Old Testament	J. W. Hilton.
Heaven	F. Harvey
The treasures of Heaven	John Fopp
The way of Life	V. Chapman
Excuse of Man	P. B. McDonald
How to secure subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN	S. Duncan
God's Love	A. Moore
The wicked after Death	A. J. Pickett
Rule for a Preacher's Conduct	D. Shelby
Sunday-schools	S. S. Wright
Pastors duty to a Sunday-school	H. J. Wright
Work of the Holy Ghost	A. Spears
Prodigal Son	H. Wallace
Whom seek ye	F. Walker
Chase of the wicked, Job 18-18	G. Washington
Temperance	J. S. Patterson
Repentance	Joe Hason
One thing thou lackest	S. R. Hason
Reason with God	R. L. Lee
What is Theology	Charles Crockett

The local preachers, exhorters and other brethren, may select their own subjects and come prepared to present them. On Friday at 8 p. m., the Gospel Temperence Anniversary meeting will take place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. V. Chapman, H. J. Wright and S. Duncan and others. Saturday 12 m., District Sunday-school convention will meet to be addressed by Rev. Reese Thompson, J. W. Hilton, A. J. Pickett, and others. At 4 p. m. the same day the Womens Missionary Society meeting will take place with addresses by Mrs. Mary Marshall, Mrs. Cora Johnson, and Mrs. Elmo Gallott and Mrs. M. J. Wilson from Mansfield. The session will close with a grand basket meeting on Sunday the 12th.

Pray for God's blessing upon the meeting Keep the notice before the brethren.

S. DUNCAN, P. E.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Cheneyville	June	2
Boueville	"	4
Alexandria	"	9
Pineville	"	10
Rigolet	"	11
Avoca	"	12
Le Compte	"	13
Spring Creek	"	14
Stuart Chapel	"	15
Eola	"	16
Bayou DesGlaze	"	18
Marksville	"	19
Waxia	"	21
Washington Ct	"	22
Washington	"	23
Opelousas	"	25
Flat Town	"	26
Vermilionville	"	29
St. Martinsville	"	30
New Iberia	July	2
Thompson and Pecan	"	3
St. Peter	"	5
Cote Blanche	"	6
Glencoe	"	7
Jeannerette	"	8

In every instance, where the quarterly conference comences before 7 p. m. the quarterly love feast will be held the same evening, except at points where I have appointed to stop only one night. Let due preparations be made for the best possible results at the quarterly meetings in each charge. In the language of the great Apostle, "Let every thing be done decently, and in order." Remember, only written reports will be accepted. Class leaders will find disciplinary form for their report on page 45 of the discipline of 1880. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Brookuville	May	11
Exprairie	"	12–13
Shuqualak	"	15
Lauderdale	"	16
Shubuta ct	"	19–20
Shubuta	"	19–20
State Line	"	22
Waynesboro	"	24
Quitman and Desoto	"	24
Enterprise	"	26–27
Enterprise ct	"	26–27
Louisville	"	31
Mashulaville	June	2–3
Paulding	"	8
Garlands		0
Daleville	"	9–10
Meridian ct	"	16–17
Meridian	"	16–17
Dekalb	"	23–24
Philadelphia	"	27
Macon	July	1

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Chattanooga Mission, Scrugges Chapel	April	28—29
Chattanooaga ct. Plesant grove	"	5— 6
Jasper ct., South Pittsburgh,	"	12—13
Kingston ct., Kingston	"	19—20
Robertsville ct., Oakdale	"	26—27
Ebenezer ct. Branch Hill	June	2— 3
Riceville ct., Chestnut-Grove	"	9—10
Georgetown ct., Bunker Hill	"	14—14
Big Springs ct., Prigmore Chapel	"	23—24
Cleveland ct., Cleveland	"	30 July 1
Washington ct., Evansville	July	7— 8
Soddy ct., Rogers School House	"	14—15
Chattanooga sta., Wesley Chapel	"	21—22

Dear Brethren, if any change of place of holding the quarterly conference please notify me. Write to Chattanooga, Tenn. April 20, 1883. E. PROVINE, P. E.

Programme for the First District Conference of the Okolona District for 1883. Convenes in Corinth, July 12 at 9 o'clock. To preach the opening sermon......P. Jemison

Education	D. W. Calvert
Temperance	John W. Davis
Sunday-schools	W. H. H. Gallion
Mission	W. M. Gatewood
Freedman Aid	L. L. Shumpert
Redemption	M. Proctor
Resurrection	J. L Pratt
Future State	R. Snell
Baptism	B. L. Crump
Duties we owe to God	W. Jones
Faith	A. W. Wright

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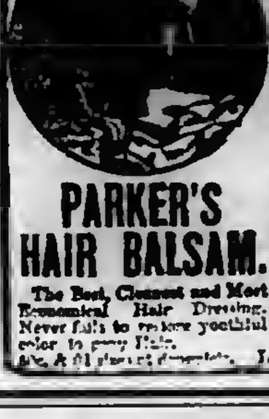

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Editorial Notes.

Why don't yon take yonr children to church with you?

Your safety, happiness, and all yonr sacred interests unite in demanding that yon banish, now and forever, *all* intoxicants from your house. Away with the accursed stuff! "Tonch not, taste not, handle not the nnclean thing."

President Woolsey says that: "the ratio of divorces to marriages or to popnlation in the United States exceeds that of any conntry in the Christiau world". If this is true as donbtless it is, it presents a horrible depravity, and an unpardonable looseness in the morals of this natiou.

The western towns are making their liqnor licenses high. Des-Moines, Iowa, adopted $1000; Boone, $500; followed by Daveuport, Burlington, Lyons, Atlantic, and other places in the same State. Morris, Illinois, adopted $500, Paris $800, payable quarterly; Danville $800.

The Kansas *Methodist* thinks that the next General Conference shonld elect ten or fifteen new bishops and theu wisely locate them in all the important centres of the conntry. We think that Louisiana shonld have a resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and another in Texas. In no other way conld the interests of our Church be better promoted. There are multitudes of onr people who never saw a bishop, and they would give a barrel of sweet potatoes most any day to feast their eyes an honr or two by looking upon a live bishop.

Thanks, mainly to "Curtis," of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, who discovered the scheme while on a western tour, and to the decided conrse of that journal, a great wroug has been averted. An error was made, a miscalculation in surveying the Zuni Indian reservation, and the intention of the government that it should inclnde the springs, by which they had converted a desert into fertile soil, not carried ont. Recently Senator Logan, of Illinois, has been prospecting in the West, and his son-in-law Paymaster W. T. Tucker and associates have taken up six claims, in all 2400 acres, embracing these springs. If granted it would practically cnt off the water supply of the Zunis. The intention of the government, and the error of the surveyor was admitted, and yet Senator Logan after personal inspection was ready to take the land if he could get it. The Zunis are neither warlike nor nomadic; they support themselves by farming and stock raising, and every principle of honor demanded their protection. "Cnrtis" and the *Inter-Ocean* wrote np the matter as it deserved, the snrveyor added his testimony, and finally President Arthur issned an executive order, ameuding the origiual oue of Presideut Hayes, so as to inclnde within the Znni reservation, and render void the claims of Tucker & Co. The New York *Times* says fitly "it was a piece of work in which no Senator of the United States onght to have been engaged," aud which "no honorable man cau defend."

At the May dinner of the New York Saturday Night Clnb, Mr. Clark Bell presided, with Gen. Grant and Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling at his right. During the evening Gen. Grant was called on to speak and he dwelt upon the relations between this country and Mexico, the wonderful resonrces of onr neighboring republic, and the maintneance of a close alliance. Ex-Senator Conkliug followed, and after expressing his belief that the failnre to nominate Gen. Grant for President at Chicago has cost this nation in progress fully ten years, he said the Democrats were about to take control of the country, "the so-called fight against bosses was the particular form that a certain class of men give to a raid npon superiority." These sentiments were not applnded by the Saturday Night Club.

Some Christian men and women of this city, withont reference to their ecclesiastical relation, are forming an organization to better provide for those who are poor aud ueedy and also to protect themselves from impostors. We have iu this city a large number of warm hearted and Christian people who are anxious to do their whole duty to the deserving poor, and at the same time do not want to encourage tramps who are a pest to any commnnity. This is an effort in the right direction, and has not begun any too soon. It is well-known that we have a large nnmber of poor in our city to say nothing of those who are freqnently imported.

The appointment of D. Randolph Keim as chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, on the nnanimons recommendation of that body, was generally regarded as an egregious blunder. Mr. Keim is charged with being a defender of machine political methods, and therefore disqualified to be a genuine civil service reformer. The President, in deference to pnblic protest, withheld the commission, and subsequently appointed Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, who is chief clerk in the United States Treasurer's office, to the position.

The article on the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Sonth, entitled "Why There?" from the pen of Rev. T. C. Clendenning, of Galena, Illinois, and which we repnblish from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, is a thorongh, practical and most truthful presentation of a serious qnestion. Onr readers will thank us for placing it before them. We commend it to the church everywhere as expressive of the sentiments almost unanimously entertained by the colored membership, and by the whites long and intimately connected with the work of our church. Let Bro. Clendenning's article be read and pondered.

Why There?

REV. T. C. CLENDENNING,
Galena, Ill.

Why is the Methodist Episcopal Church in that part of the Sonth uot occnpied by her previons to the late war? Is it because that territory would be destitute of Methodism but for her presence? Surely not. If we take no account of non-episcopal Methodist churches, we still have the Methodist Episcopal Church Sonth; African Methodist Episcopal Chnrch; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. Are those churches genuine Methodist Episcopal chnrches? In doctrine they are identical with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in government they are almost identical. The Methodist Episcopal church by the ratification of the work of the Cape May commission has pnblicly asserted the legitimacy of the Methodist Episcopal Church Sonth. She sends to, and receives from all those churches fraternal greetings and messengers. Are those churches aggressive? In the order named above, the first nnmbered at the close of the war surely not more than 500,000; now she reports 850,000. The second then, 50,000, now 391,000; the third then, probably, 25,500, now 300,000; the fourth then organized with about 80,000. now reports 125,000. Two years after the war the Methodist Episopal church reported 1,146,081, now 1,724,420. From these figures it will be seen that, so far as numbers are concerned, they are, to say the least, qnite as aggressive as is the Methodist Episcopal church. Are those churches advocates of slavery? If they were, the institution has beeu dead for twenty years. They have no power to effect its resnrrection. Do they advocate it? The membership of three of them, aggregating 816,000, is composed entirely of ex-slaves and their children. The man who can believe them to be advocates of slavery is beside himself. Is the Methodist Chnrch South such au advocate? There is nothing of it iu her discipline; nothiug of it in annnal or General conference action.

Recently I have traveled down the Mississippi to New Orleans, across Florida to Jacksonville, up the Atlantic coast to Washington, back throngh Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky homeward. I met and conversed with a nnmber of gentlemen from varions parts of the Sonth. Not one of them expressed regret for the overthrow of either slavery or the rebelliou. On the contrary, they all with one accord (save oue young blood from Louisiana) did assert satisfaction with these results. I believe those men represeuted, as they professed to represent, the feelings and sentimeuts of the Southern people. It seems to me unjnst to charge the Methodist Episcopal Church South of to-day with being either proslavery or disloyal. As a matter of fact, the political platforms upon which they stand, and the principles which they vote upou, these subjects are almost identical with those of the opposite party. It cannot be that the Methodist Episcopal Church extends the fraternal hand to that church, saying, "We are brethren in Christ, bnt we believe yon are hypocrites and liars when you vote." Because that cannot be, therefore it cannot be that the Methodist Episcopal church is iu the Sonth to act as a protest agaiust the spirit of slavery and reason in the Methodist Episcopal Chnrch Sonth. Are those churches interested in the ednication of the people? and have they denominational schools under their care? If any mau donbts, let him ask one of his miuisters or, better still, one of their college agents. Do they iudeed need money? and will they accept and rightly appropriate it, if sent from the North? It is donbtful if money given to the cause of education conld find more ueedy, more worthy, or more efficieut channels for the accomplishment of good, than in the demauds calling for it offered by those chnrches. This is especially true of the colored churches

Are the doors of those chnrches open for the receptiou of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Cenrch who may desire to live and labor with them? Every door of every church (nnless it be that of the last organized) to every mau, woman, and child from the Methodist Episcopal Church who will accept of their invitation to enter. is as wide open as is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. That territory has Episcopal Methodism four layers deep withont the Methodist Episcopal church. These Methodisms are certainly living branches of the Methodist vine. They are one in doctrine and economy, and in evangelistic and educational work, with the Methodist Episcopal church. They have channels open, and ready to be opened. in which they can appropriate the money and means which she is willing to give to bless the people of the South. They are ready to receive, aud will most cordially welcome to all rights, privileges aud labors, all those ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal chnrch who may wish to live and labor with them. Why, then, has the Methodist Episcopal church as a distinct organization entered, and why does she remain in that territory? A few years ago I conld have given an answer that practically satisfied myself, although there have been for a long time some ugly facts in the way of my answer that I conld not entirely ignore. I shonld have said that she is there to plant anti-slavery, anti-secession, anti-caste, Methodism. While those colored chnrches are anti-slavery and loyal, yet they all recognize the color line. The Methodist Episcopal church is there to ignore it. As to slavery and secession, my answer has been blown to the winds by facts already referred to iu this letter. How is it with regard to caste? Alas! alas! for my answer, the Methodist Episcopal church has done but little on that line, and is doing less and less as the years go by. Wherever aud whenever she gets a little nucleus of white ministers, she at once organizes conferences ou the color liue. These conferences have no more real affiliation with each other than they do with the black and white conferences of other churches. The Methodist Episcopal church is establishing her schools on the color line. Either because the white children of the South will not attend school with the children of color (and these children are mostly adults), or for some reason nnknown, this church is establishing separate schools for the whites and blacks. More than this, the last General conference authorized the Freedmen's Aid Society (officered by white meu) to appropriate a part of the funds raised for the educatiou of the freedmen to the support of these schools for the whites. Although that actiou was taken not quite three years ago, there are now fifteen of these white schools, while there are but twenty-five for the blacks. 'Tis true this aid to schools for whites, was to be rendered only "wheu it could be done without embarrassment to the schools for the freedmen." That being the case, it is to be taken for granted that a sufficieut number of schools have been established for the freedmen, and these schools are above all financial embarrassment. How about New Orleans university, Wiley nniversity, Clark university, Walden seminary, Texas seminary, aud, indeed, almost every other one of these schools? Why are they so earnestly crying for money throngh Drs. Rnst and Hartzell, if they are in this comfortable condition, and if after caring for them there was a surplus fund snfficient to assist more than half as many more schools for the whites? Bnt, be it it remembered, that to no one of the white schools, helped with money raised by the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, would a colored youth, in all probability, be admitted oue whit qnicker than to Vanderbilt or Emory.

When the members of the Methodist Episcopal chnrch meet for public worship in the south, do the rich and the poor, the black and the white meet together, feeling that "the Lord is the maker of them all?" Where the conferences are organized on the color line that answers the question. They are so organized, I believe, everywhere except in Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana aud Florida. In South Carolina there is not a single white church. I do not know if there is one in Mississippi. Florida has asked for divisions and color line. Louisana has at least one white church. Where? In New Orleans. In that city there is a large number of colored Methodist Episcopal churches, but a little handful of whites must have a church building and service to themselves. Iu each of the conferences in Missouri there is a colored district; they are each what the name indicates. In Alabama recently, it is currently reported, one of the ministers of the white Methodist Episcopal conference publicly iuformed the negroes if they came to his church they were to take seats in the gallery. Bro. T. pastor of oue of the largest and most impotant colored churches in the South (himself a white man), said to me: "The Methodist Episcopal Church is takeing the same positiou ou the questiou of color as that occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church South." Bro. D., member of another conference and principal of one of the best schools, I found mourning over the same fact. The most intelligent colored ministers of onr church, with whom I was privileged to meet, refered to the same matter with deep interest In view of certaiu facts, he declared it almost impossible, iu some places, to hold our colored members. As I understood him, he seemed to doubt whether it could be done very much longer, nnless there was a change in the method of procedure. The colored people in giving the reasons for the divisious among them as Methodists, could only say of those in the Methodist Episcopal Church, "Dey hes white bishops."

If the Methodist Episcopal church in her distinct organization is in the south to protest and work against caste, then there has never beeu a more stupendous failure since the world was made. Whatever may be said of the first few years after the war, yet there is no fact more clear than this, to-day her tendency and influence and work are all upon the side of caste. Her conferences are caste conferences, her schools are caste schools, her worship is caste worship.

Now, if the Methodist Episcopal church is not in the south to work against the spirit of caste, will any man give a clear statement of the object and the reason for her distinct mission in that part of our conntry? Why should Episcopal Methodisms there be six layers deep (ours is a double layer), simply on account of color? If this color line must be recognized, why then, let it be recognized at once, openly and above board. Snrely episcopal Methodism does not need six machiues and six companies of workmen to do the work which two at most ought to accomplish. If this color line must be recognized, then let not the Methodist Episcopal church bear the responsibility of a further division of those Methodist sheep, even if this further division will afford some of those colored brethren the luxury of "whtie bishops." If this color line must be recognized, then no longer let us have the responsibility of wasting the Lord's money (when there is so much need elsewhere), by building three, four, five or six schools, or churches; or sustaining as many preachers and sets of general church officers, when two at most are sufficient. If this color liue must be recognized, then let the Methodist Episcopal Church seek the union of all colored Methodist; open the way for and advise her colored membership to unite with the African Methodist Episcopal church. Let them take all their chnrches and schools and other property. take all the white men and women they need to help them in the initiation or further progress of their work. Let future contributions for them be given to them, and not to others. If this color liue must be recognized, let the Methodist Episcopal church do her part to make colored Methodism one, and white Methodism one also. If this color line need not, and ought not, to be recognized, theu why is the Methodist Episcopal church guilty of such recognition? In a word if this distinction should be made, then the Methodist Episcopal church as a distinct organization in the south is only creating and perpetuating divisions, and for no good reason. If this distinction should be made, and nevertheless it is made by this church, then what does she more than others? Do not even all other Methodisms the same? Why there? —*Northwestern.*

Says *Zion's Herald* of Boston: It is a little ridiculous to those who knows the real condition of matters at the State Almshouse, Tewksbury, to read the astounding statements that are passing through the press of the country. One wonld suppose that babies were deliberately murdered there in order to sell bodies to medical students; that it was overrun with rats and horribly dirty, and that a large bnsiuess was done in tanning human skins for slippers! "*O tempora! O mores!*"

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. A. Luster, Eola: "We are getting along very well, and the church is prospering. We have commenced repairing the old parsonage, and hope to be able to move into it in a few weeks."

Rev. Wm. Davis, at Washington, reports a growing interest in all the departments of his church.

E. D. Bowers, Springfield: "I arrived at my work, accompanied by the former pastor, J. W. Lewis, Feb. 22d. I found a handful of Christians that received me with warm hearts. I have 20 full members scattered for miles through the country, but I have walked all through my circuit and succeeded in gathering them together. We are few in number, but are working methodically. We have our cards out for 3d Sunday of May, and a grand basket meeting to be given, the proceeds of which shall be to repair our church. Our presiding elder, M. Dale, held our first quarterly conference, April 28th, and found the church in a good spiritual condition. Reports all correct. The estimation for preacher is $100; presiding elder, $12. Collected this quarter, $16,65. At Ohio, 9 miles from Springfield, Judge Kemp donated a lot to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but as there are now many churches in the act of building and the amount of money in the Church Extension all invested, I was advised by the elder to wait until the first of the year. We anticipate a good work this year, as the white friends visit us and take an active part in the church. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition. We are organized into a missionary society; officers and preachers of the church attend regularly; average attendance 20; total number, 45. But we anticipate a large school shortly."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Brown, Shubuta: "My work is in a prosperous condition. Received this year 45 members in full connection, and 25 on probation."

P. Harris, Yazoo City: "At first quarterly conference we had a reviving sermon by Rev. G. Jackson. Elder Barney was in the chair. The reports from leaders and stewards were good. Sunday-school is prospering with 150 on the roll. Rev. J. Holmes preached at 11 o'clock on Sunday; the elder talked to the Sunday-school in the morning and preached to a large congregation at three; 157 partook of the Lord's Supper. We have an increase of 24 members and probationers, and have collected $90 for wintering the church. We have a class of young people who are carrying on the home mission work and they deserve praise."

L. J. S. Bell, Coffadeliah: "Collection for pastor was $22,35, and not $2,25 as printed May 3d. We had a glorious time yesterday at Mount Zion. We are moving forward in the good work."

TEXAS.

W. J. Mitchell, Bremond: "The ninth session of the Waco district conference convened in the Calvert M. E. Church, April 5th. Rev. S. [illegible], presiding elder, in the chair. [illegible] brethren answered to their names. Committees were appointed. The presiding elder's report showed the work to be improving. Pastors' reports showed a revival spirit at all the charges. The reports of local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, district stewards, and Sunday-school superintendents, were called for and read with interest. Marlin was the choice for the next district conference. The Sunday-school was addressed by Revs. A. Foster, R. Gates and S. Gates, and gave us some good thoughts. At 11 o'clock there was an old-fashioned love meeting. In the afternoon Elder S. Gates, and at night Rev. [illegible] J. Burris, preached. The pastor, B. F. Smith, took excellent care of the conference."

H. C. Cavender, Pleasanton: "There is a large attendance each Sunday, and class meeting every Saturday night."

A. Brown, Mexia: "Elder Gates held first quarterly conference, and preached a rousing sermon. Forty-nine were at Lord's Supper. Collection $5,35."

Aaron Taylor, Crockett: "I found four appointments on Madison circuit, and out of 150 I can testify to 85 met in love feast. We have plenty to do."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Martin: "I have made a visit to Union City; preached there twice and have organized a church with 13 members. They are trying to purchase a church lot. All are good Methodists who have just moved in from other parts. I will have to preach in the courthouse on my next appointment. We ask all to help them both by means and prayers. All amounts received will be acknowledged in the SOUTHWESTERN."

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Cannon, Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian Circuit: "Our first quarterly conference was held at Pearlington, M. E. Church, March 3 and 4. Rev. W. McDonald, P. E., was on time. Our session was a pleasant one, with a full attendance, and the brethren made their reports in a business-like manner. The elder met the Sabbath school on Sunday morning and gave good instruction. At 11 and 3 o'clock he preached sermons full of the Holy Ghost, and administered the sacrament to 55 persons. Elder's collection, $17,50; paid pastor $46,75. The estimating committee estimated to pay the pastor $5; traveling expenses $33; presiding elder $70; Bishops $5; for conference claimants $5; for benevolent causes $75. I have four Sunday-schools doing well, and my circuit is in a prosperous condition. Pearlington has bought a bell for the church at $55."

FLORIDA.

Rev. S. B. Darnell, of the Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, writes to *N. Y. Advocate*, April 20: "Our season is over, and the visitors flown. Small-pox scare hurried them off, broke up my school, and prostrated business temporarily. In twenty-four hours my school, fled, and left me with nine, and opportunity to meditate on the 'transitory condition of all temporal things.' We are somewhat embarrassed in financial matters from this sudden collapse of affairs. We owe yet about $800 on the new building. I am certain we made no mistake about the construction of it, for we could not have accomodated the pupils. Indeed, this year adds 50 per cent., filling all the available space, requiring us to use our dining-room and office for recitations. Family are quite well. Have some fear from small-pox; 43 cases; 21 deaths up to this; all colored save 4."

The "Catholic Directory" reports for 1883 that the Roman Catholic Church has in the United States 13 archbishops, 59 bishops, 6,546 priests, 6,241 churches, 1,180 chapels, 1,768 stations, 31 ecclesiastical seminaries, 81 colleges, 579 academies, 2,491 parochial schools, with 428,642 pupils; 275 asylums, 185 hospitals; and a Catholic population of 6,832,054. The *Catholic Standard*, of Philadelphia, finds much fault with this table. It thinks the reports present figures of increase unsupported by facts. The *Catholic Standard* ought to know.

Rev. J. H. Riddick, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly of Baltimore but now of Staunton, Virginia, made complaint to the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that he had been ill treated and ejected from the Viaduct Hotel, Relay Station, belonging to the company, because of his color. The company has issued a statement that it makes no distinctions whatever, and instructing the managers of the hotels to treat all patrons with civility. Mr. Riddick declares that he will have his rights vindicated.

Two Mormon elders are proclaiming their doctrines in Lauderdale county, Alabama.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

East Tennessee Conference---Chattanooga District.

MR. EDITOR:—I commenced my second round on the Jasper circuit, as nothing could be done on the Chattanooga Mission or circuit my first appointment. On my second round, Revs. B. B. Briant and T. Jackson, pastors, were kept in on account of the small-pox around Chattanooga. Part of these charges were not infected with the disease, but the excitement prevailed so it was not safe to call the people together. On February 10th I went on the Jasper circuit, Rev. J. A. Boyd, pastor, and found him at his post. His reports were somewhat encouraging at that time, but since then he has quit the work, and I have supplied it with Rev. Marvin McCagg, a local preacher.

For Kingston circuit, Rev. A. J. Fletcher, pastor, the quarterly conference was held at Rockwood. Bro. Fletcher had been laboring under some mistake, but he is moving on. The Sunday-schools are very good both at Kingston and Rockwood. Rev. J. C. Tate had been here in a protracted effort with some success, and had closed and gone to Glenmary.

At Robertsville circuit, Rev. G. W. Coman, pastor, the conference was to be held at Shady Grove, but owing to excessive rain fall the creeks arose and we could not cross them till Monday. I then left Kingston for Shady Grove, but the conference was moved to Oakdale, to one of the blasting furnaces. Had preaching and administered the sacrament. On Tuesday, at Oakdale, I found Rev. J. C. Tate, conference evangelist, in a protracted effort. In some respects the conference reports were encouraging.

On Soddy circuit, Rev. Sam. Burnett, pastor, the first and second conferences were held, because the excitement over the small-pox was such that the people could not be got together. Bro. Burnett in the commencement of the conference year thought he could not stay on the work, because he could get nothing for his labor. He told me he thought about Job, and would stay. I trust in him. I baptized 5 and took 1 in full fellowship, and when I left on Monday morning he was laboring in a protracted meeting, with 8 at the altar Sunday night.

On Ebenezer circuit, Rev. Jacob Wade, pastor, we held all our regular meeting services. After preaching at 11 o'clock Sunday, the sacrament was administered to colored and white bowed at the altar together. It was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. At three in the afternoon the Sunday-school met; the exercises were short but pointed. Our educational work was not forgotten.

On Riceville circuit Rev. A. Roach is pastor. He is a young man but not very able bodied. He has too much work for one man to do. He is taking up a new work and looks after it this conference year. On some portions of this circuit the people are very poor, but willing to do what they can to carry forward the work of the Lord.

On Georgetown circuit, Rev. Moses Cox, pastor, the first and second conferences were held together. Part of the circuit had been infected with the small-pox, and the excitement was all over the work. When the conference was held the prospects were very encouraging for the future. Though this is a poor circuit they seem to be earnest Christians.

On Cleveland circuit, Rev. H. N. Brown, pastor, the conference was held at Ooltewah instead of Cleveland. Services had been suspended for several weeks in all the churches in Cleveland. The pastor's report was very encouraging. He had held a two weeks' meeting on the circuit, one professed faith in Christ, one was relicensed, five additions to the church, and raised $12.50 to pay on church lot. We need a better house to worship in. The people are trying to do something in that direction.

On Big Spring circuit, Rev. William Bluford, pastor, the first and second conferences were held together. The excitement over the small-pox interfered with any one that did not live in the community; therefore we had to wait till it had abated. The pastor's report was very encouraging. He had taken up new preaching places, and found 14 members like sheep having no shepherd, he gathered them into the folds, an addition to the church from work assigned him at conference.

On Washington circuit, Rev. T. J. Henry, pastor, the conference was held Saturday evening. The reports were very encouraging, especially the benevolent collections. The pastor reports new fields open to our church, and he had succeeded in getting two lots. They will be deeded to the M. E. Church. The people of Spring City were glad to see the work of God there once more revived. Bro. Henry is working up all the interests of the church.

At Chattanooga station, Rev. W. Hayes, pastor, the charge has suffered dreadfully with the small-pox this conference year, losing 25 or 30 members. The Sunday-school is prospering. Several added to the church last quarter. The trustees and pastor have built a parsonage with three rooms on the church lot. I anticipate they will begin a new church if there is no epidemic in the city this year. Seven or eight new preaching places were opened to the brethren this year on the district. I am still puseing the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE into the hands of preachers and people.

E. PROVINE, P. E.

Chattanooga, April 30, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Pearl River.

DEAR EDITOR:—As this is my third and last year upon Pearl River, I desire to say that I feel gratified with the past year's work. I feel that more ought to have been done than we have accomplished, but we hope to do better. A year ago we collected money enough to ceil our church, and appointed a committee to purchase, but through bad management they failed to get it. We had trouble in getting the money out of the hands of the committee; then we entrusted it to the justice of the peace, who promised to get the lumber forthwith. He failed also; and one year has passed, and we have no ceiling and no money. We expect to bring the justice to the bar, and get both justice and the money. This church is in a beautiful location and surrounded with pine trees, and about twenty-five or thirty yards runs a beautiful stream of water emptying into Pearl River. It was bought under Dr. Hartzell in 1873, and is 30x50 feet. We are building a church about ten miles distant, on the line of the Northeastern Railroad, now under construction, and we expect to have it ready in two or three weeks, all debts paid and clear title.

Elder Dale held our first quarterly conference on the 22d. There was a full attendance. One local preacher had died. Tho reports showed the circuit to be in a thriving condition; eight have been converted, with seventeen on probation. The pastor's salary was raised from $200 to $300; presiding elder's from $20 to $28.

Our church at Mandeville is being put in splendid condition by the officers and trustees. Joseph Delaney, a local preacher, and myself occupied the pulpit last month. A nice fence is being built around the church property. On the third Sunday in June we expect to have another baptizing in the lake at Mandeville, and we invite all friends to attend.

J. W. LEWIS.

Pearl River, La.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From San Antonio.

MR. EDITOR:—Wednesday preceding the quarterly conference, held on the 7th inst., we closed a protracted meeting resulting in 15 conversions. All excepting one joined our church. Rev. R. Reader, of San Marcos, was with us and rendered valuable service. Rev. T. Wadkins and Rev. W. H. Mosby spent a couple of nights with us, and did much good. Our quarterly conference was a success. Class leaders, stewards, trustees and committee on parsonage furniture reported favorably.

On Sunday the elder met the Sabbath school and spoke some very interesting words to our little folks, which we hope will prove a blessing. At 11 o'clock Rev. S. Gibbs preached for us. At 3 and at 8 o'clock p. m. the elder preached two sermons that will no doubt be long remembered by our people. We presented our list to those who had subscribed various amounts for the repairing of the church. The result, including P. E. collection, which was $33.10, amounted to $417.05. Mr. Editor, our aim is to be ready for the annual conference. Our people at this point love their presiding elder and will support him. The sacrment was administered at night, and 112 partook thereof. Our love feast was a success. Many spoke for the Lord; collection $3.05. I am glad to note here that our people are seeming to be more interested about their own business or duties than heretofore. Our church is winning favor every day. Our congregations are generally so large that we can scarcely find room to seat them. Many of the people come to the church and are compelled to stand up all the while service is going on, from the fact that they cannot find seats. Our people are talking of building another church within two years. Allow me to say just here, if the Methodist Episcopal Church expects to do much good in San Antonio, she will have to make ample provisions for the sheltering of her people. If she does not, others will. The tide is turned toward our church. Pray for its continuance. The two Baptist denominations are expecting to build this year. The African Methodists contemplate building a parsonage. Many improvements are being made among the people, and Methodists are not known to stay behind even if they get behind. Remember, the words above are not spoken simply for convenience sake, but because they are facts. I mean the provisions that ought and must be made for the sheltering of the people who are seeking shelter under the roof of the old M. E. Church. There are many who could no doubt speak upon this important question of the necessity of building another church, if asked to do so, namely, the pastor in charge of Trinity M. E. Church, Avenue C; also the Rev. Hammond, one of the presiding elders of our Iowa conference, and many of the white citizens of this city who attend our church, who find it often difficult to procure seats. Yours in Christ,

J. R. CARNES.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Houston District Conference.

DEAR EDITORS:—The Houston District Conference held its first session for this conference year at Columbia, Texas, in Haven's Chapel, April 26th. The conference was called to order by Rev. F. C. Moore, P. E. I. B. Scott and C. C. Minegan were elected secretaries. All of the charges were reported except one. Thirteen charges reported 109 conversions, probationers received 101, received by letter and into full connection 31. Several had taken the benevolent collections. The district was reported in a pretty fair condition financially.

The following are among the resolutions passed during the session:

HOUSTON SEMINARY.

Resolved, That this District Conference set apart the fifth Sunday in July as a day to take a collection for the Houston Seminay, and that the money so collected be sent to C. C. Minegan, Financial Agent, Galveston, Texas, St. Paul M. E. Church.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Whereas, The Word of God and the Discipline of the M. E. Church are both so explicit in their teachings regarding the proper observance of the Sabbath day, and its sanctity is being less and less regarded by many of the world and also of the *church*; and

Whereas, We understand it to be the boast of many of the secret and benevolent societies in our midst that they are founded on God's Word, and are intended to be helpers and not hindrances to the church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we call the attention of our pastors to ¶ 32 and ¶ 34 of our Discipline, and urge them to instruct our people accordingly, and enforce the law on those members who neglect their own church by going on excursions, attending society meetings and ice-cream saloons on the Sabbath day, all of which hinder the church in saving souls and rob her of her spiritual power.

Resolved, That all our local preachers and exhorters, and other persons desiring to become such, be and are hereby notified that this District Conference will hereafter neither license nor renew the license of those who are regularly engaged in ordinary work on the Sabbath day.

The regular business of the conference was interspersed with literary exercises by those appointed to prepare papers. The subjects were all of practical importance, and their discussion seemed to be heartily enjoyed by all present. It was the unanimous request of the conference that Bro. I. B. Scott forward his address to the SOUTHWESTERN for publication.

On Sunday Haven Chapel was literally packed. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. G. W. Smith, at 3 p. m. by I. B. Scott, and 8 p. m. Rev. S. Hardwell. During the day there were twenty-four added to the church, eight infants baptized, and $40 collected for ministerial support.

The session was closed on Monday evening with an educational mass meeting. Rev. C. C. Minegan was appointed to address the meeting. He was followed by a number of voluntary speakers. The cause of education and the claim of the Freedman's Aid and Houston Seminary were faithfully presented. Some cash and a good subscription list were taken.

We are satisfied the cause of Christ and Methodism were furthered by this session of our conference. The conference was well entertained by the pastor, Rev. J. Guess, his people and their friends. Next session is to be held at Houston, Trinity Charge.

I. B. SCOTT,
R. R. ROBERTS,
Reporters.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED with DOUBLE CHLORIDE of GOLD. Essay Free. *The Morphine User*; 200 pp. $1.00. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL. mar22-13t

Young Folks' Corner.

THE LITTLE BIRD.

A little bird with feathers brown
  Sat singing on a tree;
The song was very soft and low,
  But sweet as sweet could be.

And all the people passing by
  Looked up to see the bird
That made the sweetest melody
  That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain,
  For birdie was so small,
And with a modest, dark brown coat,
  He made no show at all.

"Why, papa," little Gracie said,
  "Where can this birdie be?
If *I* could sing a song like that,
  I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my little girl will learn
  A lesson from that bird,
And try to do what good she can,
  Not to be seen or heard.

"This birdie is content to sit
  Unnoticed by the way,
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise
  From dawn to close of day.

"So live, my child, all through your life,
  That be it short or long,
Though others may forget your looks,
  They'll not forget your song."

New York Evangelist.

A Drop of Oil.

The sewing-machine went hard. Brother Will came and looked over Amy's shoulder and knit his brow, as was his custom when in a puzzle. At last, turning back the machine, he glanced over the works and said:

"Do you oil it here Amy?"

"Why, no; I never thought of that."

A drop of oil was supplied, and in another minute the slender needle was flying through the work like a fairy It was easy now to turn the wheel. That drop of oil on a dry spot in the machinery made all right.

There are many other places where a drop of oil works just as great wonders. For cold mornings, when tempers are apt to get frosted as well as toes and finger-tips there is no magic like a few sweet, cheery words. So when one is in anger and ready to do or say rash things just give him a "soft answer," and you will see how it can cheer and brighten the way for yourself and all about you.—*Young Reaper.*

Our Boys.

We are always being told what, we should do for our boys, but it strikes us that boys, to become the sort of men that are wanted in these times, must do a great deal for themselves. We may train them in good principle, but there is one thing they must do for themselves which no one else can do for them, and that is to stand fast. Boys who seemed to be true, and manly, and honorable have often made sad shipwrecks, just because they had not firmness enough to stand fast in what they knew was right. The Bible says: "Cleave to that which is good."

The very expression "cleave" shows that it is sometimes pretty hard work to stick to the right. We must, as it were, hold on with all our might. Now, boys, that is just exactly what you will have to do. Many of you have to go out into the world exposed to all sorts of evil and all sorts of temptations. Keep out of their way if you can; but if your path lies among them keep your eyes open to your danger, and quietly but determinately resist them. And that your brain and judgment may be clear, and that you may have the benefit of the reason God has given you, never let a drop of stimulants pass your lips. Sign the pledge, and stand fast by that, and you will have good, safe standing ground for your own feet, and may be able to hold out a helping and upholding hand to some companion just beginning to tread the slippery downward path. It will be safety and security for yourselves, and, besides, you know—who knows better than the boys—the strong can always help the weak. It will be easier for somebody else to stand fast just because you do.

Everybody is using, and everybody is recommending to everbody's friends Brown's Iron Bitters as a reliable iron medicine, a true tonic.

The Election Cases.

The trial of certain persons charged with participation in the late election frauds in this city, now pending in the Criminal District Court, presents a case of prime importance. The public will watch the proceedings narrowly, and justice will be demanded without regard to ulterior considerations. The question at issue is not a party question but it does involve the integrity of the Democratic organization in New Orleans. It has been charged that under existing auspices a fair election has become an impossibility here, and it is true that the great body of the honest voters of the community are well-nigh hopeless of protection by the courts. If that impression continues to prevail, a political revolution may be very shortly expected. The people will take the matter into their own hands, and the whole machinery of the party will be abandoned, if not for a new organization, at least for a reorganization.

The crime of ballot-box stuffing is the gravest of all crimes against society. It strikes at the very life of free institutions, and discredits the whole scheme of self-government. It is very common nowadays to hear it said that universal suffrage is a demonstrated failure, and we must admit that it is wherever its decisions are reversed with impunity. Here, in New Orleans, it has been little better than a farce for a long time past; but it has been a farce with tragical results, in the form of extravagance and debt, and a general contempt for all constituted authority.

In the last election the offence, heinous as it was in itself, was rendered peculiarly exasperating by the flagrant and high-handed manner in which it was committed. There appears to have been scarcely any attempt at concealment, and the whole case was made out without difficulty within a very few days after the result of the count had been announced. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why the proof which was so conclusive then can fail to carry conviction now.

In regard to the defendants in the particular case now in court we desire to say nothing which might have the effect of prejudicing the hearing which the law accords them. If they are innocent we desire their acquittal. We only ask that the prosecution shall discharge its duty without fear or favor, that every material fact shall be fully disclosed, and that technical evasions shall not be allowed to defeat the ends of justice. There is no possibility of doubt as to the fact that a great wrong has been perpetrated, and certainly somebody is responsible for it. The poll lists have been tampered with, and if a sincere and earnest effort is made to reach the guilty parties, it will not be a difficult matter to furnish the necessary evidence.

The people will not be hoodwinked by the plea that the crime was a secret one, and its nature unsusceptible of proof. What they demand is substantial justice, and they will not be satisfied by a verdict based upon legal quibbles. It is time that the light fingered gentry who manipulate the ballot-boxes and the election records should be taught that their occupation is as criminal, as disgraceful and as dangerous as pocket-picking shop-lifting, or highway robbery. The courts have no right to discriminate between one class of criminals and another; but if any distinction is to be made, it should be in favor of the rogue who wrongs only the individual as against him who attacks the rights and interests of the whole community.—*N. O. Picayune.*

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A Story About Bishop Simpson.

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1883.

W. F. Steele, D. D., of Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, North Carolina, on a postal to the editor, says, "Amen to your articles about white schools; in fact, amen to your whole paper."

From the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., we have received a copy of "Answers to Inquiries about the United States Bureau of Education, its Work and History," prepared by Charles Warren, M. D.

There is a world of difference between saying and *doing*. The Saviour saith: "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that *doeth* the will of my Father which is in Heaven."

We call attention to a notice in another column of the Tenth Anniversary of New Orleans University. An occasion like this ought to enlist the interest of all the colored people; and we hope to see Wesley Chapel crowded.

Albert Stickney's attack upon the jury system, in last November's *Century*, has called out several replies which, with a brief rejoinder by Mr. Stickney, will be grouped in the Jury *Century* under the title "Both Sides of the Jury Question.,'

Our agents will soon receive statements of their accounts. We expect an immediate examination will be made and errors promptly reported; also that money collected will be forwarded, and old accounts settled as agreed before the meeting of the annual conferences. The safe rule is to send something on account every quarter, and no mishaps will occur at the end of the year. We do not wish to have any accounts with agents who do not expect to conform to the rule, because they would simply be obstacles and not helps in the support of the paper.

W. W. Pugh writes from Bertie, La., to the *Sugar Bowl*, of New Iberia, on the Atchafalaya outlet question. He says: "Diminishing the flow of water entering the Atchafalaya will be a certain benefit to that section of the State, and the water confined to the Mississippi, under any and all circumstances, can only involve the additional labor of raising the levees, while can be done, whereas the owners of lands lying on the basin cannot protect themselves against the immense body of water which finds its way to the Gulf through the Atchafalaya. Whatever course is decided on in regard to the Atchafalaya should be carried out very gradually."

She has gone before him. Mrs. Hannah S. Grant, mother of ex-President Grant, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. May Corbin, on Panama avenue, Jersey Central Heights, on the afternoon of May 11. Mrs. Grant rose in the morning apparently in good health, but was seized with severe pains in the region of the heart shortly before noon. A physician was summoned, but she expired before his arrival. Mrs. Grant was born in Berks county, Pa., November 23, 1789, and was married to Jesse R. Grant, at Claremont, Ohio. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are now living, Mrs. Corbin, U. S. Grant, and Mrs. Cramer, wife of the present United States Minister to Switzerland. Her remains will be interred in the family plot, in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. This excellent woman lived to see her dutiful son advanced from a humble occupation in life to rank with the greatest military captains of the age, and to twice hold the executive office of the nation. A grateful country holding both mother and son in highest esteem, tenders the bereaved family the deepest sympathy. God bless and comfort Mrs. Grant!

Civil Service Rules.

The Civil Service commission rules, approved by the President and cabinet, provide that no person shall use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body. No person can be removed for refusal to contribute to a political fund, or to render political service. The civil service is divided into three branches: The departmental service, the classified customs, and the classified postal, or such postal and customs offices as contain fifty or more officials. The examinations are to be open and competitive. The subjects for examination will be penmanship, copying, orthography, and letter-writing; arithmetic, fundamental rules, fractions and percentage; interest, discount, and elements of book-keeping, and of accounts; elements of the English language, and the proper construction of sentences; elements of geography, history, and government of the United States. For places in which a lower degree of education will suffice the examinations will include only spelling, copying, writing, and arithmetic. The commission reserves its right to hold examinations of a higher grade when necessary. The examinations are strictly to exclude the expressions of religious or political opinions, nor, if known, shall any discrimination be made by reason thereof. Applications must state the qualifications of the applicant as to age, residence, citizenship, health, and whether or not he is an habitual user of intoxicating liquors to excess, and what he knows as to the employment of other members of his family in the public service.

No one can be admitted to examination for the postal service under sixteen or over thirty-five, or to the departmental service who is under eighteen or over forty-five years of age. The rule in regard to sex is: In case the request for any such certificate or any law or regulation shall call for those of either sex, the four highest on the list of the State from which vacancy is to be filled of that sex shall be certified; otherwise sex shall be disregarded in such certification. Every original appointment is probationary for six months, at the end of which time, if the service is satisfactory, the probationer must be absolutely appointed, but otherwise he is to be deemed out of the service. The following officials are excepted from examination: The confidential clerk, secretary of any head of department or office, and heads of bureaus; cashiers of collectors and of postmasters; superintendents of money order divisions in postoffices; the direct custodians of money for whose fidelity another officer is under official bonds; but these exceptions shall not extend to any official below the grade of assistant cashier or teller; persons employed exclusively in the secret service of the government, or as translators or interpreters, or stenographers; persons whose employment is strictly professional, as doctors or lawyers; but no person so excepted shall be either transferred, appointed, or promoted, unless to some excepted place, without an examination under the commission. Examinations of applicants for potions in Washington are to be held in places convenient as possible for them.

The sessions of the New Orleans Preachers Meeting are, weekly, more and more interesting. Brethren from the country, and members of other conferences, when visiting this city, should make it a point to attend these profitable and highly interesting meetings. The sessions are held every Thursday at 10.30 o'clock a. m. in Wesley Chapel, on Liberty between Poydras and Perdido streets.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is preparing for the June number of the *North American Review*, an article on the manufacturing interests of the United States.]

The Latest Grab.

The committee of the Louisiana Senate appointed to investigate the workings of the board appointed under act No. 93, of 1880, have published their conclusions. Senators W. W. Leake, J. N. Augustin and Murphy J. Foster sign the report. Act No. 93 was passed for the benefit of State officers who had rendered services in prosecution of tax and license suits, and who were entitled to pay for same prior to the remission by the convention of 1879 of interests, costs and fees due January, 1879, provided taxes were paid by January, 1881. The claims approved by the board were to be receivable in payment of any taxes and licenses due the State prior to January 1, 1880. The board issued, without conformity to law, 2,824 certificates, amounting to $281,799.64. In some cases of ex-Sheriffs' certificates were issued where no remittance had been made by the constitution, and where claims were prescribed before 1879. Auditor Jumel received $29,181 for certificates of redemption, the parties sued had not paid their taxes, and the Auditor's claim was against taxpayers and not the State. The Attorney General was allowed $17,528.14 for commissions on judgments against delinquent taxpayers. His fees are regulated by law on the amount collected and paid into the treasury, and not on the amount of judgments obtained.

The following parties were the beneficiaries of the board: Thos. Duffy, J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux, J. C. Eagan, W. P. Harper, Thomas P. Handy, Thomas L. Maxwell, Ben Armbruster, W. G. McConnell, Allen Jumel, J. V. Guillotte, John Curry, E. E. Buckner, A. Micou, Eugene Waggaman, James Graham. They are the recipients of the proceeds of the treasury raid. The committee say:

In conclusion, we can only add that it was a physical impossibility for the board to have examined the statements of claims, or for the secretary to have issued the 2,583 certificates within the time stated. Reviewing the foregoing facts, we are compelled to submit that we have never known a more reckless expenditure of public funds or a greater abuse of pulic confidence. We recommend that this report be published in the official journals of the State and submitted to the General Assembly at its next meeting.

The Gauthreaux defalcation, the crippling of the public school system, the overthrow and retirement of Gov. Nicholls by a ring, the scheme to tax State and municipal bonds, and to repudiate public indebtedness, the oft repeated fraudulent elections, the land swindle, and the treasury raid under act No. 93—are the natural fruits of the White League crusade against the fair expression of the popular majority at the polls, and show the insincerity of the high and vain pretensions of its leaders. No parallel to these later and bolder robberies can be found in what are sometimes called 'the darkest days' of the reconstruction period. Caste government has been tried and found wanting, and an early return to government by and for the people will bring the speediest correction of existing evils.

Our cotemporary of *The Central Methodist*, M. E. Church South, says: "The question which rises in dignity and importance above all other questions in the Northern Methodist Church is the perfect social equality of the races." If by Northern Methodist is meant the Methodist Episcopal Church, our Bro. is mistaken. Social equality is not the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has never taught it, nor urged it upon her members. She believes that it is the inalienable right of men and women everywhere to choose their own social companions. He who misstates or misrepresents the faith of another cannot be doing God's service. Hear him on colored schools: "While they have no desire to send their children to schools with negro children, yet they propose in their educational work in the South that those receiving their bounty shall, as a condition precedent there, consent to become the social equals of the blacks." Mistaken again. There is not a Methodist school in all the North from which negro children are excluded. Nor is there one in the South where the students, whether black or white, are required to associate as equals. That is not the policy of the Church. She never urges social affinity or social equality. Cultured and refined people, whether black or white, can have no social enjoyment with the ignorant and rude. Read this on "race instinct:" "To talk of overcoming race instinct is the merest folly, and an effort to to do so is but to fight against that providence by whose fiat these instincts were formed." This sounds wise and pious, but we are in the dark on this question of "race instincts" and ask for light.

A Surprising Statement.

Who can we trust? We take the following from the Chattanooga *Daily Democrat*, May 9:

Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Dr. Rust, secretary of the society which has charge of the location of the University. He arrived from Nashville in the morning and left for Atlanta in the afternoon.

Dr. Rust says all fears of any mixing in the University are groundless. No such idea was ever broached in their councils. There is not a breath of dissension in the society on that subject.

The Doctor expressed great satisfaction at our prospects, and prophesied a grand future for a city so situated and populated by so enthusiastic a people.

If Dr. Rust is correctly reported in the above, his numerous friends in the South will learn the facts with the deepest regret and be compelled to acknowledge that they have been mistaken in their man. Nevertheless the foundation standeth sure; God is not on the side of caste.

At the spring meeting of the Trustees of the Slater fund, Dr. Haygood in his report presented the condition of Negro education in the South as gathered from over 70 institutions of learning, giving a list of the branches of study pursued therein. From the report it was evident to the Trustees that the industrial facilities South were less than the mental and moral. Trustees requested the general agent to prepare a statement of his observations and conclusions as based upon the statistics he had collected and upon all the points that had been discussed in the meeting, with recommendations for the future action of the Board. A resolution was adopted to confine aid to such schools as are best fitted to prepare young colored men and women to become useful to their race, and that institutions which give instruction in trades and other manual occupations which will enable colored youth to make a living and become useful citizens will be carefully sought out and preferred in appropriations from this fund, and that as far as practicable scholars receiving from this foundation shall be trained to some manual occupation simultaneously with mental and moral instruction, and that to initiate this policy set forth in this resolution the sum of $20,000 be spent under the direction of the general agent during the year 1883.

The decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court, that the property donated by Paul Tulano for educational purposes in New Orleans is taxable, is sound law, no matter how disappointing to those who expected to profit by Mr. Tulane's liberality. Mr. Tulane gave to certain persons in this city real estate for the purpose of using the income thereof for the intellectual, moral and industrial education of the white youth of the city. The exemption clause of the State constitution applies only to "buildings and property used exclusively for colleges or school purposes." In support of its decision the Supreme Court refers to proceedings of the constitutional convention, to several provious decisions bearing on the subject, among others to one (30 An. 259) wherein the parsonage of a church used as a home for its minister had been denied exemption. The tendency of legislation in this as in other States has been to bring exemptions within the narrowest possible limits. Were it decided that real estate, the income from which was devoted to religious and educational purposes, should be exempt from taxation, it would soon lead to grievous abuses and the withholding of large amounts from the public treasury for the support of government.

The decision rendered by Judge Billings, against the city of New Orleans, in the Gaines case amounts to $1,925,667,82. The only hope for relief is a reversal of this decision by the Supreme court of the United States, to which an appeal will be taken.

Dr. W. H. Watkin, Sanitary Director, reports a decided decrease in deaths from small-pox; and that, with the exception of a few cases of scarletina, the city is entirely free from contagious or infectious diseases.

Some of our exchanges suggest the nomination of Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War as the next Republican Presidential candidate.

PERSONAL.

—W. H. Vanderbilt has gone to Europe.

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey arrived in New York from Europe on the 6th.

—Rev. W. H. Rees, has been transferred to Little Rock, Ark., by Bishop Hurst.

—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the noted temperance lecturer, visited Rust University, recently.

—Rev. Joseph Hanson, said to have been the original of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died May 5.

—The postoffice address of H. Dickson, in charge of Brazoria circuit, is Brazoria, Texas.

—Bishop Hurst delivered the tenth and closing address of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign.

—Rev. I. J. Lansing, owing to impaired health, has resigned his pastorate at Stamford, Conn., and sailed for Europe.

—Miss Willard finds out here a host of old friends, and cannot meet all the requisitions upon her. —*California Advocate.*

—Rev. D. P. Jones, a superannuate of Lexington conference, and a native of Baltimore county, Maryland, died at Shelbyville, Ky., April 27.

—The brother who sent us the list of subscribers from North Bogue Chitto, Miss., will please send his name to this office, as it was not appened to the list.

—Rev. A. H. Gillett, of Cincinnati, Sunday-school agent for the South and West, was in Augusta, Ga., and addressed the State Sunday-school Association, on "Normal Work in Sunday-school."

—Professor Robertson Smith, the leader in "higher criticism," is not successful as a Bible-class teacher in one of the Edinburgh churches. The class began filling the church, and now only about 25 persons assemble.

—The private address of Rev. Marshall W. Taylor, D. D., will hereafter be 82 Court Avenue, Jeffersonville, Indiana. But all letters concerning his book must be addressed to Marshall W. Taylor, in care of W. H. Sutherland Esq., 190 West Fourth Street Cincinnati, Ohio.

—Dr. Schliemann resides in a stately marble palace in Athens. Over its doors is a golden inscription, "The Hall of Ilium." Every room in the house commemorates the researches which have invested the name of Schliemann with a halo of romance. The walls are covered with objects, or pictures of objects, found at Mycenæ and Troy, with Pompeiian frescoes, and with mottoes from Homer.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Hon. Wm. G. Brown, formerly State Superintendent of Public Education, died at his residence corner Palmyra and Galvez Streets on Monday last at 8 o'clock a.m. Mr. Brown was employed as liquidating clerk in the Customhouse, and at the time of his death was acting President of the Board of Trustees of New Oolcans University. The death of Mr. Brown is felt to be a serious loss to the colored race, of whom he was a most intelligent and upright representative. The funeral services were held, at the Central Church, corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m., Rev. Dr. Alexander officiating.

—Last Saturday Bishop Peck was attacked with pneumonia and that evening was in a perilous condition. On Sunday morning he had somewhat improved so that his breathing was easier. He remains in a similar condition at this writing. Tuesday morning. He has not been able to lie down since Saturday, his cough increasing on assuming a horizontal position. Of course he is very feeble and speaks with difficulty. The pneumonia is not of the severest type, but added to his already greatly enfeebled condition is the more serious. His physicians and friends, however, hope for the best. The Church will not forget to pray for him.—*Northern, 10th inst.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Rev. J. W. Hudson, pastor of Pleasant Plains Church on Perdido street, reports the result obtained by willing workers on the first Sabbath in May, the time fixed for collection of the building fund for the purpose of finishing the audience room. Three societies were in attendance. The Daughters of Faith, Hope and Charity, led by Miss Mary Theodore, lady president, deposited at the altar $4; the Friendly Relief, George Johnson, president, $5; the Lutherean Benevolent Society, George Williams, president, $8. The following paid by subscription: Jas. W. Hudson $3; Joe Dutch $3; A. W. Wilson $1.75; Wm. Grooms $1.20; M. Pitman $1; A. Reddy $1; O. Myers $1; R. J. Brown 75c; Henry Gabriel 60c; S. Robinson 50c; Bro. G. S. 50c; Bro. Jarvis 50c; Geo. Williams, 45c; John Ross 45c; G. N. Thompson 35c; C. W. Jackson 25c; R. Winfred 25c; Strowder Jordan 15c. Ladies—Mrs. Hester Dutch $3.60; Mrs. Rachel Bolden $3.50; Jane Wayne $3; Charlotte Early $2.50; Martha Dutch $2; Priscilla Wilson $2; Rose Smith $1.50; Sarah Colman $1.50; Mary Turner No. 1, $1.45; Mary Mason $1.40; Mary Turner No. 2, $1.25; Hester Pitman $1.20; Malinda Carson $1; Ida Owens $1; Rose Brown $1; Sintio Thomas 85c; Carrie Devezin 75; Cassy Brown 75c; Martha A. Anderson 75c; Lida Clease 75c; Emmeline Ross 60c; Margaret Augustus 50c; Liza White 50c; Anna Downings 50c; Lousia Clease 50c; M. Johnson 50c; J. T. Morehead 50c; Jane Milton 50c; Lizzie Milton 50c; Sarah Butler 40c; Ben Clease 40c; Mary Smith 30c; Livera Robinson 25c; Jane Robinson 25c; Emma Smothe 25c; Nancy Washington 25c; Elizabeth Simmons 25c; Kittie Carter 15c. Total $80.30. Mr. John Page has taken the contract and work has commenced.

J. W. Hilton, Shreveport: "We have had a great revival, and 22 have been received in the church. On first Sunday in April 110 partook of sacrament. The church is moving on through many hard trials."

Brethren of the La Teche district, by examining the conference notices, will find several important corrections in the appointment of their quarterly meetings.

TENNESSEE.

Rev. Calvin Pickett, the pastor of the M. E. Church in connection with the Central Tennessee University at Nashville, and a member of the Tennessee Conference, is visiting our vicinity seeking aid to erect a church. The point is an important one for our denomina-

tion. Bro. Pickett is a leading man in his Conference, vigorous and devoted. He is sure of success, and already sees the hopeful signs of the completion of his work. We bespeak for him the sympathies of our readers.—*Zion's Herald.*

ALABAMA.

Rev. C. P. Davis, of Newton, closed a five days' meeting, resulting in 14 accessions. He has organized five flourishing Sunday-schools, two new churches, and eight classes of children for instruction. He has received 33 into the church. This is only his second quarter. When he came he met with some opposition from opponents of the church, but this did not prevent success.

Rev. S. D. Sanders, of Enon, reports: "We have just completed our parsonage, and I moved into it the first day of May. It is located right in the north corner of the Enon Church lot. The lot contains one acre valued at $500. We have a very good Sunday-school."

VIRGINIA.

Rev. E. H. Vaughan, presiding elder of Roanoke District, Virginia Conference, desires five young preachers to supply places. He may be address at Lafayette, Va.

TEXAS.

Robert Williams, San Augustine: "We are moving on nicely. I found 15 or 20 members at San Augustine; all at Nacogdoches had gone to the A. M. E. Church. Elder Ripetoe held our quarterly conference, and about 40 partook of the Lord's Supper; two were received in the church. For some cause the preacher sent to Sabine and Shelby did not go to his work, and the presiding elder assigned me to it. We had a very nice time on that work this quarter."

W. A. Fortson, Victoria: "Our first quarterly conference was held by Elder M. Henson, who was as usual vigorous and ready for work. Reports from the pastor, class-leaders and superintendent showed the work to be in a good and prosperous state. Sunday morning, after a profitable study and recitation of the lesson, the elder gave us some instruction. At 3 p. m., the church was filled with a very large congregation, which listened to a very instructive sermon. Six children were baptised, seven received into the church and one on probation. Sunday night the pastor, Rev. P. Carmichael, preached and administered sacrament to 148. Monday night, at love feast, many testified and seemed to be spiritually revived. Our work here is growing; $26 40 was collected for the elder and $4 10 for missions. In connection with our church work here, I desire to speak of the grand effort our people are making in erecting a school-house 30x60, two stories high. When complete they expect to have it chartered as a college or high-school. This building, when complete, will be worth between $2000 and $3000, and will be another institution in west Texas for the progress of the people. People from all sources are helping us with their money, and leading men highly commend us for such an effort. Our people in Victoria are coming to the front. Brethren pray for our success."

Peter Thompson, Mineola: "Our second quarterly meeting was a glorious occasion. There were 61 at communion service, and the elder preached a noble sermon. We have added ten new benches and a nice little bell. The church is at work for the Master."

S. Coleman, Waelder: "Rev. Lee Reed, our pastor, has just got the Sunday-school on a good footing. Bros. Levi Allen and John Boatwright, and Sisters Rachel Williams and Mary Parsons are good teachers. Rev. John Henry is the superintendent, and is experienced in the work."

MISSISSIPPI.

B. L. Nevils, Okolona: "On the 8th, at Prairie Mount Church, we baptized 4 adults; received 2 on probation and 20 into full fellowship. We have two lively Sunday-schools with an average attendance of about 42. On account of much [illegible] and [illegible] we have been [illegible]. We expect to build [illegible] this fall. Pray for us."

Theological and Sunday-school Institute.

MONDAY

The sessions of the institut were resumed this morning in the college chapel. Rev. G. W. House conducted the opening services. A paper on the "The Circuit Preacher and the Sunday-school" by Rev. J. P. Price, presiding elder of the West Tennessee district, was read. The subject was discussed quite fully. Rev. A. H. Gillet spoke on the organization of the Sunday-school. The subject of the use of the catechism in the Sunday-school was ably discussed and the general use of the catechism in the schools most cordially approved as well as special classes for catechetical instruction. Music in Sunday-school was considered and the more general use of the same hymns that are used in church service, including melodies usually sung, strongly recommended. At 3 o'clock the subject of Bible construction was presented by Rev. A. H. Gillet, and at 4 o'clock the primary class, by Miss L. Hitchcock.

TUESDAY

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. H. W. Simmons, of Gallatin. Rev. James F. K. Moreland read an interesting paper on the relation of the Sunday-school to the church. The paper took the ground that the church is made up, as a part of its organization, by the Sunday-school, not as full membership but as the training school for the soldiers of the future church militant. The indifference of a large part of the church membership, and official boards was taken as evidence that the true relation of the Sunday-school and the church is not well known.

Rev. S. P. Bell read an interesting paper on the origin and growth of Sunday schools. In the discussion it was asserted that the work of the Sunday-school aggresssive. All the children should be in the Sunday-school.

Rev. W. Thirkield presented the relation of the Sunday-school to the benevolent enterprises of the church. The unpopular subject collections was discussed, and the unwillingness of the people to give to the various collections. The result seemed to be that the preachers are most in fault, on account of failing to systematize the work, to give information, and to rouse the enthusiasm of the people. Rev. A. H. Gillett conducted a normal exercise on Bible evidences. Treating of manuscripts, ancient versions, quotations and references, care of copyists, decisions of early councils, and the number of various readings, which affect the sense of the renderings so little.

At 3 o'clock, the superintendent of the Sunday-school was presented by Rev. E. Tyree, and the Sunday-school teacher, by Rev. A. H. Gillett.

At 8 p. m. Rev. A. H. Gillet delivered another of his characteristic lectures to the institute.

WEDNESDAY.

At 8:30 o'clock the exercises of the institute began at the Central Tennessee College, with an address by Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, editor of the *Christian Advocate* of this city, who spoke on the literature for the people. The speaker alluded to the grand work the press is capable of doing, in diffusing intelligence disseminating moral and religious ideas, and elevating the morals of the nation; and spoke of the terrible work it is doing in osbcene, scurrilous pictures and literature. He alluded to the high responsible position of the true journalist and of his own work as editor on the Pacific coast and in Nashville. He became editor when the circulation of the *Advocate* was 7,000, this week they print 23,000 copies. The address was loudly applauded during its delivery. The institute united in singing one of the old-time melodies, "We'll Overtake the Army." Rev. V. C. Randolph delivered an interesting address on the "Home and Sunday-school" in which home religious instruction was shown to be the duty of all parents by the authority of the Divine commander. Rev. A. H. Gillett then spoke on the "Use of Illustrations in the Sunday-school" and forcibly showed how instruction of children can be made attractive instead of the irksome thing so many teachers in all schools make it.

At this juncture, on motion of Rev. S. P. Bell, a committee of three to arrange programme for next Institute, and a committee of pastors of M. E. Church in the city, on entertainment to be appointed by the president, were ordered. Revs. H. W. Simmons and H. W. Key offered resolutions of thanks to Dr. Vincent, Rev. Thirkiel, Gillett, and Bishop I. W. Wiley and Dr. Braden. It was decided to hold another institute beginning the second Wednesday in May and continue one week.

CORRESPONDENT.

Nashville, Tenn.

Rust University.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN:—Have you entirely forgotten the above named institution? At our last Conference session I endeavored to set before you the true state and condition of our work as relates to our new school building, Rust Hall, and made a most earnest appeal to you to come forward at once and meet your obligations toward the same. You seemed to be interested, and promised well, but up to this time only one, Dr. Revels, has remembered us with even the smallest amount of their subscriptions. Dr. Revels has sent us $115, being $15 more than his pledge. This is all that has been paid since Conference of over $2000 yet due, —all that we have received toward purchasing the $4000 or $5000 worth of furniture needed for Rust Hall. We have waited expectantly every week and every week have been disappointed.

Some of the brethren promised to send us some each month till their full amounts had been paid. I had great hopes that such would keep their pledges for it does seem to us that any one in health could save as much as one dollar per month even though "times are hard."

Now, dear brethren, it is but five weeks till Rust Hall is to be dedicated, will not each of you who are still in arrears send us *something* before that time so that I may be able to report *"progress"* at least?

The dedication will take place on Tuesday, June 12th. Many distinguished persons are expected to be present. Dr. Rust will, of course, head the list. Either Bishop Warren or Wiley or both will make addresses. Dr. Lansing of New York has promised to be present to address us if circumstances will permit. Dr. Revels, of our Conference, Dr. Braden of Nashville, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, of New Orleans, and others will also speak on that occasion. The grandest time in the history of the Institution is expected. To accommodate many who would like to be present an excursion train will be run from Jackson Miss., which will bring persons at half the regular rates. Let every one who possibly can come and see the finest school building in the State and hear words of truth and wisdom from the lips of our wisest and best men. Respectfully,

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., May 9, 1883.

The Marine Laborers.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN: Dear Sir—Allow me space in your eminent and valuable paper to make known to whom it may deeply concern, that we have organized in New Orleans an association known and styled "The Marine Laborers' Benevolent Association, oraganized February the 17th, 1883. Our object is to unite, harmonize, Christianize and to better the moral condition of our people in this city and State more especially. We ask you for your sympathy and prayers to aid us in our good and well began work, and may your influence roach and stretch from Maine to California, and from California to the Gulf of Mexico. This being the fact and object of our association, we hope to be cemented together as brethren in one common bond of Christian fraternity. Our meetings are held on every second Wednesday in every month. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing two years, namely: Arthur A. Lacey, President; Henry Williams, Vice President; Joseph Mukes, Financial Secretary; J. B. Henry, Treasurer; Robert Smith, Sub-Treasurer and Director.

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR A. LACEY,
President of M. L. B. A.

New Orleans, Thursday, May 10th, 1833.

New Orleans University.

The Tenth Anniversary of this insiitution will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 23rd at Wesley Chapel, on Liberty street, Exercises commencing at a quarter before 8, p. m. An address will be delivered by the President, on "A Generation of Progress with its Lessons." Remarks will be made by other gentlemen.

The people are cordially invited to be present, Admittance free. A collection will be taken for special expenses. JAMES A. DEAN, President.

May 14, 1883.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON VIII. May 20.
HEROD AND PETER. (Acts xii, 1-17.)

Our lesson is about a prisoner, in a dark prison. Soldiers watch it so the prisoner can not get away. Peter is the man. Do you know why he is in prison? The king, Herod, has killed James, one of the disciples, and now he intends to please the Jews by killing another. A king Herod tried to kill Jesus when he was a little baby. That Herod was grand-father to this Herod who has Peter in prison. God took Jesus away, and our lesson tells us he led Peter away from danger too. James was dead, and the church knew Herod meant to kill Peter, but they prayed, O so earnestly, that God would save him. Peter was bound fast with chains to two soldiers, one on each side, but he slept in his chains, because he trusted God. What God did was right, Peter knew, so he trusted even in prison. One night an angel came to Peter, and led him right away from the soldiers, past the great iron gates, and brought him to his friends, who were praying for him. O, what a joyful time they had when they opened the door and saw Peter! Our text says the angel of the Lord is around those who love God What grand help that is. God does not always bring his people out of trouble just as he did Peter, but he takes care of them and loves them, and when they suffer for him he rewards them by joy in their hearts and a home in heaven by and by.—*Western.*

If your religiou cousists only of occasional pecuniary contributions and occasional visits to the house of God, what enjoyment will you get from it in heaven—supposing you go thither?

NEW BOOKS.

FROLIC AT UNCLE WILL'S; OR, DIB'S RELATIONS. By Mrs. M. F. Butts. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skill man, 91 Camp street, New Orleans. Price 70 cents.

Children will read this book with pleasure and profit. It deserves a place in every Sunday-school library.

The same society also publish "*Never Say Die*; A Talk with Old Friends," by Samuel Gillespie Prout. A good story. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 71 Camp street; New Orleans. The imprint of this publishing house is generally an assurance that the book published is worthy to be read.

COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS. By F. Godet, D.D. Translated from the French by Rev. A. Cusin, M.A., Edinburgh. The translation revised and edited with an introduction and appendix by Talbot W. Cambers, D.D. Funk and Wagnalls, Publishers, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York. 544 large octavo pages. Price, cloth, $2.50.

Dr. Godet is spoken of as an eminent scholar and a devoted Christian. He is the author of numerous works, this commentary on Romans the most recent. As an expositor he is clear, earnest and forcible, exegetical and theological; and while the student may not always agree with him, he has before him the reasoning upon which they rest, and from this will receive important aid in formulating his own views. For homiletical purposes the work will be of great value.

Howard Crosby, D.D., says: "I consider Godet a man of soundest learning and purest orthodoxy."

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FINDING HER PLACE. By Howe Benning, author of "Quiet Corners," "Opening Plain Paths," etc. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. Price $1.50.

This is a good book, true to life, and calculated to bless the reader.

"*Pure Delight*" is the pleasant title of a new Sunday-school song book by George F. Root, the popular song writer, and C. C. Cass, a highly cultivated musician. It is well printed on good paper, well bound, well edited, and published by John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Price $30 per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. James Bryce, M. P., in his essay on "England and Ireland" in the forthcoming *Century*, mentions, among other interesting facts, that the so-called "National" party in Ireland, while it may seem to represent the nation, yet really can claim less than half the Irish members of Parliament. Ireland has in that body one hundred and four members, of whom about forty are Nationalists. Of the remaining sixty-four, about twenty-seven are Tories, nine Ulster Liberal Protestants, and the rest nominally Home Rulers and for the most part Roman Catholics, but practically (with a few exceptions) supporters of the present Liberal Government, and therefore regarded as foes by the Nationalists themselves. These sixty-four represent technically more than half the country; substantially, no doubt, they represent less; but, at the lowest computation, more than a million Irishmen are opposed to the Nationalist programme,—and a minority like this, representing as it does most of the property and education of the island, cannot be ignored by the English Government.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for May has a portrait of Albert De Seve, the violinist, and four pieces of music with notes. Price 15c.

Wilfords, Microcosm for May has numerous contributions on science and religion, which show most healthy agitation in the search for truth.

The May *Pansy* (Boston D. Lothrop & Co.,) with its stories and pictures for very little folks, is on our table.

MARRIAGES.

LYON—WRIGHT—On Wednesday, May 9, in the M. E. Church, La Teche, La., by the Rev. W. D. Godman, D.D., the Rev. Ernest Lyon, Pastor of the Church, to Miss Abbie F. Wright, of New York.

Mr. R. D. Coleman, of Madison county, was united to Miss Carrie Warner, of Hinds county, at the residence of Dr S. Alexander, in Clinton, Miss., Dec. 21; Rev. C. P. Head officiated. By the same. April 10, 1883, Mr. R. T. Johnson to Miss Mattie Henderson, only daughter of Rev. H. Hendeyson, at the residence of the bride's father.

"Sound sleep and splendid appetite." This is one among the first reports we get from patients. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Dr. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATHS.

Sister Millie Barton died March 12, aged 63 years. Sister Millie Barton, a grand daughter of the former, died March 22, aged 14 years. Bro. Louis Barton, son of the elder Millie Barton and father of the younger, died April 11, aged 40 years. Mother and daughter died happy, but Bro. Barton was troubled because he was about to leave four small, motherless children unprovided with either money or a home. All of the deceased were members of our Church. P. S. WILKINSON.

Centreville, Texas.

Died on April 8, 1883, Wesley Alfred, a local preacher. He was born in 1847; had been a member of the Church about nine years. Bro. Alfred was beloved by all. Before he died be told his wife to bring up the children in fear of God. He left four little children, a wife and two brothers to mourn. J. W. LEWIS,

Pearl River, La.

Sister Becky Watson departed this life on the night of April 19. She leaves a father and two children to mourn her loss. She bid her friends good bye, and urged them to meet her in heaven. I prayed and sang with her.

WADE HAMPTON,

Avoca, La.

Comptroller Lawrence has discovered frauds in the accounts of the disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. It is charged at the Treasury Department that the managers of the institution have been taking money appropriated by Congress for clothing and using it for salaries.

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"Unchristian Prejudice—By Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.
"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. I. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
The Color Line Again—By Rev D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

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The Housekeeper.

Put three ounces of tallow to one pound of resin; melt in an old glue pot carefully, and stir in fine sawdust till very thick, and spread an inch thick upon a board which has previously been covered with sawdust. When cold, break into lumps an inch square in size. These are excellent fire kindlers, and sell at a good profit.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

LEMON SPONGE.—Put one ounce of gelatine into one pint of cold water, let it stand five minutes, then dissolve it over the fire, add the rind of two lemons thinly pared, three quarters of a pound of lump sugar, and the juice of three lemons; boil all together two minutes, strain it, and let it remain till nearly cold, then add the white of two eggs well beat and whisk it well ten minutes; put it lightly into a glass dish.

BEST ICED TEA.—Iced tea is offered at supper and at lunch. If you wish to have it perfect, and without the least trace of bitterness, put the tea in cold water hours before it is used; the delicate flavor of the tea and abundant strength will be extracted, and there will not be a trace—if one's taste is the judge—of the tanic acid which so often renders tea disagreeable and undrinkable. You need not use more than the usual quantity of tea. If it is to be served at a 1 o'clock meal, put it in water soon after breakfast, and ice a few minutes before serving. The best way is to have ice broken in a pitcher and put one lump in each glass.

How to make nice gravy is a problem many housekeepers never solve. Grease is not gravy, neither is raw flour. Almost any kind of meat-liquor or soup-stock, from which all fat has been removed, may be made into nice gravy by simply adding a little seasoning and some thickening; if browned flour is used for the latter the gravy will require but little cooking, but when thickened with raw flour it must cook until thoroughly done or the gravy will taste like so much gummy paste. It is best to brown a quart of flour at a time. Put in a skillet, set in the oven, or on top of the stove; stir often until it is a light brown; put into a wide-mouthed bottle; cork and keep for use. All gravies should be well stirred over a rather hot fire, as they must be quickly made, and must boil, not simmer.

A prudent and economical housewife will make a soup of bits of cold meat and the broken bones of a fowl, flavored with an onion, a carrot and a bunch of parsley, that will prove more savory than a soup of twice the cost, made by a careless hand. From the toughest part of a fat and well-flavored piece of beef or mutton she will compound stews and potted dishes that will make the eater forget there are choicer bits to be had on any other terms.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 49-n6-13t-eow

It is said that the Japanese do not believe that Adam was the first man. They claim it was a chap named Hu-sing, and that he made his wife of clay, and baked her for forty days before she was done.

Morgan, La., has an ice factory, [illegible] connected with Trenton

Fer the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Voice frem San Felipe.

MR. EDITOR.—Your well-known paper has found its way to my residence for six years, and I have sent some subscribers each year. Now I ask space to mention some incidents by the way. I entered upon my work Dec. 28, 1882, and found 26 members. They were partly controlled by an A. M. E. preacher, and worshipped under a union head. My hard work commenced, but with the faith and Chistian zeal I have cleared those troubles away. We have much opposition here. The Southern whites are against us on account of our Northern white friends. Our troubles first originated about some property an association purchased from the board of aldermen and improved. They did not agree in caring for it, and their by-laws giving them the right, they sold it to the trustees of the M. E. Church. The deeds were written by the Rev. F. C. Moore. The time came when some of the old associates became members of the A. M. E. Church, and came for the property. They sought a weak point to get hold on, and found it in the preacher who preceded; he gave them a day in our church; but when I reached the post I said this would not do and demanded that it stop. The A. M. E. preacher went in several times; my trustees told him they would enforce the law; he blamed me for the whole thing, and next went to the board of aldermen complaining that the Yankee church, with white presiding elders had taken possession of the property, they had given for public worship. They sent me a messenger to open the door to any religious denomination. With deeds in hand, and feeling competent for my pastoral charge I told the messenger to go back and tell them we were ready to assert our exclusive claim to possession. The messenger never returned. We have had a hard winter, with much loss of stock. On my way to an appointment in March I counted 42 head in a distance of eight miles. Six persons have joined the church by letter and four on probation. Elder Nichols was expected April 1, and his failure to come was a sore disappointment. Your paper finds its way to sixteen subscribers on my charge. We shall pray for the editors.

Yours truly,

WILLIS H. JACKSON.

San Felipe, Texas, April 19.

A colored girl, Miss Mary L. Harding, who made heroic and successful efforts to educate herself for missionary work in Africa is now receiving notice from the press, having recently graduated from the State University. The Detroit *News* says: "Mary used to collect the wash for her mother on Monday mornings, and when her hour for recitation arrived before the collection was accomplished, she would go to the recitation room en route, and, depositing her bundle of clothes in a corner, attend to her recitation, then pick up her bundle and go her way. Colored girl, though she is, there was so much native dignity about her, that no jeer or unkind comment followed from even the most heartless student." The mother shared the hardships and the two women together conquered the difficulties in the way of the poor girl who seeks a college education without funds to start on, and now Miss Harding has been appointed a missionary to Africa by the Presbyterian Board. Her mother expects to accompany her.—*Ex.*

Luke Nevil, a colored man, recently secured a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois, against the Pullman Car Company, for damages for refusing to sell him a berth in one of their cars, after he had offered them their usual price.

There are over $500,000 of unclaimed money belonging to colored soldiers and their heirs in the treasury at Washington. The surviving soldiers, widows and orphans should get in their claims.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—Father was Doray Bean; mother Viney; sisters, Emeline, Mathilda, Eliza and Harriet; brothers were Bray, Pendleton, Bean, Bluefoot and Doray. Next to youngest was Ella Bean, born on James Duster's place. Emeline, Harriet and I belonged to Joseph Ables. Mother and three brothers were sold to James Duster. He broke up in Cherokee county, and went away, I do not know where. Isaac Bean carried my sister Eliza over into Louisiana. I know where all are except the following: Father, first named Doray Bean, then Doray Collyer, last heard from going to Mexico; and brother Pendleton and sister Eliza. Address me at Mexia, Texas, care of Rev. A. Jackson.

SARAH JANE FARRIS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my two brothers Thomas and Pennock Fulch. They left Tennessee and went to southwest Arkansas or Texas. I have three sisters, Julia, Mariah and Hannah. They belonged to Jack and Albert Fulch. Before I left Anderson H. Smith my name was Mary Smith, it is now Mary Pigegee. Address me at Clarksburg, Texas, care of Rev. I. Kirby.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish information of my brother Philip Terrell. I belonged to Anthony Tinder's estate, and brother went away with his young master, John Cushing Berry, to Texas. I wish to hear also of George Terrell, who belonged to Mr. Lemoud Davis. They were sold at Orange Courthouse, Virginia, when small boys. Father was Phillip, and mother Ann Terrell. MRS. MARY SPRADLEY.

Cheneyville, La.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my kin people. The last heard from they were in Jackson county, Georgia. Owner was John Pendergras. He had a son, Fletcher, and a daughter, Salina. My mother was Harriet; sisters were Mollie, Jane and Manda. There were three children of us. I was brought to this State by John Glover. Address me Lockesburgh, Ark., care of Rev. G. W. Baber.

HESTER ANN PENDERGRASS.

Edward Tigh, of Jackson, Minn., left his home on December 8, 1882, and his whereabouts are now unknown. He is a stone mason and plasterer by trade, six feet in hight, weight about 200 pounds, age 38 years, strong build and heavy voice. Was troubled with heart and kidney disease. His wife and family of four small children fear he is dead, and any information concerning him will be thankfully received.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire information for my grandmother and children. We belonged to Mrs. Peggy Achili. She lived in South Carolina, Winsborough county; my mother died there when I was three weeks old. Mrs. Achilli moved us to Mississippi, and stopped in Yallabusha county. I was there until I was 12 years old. After this we were carried to Greenwood, there to the trading yard and sold at a sheriff sale. We were bought by Ben Walters, who lived in this city; he gave me to his daughter, Mary Simmons, and she brought me to Texas. My grandmother's name was Lucy Walter; her children, Rachel, Cherry and Sam Walter; my father was Jack Walter; my mother was Mary Achilli. Since I have been free I took the name of Ed. Kneeright. Address Ed. Kneeright, at La Grange, Fayette co., Texas, in the care of M. Smith, pastor.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me to find my relatives. Address, REV. J. I. TURNER,

Lock Box 21, Abilene, Taylor co, Texas.

GO TELL THE GLAD TIDINGS.

BY MRS O. C. BALDWIN.

Go tell the glad tidings; go tell
What Jesus has done for thy soul:
He has saved thee from sin and from hell;
Go tell every creature below.

Go tell of his marvelous power,
To save every mortal from sin;
He commands thee, delay not an hour,
To call every sinner to him.

Go tell of his wonderful love,
That would ransom from death and despair;
From his presence foul Satan will flee;
Tell what his great love does for thee

—*Harvester.*

The sunken eye, the pallid complexion, the disfiguring eruptions on the face, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose and does it.

If you can afford nothing else, give your children an education. A trained mind goes through life, cannot be stolen, and is not convertible. Good schools, good books, and general reading matter—get them these if they have to do without other things; and, to secure a right direction to educated mind, give them by word and example good principles. Let them grow up with the idea that it is not needful to be rich, famous or influential; but that it is essential to do what is right.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Frederick Douglass has been chosen treasurer of the fund being raised by the Garnett Literary Association of the Lincoln University for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, United States Minister to Liberia, above his grave at Monrovia.

A great hailstorm damaged buildings and broke windows at Hot Springs, Ark., and it is feared injured growing crops.

Pine lands in Florida, which two years ago were on the market at $8 per acre, are now selling at $25 an acre.

The sacred scriptures teach us the best way of living, the nobl'est way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying.

Tenistigo, Canada West, Ont., October 30, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.:

Sirs,—Your pills came all right, and I can say they are a good bilious pill. I have used a great many pills, but I can say Dr. C. McLane's Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, are genuine. And, gentlemen, you have my thanks in sending. I gave some of those pills to my neighbors for a trial. One of my neighbors got three pills. He said they did help him. He felt the next day like a new man. He wishes me to send for fifty cents' worth for him. So, gentlemen, I will do all I can to introduce Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers. You will find enclosed one dollar, for more of your good pills. I wish you could send me a sample of your Vermifuge by mail. I think it will take well here.

Yours, with respect,
WM. H. DUGAN.

Please send soon.

West Sandlake, N. Y., October 30, 1882.

Fleming Brothers:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which you will please send me more of your Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. I trust you have received the pay for the last two boxes I ordered and received. I would only say, they have done me more good than I could express. I feel much better now than I have for two years past. Send them soon. More hereafter.

Yours truly,
REV. PHIL. SPAETH,
West Sandlake, N. Y.

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LESSON HELPS for Teachers and Scholars, in Five Grades (the only complete series for both), make lesson study a success. Lesson songs, with potent old and new tune combination, to sing at sight; save song books—more impressive and instructive. Samples free. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER,
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The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung.."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

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For 60c. we send, postpaid, a beautiful Bible, printed off the Oxford plates, imitation morocco cover, brass bound and plated, with handsome gilt clasp, gilt edges, round corners; lettering on side, and also on back, printed in large, clear type. French morocco, embossed raised floral designs in gold, green, blue, violet, pink and brown, round corners, beveled boards, gilt edges. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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CUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in One Month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. M. Young, 112 Greenwich St., New York.
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$1.30 TEACHERS' BIBLE.
Oxford Teachers' Bible, concordance, encyclopedia, dictionary, tables, maps, etc.; most complete teachers' Bible extant; 1404 pages, plain binding, gilt edges, for $1 30. Persian seal, flexible protection edges, kid lined silk sewed, with book, for $1.50. All postpaid. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams street Chicago.
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The Warner Observatory.

The increased interest in the study of astronomy that has taken place within the past few years is simply wonderful. Formerly only professional astrooomers studied the heavens; now telescopes of every size and description may be seen pointing from the roofs of houses and private observatories. As a consequence more discoveries have been made during the period specified than ever before in the same length of time. This result is due to several causes, as will be shown hereafter. Among the number of discoveries made by independent workers, may be noted the following; Mr. Burnham, of Chicago, with only a six-inch telescope, has discovered over one thousand double stars wholly new to science. Mr. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., with a five-inch instrument, has discovered two comets, within the past year. Prof. Schaeberle, of Ann Arbor; Mr. Brooks, of Phelps, N. Y., and Mr. Wells, of Albany, have made cometary discoveries of an important nature. Professor Swift, of Rochester, has discovered two intra-mercurial planets, several new nebulae, and seven comets, for which he has been awarded three German medals and the LeLande prize of the French Academy of Sciences. Professor Hall, of Washington, is the discoverer of both of the moons of Mars, and Professor Bond of the eighth satellite and transparent ring of Saturn.

Of course, many fine private observatories have been erected recently in various parts of America, among the number being Professor Draper's at Hastings, N. Y.; Professor Morrison's, at Glasgow, Mo., and Professor Rutherford's, New York. By far the finest private institution of the kind in the world, however, is the Warner Observatory, at Rochester, N. Y., of which the above illustration represents the new and large refracting telescope. This instrument is more than twenty-two feet in length, is composed of sheet steel and brass, is driven by clock work to exactly equal the earth's axial motion, and mounted in the most modern and improved style. It is capable of magnifying 2,500 diameters, thus bringing the moon within ninety miles of the earth. The entire cost of the telescope and observatory in which it is mounted exceeds $100,000. The Warner Observatory was erected from the private purse of Mr. H. H. Warner, who has also endowed and furnished it most liberally. In addition thereto, he has paid out several thousand dollars in prizes for the discovery of comets and meteors which has doubtless greatly stimulated the discoveries to which reference has been made. America will probably take the lead in astronomical discoveries over all other lands as she has already done in many other fields. And when it is remembered how beneficial an effect the study of the heavenly bodies and the countless realms of space has upon the human mind, it is certainly cause for great thankfulness that such is the case.

General News Items.

The Star Route trial has been going on now over sixweeks.

The Arkansas Press Association held an enjoyable session.

A Chinese consulate is about to be established in New York city.

The President appointed Rasselas Boyd postmaster at Koscinsko, Miss.

England continues to be troubled by Irish insurgents and dynamite plotters.

The colored people of Gainesville, Fla., have organized a fire company.

General Crook crossed the Mexican line in pursuit of hostile Apaches.

The *Times-Democrat* relief fund for the cyclone sufferers in Mississippi amounts to $2,406 90.

The poll-tax will be reduced 16,000,000 roubles upon the occasion of the coronation of the Czar of Russia.

Senor M. Romero, Mexican Minister, in consequence of sickness will spend the summer traveling in Europe.

The steamer Grappler was burned four miles off the Seymour Narrows in the Pacific, and nearly all the passengers were drowned.

Negro and Indian children attend the public schools of Minnesota on an equal footing with white children.

Owners of steamships met in London on the 10th to take preparatory steps for cutting another canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

Mr. Alex. Harper, a well educated colored gentleman, is the chief accountant of the Pullman Car Company, at a salary of $2100 a year.

The portrait of General Grant, commenced by Le Clear and finished by Bierstadt has been placed in the East Room of the White House.

The thousand dollar saloon license adopted by the city of Des Moines went into effect May 1st, and a saloon-keeper availed himself of its privileges.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

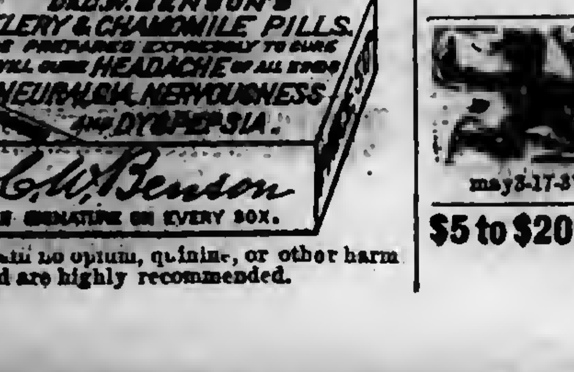
Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

The Montreal city government decided against permitting female tax-payers to vote.

Randall D. George, a colored man, recently bought the Reneken lands in Colleton county, S. C., for $20,500 cash. He is said to be the largest landowner in Colleton. He is a staunch advocate of the proposed railroad from Green Pond to Branchville, and expresses a willingness to take $5000 worth of stock to carry the road through to Branchville.

"I would'nt be without them if they cost $1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia of 9 years standing." Joseph Snyder, Paxlons, Pa., Jan. 30, '80.



They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.

Lawyers will gladly learn that Brougham the great English barrister was always careful of his throat, and further that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for bronchitis and other throat troubles.

Dr. Judson, the Apostolic and devoted missionary once said: "I never was deeply interested in any object, I never prayed sincerely for anything, but it came. At some time, no matter how distant a day somehow, in some shape—probably the last I should have devised—it came." He left a testimony in behalf of the practical value of prayer, that not all the captious argument of men, ignorant of its worth, can touch. A shadow, cast upon the scale, will not turn the beam on its pivot; nor the darkness of unbelief affect the question of the efficacy of believing prayer.

"Dr. Benson's Pills cured my daughter of nervous headache." Thos. S. Martin, Pomokey, Md.

God makes the earth bloom with roses that we may not be be discontent with our sojourn here; and he makes it bear throns that we may look for something better beyond.

☞Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

A Democratic paper in Kansas City, Mo., having said that its prayer for rain went to press at 3 o'clock and by 6 cool and refreshing showers had descended, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* spitefuly rejoins that this is the first well-authenticated instance where a Democrat prayed for water since that recorded in Luke xvi.: 23-24.

Vital Questions.

Ask the most eminent physcians
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always,
And they will tell you unhesitatingly,
"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women—
And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."
Ask the same physicans:
What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you:
"Mandrake, or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all asedise frail.
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bittersproofhb of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

* Our · Spring · style *
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* tells · how · to · order *
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$225 A MONTH---Agents Wanted---90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample *free.* Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich
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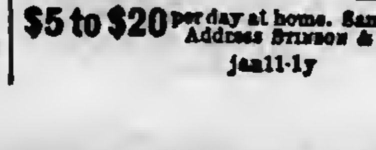

1 RATES. 8 Three 25-cent packages of Sunday-school reward cards for 1 ($1.) 10 packages, 80c. Assorted sample pack, 15c DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 Inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	55 00
32 "	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	80 00
36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
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SCHOOL BELLS.

18 Inches	100 lbs.	$13 00
20 Inches	130 lbs.	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs.	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH. Medicated NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
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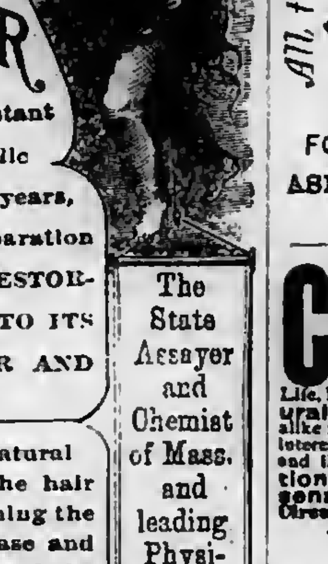
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER



Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and leading Physicians endorse and recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS
will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.
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America Ahead!
All the Honors. Atlanta, 1881.

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ASK FOR IT! BUY IT!! TRY IT!!!
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The grandest object of Creation is the SUN.—Centre of Life, Light, Heat, Attraction and Chemical Action. Its natural wonders and spiritual teachings are alike marvelous, and make a book of absorbing and intense interest. The great problems of the Material Universe unfolded and illustrated. Nature shown to be a Revelation of God in the noblest and most perfect sense. Highly commended. Sells fast and pleases all. Circulars and Copy of "OUR OWN HOME" free. ADDRESS J. C. McCURDY & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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FRAMED CHROMOS. Beautiful chromos, new patterns, in imitation frame, size 9x11 inches. Sample dozen 40c.; per hundred, $3, postpaid. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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CATARRH
To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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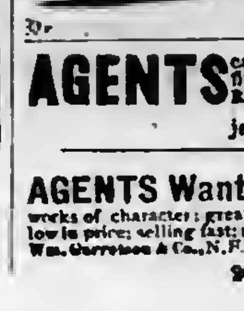

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The Bicycle has proved itself to be a permanent, practical road vehicle, and the number in daily use is rapidly increasing. Professional and business men, seekers after health or pleasure, all join in bearing witness to its merits. Send 3 cent stamp for catalogue with price list and full information. The Pope M'F'G Co., 673 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco is growing rapidly.

The wife of Senator Fair, of Nevada, has applied for a divorce.

The New York World has been sold to James Pulitezr, of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

American colleges derive two, fifths of their income from students while English universities only get one-tenth from that source.

On the 9th the Georgia Legislature declared the vote, and on the 20th Henry D. McDaniel was inaugurated Governer of Georgia.

The House of Commons by a majority of three defeated Mr. Gladstone's motion to permit Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat by affirmation rather than by oath.

New Orleans is now in direct railroad communication, via the Pensacola and Atlantic and the Florida Central and Western railroads, with all points in the Western, Central and South Florida.

Solid trains, consisting of baggage cars, coaches and sleepers, are now running through from Vicksburg to Cincinnati over the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific road.

The colored people of San Antonio, Texas, held an indignation meeting recently, condemning the officers who killed Ralph Gardner, of Henderson, a supposed escaped convict.

Major J. R. Wasson, United States paymaster, who claimed to be robbed of $24,000 on the Texas and Pacific Railroad, near Fort Worth, Texas, has been arrested as a defaulter.

In Baltimore recently responsive services were recited by the congregation of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, including the Apostles' Creed and the Psalter.

The school appropriations of Alabama are insufficient to keep the public schools, outside of Mobile, open more than about three months in a year. The present appropriations amount to only $130,000.

John D. Watson, recently convicted of bribing Ohio legislators, was refused permission by the Supreme Court of the State to file a writ of error, and must go to the penitentiary for one year.

It appears that the funds of the Lee Monument Association for the erection of an equestrian statue in Richmond, Va., to Gen. Lee, were invested in Virginia bonds, which the success of Mahone has rendered worthless.

The mayor of Indianapolis is a Democrat. Since his induction into office five colored men have been put on her police force, and a sixth is expected. A colored driver of the patrol wagon has also been appointed.

The Florida Ship Canal Company has completed its organization and is ready for business. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, is president; ex-Senator Windom, vice-president; George C. Gorham, secretary; S. T. Meyer, of the firm of Seligman & Co. of New York, treasurer, and Gen. Charles T. [illegible] chief engineer. The board of directors are J. C. Brown, B. F. Butler, W. Windom, W. Mahone, Townsend Cox of New York, Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada, A. S. Mann of Florida, Michael Jacobs of New York, A. W. Jones of Virginia, S. T. Meyer, Gov. A. E. Cameron and V. D. Groner. The proposed route will leave St. Johns River, about 20 miles above Jacksonville, and thence in a direct line, as nearly as possible, to the Suwanee River, on the Gulf of Mexico, making a tide water canal less then 100 miles in length and deep enough to float the largest ocean steamer from the Ocean to the Gulf.

COMMON SENSE COMPRESSED.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE IN A DOZEN LINES THE REASON WHY **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT** SHOULD BE PREFERRED AS A CORRECTIVE AND ALTERNATE TO EVERY OTHER MEDICINE IN USE. FIRSTLY, IT ALLAYS FEVER; SECONDLY, IT CLEANSES THE BOWELS WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR PAIN; THIRDLY, IT TONES THE STOMACH; FOURTHLY, IT REGULATES THE FLOW OF BILE; FIFTHLY, IT PROMOTES HEALTHY PERSPIRATION; SIXTHLY, IT RELIEVES THE SYSTEM FROM UNWHOLESOME HUMORS; SEVENTHLY, IT TRANQUILIZES THE NERVES; EIGHTLY, IT ACTS UPON THE BLOOD AS A DEPURENT; AND LASTLY, IT FORMS ONE OF THE MOST DELICIOUS COOLING DRAUGHTS THAT EVER PASSED DOWN THE THROAT OF AN INVALID. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

An exchange remarks that, "the best teachers are those who learn something new themselves every day," so we announce this day that several thousand important cures have been made by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Two bills introduced by Senator Romeyn into the Michigan legislature have become laws, and now there is no distinction made by that State on account of color. The statute is repealed which forbade the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and the law legitimates the issue of such marriage.

☞The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress. It will look like new. Only 10 cents for any color.

A London dispatch, dated May 3, says: The Free Masons' Hall, in Queen street, London, was burned to-day. All the Masonic insignia, together with furniture and paintings, were destroyed. Among the paintings were portraits of all past grand masters. The loss is mostly irreparable.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure makes the skin white, soft and smooth. No poisonous drugs in it.

Marsh T. Polk, ex-State Treasurer of Tennessee, defaulter to the extent of $400,000, who was out on bail, has been re-arrested, as it was feared he was making arrangements to leave the country.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

Andrew Scott, a colored citizen of Chicago, is erecting a four-story brick building with stone facings at a cost of $22,000. The main floor will be fitted for a store and the upper for apartments.

Iron in a colorless state and Peruvian bark, combined with well known aromatics, make Brown's Iron Bitters the best medicine known.

At the annual commencement of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, the degree of M. D. was conferred on Mrs. Mary Rodgers Owen, of Richmond county, N. Y., who had previously, attended a course in the Woman's Medical College of New York.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll None of it."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeth for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to "turn one's stomach." Had Macbeth ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

Sugar Cane Growers.

See the advertisement of the Blemyer Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati in our columns to-day. This well-known Company offers all kinds and sizes of Cane Mills and Sugar Evaporators, including a new evaporator called the "Automatic Cook," for which special excellence is claimed.

Woman's Friend.

Having been troubled for many years with kidney disease, with severe pains in my back and limbs—my ankles were at times very badly swollen—I was advised to go to the hospital for treatment, which I did on the advice of a friend, but found no relief, at least only of a temporary nature, and I had given up all hope of a cure until my husband was advised to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend that had used it and been cured of a severe case of dropsy and kidney trouble. I procured a bottle, and had not used one-half of the bottle before I began to be better, no pain in the back, and the swelling of my limbs commenced to go down, and my appetite was much better, for I had become so bad that all I ate distressed me very much. It was really dyspepsia, combined with the other troubles, and I have used four bottles, and am able to do my work and attend to household duties which before had been a burden to me, and I can only thank Hunt's Remedy for the health and happiness which I now enjoy, and esteem it a great privilege and duty to give you this letter in behalf of my many suffering lady friends in Boston and the country, and can only say in conclusion that if you once try it you will be convinced as I was, even against my own will, that Hunt's Remedy is indeed a woman's friend.

You are at liberty to use this for their benefit if you so choose.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. WM. GRAY,
Hotel Goldsmith, 1416 Tremont street, Boston.
April 25, 1883.

The new postal law takes effect October 1st. Postage on letters will thereafter be two cents. Postal notes for sums less than $5 will be issued at a cost of three cents each, and money orders will be obtained for any sum up to $100.

A Specific for Change of Life.

We are in receipt of a letter from J. T. Hamby, Esq., of Floral, Ark., in which the writer says: Samaritan Nervine cures female decline, and during the change of life it is a specific." Suggestive facts, truly. $1.50.

A Baggage-Master's Praise,

Mr. H. Barney, baggage-master on Eastern Railroad, Boston, says:—

"I have used Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, in my family for months. It was recommended by friends in Portsmouth who have been cured of kidney troubles, and I find it just as represented and worth its weight in gold. My wife is using it for dyspepsia, and has improved so rapidly that I cheerfully indorse it as a family medicine of real merit, and I would not be without it."

April 27, 2883.

Now is the time to work for new subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN. Let all our agents move out, and make a grand rally.

Zimmerman Fruit Evaporator.

See advertisement of the Zimmerman Fruit Evaporator in our advertising columns of to-day. All fruit and vegetable growers are interested in a machine that will accomplish what is claimed for this.

TEACHERS

Subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only $1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere should at once send for circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address,
F. E. WILSON,
357 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
apr19-1m]

For the Happiness of Home

From a Clergyman's Home Comes a Message Containing the Wisdom of Experience.

Home is the centre of the social system. From it proceed the best and purest influences felt in the world, and towards it gravitate the tenderest hopes of humanity. For it all good men labor while their working days last, and around it their last thoughts linger lovingly when those days are done.

Yet home does not usually approach in practice its own ideals. The mother is overtaxed with household duties and the rearing and training of her children, while the father fights the outside battle to win the wherewithal to meet expenses. Sooner or later care and toil leave their marks. It is true enough, as Kingsley sings in the "Three Fishers," that

"Men must work, and women must weep,"

but too much working and weeping brush all the bloom from life's fruit.

Mental anxiety and lack of rest and pleasure induce physical disease of many kinds; whence the need of a trustworthy tonic to give health and strength in times of need. Among the good women of the land who have found such a sure anchor is Mrs. A. C. George, wife of Rev. A. C. George, D. D., pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of Chicago, whose words we have her permission to quote:

"I use Parker's Ginger Tonic in my family, and can say that we are highly pleased with it as a tonic. From my experience of its value, I recommend it as a reliable family medicine."

Please note: first, Parker's Ginger Tonic *is not a mere essence of Ginger;* second, *it contains nothing to create an appetite for intoxicating drinks;* third, *it is a splendid health restorative for all who suffer from disordered Liver and Kidneys or any disease arising from indigestion and impure blood.* Accept no substitute for it. Prices, 50c. and $1 per bottle. It is cheaper to buy the larger size. Hiscox & Co., New York.

Conference Notices.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Spring Creek	May	31
Stuart Chapel	June	1
Cheneyville	"	2—3
Booneville	"	3—4
Rigolet	"	5
Avoca	"	6
Alexandria	"	7—10
Pineville	"	10
Eola	"	16-17
Bayou DesGlaze	"	18
Marksville	"	19
Waxia	"	21
Washington Ct	"	22
Washington	"	23-24
Opelousas	"	24-25
Flat Town	"	26
Vermilionville	"	29
St. Martinsville	June 30, July	1
New Iberia	July	1—2
Thompson and Pecan	"	3
St. Peter	"	5
Cote Blanche	"	6
Glencoe	"	7—8
Jeannerette	"	8

In every instance, where the quarterly conference comences before 7 p. m. the quarterly love feast will be held the same evening, except at points where I have appointed to stop only one night. Let due preparations be made for the best possible results at the quarterly meetings in each charge. In the language of the great Apostle, "Let every thing be done decently, and in order." Remember, only written reports will be accepted. Class leaders will find disciplinary form for their report on page 45 of the discipline of 1880. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

Philander Smith College, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 1883, Little Rock, Ark.

Sunday June 3, annual sermon and lecture by Rev. W. H. Hickman, A. M., Frankfort, Ind.

Monday June 4, 8:30 to 12 m, Examinations; 3 p. m., meeting of Board Trustees; 8 p. m., social and reunion.

Tuesday June 5, 8:30 to 12 m., Examinations; 3 p. m., aniversary exercises of the Promethean Literary Society.

Wednesday June 6, 1:30 to 12 m, Examinations; 8 p. m., commencement exercises.
THOMAS MASON, President.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Morrilton	May	26—27
Van Buren	June	2—3
Fort Smith	"	9—10
Fayetteville	"	16—17
Hinesville	"	23—24
Conway	30 and July	1
Argenta circuit	July	7—8
Little Rock circuit	"	14—15
Jacksonport	"	21—22
Newport circuit	"	28—29
Batesville	Aug.	4—5
Sweet Home	"	11—12

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

SECOND ROUND.

Hernando ct	May	12—13
Walthall ct	"	19—20
Bankston	"	23
Atlanta	"	26—27
Holly Springs	June	2—3
Holly Springs ct	"	9—10
Oxford	"	16—17
Oxford ct	"	16—17
Abbeville	"	23—24
Batesville	30 and July	1
Grenada ct	July	8—9
Grenada	"	15—16

The First District Conference will convene on the Grenada ct., near Elliot Station, on July 19th 1883 at 9 o'clock a. m. A full attendence is desired; the programme of exercises will be published in due time. L. BRADFORD, P. E.
Grenada, Miss., May 3, 1883

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards and one Sunday-school superintendent, and one class leader from each pastoral charge in the Shreveport District, are hereby notified to meet the District Conference in St. Paul M. E. Church, Shreveport, La., on Wednesday, Aug. 8 1883, at 9 a. m. We will have a five days session. The pastors will notice the Discipline, page 61, 87 paragraph, and have all reports in writing as no others will be accepted.

The introductory sermon will be preached Tuesday the 7th, at 7 p. m. by Rev. Frank Walker, assisted by Rev. V. Chapman.

The literary exercises will be as followers:

How to study the Bible	Rev. Reese Thompson.
The blood of the Old Testament	J. W. Hilton.
Heaven	F. Harvey
The treasures of Heaven	John Fopp
The way of Life	V. Chapman
Excuse of Man	P. B. McDonald
How to secure subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN	S. Duncan
God's Love	A. Moore
The wicked after Death	A. J. Pickett
Rule for a Preacher's Conduct	D. Shelby
Sunday-schools	S. S. Wright
Pastors duty to a Sunday-school	H. J. Wright
Work of the Holy Ghost	A. Spears
Prodigal Son	H. Wallace
Whom seek ye	F. Walker
Chase of the wicked, Joh 18-18	G. Washington.
Temperance	J. S. Pattersen
Repentance	Joe Hason
One thing thou lackest	S. R. Hason
Reason with God	R. L. Lee
What is Theology	Charles Crockett

The local preachers, exhorters and other brethren, may select their own subjects and come prepared to present them. On Friday at 8 p. m., the Gospel Temperence Anniversary meeting will take place. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. V. Chapman, H. J. Wright and S. Duncan and others. Saturday 12 m., District Sunday-school convention will mee to be addressed by Rev. Reese Thompson, J. W. Hilton, A. J. Pickett, and others. At 4 p. m. the same day the Womens Missionary Society meeting will take place with addresses by Mrs. Mary Marshall, Mrs. Cora Johnson, and Mrs. Elmo Gallott and Mrs. M. J. Wilson from Mansfield. The session will close with a grand basket meeting on Sunday the 12th.

Pray for God's blessing upon the meeting. Keep the notice before the brethren.
S. DUNCAN, P. E.

(Trade Mark.)

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

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CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.
july27-1y

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☞ AND COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR! ☜

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject of Stock of Farm in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1156 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 780 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,600 sold in 90 days. Farmers clear $100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. For Confidential Terms, &c., address the Publishers, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., NEW YORK, OR ST. LOUIS, MO.

Zimmerman Fruit & Vegetable Evaporator

Made of Galvanized Iron.
Over 13,000 in Use.

Portable, Economical, Durable and Fire Proof. The products of this Evaporator are unsurpassed as to quality or color, and command the highest price. The racks are made of Galvanized Wire Cloth and the Dryer is first-class in every particular.

Our Nos. 1 and 2 are Excellent Bakers, will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, turkey or game cannot be excelled. *Full Instructions* how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for Illustrated catalogue. Address

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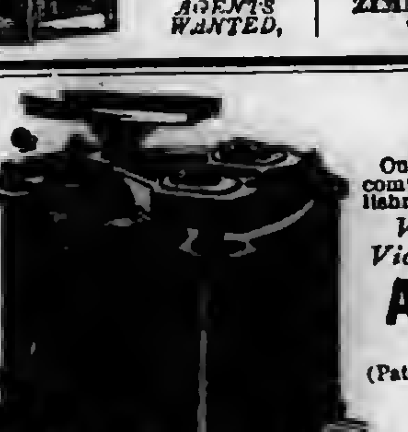

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Our list of Sugar Cane Machinery comprises the largest and most complete line of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., made by any establishment in the world, and includes:

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Automatic Cook Evaporator,

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Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saw Mills, Steam Sugar Trains, etc.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Brooksville	May	11
Exprairie	"	12-13
Shuqualak	"	15
Lauderdale	"	16
Shubuta ct	"	19-20
Shubuta	"	19-20
State Line	"	22
Waynesboro	"	24
Quitman and Desoto	"	24
Enterprise	"	26-27
Enterprise ct	"	26-27
Louisville	"	31
Mashulaville	June	2-3
Paulding	"	
Garlands	"	
Daleville	"	9--10
Meridian ct	"	16--17
Meridian	"	16--18
Dekalb	"	23--20
Philadelphia	"	27
Macon	July	1

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 14, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; Middling, 10¼; Good Middling, 10⅝; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 6¾.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 18@19.
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8¾; prime, 11½.
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 85.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.00; choice, 5.70.
LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, in kegs, 12½; choice, in tierces, 12c.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.
ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.50@1.75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.50@4.00; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 18@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $20.75.
BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 9¾; sides, clear rib, 11⅞; sides, clear, 11⅞; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 10½; clear sides, 10½; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $5.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.
Western Eggs 12@14c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 17@—c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00 @7 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00 ducks $1.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 66; white, 66; mixed, 66.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 54.
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 95.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $17@18; choice, 20@—.

100 Large. FANCY ADVERTISING CARDS, different, 30 cents. Name paper. GEO. H. RICHMOND, Northfield, Vt.
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CARD Agents make most money with us Terms, 50 fine assorted cards, with your name, etc., for 10 cts. Name paper. GEO. RICHMOND, Northfield, Vt.
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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
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Equalled by none in delirium of fever. ☜
☞ Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores.
Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation.
Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. ☜
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Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers.
Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.
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It drives Sick Headache like the wind. ☜
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Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. ☜
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☞ Reliable when all opiates fail. ☜
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body.
Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. ☜
☞ Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. ☜
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192 pages, printed on fine paper and handsomely bound in boards. Price, 35 cents, by mail; $3.60 per dozen by express, charges not prepaid. A *single* copy (in boards) for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Specimen Pages Free.

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jan11-1y

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

VOL. 18---NO 21. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, MAY 24, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 609.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

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A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D. ,- - Assistant

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WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent.
805 Broadway, New York.

Editorial Notes.

This is Queen Victoria's birthday.

Forty five per cent. of the voting population of the South is illiterate.

A large proportion of the petitions for divorce allege the intemperance of one of the parties.

Put your house and premises in order. Keep them clean, and institute frequent bathing as a sanitary precaution for the whole year.

Of all the States of the Union Georgia is the State suffering most from illiteracy. Out of a population of 1,542,180, fully 967,099 either cannot read or cannot write. This doubtless accounts for her inhuman and barbarous chain gang system, which continues to be a stench in the nostrils of civilized and Christian-hearted people.

The conference of charities met, adopted a charter, elected officers and directors, and as soon as the charter is passed and recorded will be ready for business. E. M. Hudson is president, S. B. Newman vice president, and Joseph Simon treasurer. Several prominent citizens are among the directors, and it is safe to say that the noble object of the association has been committed to safe hands. Frauds and mendicants please take notice.

The *Pacific Christian Advocate* reviews the condition of our work in the far Northwest. Not less than 2000 emigrants per week are pouring into the bounds of Oregon and Columbia river conferences. Congregations must get out of temporary shelters, into property of their own; revivals in school houses must be materialized in brick and mortar until all are in their own houses. There is one school in Washington Teritory, two in Idaho, and four in Oregon—too few for the times; and the moral and educational exigences will be the important work before the approching annual conferences.

In Frederick Douglass' recent letter to Hon. Geo. W. Williams, author of a history of the Negro race in America, he criticizes sharply the statements of his relation to disunionism and the exodus. Whatever Mr. Douglass' views may have been in regard to the matter, we may justly question the assertion he makes in the letter to Mr. Williams, "The exodus has turned out just as I predicted it would, a nine days wonder. It was gotten up for an occasion, has served its purpose and is dead." In the sense that Mr. Douglass' flight from bondage in Maryland to freedom in a more hospitable clime, was "gotten up for an occasion, and served its purpose," it may be justified; but in none other is it in accord with the truth of history. Mr. Douglass seems to have accepted the Bourbon version of the origin, and does not know that the exodus was a spontaneous uprising of his people, without leadership, to fly from present oppression to assured relief, just as the Anglo-Saxons have done in all nations and ages. Further than this, it is not dead. Fifty Kentucky familes have just passed through St. Louis westward, and prosperous settlers in happy Kansas homes believe the exodus was a good thing.

The balance of trade with Great Britain is certainly against us. Just now there seems to be a deluge of the most degraded Irish paupers coming to the United States. Recently the steamship Nestoria, from Galway, Ireland, arrived at Boston with between six or seven hundred Irish paupers shipped by the British Government. Really it look as if the Irish question might be transferred to and settled in this country. Roman Catholicism, ignorance, whiskey, and the misrule of England, have made Ireland a land of weakness and wretchedness. No people are more bitter in denouncing the policy of England than the Irishmen who are in America; and yet a large majority of them will vote with the party whose free trade policy would starve our manufactures and make the United States almost as weak and wretched as Ireland.

The speech of Rev. Dr. J. L. Tucker, on the "Relations of the Church to the Colored Race," delivered in October, 1882, before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, at Richmond, Va., is sold at 25 cts. per copy, by Charles Winkley, Jackson, Miss. The author, Dr. Tucker, has favored us with a copy, and writes as follows from Christ Church Rectory, Mobile, Ala., relative to the criticisms of that celebrated speech: "I am filling a scrap book so as to be able to see myself as others see me. Whenever I feel inclined to be vain I take that book down and presently become chastened to a properly humble frame of mind. I never before had anything to compare to this book for the purpose." Some of the criticisms have been vigorous, and we do not wonder that the Dr.'s exuberant vanity is dispelled, and he falls into a humble frame of mind when he examines the record of his transgressions. Pray for him, brethren.

On Sunday afternoon 13th inst a fearful cyclone swept over Kansas City and the western part of Missouri. The storm center seemed to gather back of Amstrong and Wyandotte, and swept with unabated fury across Kaw river, by the stock yard toward the bluffs. In the shape of an inverted funnel it whirled along traveling from southwest to northeast, across the southern portion of the city, spending its fury near Lydia avenue and East Ninth street. The new M.E. Church South chapel was demolished The German Evangelical Church building dedicated only two weeks ago was blown down. The loss in Kansas City is given at $250,000. At least 50 buildings were destroyed 250 more or less injured. Several persons were killed. Oronogo, Mo. was completely wrecked.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"We be Brethren."

The Methodist Episcopal Church entered the South at the close of the late war with a view primarily of educating and elevating the colored race, and at the same time opened the doors of the Church to that class of white people who prefered our Church to the M. E. Church South. We mention the colored people first because we believe it was the conviction of the Church that they needed immediate help more than any other class of people in the South. But the Church has not worked altogether among the colored people. A large population of whites were found without Church privileges and without educational advantages. But all the Church could do at first was to send a few preachers among them, for it was still the purpose of beneficent Methodists in the North to permanently establish schools for the freedmen throughout the South. The unequivocal design has been from the begining to make this work a fixture. That the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society has been a grand success no one certainly dares to question. It is a monumental work that convinces the world of the practical wisdom of the Church. The country ought to be proud of it. Our Church is proud of it. And the beauty of it is that the Methodist Episcopal Church is not going to abandon this work. But the Church, according to the instruction of the last general Conference, is establishing a couple of universities for the white population in the South. Will this work for white schools withdraw any sympathy or money from the colored people? If it should, it is impracticable, for whatever withdraws support from them damages our cause in the South. But should education among the white population stimulate out people to make still greater efforts to educate the colored people our cause will not be damaged. That it is not the intention of the authorities of our Church to throw cold water on any part of our work in the South is certainly clear. More than that, our church wouldn't touch a white school if the money and sympathies which have been given for the education of our colored brethren should be turned from that channel. If the Church can not increase the contributions to the Freedmen Aid Society to such an extent that the proposed Colleges and those now established can be carred on sucesfully, then let the white schools stop. Much more money must be raised now, because the plan for educational work in the South has been enlarged. To say that the leaders do not see an increased liberality toward this work is to say that they do not understand the church, nor the instructions of the last General Conference. We notice that some of our brethren are disposed to criticise the plan to build any school for the education of the white population. Be careful, my brethren, don't strike the hand that has done so much for you and that would not turn its beneficence from you for the world. The missionary spirit of our church seeks to help the most needy first, then those who are not quite so destitute next. This truth has met a practical exemplification in the South. Our "brothers in black" have been sitting at the first table, and this order is not to be changed. Let us not unnecessarily condemn those who are "serving tables." They are not going to forsake us. Of course there has been no direct charge against the men who are administering our School funds for us. But the first thing we know our intimations will run right up against the Freedmen's Aid Society, against the bishops and against the church papers and officials. Now this is just where the matter is going to end if we precipitate a fight on ourselves over our schools in the South. We can not afford it. If our white brethren do not like to see the church spend so much money for the education of the colored population, why let them go somewhere else, for the Church is not going to stop this work. But our colored brethren must not get uneasy, nor in too big a hurry. You can't elevate a race in one day. We have encouraged our colored brethren occasionally to believe that the Church would put them into general Conference offices pretty soon, and now and then we hear a colored brother urging that a great many of the colored people ought to come into the Methodist Episcopal Church so that they would be able to elect a bishop. We must not fall out with him about this proposition, for it is not presumed that many are building their hopes on such a foundation. Character and ability are estimates of one's worth. The church will not depart from this line. We are opposed to working on any other line. Let us educate the white people if we can. They are asking for a few crumbs, and if the church can spare a loaf or two let us not begrudge it. The reason that we ought to live together in peace is because *we are brethren.*

G. E. CUNNINGHAM.

Texarkana, Ark.

Editorial Correspondence.

From New Orleans to Houston a distance of 361 miles in eighteen hours, if not so rapid a transit as some roads make, is much swifter than in the days of ox carts and stage coaches. We left the Crescent City on Friday at noon and reached Houston next morning at seven o'clock. The Morgan and Texas road furnish excellent accommodations and agreeable officers. Nothing could induce us to become a railroad conductor, the thousand and one interrogatories of the inquisitive passengers we could never tolerate. But we found all on this line patient in listening and pleasant in answering all questions, willing to give information about places, persons and things. From New Orleans to Vermilionville we pass through what is to us the most delightful part of Louisiana, and the cane, corn, rice and cotton fields, never looked more glorious.

Houston is well supplied with Methodist Churches, three M. E. Church South, two A. M. E. Church, Methodist Episcopal Church six, including those on the circuit. In architectural beauty Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church excells all the churches of the city. Rev. I. B. Scott, A. M., graduate of Central Tennessee College, is on his second year and is highly respected by all the people. His Sunday school is one of the largest in the conference, has on its roll 210. Mt. Vernon across the Bayou all last year seemed to be dozing, but now under the pastorate of Bro. Roberts is up, doing and moving on, reaching a grade of grace that always brings glory and honor to God. The drift is evidently toward an enlightened Christian zeal and true piety. Let God be praised. We know the church, all that it needs is a faithful man to feed the flock. This field tilled with care will give a glorious harvest of yellow sheaves. Bishop Bowman made a good hit when he sent Rev. M. Redick to St. James, Bro. Redick has made a good record at other points, but never better than at St. James. The change in this charge is very marked, the improvement good. Bro. Redick has the confidence and love of the people, is judicious and active in his work, and is, as a consequence succeeding finely. Over 25 have been received on probation since conference. A nice parsonage has been erected and nearly all paid for. Scott, Roberts and Redick, are men of muscular and moral power, safe and stout, ready to push or pull, as the cause of God may demand.

In the pulpit men called of God, and specially endowed with power from on high, are acting in a far higher realm than that of the newspaper, but as educators in current wisdom as to the affairs of the country and the work of the church the newspaper has the widest range, and is to day the main power in creating and directing an enlightened public opinion on the vital issues of the day. The pulpit and the press of to day have a co-operative responsibility in taking care of the moral welfare of the country. The pulpit is the standing place of one of God's messengers and only one. But God has many messengers, and let no man think that he says in the pulpit all that he intends men to hear and obey. The newspaper is as truly God's messenger as the person who stands in the pulpit, and has certain things to say that he cannot and ought not say; they do nevertheless have a meeting point, and the man in the pulpit who does not recognize this fact is sadly in the dark.

Houston Seminary is pleasantly located on the banks of the Bayou close to the central part of the city, amid the shrubbery, the pines, and magnolias of the Vosmer; place a more favorable location for an educational institute could not be desired. Every minister in the Texas conference, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the State ought to to take pride in its welfare and use every means within their reach for its upbuilding. The school was opened late last fall, over one hundred and fifty students has been enrolled, the average attendance has been over seventy-five, seventeen have been converted to God, over seventy have taken the temperance pledge. Every Sabbath morning Bro. Campbell, the president, assisted by his wife, has a Bible Sunday-school class largely attended by the students, while during the week prayer and class meetings for the students are regularly held and well attended. The one great need of the school is enlarged accommodations. Our brethren of the Texas conference need not look abroad for much more help in this direction, they are called to this work and should with strong and willing hands move on and secure the needed additional buildings, apparatus and teachers. We were pleased with this school. Brother and Sister Campbell are doing a grand work. There is no brand of Satan on the doors of this institution. It is a mixed school. We saw sitting side by side the Negro with his dark complexion and woolly hair, and the Saxon with his pale face, blue eyes, and flaxen hair. Benediction on the Houston Seminary.

Human life is represented as a journey — with all the accidents, anxieties, labors, and struggles of a journey; never, as the quiet rest, joy and happiness of a home. He who expects to reach heaven without a struggle, a self-sacrifice, will, we fear, find himself disappointed at last. Paul refers to the ancient custom of foot racing among the Greeks to illustrate Christian life. All contestants in those races had to submit to a rigid discipline, to eat certain kinds of food, to wear certain kind of clothing, and practice a stated number of hours each day. Paul was a strict disciplinarian, and eventually he was able to say, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith, I have finished my course." Rev. Washington Thomas is one of the old and honored members of the Texas conference. He does not pretend to know very much about books, (in fact he never pretends to be what he knows he is not) but he can read and write, he knows God, walks with him and walks for him, counting it his highest honor to be in his service. Some three or four years ago Bro. Thomas began to be afflicted with deafness; it grew upon him, so much so that he felt compelled to ask for a superannuated relation at the conference of 1881. Having a little place at Spring, Harris county, Texas, he at once moved to his own home. In the following February, the Methodist Episcopal Church at Spring was blown down, and there it lay for over a year, and nothing was done towards rebuilding it. The Church Extention Society had given fifty dollars towards that house, and Bro. Thomas felt that it was not right to have that money lost, but he was old and poor and personally could do but little; he had however the respect and confidence of the community, and when he began to relate to them his desires, nearly all promised to help him. Thus encouraged he entered at once upon the work of rebuilding the house of the Lord. Different men gave donations of lumber, which he and his good wife drew upon the ground, taking care that nothing valuable of the old house was lost, the old boards and nails, so far as possible, were all saved and laid aside for use; workmen were employed, the house erected with but a small debt of ten or fifteen dollars remaining, and Bro. Thomas the only active responsible agent. Certain reflections cross our mind as we write these facts as to what kind of a man a Methodist preacher should be. Perhaps we had better not write these lest some whom we know might think we were personal. Bro. Thomas belongs to the heroic race and has already gained the favor of his brethren, but not half so much by acts of popularity as by his character and works. Monday, May 14, we had the privilege of preaching to a small congregation in the new church at Spring. Our people at Spring need a little more systematic work; in fact, that is needed almost everywhere. Near all can see the needs of the church community, and are ready to give advice; but the difficulty is, so few put their hearts in the work or their hands into their pockets that our prosperity is not what it should be. We are in need now of active Christian workers.

O.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

A. M. Mason, Mount Vernon circuit: "Our second conference was held at Lone Oak by Elder Henson. He performed good service. He gave a fine address to the Sunday-school, and preached to a large congregation. His collection was $8.65. Rev. C. Scruggs also preached. Monday night we had a nice love feast. We have taken subscriptions, payable in July, to build a church edifice at Lone Oak."

A. Jackson, Groesbeck: "Elder Gates held our conference and preached three good sermons. His collection was $5.85. Pastor's salary estimated at $200. The smallpox on our work impeded it. We expect to commence very soon and complete our church."

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe: "April 22d was a glorious day; then we received 12 into the old mother church. Pray for this circuit."

TENNESSEE.

J. J. Bart, Sharon: "My quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. His sermon touched eight persons who came to the altar for prayers. Bro. J. L. Massey was with us and preached at night. We will welcome him again."

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield: "On the night of April 28th, at a public meeting at the school house, I made a brief addres; then A. Fort was called upon to draw up resolutions declaring our opposition to young ladies visiting the saloons or walking the streets after 9:30 at night, and to the men who encourage them, and the saloon-keepers who sell them whiskey. We want to take hold of our young people here and do them good. Pray for us."

J. Kenseer, Manchester: "On my way to one of my strong appointments I met with five men. Three of them were drunk, and two of them pulled out their pistols and asked me what I had in my satchel. I opened it and showed them my books. They said, "what shall we do with him?" pulled out a bottle of whiskey and drank, and said to me, "drink with us." I took my Bible in my hand and fell on my knees, and I prayed to the Lord to help me. Before I got through they went off. They said they were coming to meeting. So they did, and I preached from Romans xviii: 16. One of the men burst out in a cry. When collection was called he gave $2, and at night he came again and gave more. I gave him to understand that I only drink pure water. God help us preachers to trample under foot whiskey and tobacco. I am in a hard field."

J. B. Marbrey, Mason: "The second quarterly conference closed with grand results. All were present with their reports. The men to whom we were indebted at Mason for our church were present; we finished paying and secured the deed. The trustees borrowed $40, payable October 5th, to do this. On Sunday Elder Price preached a rousing sermon. Lord's Supper was administered to 102, of whom 14 were Baptists. Collections during the quarter: for elder, $18.50; pastor, $33.35; on missions, $5; church extension, 50c.; Freedmen's Aid, $1.75; tract, 40c.; Sunday-school, 75c.; for bishops, $1. We have something on all benevolent claims. Everything bids fair for a year of success on the circuit; ten have been received into the church. Pray for us."

LOUISIANA.

J. P. Calvin, Natchitoches: "The following named ladies and gentlemen were elected for the various offices of the Reapers' Missionary Society at the Asbury M. E. Church: President, Rev. H. J. Wright; Vice President, Miss Maggie Yarborough; Secretary, Miss Josephine Beller; Assistant Secretary, J. P. Calvin; Treasurer, Miss Allen Burns; Sergeant-at-Arms, [illegible] Mickelbery. Children's day [illegible] the children's hearts. We [illegible] for a Sabbath day's [illegible] the 16th of June, under the leadership of the Reapers and the Sunday-school."

J. Hason, Columbus: "Sickness kept me from my work near a month. Death has claimed my only child, but thank the Lord he is now in heaven. I held the quarterly meeting, as I was sick when the elder appointed his visit. The brethren agree to do more this year than they did last. My salary is estimated at $120, presiding elder $20, bishops $1; all other purposes $10."

T. J. Johnson, Camp Parapet: "We are thankful to Almighty God for the great work that has been done here in Camp Parapet. Our revival has closed with 32 converts. The people are thirsting and are anxious to go to work for Jesus. We have commenced working on the church, painting the front and whitewashing all around, making everything look lively. I desire to put a cupola on the church, so it may have the appearance of one, and we are trying to raise the money by a grand basket meeting. The people are poor, but willing to do the very best they can for the interest of the church. Camp Parapet Church had a donation of a beautiful Bible by the Southwestern Bible Society, for which we give our thanks to it, as the church had a very poor prospect of a Bible. Our church is moving on quite well. I do hope that this year will be a year of jubilee. Pray that we may go on from one degree of grace to another."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. M. Lampkin, Starkville: "The storm damaged property of my members to a considerable extent. I was in church at the time, and the darkness lasted some fifteen minutes; within twenty or thirty yards buildings were blown down."

A. N. Jordan, Rosemeath: "Our first quarterly meeting was a crowded one. Sacrament was administered to 127, and $6.15 lifted."

At the District conference held at Summit, Miss., April, '83, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this conference continually present to their members the importance of subscribing for the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Resolved, That the Presiding Elder refuse to renew the license of Local Preachers who fail to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Resolved further, That we express an entire satisfaction in the management of the paper by Rev. L. P. Cushman and Rev. A. R. Albert, Editor and Assistant Editor, and we promise them our earnest support in securing subscribers.

FRED. H. BUNTON,
Acting Secretary.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Letter From Nashville.

Quite an interesting event has happened in connection with our college. We have had a Theological and Sunday-school institute. For several months we enjoyed it in anticipation. At length it came, and now it is gone, but its influence for good upon us all will remain, we trust, always.

To meet and talk upon various topics in which we are all interested, and to listen to each other's ideas, and together ask God's blessing upon our labors, cannot fail to do us much good. By "forsaking the assembling of ourselves together," and trying to depend upon ourselves, and all of the time to think the same thoughts, and to work in the same old ways, it is possible to grow very narrow and selfish.

Our institute was a success, though it was not so well attended as we had hoped. We were sorry, because several whom we expected might have added much to the interest of the occasion. Among those present were Bishop Wiley, Dr. Vincent and his secretary, Dr. Bridge, Bro. Thirkield, son-in-law of Bishop Haven, Rev. Gillett, Bro. Carter, Bro. H. W. Key, Bro. D. W. Hayes, Bro. Provine and several others. Of course we had a rare treat, socially, intellectually and spiritually.

We housekeepers had our own peculiar interest in the affair. When told that so many preachers were coming we quaked a little at first. We thought of the scarcity of chickens at this time of the year, but we decided to furnish as good a substitute as we could, and enjoy what we could of the exercises ourselves. We got some good ideas, just what we needed, but our own favorite theme, housekeeping, was not deliberated upon. We can hardly blame men for such an omission. They have little idea that our particular vocation has anything to do with their brilliant ideas and wise sayings. What a fine thing it would be to have a similar gathering ourselves, a housekeepers' convention, perhaps; and why not?

Even Dr. Vincent, in a private talk, intimated that there was a glorious field of usefulness for women in the kitchen and in the home, and I do really believe he thinks that there is the proper place for them. For some of us it surely is, and would it not be wise for us to get together and discuss the best methods for doing our work? and could we not be greatly strengthened and encouraged by such a communion with each other? Surely our husbands could have no objection, if we kept to the subject under consideration and did not talk about our preaching the gospel or voting, and perhaps the increased intelligence that we would get would make our homes more restful places for them and our cooking be improved.

Now I never saw a man but who could appreciate a good dinner, and I never saw many men who cared to know much more about a dinner than to eat it, so they are really dependent upon us for much of the mental and physical vigor which they need to do their work. Poorly cooked and indigestible food unfits people for mental effort. Many a person has slept through a sermon, and their ears have been closed to much that would have done them good, because what they had eaten had made them stupid.

Who knows how many cross words have been said, how many unkind acts done and even crimes committed under the influence of unpalatable food, eaten amid disorder? Very many evils might be traced to the bad management of the home, and some of them it is in our power to correct. So it must be admitted that our work occupies an important place in whatever is a blessing to the world.

If Dr. Vincent is right, let us accept our mission, remembering that we cannot be useful or appear to good advantage in any other place if we do not belong there.

A magnificent housekeeper in any public work might be good for nothing. So long as we have stomachs as well as brains, the butcher will wield a mighty sceptre. We have reason to exalt ourselves, for no power on earth can make mere drudges of any person in whom the love of God reigns, and if "whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord and not unto men," it is not possible to do anything menial.

Now there are many points in connection with our work that sorely perplex us. The world is moving in every good cause. It cannot be supposed that we know all we may. We must keep up with the times. It certainly would be well if we could learn to do well the almost numberless little things that we have to do daily. It is said that "woman's work is never done." May be we shall yet learn how to get it done, so that we may have more time to read and study and pray.

I know of no better plan for our own improvement than the "assembling of ourselves together" in a housekeeper's convention.

MRS. L. C. BRADEN.

North New Orleans District.

MR. EDITOR—Please allow me to say something about the North New Orleans District through the columns of your paper. Have completed first round; visited every point except one (Shady Grove) from the beginning of the line to the end. I found the brethren at their posts at the quarterly conferences; not only were the members of the conference present, but a large number of the members of the church were present and we had a pleasant session at every charge. The brethren have made a grand start off this year, and I predict for them a grand year's work. I feel that I must mention especially the new men on my district. Frank Bowers came in at last conference and on a new work, called Springfield circuit, about seven miles from Pontchatoula Station, on Jackson R. R. This young man has gone to work like an old veteran, gathering the people, saving souls, and getting means to repair the church building. When I arrived at the station I found a white man there with a little horse and a little wagon with which to take me to Springfield; into the vehicle I stepped and off we started. I asked the gentleman if he had lived long in that section. Yes, about fifty years, he replied; my father said he was here when Lorenzo Dow traveled through here. My father said he was a Methodist. Ah, said I, are you a Methodist? I used to be, he said. Well, what are you now? said I. An infidel, said he. Said I, I am sorry to learn this; whose writings do you read? Bob Ingersoll's, he replied. At this point I pitched into him and he seemed to be ready and willing. From this time the horse drove himself, so spirited was the discussion at times, the persons in hearing might have thought we were quarrelling; we were not quarrelling but hotly discussing Christianity and infidelity. I think that man has read all that Bob has ever said on the subject. The discussion lasted about three hours, for it took about that time for the horse to drive himself six miles, I don't know which whipped. I do know that I engaged him to take me back to the station next morning, but he did not put in an appearance, on account of which I had to walk the seven miles. So I think he got about enough of it for that time and remained home to rest. F. P. Robinson's station, on Darrowville circuit, has started off grandly and with a little help from the Church Extension will build a comfortable church at Darrowville. R. C. Barrow, at Algiers, is doing finely. I spent a part of last Sunday with him; he is ready to begin work on the church building, putting brick pillars and ceiling. The district, as a whole, is in fine condition. I must say a word about A. Hilton, St. Charles circuit. He has started off finely; the people are well pleased; I believe he will do well; his family is with him. This is what the circuit needs, family example and influence. Father Ross is at a new work in Gretna. As yet it is small, but the few are faithful and the old veteran feels encouraged.

M. DALE.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

What the M. E. Church is Doing in the South.

For more than 200 years the Negro was held in bondage, during which time he suffered persecutions, ill-treatment and outrages imaginable—being cut off and denied any of the privileges of a man. To be found with a book in his hand was a crime for which he was surely punished, and any attempt to serve God, except very privately was also a crime. Thus hundreds, yea thousands of good men and grasping brains passed away unnoticed. Men, who no doubt would have been an honor to the people, with whom they mingled, and who might have stood foremost among the intelligent men of the world. But the great design of God decreed it otherwise, and they obedient to His command bowed in reverence to His name, and quietly whispered, "Thy will be done."

God did not intend that slavery should last forever, and at a time that He saw best, He placed in the hearts of men that feeling which caused them to greatly sympathize with that downtrodden and degraded race—the Negro, that feeling which caused them to declare slavery a shame, and which caused such men as Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Wm. Loyd Garrison and Horace Greeley, to publicly denounce it; and, together with the many thousand men who fought, bled and died for this glorious cause, to use strenuous efforts to emancipate the Negro, and give him the chance to show himself a man.

They were succesful, for the 1863 brought to the ear of the slave the welcome news involved in the Emancipation Proclamation, which declares that the Negro shall no longer be held a slave; but that he shall be allowed all the privileges of a freeman; that is, to serve God as he pleased. This right of suffrage and the paramount right, the education, if possible, of the heart and mind of his children.

Thus far we have rapidly beheld the Negro a slave; let us see him a freeman!

He is liberated from bondage and cast on the world without money, home or experience, surrounded with apparently few friends but a host of enemies; to live among those, who not long since claimed him as their property. But "God works in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform." That august body, the M. E. Church, believing that the mental capacity of the Negro was not less than that of other men, voluntarily came to his relief. She organized the Missionary, Church Extension and Freedmen's Aid Societies—all for his benefit. How was it possible or him to be educated and to be prepared to serve God as he should without the assistance of these organizations?

Being free from bondage he is made slave to illiteracy, and allowed to serve God under his own vine and fig tree; he has no suitable place wherein to do so, and nothing with which to procure such place.

How deplorable his condition?

The M. E. Church, through her missionary societies, sends him relief in money, etc. Through her Church Extension Society she purchases land and builds churches for him; and through her Freedmen's Aid Society scores have been educated and hundreds are being educated. The services she has rendered are incalculable. She stretches wide her doors and invites the colored man to unite with her, promising to be a friend to him, and in every instance this promise holds good.

Believing as we do that education, that is morally and mentally, is the only method by which the Negro will become a nation and make himself felt, we will dwell more especially upon what the M. E. Church is doing in the South for the education of its colored members. The Freedmen's Aid Society has through the untiring efforts of its members established 21 schools for its colored members in the South, 6 of which are colleges, and from whose walls colored young men and women are sent out yearly, equipped to take their stand in the world, and who compare favorably with graduates from other colleges. The remaining 15 of these schools are of higher grade and are working to educate teachers and preachers.

"In these institutions in 1882 nearly 100 teachers were sustained and over 3000 students taught. In 15 years of the existance of the Freedman's Aid Society over $300,000,00 have been invested in lands and buildings on which there is not a dollar indebtedness."

In one year the M. E. Church expended in the educational work in the South $96,141,35. No other church on the globe can boast of such large figures in this work.

Each year the interest manifested by the Freedman's Aid Society is greater, and with the money given this society is doing a work second, in success and importance, to no other work of the church. God has, through the medium of this church, removed all false theories respecting the Negro, such as his not having a soul, and of him not being capable of the higher attainments; and it has been clearly demonstrated that freedom is the right and best condition of every man.

The question, "can the Negro be thoroughly educated?" is no longer a problem, for to-day, through his education, the Negro is represented in all offices of trust and honor, proving himself master in the professions, administering the word of God intelligently and with power; soothing the pains of the sufferer from disease and ably defending his clients at the bar. Only a few of the ennobling deeds of the M. E. Church are here noted. Millions can and will testify to her benevolence. Great has been her work in the past, but the future prospects are more encouraging.

With due credit to other denominations and the work being done by them, after due consideration, I have formed the conclusion that if it is so that a church has a claim upon mankind, the M. E. Church has a claim upon the colored man. And may God grant that the day be not for distant when the colored men will be numbered by the thousand within her walls; her banner wave over all lands from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean on either side of the globe, and as far north and south as is accessible to humanity.

"For her my tears shall fall;
For her my prayers ascend;
For her my cares and toil be given;
Till cares and toil shall end."

FRED. H. BUNTON,
Summit, Miss.

Tabernacle Church.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to speak of my work at the Tabernacle charge. April 1st our second quarterly conference was held, Presiding Elder F. C. Moore present. Everything passed off pleasantly. The Sabbath School is moving on to prosperity with Brother Thomas Spenoll as Superintendent, and Sister Ida Richards as assistant. What a blessing it would be if all our churches had a dozen such workers as Sister Richards. April 12th we started a protracted meeting, trusting God we would be able to awaken some poor sinner out of sleep, and the result was 7 converts and a few backsliders reclaimed. In this effort Rev. W. W. Brown of Brenham rendered us great service in helping to save souls, and in helping the sinner see his condition. The 26th found me at Columbia for the District Conference; here I spent a few days for the Master's work. Mr. Editor I can say the church is in a good condition both spiritual and temporal with the exception of those so called Christians, who profess to have religion but possess it not. These persons think it no sin at all to attend the market on the holy Sabbath, walk in the grocery stores and buy and drink their beer just as the sinner would on Monday. Because we have some unconverted people that will not buy on the Sabbath, if they would stop at this, it would not look so bad. You can see their children running on the Sabbath buying beer. I often speak to my wife and say, this is the way these people have in fulfilling the 12 chapter and 1 verse of Ecclesiastes. This is the way some professors train their children, so when they get old they will not depart from their beer. Great delight is taken in an excursion on the Sabbath; these persons will return at night to the church as if they were just from Heaven. Taking hold of the Master's work by sinning and praying, giving God great glory for having sinned all the holy Sabbath day away. But this is in all of our churches in the city. I have preached against it to my congregation and a great many have reformed from it, pray for us that the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ may grow in Galveston.

GEO. W. SMITH.

The New York *Herald* makes a palpable hit when it says to ministers, "To deny the inspiration of the Bible is to cut the autograph of the sovereign out of your commission as an officer." Men who make that denial are likely enough to discover that they have no commission, but are fighting on their own account.

Morristown Seminary.

This institution, located at Morristown, Tenn., is for the education of the freedmen, and is one of the twenty-five schools in the South supported by the "Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The real estate, consisting of land and a school building 40x60 feet, is owned by the Society. The school, which was started two years ago, has had unprecedented success from the start, enrolling 193 pupils the first year, and had it not been for want of sufficient accommodations would have enrolled a much larger number this year. It has pained the teachers to see promising young people of both sexes, after coming 50 or even 100 miles to enjoy the benefits of the school, compelled to leave, because they were unable to secure board or lodging places. Those who could secure board or rooms were often compelled to occupy the same room in which the family lived. It is not an uncommon sight to see families of 8 and 10 living in a room not more than 12 feet square. In order to meet the needs of the Seminary, it was decided to erect a boarding hall. Work was begun in the fall on a building which will, when completed, accommodate 50 pupils, 25 of each sex. The cost will not exceed $3,000. We have been compelled to suspend work on the building for want of funds to finish it. Knowing how important it is that this building should be completed before next term, we make this appeal to the friends of the work among the freedmen. The future prosperity of our work in this section of the South depends to a great extent upon the completion of this hall, as it is impossible for students from abroad to obtain board in the city. If we are unable to take them a great number will be deprived of schooling. The necessity and importance of our work in this section is at once apparent when it is known that our nearest school for the colored is Clark University at Atlanta, a distance of over 200 miles. The territory from which we draw students includes the whole of East Tennessee, Western North Carolina, and the south-western part of Virginia. We need $1,500 to complete and furnish the building; and this must be raised at once, so that work may be resumed. Our work is fully endorsed by Bishops Simpson and Warren and Dr. Rust. On his recent tour in the South Bishop Simpson spent nearly a week in Morristown. He says:

I visited Morristown on my recent tour in the South, and I found that Brother Hill was accomplishing a most excellent work in the education of colored young men and women, and is deserving of aid in his efforts to erect a suitable building for the accommodation of students.

Bishop Warren gives his hearty endorsement:

Few schools can show a better record, even if they have $100,000 worth of property and a faculty of half a dozen professors. I wish those who desire to help them that have no helper would be generous as Brother Hill and enable him to get up and finish the building so greatly needed.

Dr. Rust writes:

Brother Hill is erecting a building for the accommodation of students, which is essential to the success of the enterprise in educating colored young men to teach and preach. I do not know where a few thousand dollars can do more good than at Morristown. All moneys contributed will be faithfully consecrated to the object for which they are given.

With such indorsements we feel confident that our appeal to the friends of the colored people will not be in vain. We are sure that could our friends know the self-denial and sacrifices which these poor freedmen daily make for the sake of attending school, they could not but aid them. They have an intense thirst for knowledge, and look to the North that they look for it. May the Lord inspire the hearts of all lovers of Christ and humanity to respond to the appeal, and thereby aid us in educating "Brother in Black!" Contributions sent either to the Principal, the Rev. J. S. Hill, Morristown, Tenn.; Bishop Warren, Atlanta; or to Dr. Rust, Cincinnati, will be gratefully acknowledged by return mail.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The *Pittsburgh Advocate* believes, and in a well-considered article shows good reason for the belief, that "the departure of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the communion and pulpits of other churches," is "mainly due to our policy, and to that part of it which limits our pastorate to so short a time. It proposes, for the earnest consideration which the question deserves, an extension of the time to five years, and adds: "For our own part we can see no losses that would overbalance the gain made by the adoption of the measure." The *Western Advocate*, referring to "multiplication of exceptions under the rule," says: "If the present pastoral term is too short we do not object to lengthening it to four or five years. Much might be said in favor of such a change. But it might be even better, if the Church is ready for it, to appoint pastors from year to year, as at present, but to leave the number of years a pastor might be continued in the same charge to be determined by the necessities and conveniences of the case. This plan, on the whole, would seem to be simplest." Would not the Church be "ready for" this probably "better" and "simplest" plan if its advantages were generally, fully and candidly set forth in our Church papers? Certainly, if it be assumed that some change is to be made, the question whether that change shall consist in a mere extension of the time instead of the better and simpler arrangement of no limitation, is one which should be carefully considered in its bearing upon the future as well as the present interests of the Church.—*Northern.*

The Methodist churches find a common ground in the wideness of God's mercy and its limited personal salvation to the repenting and believing soul, crying aloud in all their preaching and experimental illustration of the doctrine, "whosoever will let him take the water of life freely." Their religion is social and enthusiastic, full of zeal and directness. It has a definite aim to "settle and fix the wavering soul" in an inner conviction of personal salvation, as well as in a firm foundation on the excellent word. Here is the widest room for the good offices of denominational catholicity. Every Christian is a brother to every other Christian; every Methodist to every other Methodist. And he is a Methodist who believes Methodist doctrine, has a Methodist experience, and tells to all around what a dear Saviour he has found—not who believes in an Episcopal form of government, or Congregational, or Presidential. The unity of creed and experience is our bond of perfectness. It lessons distance. It harmonizes work. It disarms controversy.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

Labouchere tells in London *Truth* of an intelligent jury pronouncing the opinion that a woman found hanging to a tree came to her death by a complication of abdominal inflammation and rheumatism in the knees. That isn't half as bad as some of the verdicts that were rendered by Democratic juries over the bodies of Kuklux victims a few years ago in the South, nor does it equal the decision of a jury upon the case of a man who was hung for horse-stealing in New Mexico, when they said he met his death by a dispensation of Divine Providence.

The Boston *Herald* says: "The platform which the Democrats in the New York Logislature are building for the party next Fall has already these planks compleated, 'Civil Service Reform is too thin,' 'Free rum is just thick enough.'" But through thick and thin they mean to win, and possible they may; though, sure as fate, they'll learn, ere late, there comes a judgment day."

Yonng Folks' Corner.

A Complaint.

O please, sir, are you not the man
That takes up little boys,
When they are doing what they onghtn't to,
Or making too much noise?
I know you by that thing you wear,
That shines so in the sun,
And your great big yellow buttons—
I just wish you'd give me one?

But wait—that isn't what I want,
Do you know Tommy, sir;
He has blue eyes, and tumbled hair,
And a cap that's made of fur—
You see, I'm mad at Tommy—
As mad as I can be;
And won't you please to find him, sir,
And take him up for me?

And put him in that place, you know,
Where it's all dark and dim,
And keep him there a long, long time,
'Cause I'm so mad at him!
You'll know him by the little dent
He has, right in his chin,
And the funny sparkle in his eyes,
When he keeps the laughter in.

He's very freckeled, Tommy is,
But then his cheeks are pink,
And if he has got reddish hair,
It's beautiful I think;
And he is always good to me—
Most always, anyway,
And if he hadn't been so mean
And cross to me to-day,

I think—oh, there he is, right now,
There, on the corner, see!
I guess he wants me, by the way
He's nodding so at me—
Good-by! Oh, yes! I quite forgot—
Poor Tom! he looks so blue!
I guess I will forgive him, just this
This once, sir, wouldn't you?

Jack.

A year or more ago, as the foreman of one of the ironworks of this city was crossing the yard one day, he espied a little skip of a boy, seemingly not over eleven years old, seated on a big fly-wheel and chewing the end of bitter reflection.

'Who are you?'

'I'm Jack.'

'What are you doing here?'

'Resting.'

'What do you want?'

'A job.'

Those were the questions and answers. The boy was pale and ragged, but in his steel-blue eyes the foreman saw game. And, too, the idea of a waif like him setting setting out to battle the world touched a tender chord in the heart of the man who had boys of his own, and he set Jack at work in the yard.

No one thought the boy would stay a week, and no one cared to ask where he came from or who he was. But he stuck. He was hard working and faithful, and, as the weeks went by, he gained friends. One day he walked up to the foreman and said:

'I want to learn the trade.'

'You? Ha! ha! ha! Why, Jack, you are not big enough to handle a cold chisel.'

'I can whip any 'prentice boy in this shop!' was the earnest declaration.

'Just hear him! Why, any of the lot could turn you wrong side out. When you get big enough to whip the smallest one you come to me for a job.'

At noon that day Jack walked up to the biggest apprentice boy in the shop and said:

'Come out doors.'

'What do you want?'

'I'm going to lick you.'

'What for?'

'Because I want a chance to learn the trade.'

The two went out, and, in sight of twenty witnesses, Jack won a victory. At 1 o'clock he touched his cap to the foreman and said:

'I've licked your biggest 'prentice, and want to go to work!'

Ten minutes later he had become a machinist's apprentice, and if you go in there to-day you will find him with greasy hand, oily face, and a head full of business ideas. Jack carries the keys to the drawers where the steam gauges, safety valves and other trimmings are kept, and he knows the use of every tool, the workings of every piece of machinery, and there is a constant call for Jack here and Jack there. Before he is twenty he will be a finished machinist, and before he is twenty-five he will be foreman of some great shop. He is quiet, earnest, respectful and observing. What he does is well done. What he is told he never forgets.

And here in Detroit are hundreds of boys who complain that there is no chance for them, even when backed by money and influence. They wait and wait, and whine and complain, and leave it for waifs like little Jack to call up the game in their souls, and walk boldly into a great manufacturing works and say:

'I'm here—I want a job!'—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Yankee South.

The impression still obtains that the Southern people cherish deadly hatred to Yankees that they will neither smell, taste, touch, nor handle anything contaminated by Yankee hands. This is a most egregious error. The Southern people love the Yankee, and they show this affection in a thousand different ways. When they retire at night they unbutton Yankee buttons to Yankee-made coats, waistcoats, pantaloons, shirts and drawers. They pull off Yankee boots with Yankee bootjacks and divest their feet of Yankee socks. They march to Yankee bedsteads, turn down Yankee coverlets and Yankee blankets, prostrate themselves on Yankee mattrasses and lay their heads upon Yankee pillows. The beddings are the only things not made by Yankee hands and imported from the land of Yankees. On rising in the morning we tread Yankee carpets, stumble over Yankee chairs and sofas, build a fire with Yankee coal, taken from Yankee scuttles, in Yankee grates, catch the ashes in Yankee pans, and use Yankee pokers, Yankee shovels and tongs. We repair to Yankee washstands, pour water from Yankee pitchers into Yankee bowls, and wash with Yankee soap; then use Yankee towels and Yankee toothbrushes. Next we march to a Yankee bureau, stand before a Yankee glass, and use Yankee combs, Yankee brushes, Yankee powder, Yankee cologne, in Yankee bottles. We sit down in a Yankee chair to a Yankee table, covered with Yankee cloth, Yankee knives and forks, Yankee dishes and feed upon Yankee food. We call for Yankee toothpicks, seize Yankee hats from Yankee racks, turn the key to a Yankee lock, open a Yankee door, enter a Yankee buggy, seize the Yankee reins to a Yankee harness, and repair to our places of business, and spend the day in trading upon Yankee industry. The South is rich in resources, but our people are so fond of the Yankees that they lavish their wealth upon Yankee enterprise.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
Indigestion from Overwork
DR. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says: "I find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in indigestion, particularly in overworked men."

Solving Two Problems.

He stopped sawing wood and turned to the old man who was splitting and piling and said:

"Father, I cannot believe that I was cut out for a farmer. The whole problem is right here; I go to the city as a clerk at a dollar a day. In six months I get a raise to $9 per week. In a year I am given an interest in the firm, and in ten I am rich enough to buy and sell you ten times over."

"Yes, that's one problem," slowly replied the old man, "and there's another; there's six cords of wood left in that pile, and if it isn't all sawed, split and piled agin Saturday night you don't git no pair o' new cowhide boots out of me! Hear me now, and make that buck-saw strike fire!"—*Wall Street News.*

From the present outlook our public schools will have a very short season. Hardly as many months as last year, when we had only three. We have not received a cent from last year's taxes, except what we get from the parish. It is discouraging in the extreme saying the least.—*St. Mary (La.) Herald.*

Effects of Hay Fever.

"Ma, what is a grass widow?" asked a Harlem youth who had been reading in the paper about a person of that description.

"Why, my boy, I can't explain it exactly," replied the mother.

"I'll bet I know, anyhow," said the smart youngster.

"Well, tell me."

"A grass widow is a female woman whose husband died of hay fever," he exclaimed. Then he went out in the kitchen and rubbed the cat's head with red pepper.—*Augusta News.*

Backsliding.

1. It is turning from God. (I. Kings xi. 9.)
2. It is displeasing to God. (Psalms lxxviii. 57,59.)
3. It is leaving first love, (Revelations ii. 4.)
4. It is departing from, etc. (II. Corinthians xi. 3; Galatians iii.1, 3.)
5. Liable to continue and increase. (Jeremiah viii. 5.)
6. Warnings against it. (Psalms lxxxv, 8; Corinthians x. 12.)
7. Exhortations to return. (Isaiah xxxi. 1; Jeremiah, iii. 12, 14, 22; Hosea vi. 1; Hebrews iii. 12; John xviii. 26.)
8. Let us hold fast our profession. (Hebrews iv. 14.)

By latest advices from Bulgaria, (April 24) we learn that our school building at Loftcha had been assulted and damaged. Five ot the ruffians had been arrested and imprisoned. The Acting Minister of Public Instruction has refused definitely to reopen our schools. Mr. Challis was about to start for Constantinople at summons from Gen. Wallace, and the affair with our mission was likely to be the subject of formal appeal to the Powers interested in the Berlin treaty. Political excitement is on the increase. Intelligent Bulgarians of all classes see that the action of the government in relation to our missiou is connected with the whole question of religions and political liberty, and they are discussing the matter with great freedom and interest.

Army Officer's Testimony.

Captain Joseph L. Hayden, residing at No. 924 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass., formerly captain in the army, now with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, writes, April 28, 1883: "While living in Cambridgeport my wife was afflicted with terrible pains in her back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and loss of appetite. She tried many so-called remedies without avail, growing rapidly worse, when her attention was called to Hunt's Remedy. She purchased a bottle from Lowell's drug store, in Cambridgeport, and after taking the first dose she began to feel easier, she could sleep well, and after continuing its use a short time the severe pains in her back and side entirely disappeared, and she is a well woman. Many of our relatives and friends have used Hunt's Remedy with the most gratifying results. I have recommended it many times, and as many times heard the same story. Hunt's Remedy is all claimed for it, and a real blessing to all afflicted with kidney or liver trouble."

Made A Man of Him.

Mr. C. O. Wheeler, No. 23 Austin Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., makes the following remarkable statement. On April 27, 1883, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled with kidney disease for nearly twenty years. Have suffered at times with terrible pains in my back and limbs. I used many medicines, but found nothing reached my case until I took Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of A. P. Gilson, 630 Tremont Street, Boston, and before I had used this one bottle I found relief, and continued its use, my pains and weakness all disappeared, and I feel like a new man, with new life and vigor. Hunt's Remedy did wonders for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all affected with kidney or liver diseases, as I am positive that by its use they will find immediate relief. You may use this letter in any way you choose, so that the people may know of a sure medicine for the cure of all diseases of kidneys and liver."

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

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75 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1883.

Turn to God to-day. Procrastination is the thief of time. To-morrow may be too late.

Rev. D. W. Hays, Chattanooga: "The improved appearance of the paper will, I think, make it much easier to secure subscribers for it."

Commencement exercises of Straight University will take place Tuesday evening next, at Central Congregational church. Thanks to the graduating classes for an invitation.

The sixteenth session of the Texas Conference A. M. E. Church was held at Bryan, Texas, Dec. 14, 1882. The following is a suggestive report from the Committee on Publications: "Your committee finds nothing new around our book departments. Some high prices higher than any other denomination and no better."

The report of the committee on Sunday schools at the late session of the Texas Annual Conference, A. M. E. Church, states an increase of 339 pupils, but a great falling off in their contributions for missions. A few years ago the Sunday schools gave from $150 to $200 for the cause of missions, but now they give only from $10 to $15 per year, showing that the missionary spirit is dying out.

The portrait of Keats, drawn by Joe. Severn when the poet was in his last illness, has been engraved for the June *Century*. An engraving of Severn (who died in Rome in 1879) has never before been reproduced in America. These pictures are published by permission of Mr. Severn's family; they are accompanied by autographs, and by a sonnet by Edith Thomas.

The Minutes of the last session of the Texas A. M. E. Conference show 2581 members 319 on probation. For missions they gave $34,50, for education $395. They report 39 churches valued at $36,700, 12 parsonages valued at $4,550. The total value of this church property is $41,250, with over $2,474 indebtedness. For the support of their pastors they gave $5,922,57, for the presiding elders $1,602,10.

Rev. J. M. Shumpert, Columbus, Miss.: "Please accept my sincere congratulations upon the changed and beautiful appearance and the triumphant success of the SOUTHWESTERN. May you live long and never stop fighting *caste* until it is banished from this country. The brethren should labor as never before to put a copy of the SOUTHWESTERN in the home of every Methodist family in the Southwest. You have my sympathy, my prayers and my support."

Rev. Dr. Alexander has favored us with a copy of the minutes of the Louisiana Congregational Association, which met in New Iberia April 4-7, for which we return thanks. The Doctor was elected moderator of the Association for the seventh time, and, together with Rev. Isaac H. Hall, a delegate to the National Congregational council. The Association is composed of thirteen ministers, and three licentiates, and has a church membership of 1480, with a Sunday School force of 703.

We acknowledge receipt of program and tickets for Leland University anniversary, May 21 to 23. The Model School exhibition took place last Monday evening at the University chapel; the musical entertainment, Tuesday evening at Austerlitz Street Baptist Church. Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m., in the Church, services were held, addresses delivered and resolutions adopted in memory of the late Holbrook Chamberlain, the beneficent founder of Leland University. In the evening the commencement exercises were held. Our Baptist brethren have just pride in their efficient educational institution, which is doing noble work.

Bishop Jesse T. Peck.

Rev. Bishop Jesse Truesdell Peck, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home in Syracuse, N. Y., last Tuesday, May 18, aged 72 years, and was buried last Monday, 21st inst. Bishop Simpson conducted the services.

Bishop Peck was one of the most notable figures in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was born in 1811, and at 16 years was converted to God and united with the church. In 1832, when 21 years of age, he was admitted in the Oneida conference, and continued to do active service in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years. He was a spiritual giant and a loving disciple. In the early years of his ministry he occupied many of the outposts of Zion, some of the hardest circuits of our connexion. After several years of laborious and successful work in central New York he was transferred to the Black River Conference Academy; thence he went, as principal, to the Troy Academy. In 1849 he became president of Dickinson College, where he intrenched himself in the grateful memory of so many young men, who have since become brilliant lights in our ministry. He subsequently became pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington, D. C., where there are many to this day who mention his earnest and successful pastorate with pride. In 1854 he labored as successfully and zealously as ever on the Pacific coast. Returning to the East, he spent three years in New York, after which he became chancellor at Syracuse University, where he set influences, for good, in motion, that continue to be a benediction to that institution. Bishop Peck established quite a reputation as an author. His chief works are: "The Central Idea of Christianity," a masterly exposition of the doctrine of sanctification; "The True Woman;" "History of the Great Rebellion, considered from a Christian stand-point," etc., etc. From 1844 to 1872 he was a member of all the General Conferences of our church, and the last one of which he was a member, that of 1872, called him to the highest honor which the Methodist Episcopal church can confer, to be a Bishop in the church. As a Bishop he continued to be "in labor more abundant." He crossed the Continent, traversed over distant seas, scaled lofty heights, went, and delighted to go wherever duty called him. As a member, and one of the presidents of the Ecumenical Council, which met in London two years ago, he distinguished himself as an earnest, warm hearted and clear sighted Christian disciple. Thus, Bishop Peck, one of the most active workers in our Episcopacy, continued his labors with no apparent impediments, until his memorable tour of the Southern Conferences during the winter of 1881-2. The roughness of travel, the irregularity of trains, the consequent exposure, change of water and food, and irregularity of meals, etc., all joined and mercilessly in tearing down his vitality. After his great success in Aberdeen at the Mississippi Conference, and in Franklin at the Louisiana, he reached the Little Rock Conference, at Little Rock, Ark., completely broke down; and notwithstanding his great will-power, he had to succumb to his infirmities. He was met here, providentially however, by Bishop Warren, who kindly assisted him, thus enabling him to close in due form all the work of this conference. We assisted him to the depot at Little Rock, when awaiting a delayed train for several hours, he lay upon the rough benches, with a pillow which we had borrowed under his head. He was too sick to sit up. When we saw him safely lodged in a sleeper, in charge of a local preacher of our church who was going to St. Louis in the same train, and bade him good bye, we hardly thought he would live to see next morning. Turning to us he said: "Don't say anything in your paper about my sickness; it will excite Mrs. Peck; but wait till I get home." From that day to the day the of his death, Bishop Peck never fully recovered his usual health, but continued in a lingering impoverished health, until last Friday, when death unlocked the prison-house, and his weary blood-bought spirit took its flight to the Christian home in glory, to the rest prepared for the people of God. The venerable Bishop, an able preacher, a sound theologian, a friend of man and a son of God, is gone to his reward. Many who saw and heard, and learned to love him, during his last Episcopal tour through Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, will join the million and multiplied thousands of our communion in mourning his departure. God bless Mrs. Peck, and comfort and sustain her in this hour of her great bereavement.

The "Northern" and Color Line People.

Dr. Warren of the *Northern Christian Advocate* has an editorial in the issue of May 3rd, on "The Color Line Problem." While the Doctor is generally a very clear and plain writer, there are certain matters referred to in this paper in such a way that we do not understand him. We seek information and would like to know what is meant by "a manifest lack of affinity between the races."

Does the Doctor think that the color of a man's skin only is a sufficient "ground of any discrimination for or against him?"

How long does he think the church should wait before she "decides where or how far the color line shall finally be drawn." Read "The Church would not be justified in demanding the acceptance of her highest standard of doctrine on this subject as the condition on which his work in the South is to be carried forward." To our unsophisticated ears this sounds strange: Are we to understand that the *Northern* teaches that the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are to accommodate their teachings to the prejudices and usages of those whom they wish to convert, and thus make their conversion easy; or shall they preach the pure, unmixed, Gospel of the blessed God, making no compromise with any false doctrine or sinful practice? Which shall we do? Next to the approval of God, we crave the approbation of the church; but as there are certain doctrines of the church, the acceptation of which we shall not be justified in demanding, will Dr. Warren please tell us which they are?

Read again, "There is no danger that the Methodist Episcopal Church will go forth proclaiming itself the white man's church and inviting the white man to come to its communion on the assurance that the black man shall be kept away. Nobody proposes to plant our church anywhere on those conditions; but in particular departments of Christian work, especially in the work of education, ought we to refuse to do good because we cannot do it under all the conditions which we would prescribe?" We should say that depends. If our conditions are such as involve no moral or Christian principle we should abandon them, and quit the field; but if they are in harmony with the law of God let us adhere to them. Converted men who are pagans still are no element of strength to the church. Are we right?

The Doctor asks, "Shall we refuse to teach the ignorant white man unless he first rise up to our level of conviction and declare his willingness to be taught in company with a colored man?" We answer most decidedly, No! There are a number of mistakes in this question. It assumes what is not true. It assumes that we refuse to teach the poor ignorant whites, a sad mistake. It assumes that the way to elevate men is not to assail their erroneous principles and sinful practices, but to pass over them and to accommodate ourselves, in our instruction, to their errors, sinful passions and wicked prejudices; another and a fatal mistake for a Methodist preacher to make. We preach almost seven days in a week to a people more or less ignorant, many of whom are to a great extent under the influence of superstitious notions, sinful passions and prejudices, and dare not in a single instance where any Christian principle is involved accommodate our instruction to their passions or prejudices. It has been our thought that the only way to elevate and save men, is to present the pure principles of the Gospel, making no compromise with any false doctrine or sinful practice.

We agree with Dr. Warren that the Methodist Church must build her churches and plant her schools first and educate the people afterwards, but she must never surrender the Christian doctrine of universal brotherhood, the oneness of believers to a wicked and sinful prejudice. She builds churches and plants schools, for all races and classes and conditions of men. She opens the doors of her churches and colleges and says to white faces, or black faces, to the Caucasian, Negro, Mongolian or Indian "Come." We cannot conceive of any circumstances under which the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the church that is no where a stranger, and is at home everywhere, within whose fold are gathered representatives of all races, tongues and nationalities, would be justified in erecting a single church or establishing a single school, and then over its door put an inscription that is a synonym of the worst forms of heathenism. God has thrust an awful responsibility upon our church, she cannot evade it. Nor can she exalt Christ and save men by building caste churches or caste schools. Christ for all, and all for Christ, and in Christ all are one.

Faith.

"Faith is the act of receiving and trusting in Christ alone for salvation." If an act, it is not a gift—cannot be. God instructs, enlightens, promises, man believes. He does the promising—we the believing. A man of integrity and means promises, we rely upon his word and shape our business accordingly. The promising is the man's act. The relying is purely and entirely our own—an act of our mind. It is the same power; not another that is called into action to believe God. We rely upon the man for a pecuniary, a temporal favor; upon God for a spiritual and eternal blessing. The objects are different; but the acting in both cases is ours, and much the same. The ability to believe as to see is given. The use of one ability is faith; of the other is seeing, and both the faith and the seeing are our acts. The ability to believe is nearly all there is to moral agency; the exercise of this ability is about all man can do to secure his present and eternal salvation. If believing is purely man's own act, then he is only a machine and not a moral agent. If faith is only a gift why did Christ say to one "Except ye see signs and wonders, ye will not believe?" If it is only a gift why did he rebuke Peter for his little faith, or praise the centurion for his great faith. Could not Peter have justly replied, "I exercise all the faith you give me." Jesus addressed men at all times as possessing all the abilities necessary for them to exercise to secure their salvation. When he asked one "Wilt thou be made whole?" it was as though all depended upon the man's own volition. He talked to them as if all depended upon their own will. Faith comes by hearing and hearing by the word of God. God speaks, man believes, and is saved; he disbelieves, and is lost.

Houston Texas is a great railroad centre, and is fast becoming the most populous centre in the Southwest. People are coming and settling here not only in wagon trains but at lightning speed on the cars. It is wonderful to see how this city is building up. Hundreds are coming here from the North and East who there were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but here they either drift into the M. E. Church South and help to build up, or come under the demoralizing influence of the drinking-saloons, gambling halls or infidel clubs, and are lost. Our church is giving cheerfully and liberally, and working zealously for the salvation and upbuilding of the colored people who are fast settling in this city, but up to this day but little save talk has she done for the salvation of the white people who are settling here. We ought to have a house of worship costing not less than ten thousand dollars immediately that would give us position and influence at once and for coming time. The cry is for immediate action. This is the season to plow, and it cannot be neglected without serious loss and damage. Men come to us and with tears in their eyes and ask us to plead with Presiding Elders, Bishops and the officers of the Church Extension Society for the erection of a church in Houston. We cannot look upon these scattered, unsheltered members of our church without being deeply moved. They need sympathy and aid, and we cannot be indifferent to them without guilt. The cry going up to God from many a heart is a Methodist Episcopal Church in Houston at once. Certain persons may not want it but it is nevertheless one of their greatest needs.

The Proposed Colored Convention.

The colored press are discussing the call of a national convention of colored men to meet in Washington City on the 24th of next September. The idea of calling such a convention is not a bad one; but would it not be the part of wisdom to so order it as to allow, or even to invite white friends of the race to participate as delegates in that convention? Colored leaders should not forget that the brave and lion-hearted race of Garrisons, Phillips, Tappans, Smiths, Browns, and a host of others who manfully stood by the slave in his darkest day, are not all dead. They are scattered all over this nation, as ready as ever, to do heroic deeds for the friendless and oppressed. These should not, and must not, be ignored. The Negro is free, and has the ballot; but in too many instances he is denied the free and untrammeled exercise of his constitutional prerogatives and civil rights. His voice is suppressed at the ballot box; his presence in the jury box, according to his numerical pro rata, is only the rare exception, and in the courts more especially when his opponent is white, he almost uniformly appears only to hear his sentence to be remanded to the chain-gang, the jail, or the penitentiary. A charge is generally equal to a conviction, and too often he becomes the victim of a prejudiced, infuriated mob, which hangs him to the nearest tree, upon some unproved, trumped up charge, without judge or jury. His rights on railroads and in public places are trampled upon with perfect impunity. These are but a few of the many outrages being suffered by the Negro, to-day, twenty years after the emancipation. Until secured in every civil and political right, and ever thereafter, no color line, erected by Negro hands, should exist between the Negro race and the white heroes and martyrs of his freedom. By all means let the convention meet, but let it be composed of representative colored men, and of such white friends of the race as have proven their devotion to the educational, moral, as well as political interests of the Negro. In such a convention let all the national interests, the great subjects of temperance, education, character, wealth, together with the political and civil rights of the race be fully discussed. Let the convention mature some plan or other and organize a national association, to be composed of friends of equal justice to all races, with branches in every State and territory, to carry out the result of its wise and patriotic deliberations, and the practical benefits emanating from the convention will be beneficially felt and seen throughout the broad land.

Caution! But to accomplish any good for the people, keep spoil brokers and place-seekers in the back ground. They are the Jonahs of any people. Throw them overboard.

Rev S. B. Darnell, principal of Cookman Institute, of our church, at Jacksonville, Florida, in a note to the editor says: "I feel in full sympathy with you and your theories about our work in the South. While I feel something should be done looking toward the welfare of the whole people, yet to raise barriers that exclude the colored people from the privileges of school and church is unwise, anti-christian, and exposes us to cruel criticism ever ready to be hurled at us. Our work in Florida is assuming far better proportions than heretofore, yet we feel it would be a very unwise thing to erect seperate conferences for the interest of the whole. Indeed if we are to have such lines of demarcation on a colored basis, we then become the easy prey of the Church South on the one hand and the African on the other; meanwhile, we surrender the great principle that has been one of our corner stones, the equality in spiritual things as the law in civil ones. I rejoice in the successful course of the SOUTHWESTERN. We had a grand year in Cookman, fifty per cent added; accommodations were full. You have a large following over in Louisiana, but here we have some royal souls, true to the church and true to our King."

The Minutes of the Texas Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, for 1882, show a membership of 7725, and 1232 on probation, while the minutes of 1881 show a membership of 8524 and 4092 on probation, showing a decrease in membership in one year of 799 and decrease of those on probation of 2840. If these figures are correct a few more years of such work and figuring and the Texas Conference passes into history. If they are not correct it is more than a misfortune for the conference thus to misrepresent itself. If they are correct they indicate but little efficiency, but if they are not correct they show great stupidity. The columns of the SOUTHWESTERN are open, will some of our brethren of the Texas conference give the needed information.

There is nothing more pestiferous than certain newspaper sold by nearly all of our news dealers. If a man should come into your house and throw off his coat that you knew to be tainted with small pox, you would quickly throw it into the fire or out of the window. But it is far more dangerous to have a newspaper in your house that is infected with the same spiritual small pox. Depend upon it, if you take a newspaper that is in the least tainted with evil, some one in the family will take the disease. The country is flooded with small pox papers. Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN and you will have a newspaper that will help you in all the conflicts of life.

There are some excellent people in all of our churches who think they must go off in tantrums of swooning, jumping, screaming, or some circular motion, where it takes two or three persons to hold them, and all the time they think they are doing the work of the spirit. But how is this? Do these movements help or hinder? If they hinder, then it is Satan, an old enemy, who is leading on in such unseemly things and makes us think that his work is the work of the spirit. We want the spirit of discernment to discover every device of Satan and grace to turn from it.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Bowman will spend the Summer in Indiana in canvassing for the completion of the $150, 00 for Asbury University.

—Rev. G. W. Rich has been transferred by Bishop Andrews from Greenup, Kentucky, to the St. Louis Conference, and stationed at Pierce City, Mo.

—We have never heard better singing in the South than from the choir of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas, led by Prof. and Brother Todd.

—Rev. Dr. L. M. Vernon, who is in charge of our missions in Italy, greatly assisted King Humbert in making a census of the kingdom. In recognition of this the king has decreed a silver medal to Dr. Vernon, and one each to Alceste Lanna and Rev. Teoplo Gay, of our Italian Mission conference.

—The London, Eng., *Methodist Recorder* has this "One of the oldest Sunday-school scholars in the world is the Rev. Peter Akers, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is ninety-two years of age, and attends the Sunday-school Bible class regularly. It is said that a happier or more cheerful Christian than he is cannot be found outside of heaven.

—Amasa Stone, the millionaire of Cleveland, committed suicide by shooting simself at his residence on Euclid avenue. For months his health had been poor and for several weeks he had been afflicted with insomnia, which cause a great depression of spirits. His property is estimated all the way from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

—Capt. George L. Norton, Supervising Inspector of steam vessels, for the Southern District, has filed suit in the Civil District Court against the *Daily States* and Capt. Richard Sinnott for $25,000 damages for libel. The suit is based on a recent publication in the *States* of letters reflecting on Capt. Norton's character.

—While at Houston we had the pleasure of meeting E. B. Ramsen, M. D., a graduate of our medical college at Nashville, Tenn. Dr. Ramsen has made a fine impression upon our people in Houston, and is a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. We take pleasure in commending the Dr. to all of the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN in Houston.

—Sabbath morning we spent with the Sunday-school connected with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in Houston, Tex. Next to the school connected with Clark Chapel, Nashville, Tenn., this is the best one we have seen South of the Ohio. Not one half of the local preachers in the church can pass so good an examination in the catechism as this school. Bro. Freeman, the superintendent has the earnest co-operation of Bro. Scott, the pastor, and with two such men pushing and and pulling together there can be no such thing as failure.

—A glimpse of the real feeling of the better class of people of Denver, Col., seems to be given in this paragraph from the *Inter-Ocean*: "Mrs. Augusta Tabor, the former wife of the ex-Senator, met a reception on her return from San Francisco that looked like a society ovation. After Mr. Tabor secured his divorce and married again, Mrs. Augusta Tabor went to California for a few months' sojourn, and it was on her return that this surprise was given to her. The guests included many prominent society people. Mr. Maxcey Tabor was present as host."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. S. Patterson, Bastrop: "Elder Duncan on his arrival here was greatly surprised to find me in bed with my leg broken. The brethren were all present at quarterly meeting. The church was packed to the uttermost, and two delightful sermons were preached. Members are wide awake. We raised this quarter $39.35 and paid elder $20. We are striving to get a new bell, and have raised $20 already; also $16.50 for lumber on the parsonage."

A. Branch, Clinton: "Mt. Carmel church is prospering. Sabbath-school under our new pastor, Rev. John Qualls, is crowded with old and young. The congregation is very large. The $50 debt of last year has been paid. April 22 sacrament was administered to 150 persons. Elder Forrest visited us from Clinton and we had a glorious time."

Rev. John Qualls, of Clinton sent us an appreciative article on the Woman's Home Mission work. He says Sister Hester Williams was at Mt. Carmel M. E. Church, and is riding through the country building up mission schools, seeking widows and orphans, and onward goes the work.

Frank Walker, Monroe: "Our church moves on. My little girl, three months and seventeen days old, has gone to the better world. My wife is very sick and blind, but I stand to my post by the help of God. Pray for me."

TEXAS.

The German Methodists in Texas have purchased the old building of Ruterville College, founded by Dr. Martin Ruter, and intend to build up an institution of learning for the Germans in Texas. The Freedmen's Aid Society has given $500 towards the enterprise.

J. B. Scott, Houston. "We closed a five weeks protracted effort the latter part of April. The Master was with us and blessed us with 21 conversions and 35 additions to the church, several of whom were received by certificate. A number of the ladies of the church have organized a Sewing Circle, which is doing a good work for the parsonage. They have purchased a Singer sewing machine, and a number of little necessaries for the parsonage. They gave an entertainment recently and netted $38. I must say the Circle is composed of a band of zealous workers and is an honor to the church. God bless and prosper them. Pray for us."

C. C. Robinson, Austin: "My work is growing. Elder Madison was with us and preached two good sermons. We have two live Sunday-schools."

TENNESSEE.

P. P. Brooks, Shelbyville: "I have closed a revival meeting with six converts; eight joined the church. At this place we are gaining ground. Have built and now occupy a parsonage."

ARKANSAS.

C. C. Riley, of Salsburg, claims that he was misunderstood. He does not know Mr. Willis Hall or what his past course has been.

A postal reached us which reads as follows: "Lost, strayed or stolen. Our pastor, Rev. A. Hardaman, of Argenta circuit, Little Rock Conference. If any one can give us any information of the whereabouts of our pastor, or will send him to us by express C. O. D. with privilege to examine before taking, we will return the favor if your pastor should ever wander into our part of the vineyard. Yours truly.

THE BOARD OF STEWARDS."

C. C. Riley, Saulsburg: "My work is very promising, though the country is low and flat, and the rain we have had for the last six or eight weeks has prevented our people from attending church and Sabbath-school. The water is rapidly drying up now, so that we can get about on foot. I have been around at night holding prayer meetings at different houses, and the Lord is blessing our work. On Sunday last we had a booming Sunday-school with about 75 present. We had preaching in the morning, and at night our church was crowded and we had a glorious time. We had 15 mourners at the anxious seat and one person joined the church. Our collection was $14.35. It was the first fair Sunday that we have had in nearly two months. We expect to continue our prayer meetings during the week. I am doing my best for the SOUTHWESTERN. Bros. Robt. Bell, Allen Crawford and Hilliard Woodfin are stewards of our church and they are earnest and energetic workers. Bro. S. S. Jones our earnest Sunday-school superintendent, and Bro. Nathaniel Darby our secretary, promise to make our Sunday-school the largest and best in the county. They are young men and their hearts are in the work."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

San Antonio District.

DEAR EDITOR:—The 21st and 22d of April found us at Victoria. Here I found the church in fine spirit. The quarterly meeting was a success all way through. A new fence had been put around our church, and lightning rods erected on top, which looks well, but it would look much better if the roof was higher, with two pitches more to it; lightning hardly ever strikes flat-roofed houses. There is strong talk of putting up a larger and better house than they have now just as soon as they get through with building the neat two-story, hipped-roofed weather-boarded building for a high-school, at Victoria. Bros. Carmichael and Watson are managing the enterprise most grandly. The building is an ornament to that part of the town, largely owned by colored people. Some $700 has been expended already in the enterprise, and perhaps $300, or more, will enable them to get inside; and $12.00 will complete it. The 28–29th brought us to Centerville colony, situated just midway between Victoria and and Goliad. This colony is owned by thriving colored people, who bought and paid for their land, and have good crops, and some of them have comfortable dwelling houses surrounded with choice shrubbery: They have built these good farms and houses in less than nine years, beginning with nothing, so to speak, and discouragements in more than one form, yet from the amount of improvements one might imagine they had been there 15 years. This includes a part of Bro Jas. Henderson's circuit, and he is doing a good work. The quarterly meeting was a success. The work revived and was pushed forward. May 5th and 6th were spent at Goliad. Bro. Goodwin's success is very marked; he is ably assisted by the ceaseless efforts of Prof. Westbrooks, president of Jones' Male and Female Institute. The quarterly conference excelled any previously held; more advance had been made. The Sunday-school is superintended by Bro. Westbrooks, and is the equal of any elsewhere in the district, if not superior. Sister L. A. Westbrooks is chairman of the committee on church music, and the first on the district this year to make any report. Here we have a choir being trained under her supervision, which relieves the pulpit of being music box and speaking trumpet at the same time. We regret not to be able to stay over to the close of the school, 25th May, '83. They have in treasury at Goliad to build a new edifice $700; we raised $136 by subscription 7th inst.

M. HENSON.

Austin, Texas, May 4th, 1883.

Fisk University Nashville, Tenn., reports an attendance this year of 439, an increase of 35 over last year; divided as follows: College 36, Higher Normal 22, College Preparatory 46, Normal 218, Intermediate 49, Model School 98. There are 7 Seniors in College, 4 in the last year of the Higher Normal, and 28 in the highest grade of the Normal; 15 are in the Theological class. The number of students boarding in the University to date is 229, which is an increase over last year of 20.

A Treaty of peace has been signed between Chili and Peru, the latter country ceding Tacna and Arica for ten years. At the end of that period the people of the two provinces shall vote as to which country they desire to be attached.

Fitzharris, cab driver and accessory after the fact to the Phœnix Park murders, was found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON IX. MAY 27. PAUL AND BARNABAS IN CYPRUS. (Acts xiii, 1-12.)

People who love Jesus want others to know him and love him, so they send the Bible and teachers to people here and away over the ocean to heathens. This is foreign missionary work, which began with Saul and Barnabas, when they went out from Antioch, to preach to the Gentiles in the countries around. After the Church had prayed and laid their hands on them, they sailed to Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean Sea. The governor of Cyprus wanted to hear them, and a man called Elymas tried to make him hate them. He knew they worked for God, and Elymas was a man who did tricks, and made people believe him very wise. Elymas worked for Satan. Paul told him he was a wicked, deceitful man, and God would punish him. Elymas became blind and had to be led around. The governor became a Christian, so Elymas could not hinder God's work. If you stand up for Jesus and obey him, you are working for him, like Paul. If you laugh or make fun of any one for being very quiet in Church or Sunday school, or because they won't go to some place without asking mother or father, then you are working for Satan, and must be like Elymas. God can make blind hearts as well as blind eyes, and it would be dreadful to have a heart so hard it cou'd not see all Christ has done. Work all you can for God. Bring your money, but above all, give your heart, your hands, your feet, every thing to do something for Jesus. —*Western*

NEW BOOKS.

AGGRESSIVE CHRISTIANITY. Practical Sermons. By Mrs. Catherine Booth, with an introduction by Daniel Steele, D. D. Boston: Donald & Gill.

It is announced that these sermons, by the wife of Rev. Wm. Booth now commander-in-chief of Salvation Army, are reprinted in America at the suggestion of Dr. Steele. These sermons are highly commended, and are full of practical truths directly appealing to the hearts of all desiring to know the way of the Lord more perfectly.

"The Bridal Eve; or Rose Elmer," by Mrs. E. D. Southworth, is a new novel received from the press of T. B. Peterson & Bros. Philadelphia, and sold by booksellers. Price 75 cents. Mrs. Southworth is a voluminous and popular writer, and is regarded as a standard American writer of fiction. The new novel will be found as absorbing in interest as its predecessors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Among the recent issues of this unique, and in respect to cheapness and beauty of form and typography, really remarkable *Elzevir Library*, are the following: "Aristotle," by Sir Alexander Grant; "Plato," by C. W. Collins; "Horace," by Theodore Martin. Those are in the famous and excellent "Ancient Classics for English Readers" series, heretofore obtainable only at the price of $1,00 each, but now published in this handsome form for 15 cents each. "The Indian Song of Songs," by Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," is published at 6 cents, the cheapest edition heretofore issued being $1,00. We also have the "Life of Alex H. Stephens," by F. H. Norton. It contains an excellent portrait, and a fine illustration of "Liberty Hall," Mr. Stephens' famous home. Though a copyright work, paying the usual royalty to the author, it is published at the astonishing price of 10 cents. The last issue is Schiller's celebrated "Song of The Bell," and "Hero and Leander," all for 2 cents. These publications are not sold by dealers generally, but only direct by the publisher, John B. Alden, 18 Vesey St., New York.

Harper's Magazine for June is profusely and beautifully illustrated. Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson contributes an article, on Lambeth Palace. Colonel Higginson continues his American History series. The tendency apparent on the part of art connoisseurs and dealers toward the Indian in place of the Mongolian type is the occasion of "Indian Art in Metal and Wood," by J. L. Kipling, Curator of the Central Museum, Lahore, and Director of the Mayo School of Art. Ernest Ingersoll contributes "The Home of Hiawatha," describing Minnesota, and the milling industry at Minneapolis. William C. Wyckoff's "Sunlight Mysteries" describes experiments relative to the sun's light and heat, and the results reached are very remarkable and suggestive. The new novel, "A Castle in Spain," promises to be a wholesome and popular farce. To a varied table of contents is added the always timely and interesting matters in the editorial departments.

The Hartwell *Mirror* is the title of a monthly just commenced under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hartwell, O. Rev. S. O. Royal, editor, C. H. Rust manager. It is a racy quarto, filled with local news.

The *Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration*, published monthly by the Philadelphia Universal Peace Union, 813 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. Henry G. Chbb, editor; 24 pages, price $1.00 per year.

Choice Literature for May (New York: John B. Alden) exhibits a fine table of contents, covering current literary topics in the foreign field. It is cheap at 15 cents per copy, and $1 per year.

The *Season*, for June, is at hand with its record of latest fashions patterns for needlework, and illustrations. Price 30 cents, at the new stands.

The Donaldsonville *Cheif* appears in a dress of new type, and will continue to be one of the brightest of local newspapers in the Southwest.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

FALL CONFERENCES.

Conferences	*Place*	*Time*	*Bishop*
Alabama	Edwardsville, Al.	Nov 27	Foss
Arizona	Tucson, Arizona	Dec 21	Andrews
Austin	Denison, Tex.	Nov 21	Andrews
Black Hills	Rapid City, Dak.	Aug 15	Hurst
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Oct 17	
California	San Francisco	Sept 19	Warren
Cen. Alabama	Eutaw, Ala.	Dec 5	Foss
Central China	Kiukiang, China	Sept —	Merrill
Cen. German	Louisville	Sept 5	Bowman
Cen. Illinois	Rock Island, Ill.	Sept 26	Andrews
Cen. New York	Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct 10	Foster
Cen. Ohio	Findlay, O.	Sept 19	Foster
Cen. Tennessee	Hollow Rock	Nov 21	Hurst
Chicago German	Chicago, Ill.	Sept 19	Harris
Cincinnati	Hamilton, O.	Sept 5	Foster
Colorado	Denver, Col.	July 25	Wiley
Columbia River	Walla Walla, W T.	Aug 8	Warren
Dakota	Huron, Dak	Oct 11	Simpson
Des Moines	Clarinda, Ia.	Sept 12	Simpson
Detroit	Flint, Mich	Sept 12	Harris
East Ohio	Canton, O.	Sept 26	Harris
East Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct 10	Bowman
Erie	Newcastle, Penn.	Oct 3	Foster
Foochow	Foochow, China	Oct —	Merrill
Genesee	Rochester, N Y.	Oct 3	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta, Ga.	Nov 21	Foss
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn	Oct 17	Bowman
Illinois	Danville, Ill.	Sept [illegible]	Hurst
Indiana	Bloomington, Ind	Aug 2[illegible]	Bowman
Iowa	Burlington, Ia.	Sept [illegible]	Simpson
Tokio	Japan	July —	Merrill
Kentucky	Barbourville, Ky.	Sept 1[illegible]	Foster
Michigan	Albion, Mich	Sept 5	Harris
Minnesota	St. Paul, Minn.	Oct 3	Simpson
Montana	Butte, Mon.	Aug 15	Wiley
Nebraska	Lincoln, Neb.	Sept 5	Wiley
Nevada	[illegible], Cal.	Sept 26	Warren
New Mexico	Las Vegas, N M.	Dec 27	Andrews
North China	Peking, China	Sept —	Merrill
N. Nebraska	Omaha	Sept 12	Wiley
North Ohio	Cleveland, O.	Sept 26	Foster
N. W. German	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept 12	Foss
N. W. Indiana	Terre Haute, Ind.	Aug 29	Harris
N. W. Iowa	Le Mars, Ia.	Sept 26	Simpson
N. W. Norweg'n	Racine, Wis.	Sept 12	Andrews
N. W. Swedish	Minneapolis	Sept 5	Foss
Ohio	Washington, C. H.	Sept 26	Bowman
Oregon	Vancouver, W. T.	Aug 22	Warren
Pittsburg	Beaver, Penn	Sept 26	Wiley
Rock River	Chicago, Ill.	Oct 3	Foss
St. Louis Ger.	Quincy, Ill.	Sept 12	Bowman
Savannah	Newman, Ga.	Dec 12	Foss
S. E. Indiana	Columbus, Ind.	Sept 26	Foss
S. California	Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept 5	Warren
S. German	Brenham, Tex.	Dec 5	Andrews
S. Illinois	Bellville, Ill.	Sept 19	Bowman
South India	Allahabad, India	Nov 7	—
Tennessee	Murfreesboro	Nov 28	Hurst
Texas	Paris, Texas	Nov 28	Andrews
Upper Iowa	Marion, Iowa	Sept 19	Simpson
Utah	Provo, Utah	Sept 1	Wiley
West German	St. Joseph, Mo.	Sept. 12	Hurst
West Nebraska	North Platte, Neb	Aug 30	Wiley
West Texas	San Antonio, Tex	Dec 12	Andrews
W. Virginia	Wheeling, W Va	Oct 3	Harris
W. Wisconsin	Baraboo, Wis.	Sept 26	Hurst
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Oct 3	Hurst

DROPS OF WATER.

Mr. JOSEPH G. BICKNELL, No. 642 Main Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., writes. April 27, 1883: "I have been terribly afflicted for a number of years with gravel and kidney disease. My urine contained brick-dust deposits, and at times I could not pass my water except in drops and with great pain; and have had to get up as many as fifteen times during the night. I tried several physicians; they did me no good, but a friend of mine, who had used Hunt's Remedy told me to get a bottle and try it. He had been cured of a severe case similar to mine, and that others had used Hunt's Remedy in Cambridge and pronounced it a medicine of real merit. After being repeatedly urged I purchased a bottle, and before I had used all of it I passed a stone as large as a pea, followed by similar ones. I have used in all ten bottles, and it has completely cured me. My kidneys are in excellent condition, and for one of my age (68) sixty-eight years, I can truly say I feel like a young man with strength and vitality. My family use the Remedy, and would not be without it, and never fail to recommend it to our friend and neighbors in Cambridge and Boston. You are at liberty to use my name in praise of the best kidney and liver medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

"DID WONDERS FOR ME."

The above words are from Mr. LEWIS KEEN, No. 9 Highland Avenue, Malden, Mass., April 28, 1883. He says: "I have been troubled for years with kidney and liver complaint, followed by gravel, with severe pains in my back and groins. I had great trouble in passing water it being scanty, and accompanied by terrible burning, the vessel being coated with brick-dust deposit. I was recommended to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had been completely cured of a similar trouble. I purchased a bottle at the druggists, and commenced to improve at once. I have used but two bottles, and it has done wonders for me—no more kidney trouble, no more pain. It has given me new life, and I would not be without Hunt's Remedy at any price. It is all that it is recommended to be, and I cheerfully give this testimony for the benefit of the many sufferers from kidney disease and gravel."

The Hancock building at Austin, Texas, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $225,000.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

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ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Relieves

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"Unchristian Prejudice—By Rev. A. E. Davis, of Winona, Miss.

"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

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The Color Line Again—By Rev. D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

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The Housekeeper.

SPANISH CREAM.—Beat the yolks of three eggs with half a cup of granulated sugar; heat half an ounce of isinglass in three pints of milk; when it is dissolved, and the milk rises to a boiling point, stir them slowly into the yolks; boil once more and then stir in the frothed whites. Pour into moulds and set away to cool. This is very good the second day after it is made.

GOLDEN SAUCE.—Make a smooth boiled custard with the yolks of three eggs, half a cupful of sugar and a pint of milk. Flavor it to taste.

COOKIES.—Take one heaping cup of sugar, twelve table-spoonfuls of melted butter, six table-spoonfuls of hot water and a tea-spoonful of soda. Mix quickly, with flour enough to roll; roll thin and bake in quick oven on well greased tins; keep in a stone jar.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD.—Soft gingerbread, made with sugar instead of molasses, helps to give variety. Half a pound of sugar should be rubbed with three ounces of butter until the butter is soft as butter. To these should be added two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful and a half of ginger, half a spoonful of soda dissolved in a little water, and half a cup of milk or [illegible], and flour enough to make [illegible]. Bake as soon as it is [illegible] in a hot oven. Eat while [illegible].

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—Put over the fire one quart of milk; when it comes to a boil add three table-spoonfuls of chocolate, thicken with starch and sweeten to taste. [illegible] with vanilla. Serve hot [illegible] cream.

CREAM SODA.—Three ounces of tartaric acid, four pounds of white sugar, five pints of water, and the whites of three eggs beaten to a froth. Boil four minutes after adding the eggs, stirring constantly. Cool, flavor with a half bottle of vanilla, and cork tight. Use two tablespoonfuls in a glass of water, stirring in a little soda.

[illegible] CORN BREAD.—Two and a half cups of sour milk, one and a half cups of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, two tea-spoonfuls soda, a little salt, four cups of meal and two cups of flour. Steam two and one half hours and bake half hour.

QUICK CAKE is made of one cup of sour milk, one cup of sugar, a cup of butter, one egg, one cup of raisins (stoned and chopped), a tea-spoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water, one teaspoonful of spices, and two cups and a half of flour. This should be eaten while fresh, but if it is not, [illegible] or three days, beat the white of an egg to a froth and add [illegible] to make a frosting [illegible] of the cake.

[illegible]—Mash any cold [illegible] may have been left [illegible] previous meal until quite [illegible] adding a little salt. Knead [illegible] the thickness required and [illegible] a girdle, pricking them [illegible] to prevent blistering. [illegible] with butter they are equal to [illegible], are nutritious and more [illegible].

[illegible] do not question the motives [illegible] McEnery, yet there is an[illegible] that the correspondence [illegible]. No purchaser will pay [illegible] land, if the same may be [illegible] by scrip, hence the letter [illegible] will have the ef[illegible] Mr. John McEnery, [illegible] off the scrip he has on [illegible] known to the spe[illegible] will appear [illegible] money were it pro[illegible] would go to the le[illegible] fund. But the [illegible] fund, a sacred [illegible] a charity fund, is to [illegible] that the interest of [illegible] may be assisted. [illegible] for it, whether [illegible] may so consider it [illegible] *Truth.*

Little By Little.

Little by little the time goes by—
Short if you sing through it, long if you
sigh;
Little by little—an hour, a day,
Gone with the years that have vanished
away.
Little by little the race is run.
Trouble and waiting and toil are done!
Little by little, the skies grow clear;
Little by little the sun comes near;
Little by little the days smile out
Gladder and brighter on pain and doubt;
Little by little the seed we sow
Into a beautiful yield will grow.
Little by little the world grows strong,
Fighting the battle of right and wrong;
Little by little the wrong gives way,
Little by little the right has sway;
Little by little all longing souls
Struggle up nearer the shining goals.
Little by little the good in men
Blossoms to beauty for human ken;
Little by little the angels see
Prophecies better of good to be;
Little by little the God of all
Lifts the world nearer His pleading call!

Selected.

The M. E. Missions in Africa.

More eloquence has been wasted over Liberia than any foreign field, but there has been an utter want of resoluteness in dealing with administrative difficulties; and heroism in facing physical dangers on that coast. In the course of thirty years two bishops have been sent on flying visits to the coast, and a great flourish of trumpets has been made over the fact. A very few missionaries have been sent out of late years, but nothing commensurate with the magnitude of the work has been attempted. The management has been bad, and the only effort made to improve the mission among the colonists has been to cut down the appropriations.

In striking contrast with this Liberian work we may notice the University Mission in Eastern Africa. In twenty-one years the Mission has buried twenty-three laborers, and yet has never for a moment relaxed its efforts. Its work has gone forward, and now decided success bids fair to reward its toils. The American Methodists have yet to learn some very solemn lessons about their missionary duty. They have yet to learn that it will cost both life and treasure to rescue our world from the grasp of Satan. They have made martyr of Melville B. Cox, but his death, so far from rousing the Church to a nobler devotion, really created a panic which has made men shrink from African fevers as from death itself. The slave trader, the gold digger and the merchant, have all gone bravely to malarial coasts where the Church cannot, or at least has not, sent missionaries. If ever a Church needed a mighty arousing to a sense of her imperative duty, the Methodist Episcopal Church of America is that body.—Dr. Thoburn in *Indian Witness.*

Brute Fidelity.

An old elephant was engaged in battle on the plains of India. He was a standard-bearer, and carried on his huge back the royal ensign, the rallying point of the Poona host. At the beginning of the fight he had lost his master. The *mahout*, or driver, had just given him the word to halt when he received a fatal wound and fell to the ground, where he lay under a heap of slain. The obedient elephant stood still while the battle closed around him and the standard he carried. He never stirred a foot, refusing either to advance or retire as the conflict became hotter and fiercer, until the Mahrattas, seeing the standard still flying steadily in its place, refused to believe that they were being beaten, and rallied again and again round the colors. And all this while, 'mid the din of battle, the patient animal stood, straining its ears to catch the sound of that voice it would never hear again.

At length the side of conquest left the field deserted. The Mahrattas swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant like a rock stood there, with the dead and dying around and the ensign waving in its place.

For three days and nights it remained where its master had given him command to halt. No bribe nor threat could move it. They then sent to a village one hundred miles away and brought the mahout's little son. The noble hero seemed then to remember how his driver had sometimes given his authority to the little child, and immediately, with all the shattered trappings clanging as he went, paced quietly and slowly away.

Preacher and Pugilist

One of the arguments in favor of a future life is based on those equalities of the present life, which man's moral sense asserts ought to be remedied somewhere. The following sketch from the New York *Commercial Advertiser* presents one of these suggestive inequalities:

"Who is the well-dressed man with sealskin overcoat, hat and gloves? He carries a gold-headed cane, and is followed by a scarlet blanket. Do you know him?"

"Oh yes; that is Slugger, the pugilist. Fine man. Hard hitter. Very popular. Always surrounded by a crowd of admiring friends, as you see him now. He is very well off; was given a benefit the other night which netted him five hundred dollars."

"Indeed! he is very fortunate."

"Oh yes; a very fortunate fellow. Ranks high in his profession you see." "Who is that white-headed, weary-looking old man, close behind the pugilist and his friends? Poor man! he seems thinly clad for this wintry weather. Do you know him?"

"Oh yes; that is old faithful, a country clergyman. Very learned man, they say. Been a preacher of the gospel all his life, but poor as a rat. He had a benefit, too, the other night."

"Oh, indeed! Did it net him much?" "I don't think it did. You see, it was a sort of a surprise party. His parishioners called upon him in a body, ate up everything there was in the house and left him presents to the amount of sixty cents."—*Companion.*

The great mass of the colored population of the South never have received temperance training or education, never having heard the truth about the effects of alcohol. They have no temperance literature, never attend any meetings of the whites where temperance is discussed, and it is not their fault if they are wrong on this great question. We must commence with the very foundation principles—the A B C of temperance—show them the nature and effect of alcohol, and after they have had *half* the instruction the white people of America have received they will be far ahead of them in practice and example. Never were children more eager to read, and our small stock of illustrated tracts and copies of The *Youths' Temperance Banner* quickly disappeared, and the mute pleadings for more came with distressing power, and we wished we had enough to give to every child and family in the entire South-land. We visited the well-known Cookman Institute, Rev. S. R. Darnell, superintendent, where two hundred students are being trained and educated. Nearly all have signed the pledge, and the highest class is studying Dr. Richardson's "Temperance Lesson-Book." Five hundred colored children in Stanton School held their hands up high in pledging themselves to total abstinence and the right.—*J. S. Stearns, in N. T. Advocate.*

What with the wholesale election frauds and ring misrule in New Orleans, the series of heavy defalcations by the sheriffs of that city, the grabbing of State lands and the impoverishment of the levee fund under the McEnery land contract, and the raid of the State treasury under Act No. 93 of 1880, the people will need microscopes of great power to distinguish between the much denounced "period of Radical usurpation and spoliation" which followed reconstruction in Louisiana, and the present epoch of Democratic outrage and corruption.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to hear from my people. My oldest sister is Class Louis, and next Cecilia Louis; brother's name was Lewis; father's, Henry Louis. Father is dead. Mother was Eliza Louis; my oldest sister was married to Sermills. Dick, my uncle, is dead. One with me was Solomon White, who belonged to Taylor White, and three others I left in Louisiana with the rest of my people. Address me at Sour Lake, Texas.

MRS. MARIA BROWN.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my friend, John Ball. The last time that I saw him was in Madison county, Miss., where we parted. His owner's name was Warren McMurtry. My name at that time was Rachel Wilson; I belonged to Stokes & Wilson. Address me at Sixth street M. E. Church, New Orleans. CORNELIA SMITH.

MR. EDITOR:—A poor old lady wants to find her people. Her mother's name was Maria Weaver. She belonged to William Weaver in Clay county, Alabama. It was said she went to Texas. The inquirer had one child, Maria, when she left, four years old. Father was Brimmer Thompson; sisters Sarah Thompson, Nellie and Caroline. Caroline went to Georgia. There were also Eliza, Jane, Helen, Mahalie Weaver; Libby Marshall, Hanton Haggerty, Flavol Weaver. Father was Simon Weaver. He is dead. Inquirer was Rachel Marshall, sold to John Cotton, and afterward known as Rachel Cotton. Address me at Mashulaville, Miss.

JAMES JORDAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to inquire for my mother's father, who, perhaps is in Mississippi. He was born in Williamson county, Tenn. Before the war his name was George Woods. He had a sister Dicey Woods, and a brother Anderson Woods. He belonged to Johnson Woods, when he was sold and carried to Mississippi. We have been here eight or nine years. I heard from him a year or two after he returned to Mississippi, near Vicksburg. He was a member and a faithful class leader of the Methodist Church. His brothers Anderson and Dicey are dead. He married Mary Gentry, daughter of Edmond Ellison, and had three children—Lucy, Edmund and Winnie. My mother was Lucy Baker. Address me at Cuney Springs, Marshall county, Tennessee.

J. H. BAKER.

MR. EDITOR:—My mother July Henry lived in Hamilton county, Tennessee, not Texas, as printed May 3. J. T. HENRY.

Dayton, Tenn.

WEIMER, Texas, 1883.

DEAR BRO.—I have found Alex. Wesley; he lives in my neighborhood, and his mother also. They are doing well. Any communication sent through me they will get it.

Respectfully,

DOCK WATSON.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of the following named relatives: My mother's named Maria, belonged to Perry Starks in Louisville, Ky.; my brother's named Zazhariah Taylor; my sister named Dollie Ann—all belonged to Perry Starks. My sister Mary we left in Virginia. I think she belonged to a Mr. Carter at the time. We parted at Charlottesville. We were sold there from the Eade's estate, as well as I can recollect. My sister Sarah she belonged to Terry Graves in Fayette. She and I went to Missouri together. In a short time after I was sold again; and to the present time I have been unable to learn anything from them, or their whereabouts. I am the oldest boy, and was about three years of age at the time of our separation. I am about 35 years old now. I hope brother preachers will take an interest in my inquiry and help me to find my relatives. Address, REV. J. I. TURNER, Lock Box 21, Abilene, Taylor co, Texas.

An original sect is reported to exist in Finland, the fundamental principle of which is the sovereign authority of woman in the family. The disciples of the sect, whether married or living in concubinage, take an oath to submit themselves entirely to their wife or mistress, and to confess to her once a week. On their sides the women choose one of their number as sovereign, whose duty it is to see that the men remain faithful to their oath, and to punish them if they transgress. There are some villiges entirely devoted to this new religion. The only analogy to this sect is to be found in Siberia, where the Purifiers recognize equally the authority of women.

Dr. Jennie Trout, of Toronto, Canada, a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has donated $10,000 to that city to establish a medical school for women. Mrs. Dr. Trout is the wife of Dr. Edward Trout, of the *Monetary Times.*

A Great temperance festival is to be held at the London Crystal Palace, July 10.

New York.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and he took one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, [illegible] Canoen street, New York City.

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The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
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Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	75
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"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

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Voudou Worship.

Bishop Payne, of the A. M. E. Church, in a letter to the *Christian Recorder* relating some of his observations in Florida, says:

"The heathen mode of worship is largely prevalent. But there is a noble reaction against the practice of this anti-Christian spirit. For proof of my statement, I here enclose two cards which have been widely circulated within the bounds of the East Florida Conference, which I beg that you will publish in your next issue along with this communication. They were written and published by H. B. Decosta, a local deacon in the A. M. E. Church, and endorsed by Rev. R. D. Durham, the pastor of the leading Baptist church of the colored Baptists in Jacksonville, Fla:

REASONS WHY VOUDOU RING DANCES SHOULD BE DRIVEN FROM OUR CHURCHES.

Common sense condemns it. They are a disgrace to the present age. This, the way the Africans worship snakes. Twenty years of freedom have taught you better things. Christ and his apostles did not preach this practice. The children make fun of it. None are so ignorant NOW as to believe Voudou Ring Dancing is religion. Everybody knows it is not religion.

WALK IN THE LIGHT.

Your shame is now made complete
To dance religion with your feet.
You call it shout, and change its name,
'Tis Voudou Dancing all the same.
You like to dance when fixed up neat,
To show your dress, to show your feet.
And when you are so nicely dressed,
You dance the most and dance your best.

Shame! Shame!! Shame!!!

Our preachers in regions farther North who encourage or connive at this species of African Voudouism, ought to be ashamed of themselves. I am sure that they disgrace the Christian name, and if they do not soon change their course of conduct, they ought to be dismissed from the itinerant service of the church and a more Christ-like set of pastors put in their positions. This "heel and fist" mode of worship which was imported from Africa was cherished during the reign of slavery, and has been encouraged by unprincipled pastors who have more respect for animalism than for Christianism. They also have more fear of displeasing these Voudouites than displeasing that God who has commanded us to worship in spirit and in truth."

The Theistic Church business does not seem to flourish in New York city, the only place in which the attempt has been seriously made. O. B. Frothingham, who was at the head of the movement several years ago but gave up in something like despair, is a man of genius, the soul of honor, and a transcendentalist of the highest order. Retiring from the field, after an interregnum he was succeeded by Felix Adler, a Jew, who has felt the power of Christian influences without becoming more than an earnest moralist and philanthropist, but who has not created even a ripple on the surface of New York theistical society. And now we have Mr. Schermerhorn, who raises the old cry of sentimental young reformers, that a new form of faith, of which he is one of the chief apostles, if not the chiefest of all, is about to burst upon us and convert all the people that Christianity has failed to save. But he has made a sorry beginning. It partakes too much of the moral show business, with flaming posters, and doubtful letters of introduction and commendation. Mr. Schermerhorn will never be accused of turning the world upside down.—*Central.*

A young girl in Philadelphia who for three years has been a patient sufferer with sore-throat, has been effectually cured by using Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

A charitable disposition expects only opportunity, or importunity, to do good, and will succor upon sight unsought.—*Henry.*

The very best iron preparation, and the one having the largest sale, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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If you desire a fair complexion free from pimples, blotches, and eruptions, take "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

If you want to succeed in the world you must make your own opportunities as you go on. The man who waits for some seventh wave to toss him on dry land will find that the seventh wave is a long time coming. You can commit no greater folly than to sit by the roadside until some one comes along and invites you to ride with him to wealth or influence.—John B. Gough.

PROFESSOR R. C WORD, M. D., LL. Dean of the University of Georgia (editorial in *Southern Medical Record*), says: "In view of the favorable effect of the Coca in counteracting THE OPIUM HABIT, the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic is admirably adapted for the relief of this unfortunate habit." Also invaluable in dyspepsia, piles, biliousness.

Carry religious principle into common life, and common life will lose its transitoriness. The world passeth away. The things seen are temporal. Soon business with all its cares and anxieties, the whole "unprofitable stir and fever of the world," will be to us a thing of the past. But religion does something better than sigh and moan over the perishableness of earthly things. It finds in them the seeds of immortality.—*John Caird.*

"Do Likewise."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—"Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in your 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' In three months I was *perfectly cured.* I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to do 'likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks stating that they had commenced the treatment and were much better already."

MRS. E. F. MORGAN, New Castle, Me.

The criminal neglect of one religious opportunity will, most probably, indispose and unfit you for the next.

For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, flatulence, sick headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the certain remedy. By land or at sea, out on the prairie or in the crowded city, they are the best pill for purgative purposes, everywhere alike convenient, efficacious and safe.

The Sunday school at Alexandria, O., of about 50 regular attendants, decided to take the usual missionary collections on Easter Sabbath in eggs instead of pennies. Superintendent Chadwick agreed to double the contribution on his own account of the class that should bring the most. He had to call assistance to carry 25 dozen, the required number. About 80 dozen were contributed, amounting to over $11.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time, take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.—Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters!

You never get to the end of Christ's words. There is something in them always behind. They pass into proverbs; they pass into laws; they pass into doctrines; they pass into consolations; but they never pass away, and after all the use that is made of them they are still not exhausted.—*Dean Stanley.*

☞No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes.

The youngest grandfather in the United States resides in Kentucky. His name is Jesse A. Ramsey; his age is thirty-six and his grandson's age eighteen months.

Headache banished, no matter what cause, sick or nervous, by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills.

The National Temperance Society at its meeting in New York elected Bishop Hopkins, of Massachusetts, President, and re-elected John N. Stearns Secretary. The year's expenses were $1,000 above the receipts.

A Specific for Change of Life.

We are in receipt of a letter from J. T. Hamby, Esq., of Floral, Ark., in which the writer says: *Samaritan Nervine* cures female decline, and during the change of life it is a specific." Suggestive facts, truly. $1.50.

King Latdior, of Senegambia, having objected to let France's new African railroad cross his territory, was promptly waited upon by a French detachment, which "marched upon his residence and burned it."

Mr. Frank Hatton, owner of the Burlington *Hawkeye* and first assistant to the Postmaster-General, has succeeded in giving his name to sixteen post offices during fourteen months of his service.

A successful operation was performed on Gen. D. C. Buell, of Nashville, by Surgeons Briggs and Blackman. The left half of the lower jaw was removed, the bone of which had been injured some years ago by a fall from a horse.

At Schenectady, N. Y., the Methodist church has passed through a great revival. Over one hundred have been taken into the church on probation. Fifty more are expected to follow.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies; being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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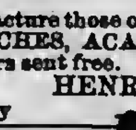

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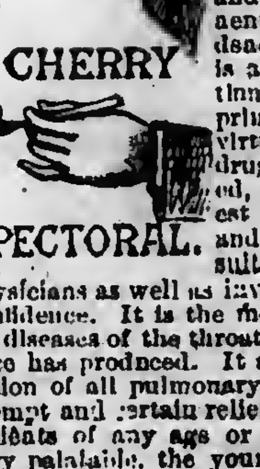

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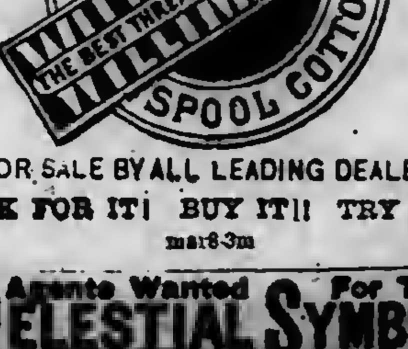

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Essay Free. *The Morphine User;* 200 pp. $1.00. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL.
mar29-13t

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Absolutely Pure.

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41-1y

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Chinea will oppose a French protectorate over Tonquin.

Joe Brady, a Phœnix park murdeser, was hanged in Dublin on the 14th.

Daniel Curley, a Phoenix Park murderer, was executed in Dublin on the 18th.

The Pope has made an energetic protest against the proposed establishment of civil marriage in Spain.

Germany has signed a treaty with Madagascar assuring it the privileges of the most favored nation.

Six lives were lost by the burning of the Steamer Granite State, near Godspeed landing, Ohio river, on the 18th.

The Government of Chili, on the refusal of the Vatican to approve its nomination for Archbishop, has broken relations with the Pope.

Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine, died at Philadelphia, where he had been under medical treatment.

Gov McEnery has finally directed Mr. Richardson, register of the State land office, to open the records to public inspection.

Collector Badger appointed David D. Smith, liquidating clerk, vice W. G. Brown, deceased, and Mr. Wm. S. Kennedy appraiser's store-keeper.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Catholic bishops of Ireland with instructions to forbid the clergy to attend political meetings at present, or to encourage political agitation.

The anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society will be celebrated at Ocean Grove about the middle of August.

A meeting was recently held at Boston Mountain, Searcy Co., and a new society organized with 11 members. Rev S. W. Gamble pastor.—*Central.*

Secretary Lincoln, paid over $125,000 to the heirs of General Lee, Congress appropriated $150,000 but Mr. Lincoln retained $25,000 on account of taxes.

The wife of Senator Fair was granted a divorce, custody of three minor children, the family residence in San Francisco, and $4,250,000 in money and United States bonds.

The United States Supreme Court recently decided that a State Legislature has the power to regulate both frieght and passenger charges on railroads.

The Minister of the Treasury has warned the Panama canal company that they must pay the expenses of keeping between 2000 and 3000 men on the isthmus to maintain order.

The London *Times* says: "In variety and completeness of illustration, the United States collection at the fisheries exhibition is not surpassed by any of the foreign contributors."

General Josiah Gorgas, chief of ordnance in the rebel army, died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 65.

The importance of painting roofs, not only for ornamentation, but for preserving them, is a matter which is meeting the attention of property holders throughout ... New England Paint and ... in

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE.

SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

Citizens of Shreveport, La., to the number of 100, turned out and lynched D. C. Hutchins, who murdered Will H. Lyon.

The latest news from Africa is that the Zulu King has the croup; this news is doubted by many, but notwithstanding, the friends of the king have sent him a case of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and consequently know his cure is certain.

Immense deposits of chloride and horn-silver have been discovered in the section of country lying between the Pecos River anb the Rio Grande, Texas.

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That's remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

A famons English Justice has just declared that Christianity cannot be said to be a part of the law of England.

Subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only $1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere should at once send for circular, enclosing stamp forpostage. Address,

F. E. WILSON,
357 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
apr19-1m]

New Orleans, Thursday, May 10th, 1833.
May 14, 1883.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

On May 5th, 1883, Mr. Lewis Pipes and Miss Mariah Jefferson, at residence of the bride's mother, Houston, Texas, Rev. I. B. Scott officiating.

At Antioch Baptist church, May 15th, 1883, Mr. R. T. Smith, of Camden, New Jersey, and Miss Nellie Raines, of Houston. At the reception given at the residence of the bride's parents the couple received many elegant presents. Rev. I. B. Scott, of Trinity M. E. church, officiated.

Mr. Alfred Celestin to Miss Elizabeth Foster, April 19th; Mr. Charles Peters to Miss Ann Parn, April 26th; Rev. Elijah Clark, Shady Grove, La., officiating.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets," or sugar-coated granules—the orignal "Little Liver Pills," (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp, 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

DEATHS.

Charlotte Byries, a member of Asbury Sunday-school for 5 years, and aged 13 years, departed this life May 3d, 1883. She was beloved by all her companions.

W. H. JACKSON.

San Felipe, Texas.

At Gardener Station, Tenn., Francis Johnson, daughter of Berry and Ada Johnson. The parents are both church members, and have our sympathy.

J. L. MASSEY.

Bro. Alphonzo Fields departed this life April 5th, 1883, at Mason Depot, Tipton Co., Tenn., in full triumph of saving faith in Jesus. Bro. Fields was born in Mecklenburg Co., Va., August 6th, 1819, and lived a consistent Christian for forty years. He was much loved by everybody. He belonged to the Episcopalian church, near Mason, but was a great friend to the M. E. Church. His wife and children all belong to the M. E. Church. Bro. Fields' house has always been the home of the Methodist preachers, and he was liberal toward our church and educational institutions. He said he did not fear death and his last act was to call his son, D. W. Fields, one of the prominent scholars of the Central Tennessee College, to sing and have prayer, and while in prayer he passed through death to glory.

JESSE P. PRICE.

Too Good To Be Real.

"I am gaining, "writes a lady who is using the Compound Oxygen Treatment, "so rapidly in feelings and appearance, *that it seems almost too good to be real.* To have day after day and week and week pass *without one of those heart troubles; to enjoy seven or eight uninterrupted hours of sleep at night; to have a good appetite and no inconvenience from stomach troubles; to feel quite comfortable and free from pain most of the time, is 'happiness without alloy.'*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 250 Saloons of Wilkesbarre, Pa, were closed on a recent Sunday.

A scientific chemical compound that gives health and strength is Brown's Iron Bitters.

For the Happiness of Home

From a Clergyman's Home Comes a Message Containing the Wisdom of Experience.

Home is the centre of the social system. From it proceed the best and purest influences felt in the world, and towards it gravitate the tenderest hopes of humanity. For if all good men labor while their working days last, and around it their last thoughts linger lovingly when those days are done.

Yet home does not usually approach in practice its own ideals. The mother is overtaxed with household duties and the rearing and training of her children, while the father fights the outside battle to win the wherewithal to meet expenses. Sooner or later care and toil leave their marks. It is true enough, as Kingsley sings in the "Three Fishers," that

"Men must work, and women must weep,"

but too much working and weeping brush all the bloom from life's fruit.

Mental anxiety and lack of rest and pleasure induce physical disease of many kinds; whence the need of a trustworthy tonic to give health and strength in times of need. Among the good women of the land who have found such a sure anchor is Mrs. A. C. George, wife of Rev. A. C. George, D. D., pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of Chicago, whose words we have her permission to quote:

"I use Parker's Ginger Tonic in my family, and can say that we are highly pleased with it as a tonic. From my experience of its value, I recommend it as a reliable family medicine."

Please note: first, Parker's Ginger Tonic *is not a mere essence of Ginger;* second, *it contains nothing to create an appetite for intoxicating drinks;* third, *it is a splendid health restorative for all who suffer from disordered Liver and Kidneys or any disease arising from indigestion and impure blood.* Accept no substitute for it. Prices, 50c. and $1 per bottle. It is cheaper to buy the larger size. Hiscox & Co., New York.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, May 21, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; Middling 10¼; Good Middling, 10⅝; Middling fair, 10⅞.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4⅞; fair, 5⅜; choice, 6⅜.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 18@19.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8¾; prime, 11½.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 90.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.12½; choice, 5.90.

LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 12½; choice, in tierces, 11½c.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.50@1.75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $3.50@4.00; sour kront, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $20.50.

BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 10; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.50; young $3.50@3.75; ducks $5.00; geese —@7.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

Western Eggs 12@14c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 17@—c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00@7 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $4.00@5.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $24.00@30.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 68; white, 66; mixed, 68.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 54.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 95.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $17@18; choice, 20@21.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
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KIDNEY-WORT

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt., "Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

Conference Notices.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.
THIRD ROUND.

Clinton and Coal Creek cir't	May 26, 27.
Knoxville circuit	May 26-27
Greenville circuit	June 2-3
Morristown circuit	" 9-10
Taylorsville	" 9-10
Roan Mountain	" 16-17
Arcadia circuit	" 23-24
Dandridge circuit	" 23-24
Mossy Creek	June 30, July 1
Warrensburg circuit	July 7-3
Tazewell circuit	" 7-8
Newport circuit	" 14-15
Bean's Station circuit	" 21-22
Knoxville Station	" 28-29
Seviersville circuit	" 28-29

S J. HARRIS, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT — TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.
THIRD ROUND.

Woodbury	June 9-10
Spencer and Eagleville	
Murfreesboro	June 30, July 1
Murfreesboro circuit	
Liberty	July 7-8
Alexandria	" 14-15
Shelbyville	" 21-22
Tullahoma	" 21-22
Manchester	" 24-25
Petersburg	" 7-8
McMinnville	" 28-29
McMinnville circuit	
Stone River	Aug. 4-5
North Lebanon	" 11-12
Lebanon	" 18-19
Seay's	
Carthage (at night)	Aug. 26-27
Martin Creek	" 25-26
Cookeville	Sept. 1-2
Sparta	" 8-9

Sunday-school Institute will be held at McMinnville, commencing July 26th and continuing until after Sunday. All preachers and Sunday-school teachers and superintendents of the district are expected to be present. Dr. Braden and Miss Braden will be with us. All the conferences held after August 20th will be compelled to blend with fourth quarter.

H. W. KEY, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The literary exercises of the West Tennessee District, Tennessee Conference will convene for its next session at Gardener, Tenn., three miles from Martin's Station, on the 21st of August, 1883, on Tuesday, at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

To preach the Opening Sermon, J. F. R Summerhill; C. L. Fields, Salvation by Faith; J. W. Pickett, The Origin and the Present Growth of the M. E. Church; J. B. Marberry, Why Ought the Members of the Church to take their Church Literature? J. J. Burr, The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church; A. Burditt, How to Succeed in Building Churches; Wm. Dwegains, Sunday-school Work; E. M. Manson, Unity; L. M. Moore, Christian Perfection; H. C. Harding, What Benefit are the Stewards and Leaders' Meeting to the Pastor? H. C. Welch, Atonement; J. B. Bradford, Home Missions; J. L. Massey, Christian Evidence; H. Dunlap, Work of the Spirit; T. Woods, The Freedmen's Aid Cause and the Good of it to the M. E. Church; H. Primm, Pastoral Visiting; Irwin Kirby, Class Meeting and its Object; J. W. Hall, An Educated Ministry; J. P. Price, The Growth of the West Tennessee District and Its Future.

The Local Preachers and the Exhorters will please select their own subjects.

Our District Sunday-school Institute will be on Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock. We hope very much to have the presence of our Sunday-school Agent, A. H. Gillet, to conduct it for us.

J. P. PRICE, P. E.,
E. M. MANSON, Sec.,
Committee.

TO THE PREACHERS AND SABBATH-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE JACKSON DISTRICT, MISS., CONFERENCE:

You are hereby notified there will be held at Jackson, July 20th, 1883, a Sunday-school Convention for the purpose of effecting a more uniform method in conducting our Sunday-school work and supplying our needy schools with the literature of our church. Now, dear preachers, we hope you will look well to this all-important matter, and see that every school in your charge is represented by one or more delegates of the most active and energetic workers. A committee on programme will be appointed in due time.

Forward faithfully, A. K. DAVIS,
Vice Pres. Miss. Conf. S. S. Society.
D. A. WILLIAMS,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF WILEY UNIVERSITY.

College Love Feast Sunday, May 27th, at 9 a. m.

Annual Sermon by Rev. I. G. Pollard, of Little Rock, May 27th, at 11 a. M.

Literary Public, by Davis Literary Society, Monday, May 28th, at 8 p. m.

Lecture by Prof. H. Webb, before Haven Literary Society, Wednesday, May 30th, at 8 p. m.

Speech by T. W. Tidwell, Thursday, May 31st, at 10 a. m.

Address by Prof. G. M. Knapp, Thursday, May 11th, at 11 a. m.

Exhibition, Thurday, May 31st, at 8 p. m.

All are cordially invited.

W. H. DAVIS.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE AND CAMP MEETING.

The second annual session of the District Conference of the La Teche District convenes in St. Paul's Church, Jeanneretta, July 12th, at 9 o'clock a. m., and closes July 15th, at 10 p. m. All the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, one Sunday-school superintendent and one class leader from each pastoral charge in the La Teche district, are hereby notified to attend. Written reports will be expected of every pastor and officer; no other will be accepted. The introductory sermon on Thursday, July 12th, at 7:30 p. m., will be preached by Rev. John Sparks, assisted by Rev. G. Auguste. The Literary Exercises will be as follows: The Bible, its Authenticity and Genuineness—C. Thompson; Synopsis of General Church History—H. Johnson; Methodism, its Government and Doctrines—R. Anderson; The Sacraments: Baptism and the Lord's Supper—W. Murrell; Vows of Laity and Ministry—T. Gates; Conversion, How Obtained and its Evidences—B. Bolden; Our Benevolent Societies—W. Brooks; Miracles — E. Fields; Intermediate State and Resurrection—A. Luster; The Sunday-school: its Pastors and Officers Duties—J. Sparks; Class Meetings and Leaders—S. Strode; Stewards, Trustees and Licenciates—S. Green; Difference Between Arminianism and Calvinism —S. E. H. Morant; Steps From Repentance to Christian Perfection—T. Larkins; What is the Best Way to Secure Subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN?—A. E. P. Albert; The Work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South—A. Jones; Public and Private Worship—W. Hampton; Building Churches—G. Auguste; Ministerial Qualification and Character—W. Davis; How to Conduct Revivals and What to Do With the Converts—J. Lee.

Local preachers and others may select and prepare essays upon such subjects as they may desire

Remember that it is essential that every one of these subjects should be prepared in writing; it will be impossible to admit otherwise. All licenciates will be expected to come prepared to stand annual examination in order to have their licenses renewed. Friday night, July 13th, the Gospel temperance meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society Anniversary will take place, when addresses will be delivered by Mrs Sarah M. Gates, Mrs Octavia V. Albert, Rev. H. Johnson and others. On Saturday night, 14th, the Educational Anniversary will be observed and our publishing interest will be represented by Revs. S. E. H. Morant, A. E. P. Albert and others. During Saturday and Sunday the District Camp Meeting will take place. Praying God's blessing for a wonderful season of religious pleasure and profit, we remain yours fraternally,

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

S. E. H. MORANT, A. LUSTER, } Com. on Programme.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.
SECOND ROUND.

Spring Creek	May	31
Stuart Chapel	June	1
Choneyville	"	2—3
Booneville	"	3—4
Rigolet	"	5
Avoca	"	6
Alexandria	"	7—10
Pineville	"	10
Eola	"	16-17
Bayou De-Glaze	"	18
Marksville	"	19
Waxia	"	21
Washington Ct.	"	22
Washington	"	23-24
Opelousas	"	24-25
Flat Town	"	26
Vermilionville	"	29
St. Martinsville	June 30, July	1
New Iberia	July	1—2
Thompson and Pecan	"	3
St. Peter	"	5
Cote Blanche	"	6
Glencoe	"	7—8
Jeannerette	"	8

In every instance, where the quarterly conference comences before 7 p. m. the quarterly love feast will be held the same evening, except at points where I have appointed to stop only one night. Let due preparations be made for the best possible results at the quarterly meetings in each charge. In the language of the great Apostle, "Let every thing be done decently, and in order." Remember, only written reports will be accepted. Class leaders will find disciplinary form for their report on page 45 of the discipline of 1880.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

Philander Smith College, June 3, 4, 5, 6, 1883, Little Rock, Ark.

Sunday June 3, annual sermon and lecture by Rev. W. H. Hickman. A. M., Frankfort, Ind.

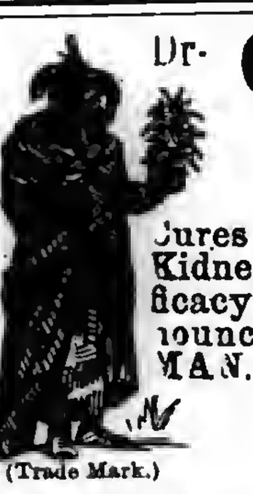
Monday June 4, 8:30 to 12 m, Examinations; 3 p. m., meeting of Board Trustees; 8 p. m., social and reunion.

Tuesday June 5, 8:30 to 12 m., Examinations; 3 p. m., aniversary exercises of the Promethean Literary Society.

Wednesday June 6, 1:30 to 12 m, Examinations; 8 p. m., commencement exercises.

THOMAS MASON, President.

Mr. A. M. Nohle, Salem, N. C., writes: "Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured my hitherto scaly skin."



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CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

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may24-4teow

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Our Nos. 1 and 2 are Excellent Bakers, will bake bread in less time than a stove and for roasting meats, turkey or game cannot be excelled. *Full Instructions* how to dry, bleach, pack and market the products accompany each machine. Send for illustrated catalogue. Address

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Automatic Cook Evaporator,

Far Ahead of all Others.

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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMERS' PICTORIAL CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK AND COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR!

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject of Stock of Farm in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1156 imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 790 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,500 sold in 90 days. Farmers clear $100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. For Confidential Terms, &c., address the Publishers. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., NEW YORK, OR ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE

Dr. Benson's New Remedy — and Favorite Prescription.

Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment. All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

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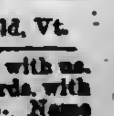

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Christian Advocate

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Editorial Notes.

During the past ten years the American Bible Society through various agencies has put in circulation in the Empire of Japan 260,[illegible] volumes of the word of God at a cost of nearly $11.000.

The "Lucy Hayes Mission Band" [illegible] Franklin Avenue Methodist [illegible] church, Cleveland, O., [illegible] members. It raised $70,25 [illegible] during the past year, and [illegible] $65 worth of clothing [illegible] worth of books to needy [illegible] in the South.

[illegible] of the Charleston [illegible] Advocate, contemplated [illegible] picnic, in a philosophical [illegible] Darby writes us that [illegible] this week with "a [illegible] and pretty country [illegible] and invites us to go on a trip [illegible] to the Island, which we [illegible] today."

[illegible] for Utah. The *Interior* [illegible] these three candidates [illegible] ministry under the care of [illegible] Presbytery of Utah who are [illegible] and converts from Mor[illegible]. To us it is a m[illegible] this mystery of iniq[illegible] this spot, should be [illegible] year after year to send forth its [illegible] influence. Alas, we fear [illegible] actions are too sooty.

[illegible] and hindrances. The [illegible] people of the Centenary [illegible] Episcopal Church in [illegible] have a literary society [illegible] Club." At a recent [illegible] evening meeting the [illegible] their "helps" towards [illegible] life and at the next [illegible] to consider the hin[illegible] Fathers can do a good [illegible] special attention to [illegible] and "hindrances." [illegible] young and old see

[illegible] from Dallas to [illegible] *Christian Advocate*, [illegible] about public schools [illegible] many are opposed to [illegible] schools, or ra[illegible] public ex[illegible] defined [illegible] reached. I [illegible] the New Eng[illegible] the East, [illegible] will have [illegible] die away [illegible] of Mex[illegible]

three, and he found the growth of the chest increased with the growth and age of the singers. The Professor even says that singing may be placed physically as the antithesis of drinking spiritous liquors; the latter hinders, while the former promotes.

In the murder trials at Dublin, Thomas Martin, after pleading guilty, was released "on his undertaking to leave the country," that is to say, to come to the United States. "Some of the English papers" observes the *N. Y. Times*," have recently shown a good deal of sensitiveness as to the treatment accorded here to alleged or professed plotters against the peace of the kingdom But the United States has never invited assassins to its shores, is pledged to send them back, on proper evidence, if they come, and would be extremely obliged to England if she would keep her own at home."

In the recently published autobiography of the late Rev. Bishop E. O. Haven, D. D., we find the following: "When a few weeks old the 'census man' called to take the number of persons in the household. My mother, after mentioning my father and herself and the three other children, and perhaps the nurse, held me up and said, 'Here is another that we havent named yet. The man looked a few seconds carelessly, and exclaimed, 'Ah! he won't live a week; I guess we won't count him,' and made no entry in his book So far as I know, I am the only person then living in the country that was refused a place in the census of 1820. Really all accurate statistics ought to notice, in making their calculation, that the population of the United States for 1820, instead of being 9,638, 131, as usually stated, was really 9,638,132, or subsequent censuses should be proportionately diminished."

"Thank God Kentucky's wives can now be protected" exclaimed Phil Thompson, Esq., on the acquittal of his son Hon. Phil P. Thompson at the close of the trial of the latter for wilfully killing Walter Davis. This is the statement of one of the so called chivalrous sons of Kentucky, a State that is calling for emigrants to help develop its resources, and we should hope change somewhat its mode of civilization. It may be that the wives and honorable men of Kentucky, married or single, are so inured to this form of civilization as not to feel humiliated and insulted when it is published to the world that in Kentucky there can be no true assurance for the sanctity and safety of wifehood and womanhood except in the presence of the shot gun. It seems to us that education and the christian religion ought to establish a higher and a better form of civilization, one less bulldozing and terrorising but a hundred fold more restraining than the shot gun.

Henry Simkins and Rev. James Porter, of the *Mansion*, were treated in a most shameful manner at Texarkana. Members of the State Press Association, and going with the press excursionists to Mexico, they had a right to expect the same treatment that was offered to their fairer skinned brethren of the quill, but at Texarkana they were summarily "bounced" from a hotel dining room where the members had gone for breakfast.—*Arkansas Herald.*

The Creation of the Universe and Man.

Synopsis of a Sermon Preached by Rev. J. G. Vaughan, in Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans, May 13, 1883, from the Text, Gen. i. 1.27.

There are two facts patent to every intelligent observer: That man is an entity and that he is in a material universe. The questions naturally arise, what is the history of man? and what is the history of the universe? These questions would be very easily answered by a person not given to scientific inquiry, by affirming that God created both 6000 years ago, but those who would harmonize science and religion must be more cautious in statements, for science proves that the world is much more that 6000 years old. "In the beginning" is an indefinite term, and allows ample time for all the geological and astronomical eons which sience can prove. The term "create" as used in the text does not refer to plastic formation, for that is described in the following verses, but refers to the origination of matter. Paul says: "The worlds were framed by the word of God, so that things which are seen were not made of things which do appear." Heb. xi, 3. The word create (bara) usually means calling into existence something that had not previously existed. We cannot measure this creative period by a chronometer, which, according to the narrative itself, did not come into existence until the fourth day. The term day in the narrative, and in many other places of scripture, is used in an indefinite sense. In Gen. i, 5, it applies to the whole preceding period. In II Peter iii, 8, we are taught that God does not regulate his actions by sidereal time. By adopting this view, science and Genesis are in perfect accord. Dana and Agassiz claim the first movement towards the present condition of things to have been activity of matter and generation of light; in the second, the world was separated from the fluid around it and assumed a condition of solidity; third, appearance of vegetable life; fourth, light from the sun; fifth, animal life; sixth, the appearance of man. This order has been proven by scientific discovery, but is none the less in wonderful harmony with the facts and order as given in Genesis. Moses was an inspired narrator and did not try to instruct the people in geology. Science is an investigator and more concerned in getting at facts than in conforming to the Mosaic account.

Revelation and science are agreed that the formation of the physical universe preceded everything else. The crust of the earth has a history which the geologist can read. As he begins to read its pages and pass downward in its depths he passes strata after strata at vast intervals, and thus soon passes our historic landmarks. Time cannot be reckoned very accurately by this process, but duration is marked rather by great intervals such as the return of a continent to the bosom of the ocean, where it had been formed ages before. It matters not how shallow our graves may be, we are doomed to rest in the dust of a departed world, for as we descend downward "ages fly by at every step," and as we go on we soon pass all signs of human life, and then all the fossils representing the animals with which we are familiar and are into a new world. In this new fossiliferous world we meet with the animals and reptiles long since extinct, whose remains we keep in our museums. Our journey is not a long one, (if we measure distance instead of time,) until animal existence is extinct and in the vegetable kingdom no familiar plant appears, only a few steps more and the world is a great waste, without life or verdure. Who will compute the time necessary for these slow sedimentary formations and changes, when he remembers that the last 3000 years have made almost no perceptible change upon the face of the earth? This time seems long, however, only when we consider it in relation to ourselves, not when we consider it in relation to Him with whom "a thousand years are as one day and one day as a thousand years" This is no proof for the eternity of matter, for science teaches an orderly succession in the formation of the world, and succession postulates a beginning and primal cause. No matter how far into the dim distance of the past science traces these successions, the original and primal cause back of this material Universe is God. The second question that challenges our consideration is of equal or greater importance than the first, Many able men have spent their lives in studying this question in order to ascertain, if possible, at what time and under what circumstances man appeared upon this earth. The popular idea is, that the people who now inhabit this earth sprang from the three sons, Shem, Ham, Japheth. From reliable historical data we know the history of these three sons and their descendants. It will answer my purpose to glance at the history of the Hamites only. All authorities agree, that the Hamites were the early inhabitants of Egypt. We find them in the north of Africa, along the Nile valley and in south-eastern Europe 2500 B. C. In Greece they were known by the name Pelasgians, in Italy by the name Etruscans.

In the astronomical records of the ancient Egyptians there is a reference to the rising of the dog star just before the sun in the first month of the year. If you will refer to astronomical record you will find that such a conjunction did occur in 1322 B. C. This conjunction occurs but one time in 1461 years, hence the sothic period ending 1322 B. C. must have begun 2782 B. C. Their observations must have extended through one sothic period before they could know the length or be able to calculate it, which period began 4243 B.C.

Menes was the first king of the first Egyptian dynasty. Good chronologers place his epoch 3892 B.C.; some have placed it 5702 B. C.; which is the most modern date that any good historian will accept.

According to our accepted chronology Noah and his sons left the ark 2348 B.C. which is 369 after the accession of Menes, after we have brought the two events as near together as we possibly can without doing violence to facts. From two sources and by reliable data we have traced the Hamites far beyond the period assigned, by our chronologers, to Noah and his sons for leaving the ark, and find them at that time a civilized people who understood music, painting and astronomy. Very soon after they left the ark, they were fighting against strong nations. Who were their opposers? If fossils are worth anything in giving us the history of this globe, they are worth equally as much in giving the history of man. Their testimony is that man has inhabited this globe for more than 6000 years. The best philologists and ethnologists agree, that in all the various races inhabiting this earth, they find no differences either in anatomy or language which lead them to believe the human race is not a unit. These changes can be accounted for by natural laws if we allow sufficient time for their development. Science likewise affirms that 6000 years is not sufficient time. This time will be less adequate to account for the changes if we consider the entire human race to have been destroyed by the flood 2348 B.C. This succession is not strictly necessary, since most theologians concede the flood to have been local. If we harmonize religion and science there must be a readjustment of leases and a straightening up of chronology. The dates at the head of the chapters in the Bible are not inspired (and therefore infallible,) but have been put there by translators and commentators and represent their ideas as to the time of certain events. The man suggesting an entire change in these dates is not committing a sacrilege. In Gen, v. 5. Adam is credited as having lived 930 years. All through the fifth and eleventh chapters of Genesis to the Patriarchs are assigned incredibly long lives. Many of them are from 800 to 900 years. We have a very minute history of the Egyptians since the days of Solomon, and even before, and there is no record of any person who lived to be more than 110 years old. We infer from Gen. vi, 3, that the average age of men in the days of Noah was 120 years. God promised Abraham that he should live to a good old age, and he died at the age of 175 years, c f Gen. xv, 15; xxv, 7, 8. Isaac was called an old man when he died at the age of 180 years. Why should Abraham and Isaac have been considered old while the other patriarchs lived to be four and five times as old? I believe we read the genealogies in Genesis wrong. The Hebrews did not as a general rule use the word lived with a definite number to indicate the age of a parent at the birth of a child (c f Gen. xvi, 16; xxi, 5; xvii, 24.) The term lived with a definite number usually includes the whole period of life, (cf Gen. xxv, 7; xi, 11; ix, 28; Job. xlii, 16) I believe the names of the patriarchs in these genealogies are used first in a personal afterwards in a family sense, and that Adam was 130 years old when he died, leaving Seth as his successor. After this event the family retained Adam's name 800 years, and so on with the other patriarchs. By reading the genealogies in this way we will get something over 1200 years between Adam and Christ. By this interpretation we are not confronted by the almost incredible, statement that some of the patriarchs lived nearly 1000 years, and we also allow sufficient time for the changes and developments which science teaches. By this interpretation I am compelled to translate *yalad* "appointed" instead of "begat." For this change there is not the best lexicographical authority, but it is in harmony with the sense of the chapter and the necessities of the case.

Bishop Peck's Funeral.

The funeral of Bishop Peck took place Monday afternoon May 21. Short services were held at his residence in University Avenue at 1,30 o,clock. Rev. C. C. Wilbor conducted these services and read selections of the Scriptures and Bishop Harris offered a beautiful and touching prayer.

The funeral procession moved down the avenue to the University Avenue church; at the head of the avenue the University flag floated at half mast and at the other end the church bell tolled. The faculties and the students of the University formed part of the procession. Mrs. Peck, being feeble in health, was unable to go to the church. The following persons were pall-bearers. Rev. E. C. Curtis and Professors C. W. Bennett, J. J. Brown, W. P. Coddington, representing the University. Rev. B. Shove and M. S. Hard, Central New York Conference, Rev. I. S. Bingham and J. E. Bills, Northern New York Conference, F. H. Root, Esq., of Buffalo, and A. N. Palmer, Esq., of Syracuse. A large number of clergymen from several conferences were present in the church Every city in this State was represented. The following delegation was appointed by the Rochester Preachers' meeting: Revs. John Dennis, A. S. Baker, L. T. Stevens, J. T. Gracey, Wm. Tuttle, J. E. Williams, E. Ocumpaugh, Esq.

The church was tastefully decorated with emblems of mourning and floral designs. The students wore the university rosette draped with black. Bishop Harris led the procession to the chancel, reading the ritual for the dead. The pastor, Rev. C. C. Wilbor, opened the exercises with a brief and appropriate address, making special mention of the Bishop's sickness and last utterances, all of which were indicative of his strong faith and buoyant hope. Dr B. I. Ives offered prayer. Chancellor Sims, Bishop Simpson and Bishop Hurst delivered addresses which we print below. The church was densely crowded with sorrowing people, many of whom came from distant places to pay a last tribute of respect and to look upon a face beloved for years. The stillness of the church in the presence of so many hundred people was most impressive.

At the conclusion of the last address the congregation joined heartily in singing:

"O, how sweet it will be in that beautiful land."

The grave of the Bishop was made in Oakwood Cemetery in an elevated spot overlooking the University grounds.—*Northern*

Mr. Francis Murphy writes that he will visit New Orleans, on his return to the United States. He has met with wonderful success at every point in England. He says:

"The work in England has gone on apace until the Queen has said 'well done'. Millions of the people have signed the pledge, reducing the revenue £2,500,000, the Postmaster found it in the savings of the people in pure gold."

We heartily welcome Mr. Murphy to New Orleans, and we fervently pray that he may be equally successful in this city as in other places. For if there is a city needing enthusiastic, courageous, persistent temperance efforts, New Orleans is certainly the place.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Peter Shepard, Mrs. Clara Lewin and Emile Alexander, write from Jeannerette: "We have just closed the protracted meeting at St. Peter M. E. Church; there were 20 conversions and 5 backsliders reclaimed; ten anxious souls are yet seeking; 25 were received in full membership. Our Sunday-school, under Bro. Shepard, is prospering. We expect to continue the meeting at St. Paul, and the Sunday-school there under Bro. Alexander is growing rapidly. We are adding to the library books bibles, testaments and gospel songs, and expect to make it as good as any on the district. Our leader is Rev. E. Fields."

R. Anderson, St. Martinsville: "I found the church greatly cumbered with debts, some of which we have paid off, by means of basket meetings and bazaars. Our first basketmeeting held April 15 was largely attended by the members of our sister church at New Iberia. Bro Cortez Thompson, the pastor at New Iberia, was with us and evinced a spirit to aid me as much as possible. Many other brethren were with me and also acted charitably. I shall begin protracted meetings, God being willing, May 13, during which time I sincerely hope many souls may be fully persuaded to become Christians. We have with us, sister Rosa A. Turner, of New Orleans University. Sister Turner's sole desire is to aid in raising up the fallen of our race. May good luck attend her."

Rev. H. Wallace, of the circuit, writing from Alexandria says: "Our little St. Paul church was blown down on Friday night, April 27th. We are not discouraged however, for God does all for the best. We are going right ahead to rebuild. Donations from sympathizing friends will be gratefully received."

Rev. S. E. H. Morant, Alexandria: "We are making extensive preparations for a grand observance of Children's Day, June 10th."

TEXAS.

A. Calbreath, Huntsville: "Elder Pullam held the second qarterly, administered sacrament to 96, and preached at night. Collection $11.65. The reports show a good spirit. The trustees have raised about $25 for building purposes."

E. E. Cooper, Oakland: "When I arrived I prepared to build another room to the parsonage; returned for my family, and we are here in excellent health. This is a good country; both races are on good terms, and many of the colored people own large farms. Bro. Henry Hamilton, a member of our church, when emancipated had ten in family and only one double blanket for bed; now he has fifty acres of cotton land, corn and plenty of timbered land to support it, all paid for on April 2. Bro. Stephen has cotton squares. James Isaac and B. Vickerson, enterprising young men, are building a gin house. At the close of M. J. Snowden's term in the public school, the scholars had interesting essays, among them Miss Sallie Isaac, whose subject was "The Preacher Drawing his Text." Prof. G. B. Townsend has opened the normal school for the training of teachers, and has forty enrolled. J. C. Conner and family are making the best of their time. A class of Americans are studying physiology and hygiene. A literary society has been organized and is progressing [illegible]; L. B. Mayo and G. B. [illegible] are leaders in the debates. [illegible] G. W. Richardson visited the [illegible] and lectured to large audiences, saying many good things. [illegible] conference was a [illegible] success. We are preparing [illegible] meeting July 6, and expect [illegible] of our preaching brethren [illegible] so come and [illegible] We are here on the 10 and 11 of March; the sermon was a glorious blessing to all. Quite a number partook of the Lord's Supper. Mrs. Richardson made a splendid lecture on temperance. The impression is telling. Elder's collection was $10. We were visited at the same time by Rev W. H. Davis, of Columbus, who preached three nights; he is much loved by this people. On the 11th of March four were received into full connection. On the 18th day of the same month four more accessions were made to our Church from the Methodist Protestant Church. Since that time 3 more accessions were made. A protracted meeting was started a few days ago and by that meeting, 7 sinners have been influenced to stop sinning against God and to serve him. Besides these, a number of backsliders have been brought back to the fold. The official board has declared that this circuit shall have a camp meeting this year, and the same is to begin on the 12 th day of July 1883, the Lord being our helper. Unity of action is being seen among all the Christians. Old things are being put away and the Lord is being fully embraced. Pray God that our membership may be doubled this year. Let every Christian who reads this pray that it may be doubled.

ARKANSAS.

The new M.E. Church at Fayetteville is near completion. Rev. R. R. Duncan, the pastor, preached in the new building the last Sunday in April. The collection that day was $32.00. The building is called St. James Chapel, and will be very nice when completed.

Work on the M. E. Church, corner State and 11th streets, is progressing rapidly. A large force of workmen was employed last week. Their labors were gratuitous. The pastor is grateful to these men for their services and to the ladies for providing dinner for the willing workmen. The value of this spontaneous offering is the more appreciated from the fact that some engaged were not even connected with the church, but appreciated the cause and the pastor.—*Arkansas Herald, Little Rock.*

MISSISSIPPI.

L. L. Shumpert, Columbus: "A few lines from this, the Queen City of East Mississippi, may not be uninteresting to many readers. It is with the most profound gratitude to God that I report the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. On my return from our last annual conference, the members and friends kindly received me as their Pastor for the second year—we soon commenced a protracted meeting, and at the first quarterly conference the presiding elder found us in the midst of a glorious revival. On the first Sunday in April last was a time long to be remembered on account of the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. At 3 o'clock the church was cromded to its utmost capacity. The elder preached to the edification of the congregation, and 209 communicants communed at the Lord's table. The meeting resulted in the conversion of sixty-three precious souls to God—and seventy-five accessions to the church. We have baptized forty-four and quite a number await baptizing next Sunday. Pray for our continued success."

TENNESSEE.

H. W. Simmons, Gallatin: "The presiding elder held my second quarter on April 28-29. On account of rain our attendance was small. On Sunday the Sunday school was visited, and words of encouragement spoken. At morning and night the elder preached. Collections were liberal. We had only 14 members where the conference was held, others were Baptists who gave as God had given them. I am now attending a Theological and Sunday school institute at the Central Tennessee College, which is worthy the visit of [illegible] preacher. We hope [illegible] day will soon dawn when [illegible] and superstition will take [illegible] flight from among [illegible] yet many of Ethiopia's children are traveling that journey.

All honor to Central Tennessee College! By patient toil and persistent devotion, the president and faculty are overcoming obstacles and are winning the admiration and sympathy of good people everywhere. Oh, for the purse of a Gould and the heart of a Paul to spend, and to be spent, in this glorious work!

Nashville, Tenn., May 17, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Central Tennessee College.

BY V. C. RANDOLPH.

This institution has just closed a year of great prosperity. The examinations, which occurred May 13–16, showed careful and conscientious work on the part of the instructors, and encouraging progress on the part of the students. The average of scholarship would compare favorably with similar classes in the Northern States. Of course they are not all geninses, but where can a school be found composed exclusively of geninses?

It was my pleasure to attend several of the examinations. The class in Binney's Theological Compend had evidently read the book to good effect. To each a topic was assigned, and he would write the substance on the black board. One had the attributes of God; promptly and neatly he wrote them, giving the Scriptural proofs; others did as well. The difficulties of logic were grappled with and overcome by most of the class; readily the technicalities of that abstruse subject were put on the board and explained.

The class in United States History answered questions quickly and correctly. A small boy, Thomas by name, did not make a single mistake in geography. While the young men and women were reading Xenophon, pronouncing the Greek with a rich African tone and finently rendering into English, one could almost see the brave warriors of Cyrus overpowered by the swarthy hordes of Artazerxes and driven from the field of Cuanaxa. In Nepos and Cicero the students acquitted themselves well, and at the same time reflected credit on the teachers. In older colleges the baccalaureate degree has been conferred upon students of less accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics than was exhibited by some of these sons and daughters of parents lately in bondage.

In botany the young women surpassed the men. The ease and correctness with which the long, hard, but beautifully comprehensive terms of that interesting science were used, was surprising.

Joseph H. Dismukes, of LaGrang, Ga., was graduated in law.

On the morning of the 17th inst. a well dressed and well behaved audience filled Thompson Chapel to witness the closing exercises of commencement. Miss Braden, daughter of the president, furnished delightful music for the occasion. The well trained voices of her pupils was a high compliment to her efficiency as a teacher.

Miss Mary J. Powe, of Meridian, Miss., modestly read a good practical essay on "The Teacher." Miss Amanda J. Perry, of Columbia, S. C., had a thoughtful essay on "The Will." These received appropriate certificates—the first in the normal course, the second in the academic.

Two completed the theological course in English, and received certificates accordingly. Richard Harper, of Nashville, Tenn., took for the subject of his address "Butler's Analogy," a hard and dry theme one would suppose; but he actually waxed eloquent, and closed with great applause! Evans Tyree, of Nashville, Tenn., discussed the "Divinity of Christ." With fine effect he closed with a few well chosen and appropriate words, expressing appreciation of privileges enjoyed at the College, and of gratitude to the president and faculty These are both pastors in the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Matthew E. Lofton, of Atlanta, Ga., was graduated to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His oration on "Mind and the Supernatural," was well prepared and well delivered.

The degree of Master of Arts, *ad eundem*, was conferred on the following persons: Julius J. Holland, Isaiah B. Scott and Laura S. Westbrook.

From the hovel in the back alley, and the cabin in the woods, to the baccalaureate degree, with all its accessories, is a long distance, and

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Marshall's Reply to Tucker.

MR. EDITOR:—I have just finished reading the reply to the Rev. J. L. Tucker's speech against the Negro, by our very dear C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Vicksburg, Miss.; and I beg room in your good paper to say that when I consider the distinguished source of this pamphlet, I am led to the conclusion that it will accomplish great good. The South is speaking to the South; the father speaking to his children. Let them stop and listen and hear the glorious admonition. It is sending rays of light into the dark wilderness of the Southern mind respecting the brother and friend in dark skin. Let the white gentlemen and ladies of the South let these rays of truth and justice to the Negro have place in their thoughts, equal to their value, and they will see that Dr. Tucker and all of his opinion (for he was not alone) have been weighed in the balances of truth and found greatly wanting. It will be seen that it is not the intention of our good Bro. Marshall to prove that the colored people are not guilty of some wrong, but that they are no more so, considering matters, than their brother in white. Every one of my race will do well to get the pamphlet and read it. The introduction is worth more than that.

J. C. HOUSTON.

Winona, Miss.

Notes from Murfreesboro.

The following are those that paid for paying indebtedness and completing our new church at Murfreesboro:

Rev. H. W. Key $1.00, G. W. Jorrett $1.00, Martha A. Key 50, Jane Howard 50, John Sharp 50, Anna Morton 50, Wesley Evans and wife 50 each, Dicey Lytle 25, Mariney Simmon 25, Jack Barns 25, Sam Curren 25, Jack Green 25, Mary Harris 25, John Ford 25, Alexander Simmons 25, David Alexander 25, Mrs. T. C. Phillips 25, A. Cooper 25, Wm. Jordan 25, G. W. Taylor 25, Saney Woody 25, Susan Green 25, Wm. Green 25, Cole Brown 25, Nio Brown 25, Henry Campbell 25, John Woody 25, Lizzie Malry 25, Rol Roads 25, Letha Corney 25, Mrs. T. A. Baskett 25, James Price 25, Ellen Newman 25, Sarah Jones 25, Susan Rodgers 25, Maggie Winn 25, Alice White 25, Albert Maney 25, Sallie Conrey 25, B. C. Curren 25, Maria Hodge 25, Mary McAnlly 25; Lizzie Childress 25, Amanda Wendel 25, Chairott Mitchell 25, Priscillea Woods 25, Anna Smith 25, Mrs. Martha Seward 25, S. Malone 25, A. McGregory 25, Peter McClemonts 25, John Scruggs 25, David Butler 25, Silva Sharp 25, Priscilliea Anderson 25, Edmond Woods 25, S. Gordon 25 Perry Butler 25, S. M. Smith 25, Sam Curren 25, Benj. Ready 25, Joe Caldwell 25, J. M. Anderson 25, G. W. Winn 25, Mollie Childress 25, M. C. Alexander 25, Sallie Jones 25, Amanda Watkin 25, Frank Rodgers 25, Luler Miller 25, Jack Barnes 25, Jack Green 25. We are building 8 new churches. We will be ready to dedicate our church at Alexandria by the time of the quarterly conference July the 15th. Brother Seward and his people are pushing ahead for the dedication. It will be one of the finest and best churches in Alexandria. We can't speak too highly of Brother Seward and his good people. They have been battling heroically against great opposition. Rev. John Seay who has rendered invaluable aid to the church, speaks of trying to be present on the occasion. I trust the Lord will spare his life and give him good health to be there and take part in the ceremony, as he has taken great interest in aiding us in the erection of the edifice. We expect to have our church at Murfreesboro ready for conference, as it has been changed from Dover to Murfreesboro. Brother Phillips and his members have set apart two Sundays in every month to raise money for the new church. I think we will be able to raise $55 or $60 per month. We can use very easily $100 per month from now until conference. I would like to find a half dozen friends that would give us that help and assistance that they deem within their ability. Conference need have no fears about coming here, we will be ready to accommodate all that come. Brethren please have all your assessments raised at once. I am satisfied with a judicious method every cent can be raised on all the charges. Brethren you have no time to lose, as one of the Bishops informed me that he thought our conference would be at least three weeks earlier.

H. W. KEY.

A Perplexed Young Minister.

BY I. H. VINCENT, D. D.

The friend of whom I write today was a young minister. He was a scholar, a graduate of the college and of the Theological Seminary, a "traveled man," and a gentleman. He was a good writer, an able preacher, and a scientific specialist. Being a young man and unknown he was appointed to a small country charge. The best pulpits of the Conference were filled by men much his inferior.

He began well; he continued well; he ended well. He was a "three-years' man." The people wanted him the full term. He wanted to stay. He stayed.

One thing worried him a little; it was the "success" of men who preached strong sermons, but who did little else. The finances ran behind under their administration. The larger benevolent collections suffered. The "smaller interests" were not even presented to their congregations. He noticed that one third of the collections demanded by the Discipline were often not taken up at all by these men. They gave no attention to the Sunday-school; that institution would have died if it had depended on them. They never catechised the children, or preached to them, or talked to them. These "successful men," whose pulpit performances were pronounced "strong" and "scholarly," seemed to let every thing else go.

These very men often laughed at the "pottering fellows" who were "looking after things generally" in the pastorate, taking up all the collections, teaching the children from house to house, holding special meetings for their instruction, preaching sermons to them or putting things in their sermons for the "lambs" of the flock. The "great preachers" sneered at the little, busy, enterprising, diligent brethren who supposed in their simplicity that the vows of God meant something, that duty was duty, that the Discipline of the Church to which they had allegiance was actually binding on them as ministers of the Church.

My young friend wondered what he ought to do. He was ambitious. He was scholarly. He was a fine writer and a fine sermonizer. He had literary taste and coveted large literary opportunity. He knew that if he were to give all his time to it, he too could write and commit or otherwise deliver sermons that would make their mark; write essays for magazines, prepare lectures for lyceum rostrums, and produce some good thing in special lines of literature. He heard men who did such things greatly praised. They were the favorites of the rich laymen. He saw them occupy the the "best pulpits." He read items in the papers, secular and religious, extolling and glorifying them.

Naturally he was perplexed. For whatever the natural ambition of his heart might suggest as desirable there came the claims of the whole Church upon his conscience—the care of the sick, the feeding of the lambs, the work of the Sunday-school, the benevolent collections, the circulation of the Church periodicals, the repairing of the Church building, the removal of the uncomfortable and damaging "debt," the distribution of tracts, the watching of new comers, the organization of the Church Lyceum, the encouragement and direction of young people who had no home but the Church, and no idea how they might turn every-day life into educational opportunities—all these things oppressed my friend.

Grace triumphed over ambition, and system came to the support of grace. He said, "God helping me, I will do the whole work of a minister. I will preach, prepare carefully, read as widely as I can, visit where I ought, help where I can, and aim at symmetry in work."

And right well did he work out his wise resolve. He learned from his brethren of pulpit fame that the preacher is "king," that sermons hold the "power," that the pulpit is the pastor's "throne." So he worked diligently to be an able preacher. And all at once he discovered that the other work of a pastor is indispensable to his work as a preacher. He, therefore, made all pastoral duties contribute to pulpit power. He kept the pulpit always in his thought. From the study he went to the shop, the street, the bedside, the Sunday-school, the Lyceum, the sociable, carrying with him the thoughts that were given or suggested by the books he read. He took with him every-where into active, every-day life the sermon plan he had projected, and he tested and enriched it by contact with the people for whose benefit he was preparing it. The thought of the study he brought into real life, and carried that thought, thus modified and developed and adapted, into the pulpit. Every thing helped him in sermonizing and preaching. He found every-where, points and illustrations, and hints as to the popular need. Then the pulpit rang with them. He worked on sermons in his study from three to five hours a day; but he worked on these same sermons many more hours every day as he chatted with children, comforted the bereaved, prayed with the sick and dying, counseled young men, discussed temperance and political reform with his neighbors, watched the Sunday-school, listened to essays and debates and class-drills in his Lyceum, trained his Official Board to business promptness and wisdom, circulated Church papers and tracts, increased his Sunday-school library, and in sundry ways built up every department of his Church.

As a preacher he grew from Sabbath to Sabbth, and manifestly from year to year. His sermons had more than rhetoric; they were burdened with righteousness. They were brilliant, for they flashed and "struck" like lightning. They had "points." They found their way home. The pews echoed with them. People forgot the preacher in the sermon. What they saw in the sermon was the truth on fire, and it burned into their hearts and purified their lives. The children understood them because the old people did. The old people understood them because they were full of the facts and doctrines and energies of every-day life, as seen from the divine standpoint of the Gospel.

Long after the "big preachers" were paralyzed or superannuated because of too much tobacco, late suppers, and excessive study without the relief and inspiration of pastoral work, contact with childhood and practical service, my young friend preached on and wrought on, and rejoiced over growing Churches and maturing saints.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Kentucky Democrats nominated Hon. J. Proctor Knott for Governor.

[illegible]

[illegible] EDITOR:—I have been contemplating asking space in your valuable paper for the publication of the various amounts subscribed by churches and individuals to the Meridian Academy, for some time, but have been (shall I say patiently?) waiting since last August for the subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. This I find many do not intend doing, and as the school year is drawing to a close, and the time for the severance of my connection with the Institution is at hand, I cannot longer delay, but in justice to those who have done their duty by one of their own schools, would now ask that you grant us space for the article.

In September, 1877, I was sent here from New Orleans by Dr. Hartzell to take charge of what was represented, to both, to be the Meridian High School. Upon my arrival I found 23 little ones assembled in the large old church, and this was our beginning. Through opposition and persecution unheard of, we have struggled and are now completing our sixth year. We feel that God, the dispenser of all good, has blest our efforts in that we have succeeded in building up a good school, purchasing a good building site and erecting a substantial building of 4 rooms upon it, all of which is free from debt, save the small sum of $18.50. Feeling that many would help us if they but knew our true condition, we conceived the idea of spending our last vacation in visiting some of the cities and towns of our State and presenting our needs to the people, solicit their aid in helping us make our building comfortable. This we did, and of our success the public can judge from the following lists:

Brookhaven M. E. Church, 4.10; Brookhaven Baptist Church, 1.75; Brookhaven A. M. E. Church, 3.10; Jackson M. E. Church 12.25; Vicksburg M. E. S. S., 3.00; Vicksburg Bethel Church, 5.55; Vicksburg M. E. Church, 3.00; Union Lodge, Edwards Depot, 1.35; Forest M. E. S. S., 1.05; Total amount from the above, $36.05.

JACKSON.

Hon. Robt. Lowry, 5.00; Hon. E. Richardson, 10.00; Hon. Henry C. Meyers, 2.00; J. A. Wolf, 1.50; D. A. Williams, 2.50; Prof. J. T. Wood, 3.00; Jas. A. Moore, 1.00; N. T. Carmicheal, 1.00; J. Wonders, 1.00; A. W. Williams. 1.00. Total $28.00.

VICKSBURG.

Mrs. F. Hurst, 1.00; A. B. Smith, 50c; P. W. Bolen, 50c. Total $2.00.

CANTON.

M. G. Crockett, 2.50; Rederic Thomas, 25c; M. Levy, 75c; M. Irving, 25c; Lottie Holland, 25c; Jas. Garrett, 1.00; Wm. Winter, 1.00; America Taylor, 25c; Thos. Moore, 25c; Laura V. Crockett, 1.00; Jas. Garrison, 50c; Jos. Wallace, 25c; D. D. Goodwin, 1.00; Patience Sanford, 50c; Isaac Wofford, 1.00. Total $10.70.

FOREST.

A. Handy, 1.00; L. Moore, 25c; M. A. Harrol, 25c; M. Moore, 25c; Mrs. Grisby, 25c; Hardy Crudup, 25c. Eli Jackson, 50c; B. F. Jackson, 65c; Lydia Battle, 25c; Mrs. Battle, 25c; F. C. Block, 25c; Dan. Harper; 50c; Thos. Coles, 50c; Adaline Madison, 25c; Jas. Nelson, 25c; Caroline Daniel, 25c; Benj. Bickan, 25c; H. A. Johnson, 1.00; H. Garret, 1.00; Peyton Daniels, 25c; Adaline Carter, 50c; Moses Davis, 25; Harriet Woods, 25c. Total $9.30.

MERIDIAN.

M. V. Keever, 15,00; Rent of building, 12.00; Whitfield & Co., 2.00; J. H. Blanks, 2.50; Turner Roberts, 75c; W. B. Caraway, 50c. [illegible] Johnson & Co., 1.00; J. L. [illegible], 2.00; Cash, 1.50; Jno. S. [illegible] & Co., 1.00; R. M. Ross, 1.00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; People's Bank, 1.00; Cash, 50c; W. W George, 1.00; Cash, 75c; L. Smith, 1.00; M. [illegible], 50c; Dr. Nelson, 1.00; Cash, [illegible] G. W. Meyer, 50c; P. Jemison, [illegible] O. Herndon, 1.00; A. Collins, [illegible] Sparkman, 25c; E. W. Hall, [illegible] L. McElroy, 1.00; M. R. [illegible], 25c; Loyd Bro., 1.70; [illegible] Co., 1.00; Jno. Fagans, [illegible] $56.20.

F. A. Society per Dr. H. S. Bush, $125.00.

Total amount subscribed and paid, $267.25.

We have nicely ceiled two of the rooms, put in new black-boards extending the length of the rooms, seated one room, built a double gallery, put up new steps, painted and purchased a stove, all at a cost of $285.75, leaving a balance of $18.50. Will not some of the many who have subscribed and not paid, pay up their subscriptions and cancel this remaining debt? We have had a very prosperous year, great interest being manifested by both parents and children. We have had enrolled this year 128 different students. In resigning the Principalship of the Institution I desire to thank the patrons and friends for their kindness fidelity shown during my six years stay with them. They and the many children I have instructed here shall always have a warm place in my heart. An efficient lady principal is now needed for the Academy. One well versed in vocal and instrumental music and who is able and willing to labor in the Sabbath School.

M. V. KEEVER,

Principal Meridian Academy.

Meredian, May 5, 1883.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Nashville, agreed to the following plan of Episcopal visitation. Assigned to Bishop Parker:

West Texas Conference, October 17, at San Marcos; Northwest Texas Conference, October 30, at Georgetown; North Texas Conference, November 12, at McKinney; East Texas Conference, November 28, at Tyler; German Mission Conference, December 5, at Grassville, Texas, Conference, December 12, at Flatonia.

To Bishop Granberry:

West Virginia Conference, October 10, at Huntington; St. Louis Conference, October 24, at Poplar Bluff; Arkansas Conference, November 14, at Clarksville; Little Rock Conference, November 28, at Malvern, and White River Conference, December 12, at Newport.

To Bishop Kavanaugh:

Virginia Conference, November 14, at Richmond; Mississippi Conference, December 12, at Natchez, and Louisiana Conference, January 9, at Minden.

Folly of the Pistol

That the pistol is needless for household defence is well shown by the conduct of Bridget Francis at Philadelphia the other night, when she was awakened by the presence of a man creeping toward her bed. Her evidence in court was as follows:

"Did I holler? Oh no. I quietly took hold o' the blanket, never sayin' a word, and my husband still snorin,' and I waited, scarcely breathin' till the man got near enough to hear me, when I whipped the blanket over his head and held him there as nice as you please. 'Ah, ha, my bye,' says I, I have you now in a net.' Wid that he set up sich a squirmin' and strugglin', and I thought he would escape me. He's a good six feet, as you can see, and broad accordin', and he was like a whale in a herring net. But I held him in the blanket with his head to the floor, til' my husband, wakened by the noise and scramin' of my childer, jumped out of bed to help me. I gave my husband the blanket then and snatchin' up my youngest baby, eight months old, I ran to the windy and cried for help. The man and my husband had it together. The man managed to get his head out o' the blanket and bolted for the dure, and my husband after him. The thafe slipped on the second or third step and tumbled all the way to the bottom. I saw an officer on the street. I called out to him and he came in and arrested the thafe."

The intruder got two years in the penitentiary, instead of Mrs. Francis getting shot.

It is said that in the jail at Covington Indiana, twenty-five men, arrested for drunkenness, recently made things lively by howling at the passers-by. One fellow shouted: "Look here! this is what you taxpayers get for a little whisky revenue; you have to board twenty-five of us, locked up for drunkenness.

Young Folks' Corner.

GOING HOME

"I am going home," a schoolboy said,
As he left his tasks at school.
"To the cottage white on yonder street,
Where home's bright circle is still complete,
With love for its golden rule."

"I am going home," a captian said,
As his ship sped o'er the sea,
"To the lone farm-house on the old hill-side;
To the village belle, my promised bride,
Now watching and waiting for me."

"I am going home," a merchant said,
Whose carriage rolled up the street,
"To my 'marble front on yonder square;
To my lovely wife, so proud and fair,
And my daughters fair and sweet."

"I am going home," a woodman said,
As he left his fallen tree,
"To the humble cot on yonder hill,
Where life flows on like a gentle rill,
With those who are dear to me."

"I am going home," a soldier said,
As he left the battle plain,
"To a peaceful farm in a northern State,
Where loving ones my coming await.
To welcome me back again."

"I am going home," a Christain said,
As his life was well nigh o'er,
To my Father's house by the crystal sea,
For the crown and the robe there waiting for me,
And shall wear them forever more."

—*Waverly Magazine.*

Black Valley Railroad

1. From accurate estimates carefully made in the United States, it appears that this Road is constantly carrying over 300,000 persons, mostly young men, down to the condition of *Common Drunkards.*

2. If the families of drunkards average five persons, it carries untold misery and wretchedness directly to more than 1,500,000 persons, a large proportion of whom are women and children.

3. It keeps more than 300,000 in the Alms House.

4. It keeps 75,000 criminals in prison.

5. It is carrying toward destruction multitudes of the brave and noble young men in our country.

6. It has carried down to disgrace, poverty and destruction many of the talented men of the country, from the Bar, the Bench, the pulpit, and the Hall of Congress.

7. It carries more than 30,000 into eternity annually.

8. It caries more than $100,000,000 to Destruction. A distinguished observer of facts says, "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness,"

9. It is prosecuting its terrible business against the laws of God and man, and in defiance of all authority.

10 Its business is rapidly increasing.

Reader, will you assist in diffusing information about the above road, so that multitudes of young men and others who are invited to excursions upon it may be informed beforehand about the country through which it passes, and in which it terminates?

A Dog's Exploit.

Last Thursday afternoon a woman, looking from her back window, in the city of Newburg saw in the house opposite a little child hanging from a window-sill, but kept from falling by a dog, who had caught the child's dress in his teeth. The woman had left her baby, 18 months old, on the floor of the front room playing with her toys and a little terrier dog that is its constant companion. The mother was away just three minutes, but when she came back and opened the door her infant's head, arms, and shoulders were hanging beyond the stone sill of an open window, and near it, with its feet on a chair stood the little dog holding on to the child's dress for dear life. Her child, unconscious of any danger, was crowing at some object in the yard, while the dog, holding on the dress, looked a mute appeal for haste and help. In an instant she was by her baby's side and the danger was passed. When the dog has been relieved of its burden he pranced around the mother and child with a delight that was almost frantic.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

Girls, Learn To Cook.

Yes, yes, learn how to cook, girls, and learn how to cook well. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. It is sometimes asked, sneeringly, "What kind of a man is he who would marry a cook?" The fact is that men do not think enough of this; indeed, most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so short-sighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and, indeed, his success in life, depend in a very great degree on the kind of food he eats; in fact, the whole household is influenced by the diet. Feed them on fried cakes, fried meat, hot bread and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well.

Let all girls have a share in housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted, and put in order, to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels which enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every-day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces doing house-work. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needlework. Let the present generation add to its list of real accomplishments the art of properly preparing food for the human body.

Questions On Temperance, With Bible Answers.

Q.—May a drunkard expect to be approved in the practice of drinking?

A.—For not he that commendeth himself is approved, but whom the Lord commendeth.—2 *Cor.* x. 18.

Q.—What did the angels says of John the Baptist?

A.—For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb.—*Luke* i. 15.

Q.—Does the good of others require us to abstain from strong drink?

A.—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—*Rom.* xiv. 21.

Q.—How does Paul exhort against intemperance?

A.—Let us walk honestly, as in the day: not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.—*Rom.* xiii. 13.

Q.—In what list of sins does he place it.

A.—Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like.—*Gal.* v. 19-21.

Q.—Among what graces does he place temperance?

A.—But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law.—*Gal.* v. 22, 23.

Q.—Is temperance necessary to obtain the heavenly crown?

A.—And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.—I *Cor.* ix. 25

Q.—Can the drunkard go to heaven?

A.—Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.—I *Cor.* vi. 10.

Q.—Is it right so to associate with drunkards as to lead them to think we approve their conduct? [illegible] you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner: with such an one no not to eat.—I *Cor.* v. 11.

Q.—Why not associate with drunkards?

A.—Because evil communications corrupt good manners.—1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

Q.—What should be our rule concerning intoxicating drinks?

A.—Abstain from all appearance of evil.—I *Thess.* v. 22.

Touch not, taste not, handle not. —*Col.* ii. 21.

"Four things," says Hopiner, "are necessary to constitute a Christian. (1) Faith makes a Christian. (2) Life proves a Christian. (3) Trials confirm a Christian. (4) Death crowns a Christian."

The beautiful islands of the southeastern coast of Asia are still mainly under the influence of the most dergaded heathenism, Borneo, with its two millions, has a few stations under the Rhenish and English Propagation Societies. Java with its nine millions, has a larger number of churches and laborers, amounting to less than thirty, under the Dutch societies New Guinea, the largest island on the globe, except Australia, has only been accessible to missionaries for seven years, but in that time the London Society has planted about thirty stations along its immense coast and among its numerous races, and a portion of the Bible has been translated into one of the languages. Something has been done in Sumatra.

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE.

SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

At the second annual meeting of the New York Charity Organization Sosiety, the purpose of which is to help the needy, expose fraud, and discourage lazy paupers, Dr. Potter reported finding a genuine letter of his father, ten years dead, in the hands of a beggar who had lived on it in idleness all that time. The Doctor tried to buy the letter for five dollars, then for ten, fifteen but money couldn't buy it. The shrewd beggar knew "which side of his bread was buttered."

Vital Questions.

Ask the most eminent physcians
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always,
And they will tell you unhesitatingly,
"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most emincnt physicians:
What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women—
And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."
Ask the same physicans:
What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you:
"Mandrake, or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all a sedise frail.
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters proofs, of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend; and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.
(Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the ro[illegible] with men, wagons and teams. The o[illegible] est, largest, and only house of the kind [illegible] the South. Importers and dealers in [illegible] kinds of Lightning-Rods. Weather Va[illegible] and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept c[illegible] stantly on hand and in bulk. Rep[illegible] work a specialty. Orders attended to [illegible] same day of notice.

JAMES M. ROBINSON, Manager,
Office and Depot 246 Canal st., cor Libe[illegible]
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Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer.
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NEW ORLEANS.
Magazines, Music, Periodicals and [illegible] Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.
4[illegible]

W. D. SKILLMAN, Age[illegible]
94..... Camp Street, ...
Keeps constantly on hand a large assortm[illegible]
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.
L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.
THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

Raising goobers and potatoes is honorable and Christian, bnt the man in the pulpit who sets himself against the circulation of his church periodicals has a speck of badness about him that needs to be healed.

Moving on. Sabbath, May 13th, was missionary day in Cincinnati, and it was a great success. The aggregate collections from our churches for the cause of missions will be much larger in this city this year than ever before.

The Texas *Advocate* (Church South) having called attention to the fact that Dr. Henderson was sent to a fine city appointment and the colored minister placed on the supernumerary list, the *Central* asks: "Can it not understand that ministerial equality does not mean sending ministers to equally desirable appointments?"

The program of Washington and Lee University commencement exercises, June 24th to 27th, includes a sermon by Bishop A. W. Wilson, and addresses by Hon. C. R. Breckinridge and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. On the 28th the Lee Memorial Association, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, president, Gen. John B. Gordon, chief marshal, will nnveil a statue of Gen. Lee and decorate the graves of Lee and Jackson.

New Orleans has streets measuring 566 miles in length, and 140 miles of street railway. Her harbor varies from 60 to 280 feet in [illegible] and from 1500 to 3000 feet in [illegible], measuring twelve miles in [illegible] on either shore, and by a [illegible] of jetties has a permanent [illegible] in one of the passes twenty [illegible] feet deep; frequently the [illegible] sea going vessels are seen [illegible] her harbor.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, [illegible] Church South, in an editorial [illegible] the Paine Institute (colored) [illegible] "None can suspect us and [illegible] agencies as we employ of seek[illegible] [illegible], and ulterior ends—[illegible], miscegenation, polit[illegible] [illegible], etc." All right brother. [illegible] your word for it. By the [illegible] should any Christian man [illegible] be charged ocause of aiming at such ends?

[illegible] second Sunday in June is [illegible] Day. Are you prepared [illegible] The pastor, the Sunday [illegible] superintendent, with the [illegible] and teachers, should [illegible] a memorable feast. By [illegible] plans and careful preparation [illegible] can make this one of the [illegible] days of the year. Do the [illegible] can to make this Chil[illegible] excel any past one.

[illegible] at Galveston, Texas, we [illegible] with Brother [illegible] Peters to act as agent [illegible] at St. Paul [illegible] Church. We [illegible] Brother Peters for a [illegible] years and have the ut[illegible] [illegible]ence in his integrity. [illegible] his pastor, speaks [illegible] of the most reliable [illegible] church. He will act as [illegible] in securing subscribers [illegible] for the SOUTH[illegible]

[illegible] Lodge of the Knights [illegible] of African Redemp[illegible] [illegible] was established by [illegible], to reward [illegible] services of Li[illegible] [illegible] who ren[illegible] [illegible] services to [illegible] Africa and the [illegible] selected in this [illegible] of the members [illegible] Trade Society of [illegible] whom it proposes [illegible] of the order [illegible] conferred by the [illegible] upon the [illegible] D. D., Rev. [illegible] D. D., Rev. [illegible] and Mr. J. W. [illegible] are active [illegible] African Trade

The Wages of Sin

There is in these days a sentimental way of looking at sin which softens down its character as transgression, and seems to overlook its relation to the divine law. It seems to regard sin as a misfortune working ont its natnral and legitimate results of pain and sorrow, bnt it forgets that it is a moral wrong, an offense against law and therefore subject to judicial penalty. Those who regard sin only as a misfortune talk of God as a loving Father who, while he is displeased with the waywardness of his children, yet in his tenderness and love throws aronnd them his arms of mercy, so he cannot cast off his children any more than a mere hnman parent can. God they tell us is a God of love and tenderness and cannot belie his own nature and deal harshly with the unfortunate offending child. That God is a Father full of love and tenderness ("God is love") is a blessed truth that all his intelligent creatures rejoice in. Bnt He is a Lawgiver, a Ruler, a Sovereign, as well as a Father.

As a Father he is surronnded by a nnmerous family over which He exercises paternal anthority. Bnt as a sovereign He becomes a lawgiver, a judge to judge all of those to whom He stands in that relation. As a sovereign He does not lose His heart of love, tenderness and sympathy; bnt He cannot overlook offenses. As a sovoreign He can have bnt one standard and He must adhere to that without wavering or His government will speedily break down. The standard is said to be holy, just and good. This He pnblishes to the world as His law, and this He must maintain or lose His character for wisdom and justice. Sin then becomes something more than a misfortune, something more than displeasing God personally. It is a violation of law, a law holy, just, and good, solemnly enacted and plainly announced, it is therefore the highest offense possible against the Infinite One.

But there can be no law without a penalty. Sin always carries along with it its own penalty. We sometimes speak of the natural results of sin. As when a man thrusts his hand into the fire he is burned, or if he eats strychnine he is poisoned bnt we suppose these are penalties inflicted by judicial anthority. In the moral world sin works out its own natural judicial results. He who saves to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption. Sin will work ont its own natural results, some of them are donbtless experienced in this life, bnt there is the final penalty that is to be pronounced by the righteous judge when men are called to give their account for the deeds done in the body. At that time their rewards, their penalties shall be in accordance with what they have done or not done in this life. "Sin kills beyond the tomb." "The wages of sin is death." It is what the sinner works for. It is his pay. We connsel every sinner to forsake his sins, to turn from his evil ways, that his sins may be blotted out and his name inscribed in heaven.

Which is it; Africans, Americans, or Negroes?

In a recent issue of the SOUTHWESTERN we said: "If yon spell Caucasian, Mongolian, Malayan and American Indian with capitals, according to the rule in composition which requires that proper nouns and adjectives formed from proper nouns should begin with capital letters, why is it yon persist in spelling Negro, the proper name of a race, with a small n? Now, why is it? If yon have no reason for it, just stop it, and quit insulting a race, and conform to the established rules of recognized English composition."

The *Christian Recorder*, our Philadelphia *confrere*, takes exception to a portion of this short paragraph of ours, and with an air of triumph and satisfaction cries out to us: "Hold on, Brother SOUTHWESTERN. Don't bag your game so soon. We agree with you that the rule in composition which requires that all proper nouns should begin with capital letters, should be observed; but we disagree with yon in recognizing "Negro" as the proper name of the Africo-Americans of this country. Not recognized by the aboriginal Africans themselves, why should we, their far off descendants, recognize it? No: we are either Africans or Americans. That we are the latter, everybody knows."

Why Brother *Recorder*, we can hardly understand what you mean. Neither can we imagine upon what tenable, legal, or even technical plea yon call us to a halt. We know that all natives of this country are Americans by *birth*, whether black, white, yellow, brown or copper colored; bnt this fact does not annihilate any ethnological or race clasification or division. The white man is no less of the Cancasian race because he is a native American, neither is the black man less a Negro because of the same fact. The one may be, by descent, a German, Latin or Anglo-Saxon American, the other an Africo-American; and by birth and citizenship, both may be Americans; while according to almost universally accepted ethnologist, the one may be of the Caucasian, the other of the Negro race. And this is true whether we accept Prof. Blumenbock's quinary arrangement, or Cuvier's threefold division of the races. In either or both, the black man is classified as an Ethiopian or Negro, and these may be used as synonymous terms. The one is derived from the Greek, the other from the Latin. The word "Ethiop" in the Greek means "Sunburnt" and Luther's German has for the word "Ethiopia," Negroland;" while the the term Negro is from the Latin "Niger" and the French "Noir" which means black. Hence it is the proper name for the black race, with curly or woolly hair. And the race is descended from the great Hamitic family from whence sprang all the dark races. And whatever of greatness or of glory, from Carthage, from Ethiopia or from Egypt has descended to bless the modern world, may be claimed by the modern Negro as heir-looms from his ethnological ancestry. But the *Recorder* says: "The name Negro is "not recognized by the aboriginal Africans themselves, why should we their far-off descendants recognize it?" Bnt what better witness on such a subject could we produce than Rev. Edward W. Blyden, L. L. D. of Liberia. He says: "Long before the slave trade began, travelers found the blacks on the coast of Africa preferring to be called Negroes, (See Purcha's Pilgrimage) "and in all the pre slave trade literature the word was spelled with a capital N. It was the slavery of the blacks which afterwards degraded the term; and what we propose to do is, now that slavery is abolished, to restore it to its original place and legitimate use, and therefore to restore the capital N." Upon these identical grounds, the national convention of colored men which met in Nashville, a few years ago, gave expression to sentiments that resulted in the general adoption of the capital N in spelling the proper name of the Negro race. Willlim Wells Brown, the great historian of his race accepts the appellation, Negro, as a matter of course, so does the later historian Williams; in whose words we say: "It is not wise, to say the least, for intelligent Negroes in America to seek to drop the word "Negro. It is a good, strong and healthy word, and ought to live. It should be covered with glory: let Negroes do it." To answer our own question we think we are amply justified in saying that the black man in American is, by descent an Africo-American, by birth and citizenship an American, and by race division a Negro, with a capital N. But Brother *Recorder*, since according to *your* conclusion, "everybody knows" that the colored people of Americe are not Africans. Why continue an Afri can Church in America? Surely not for the benefit of the Africans, is it? There must be something in a name after all.

The New Orleans University.

The anniversary exercises of this institution closed Thursday, May 25. The lecture by Dr. Dean, the president, is highly spoken of by those who had the pleasure of hearing it. The institution has never enjoyed a more prosperous year. Over two hundred and thirty students have been enrolled. They never went away more enthusiastic for the institution, nor ever so unanimous in intention to return. The prospects for a large attendance was never so good. The relation of this school to our work in Louisiana cannot be fully portrayed. The one great lack of the University is new, enlarged, and better buildings. No conference in our Southern work has responded more generously than the Louisiana conference did last year. In their poverty and love (for it was an offering of love) they contributed over $2.000 towards the erection of new and suitable buildings for the New Orleans University and Gilbert Haven School of Theology, and we trust they will do as well if not better next year. The site is splendid, and with new and elegant buildings the attendance would soon be more than doubled. Who will claim the honor to aid us in our struggle by contributing from a dime to ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of these new buildings. Move quickly, ye stewards of the Lord, and come down and help those who are doing the best they can to help themselves. Of silver and gold our people have little or none, their inheritance is their children, and here they are rich beyond comparison. The cry is for help that they may be able to give them a Christian education. The administration of Dr. Dean during the past year has given the greatest satisfaction to both the patrons and the trustees. He has not the faculty possessed by many of building up a reputation on the work of others, or upon a false foundation. His own work is his greatest praise. "Beautiful for situation" and offering every facility for a complete education, the New Orleans University deserves the commendation and patronage of every Methodist in the Louisiana conference.

How much happier is the soul that trustingly clings to the cross of Christ, than that which hangs its hopes upon a godless philosophy! Hume in his Treatise on Human Nature says:

"I am affrighted and confounded with that forlorn solitude in which I am placed by my philosophy. when I look abroad, I foresee on every side dispute, contradiction, and distraction, I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. Where am I or what? From what cause do I derive my existence, and to what condition shall I return? I am confounded with these questions; and begin to fancy myself in the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with the deepest darkness."

Byron says: "The Christian has greatly the advantage of the unbeliever—having everything to gain and nothing to lose." Neither does ancient philosophy afford any clearer light. Plato, speaking of future rewards and punishment says: "The truth is, to determine or establish anything certain about these matters, in the midst of so many doubts and disputatious, is the work of a God only." But Christian philoso phy entertains no such doubts and uncertainties. To the apostle Paul, it makes manifest, "Our Saviour Jesus Christ who hath abolished death and hell brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." Therefore it is that he joyfully says: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. For I am in a straight betwixt two, having desire to depart and to be with Christ; which is far better." Again, "for we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." While Job, voicing the hope of the ancient believer, exclaims: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another." In Christ is thus found our all in all, the light, the life, and the hope of the present world, and that which is to come. Well might a perishing world join in the singing with the poet: "Simply to thy cross I cling."

In the June number of the *Century* Geo. W. Cable has a well written paper on "The Great South Gate," in which he says. "In 1850 there was but one school, Sunday school or public library in Louisiana to each 73,966 persons, or 100 volumes to each 2310 persons. In Rhode Island there were eleven and half times as many books to each person. In Massachusetts there were 100 volumes to every 188 persons. In the pioneer State of Michigan without any large city there was a volume to every four persons. True in Louisiana there were 100 volumes to every 1218 free persons, but this only throws us back upon the fact that 245,000 persons were totally without books and were forbidden by law to read." Among these 245,000 who were totally without books and were forbidden by law to read in 1850, the Methodist Episcopal Church has now 125 Sunday schools, 586 officers and teachers, 8099 scholars and 5559 volumes in their libraries. We know that this number is small as compared with schools in other sections of our country but it is a wonderful improvement upon 1850.

We clip the from a Laredo, Texas, exchange the following advertisement:

"Bull-fight on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1883, by Some Amateurs, for the Benefit of the New Catholic Temple of New Laredo.

"For the Board of Directors, Quintin Villegas, Luciano Trivino. Payments: In shade, 50 cents; in the sun, 25 cents. *Note.*—In the advent of bad weather the entertainment will be suspended and reserved for the first suitable day."

In view of such proceedings, which are countenanced and endorsed by the Church, is it to be wondered that in all Roman Catholic communities no Christian Sabbath is wholly observed? The perpetuation of the Christian Sabbath, in contradistinction to the continental Europe, and the free beer guzzling American Sabbath, devolves upon the Protestants of the country. Let every man stand up to his convictions, and the word of God in defense of the sanctity of the Sabbath. Put your foot down upon all unholy infidel impudence, and Romish endorsement, and contend for the day of sacred rest and worship.

Cannot some arrangements be made to have the weekly races at the fair grounds come off on some other day than Sunday? We see no harm in doing necessary work on the Sabbath day, but to deliberately plan either work, fairs, excursions for pleasure, or horse races—for Sunday smacks a little too much of heathenism to be tolerated by a civilized people. There is something inconsistent in a standard of morality which refuses to tolerate teachers in the public schools unless of sound moral character, and then allows both children and teacher to attend a horse race on the Sabbath day, where drinking, cursing and swearing is indulged in ad libitum.—*Terebonne Times.*

This is a sensible expression against a great evil, which should be echoed backward and forward through this State, until our people are educated up to the point that Missisippi, Arkansas, even Texas, and nearly all the other States of the Union have reached, that of enacting, and forcing the observance of a Sunday law. Every economic, physical, mental, moral and spiritual interest demands such a law.

Editorial Correspondence.

The work of giving the Gospel to the people of Spanish, English, German and African descent in Texas is being carried on with more or less success by the various church organizations now here. We know of only one church that feels "entirely competent" to do this work, and wishes to be left alone to do it. With all the agencies now at work there are regions scarecely touched by any religious influences, and multitudes of people who are as much under the influences of Fetchism and Hoodonism as any in the dark continent of Africa. We believe that here in Texas there is a field for missionary work more promising and more practical than that of Melville Cox, who went forty years ago to West Africa and laid his bones on that shore, sending back word to America, "Let a thousand fall, but Africa not given up." But second or third-rate men, who were a failure in some Northern or Eastern Conference, will not do here. Timid, time-serving, half-and-half-men, are not in order. Men of mere sentimental or rose-colored views had better stay east or north of the Ohio. Our work in Texas, and all through the South, requires men called from above. Men called by man may do elsewhere but not here. Here we stand in great need of those who, like the Master, will be here, not to be ministered unto but to minister and give their time, strength and all for the salvation of the people.

Bro. Geo. Davis, on Houston circuit, is a man of excellent spirit and is doing a good work. Under his ministry a large number have been converted, colored and white, and have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bro. Davis is not a profound man, but all recognize him as a man of God, who, with singleness of aims and purity of heart, prosecutes the work of the Lord. While he is pastor he is also connected with Houston Seminary; and Bro. Campbell, president of the Seminary, says he has few students who are making better progress in their studies.

Tuesday night we attended class at Trinity. Bro. Scott opened the meeting with what seemed to us very appropriate remarks. We need more such men. There were over one hundred and forty present, led by thirteen leaders. All seemed moved quietly but sensibly by the presence of the Holy Spirit. Over fifty copies of the SOUTHWESTERN go to Trinity and at last conference, every one was settled for. We make this statement for the benefit of others.

Wednesday night we preached at St. James. Other churches are stronger, but we doubt if any are more willing, they are "dyed in the wool" Methodists who have come up through great tribulation. Some of them were born in Africa; stolen in childhood, brought to America, and bought by and counted as "my chattels," by certain so-called Americrn Christians, who have much to say about their former labors for the Christian education of the colored people. If the rose-colored statements of these persons are to be to relied upon their work was one of the purest Christian philanthropy. The men and women who, now bowed with age, still bear upon their bodies marks of the driver's lash, and in the various shades of their complexion, the undeniable evidence of the miscegenation of those times are not quite so rose-colored in their statement. Miscegenation was taught the colored people both by precept and example long before the war; it is an old doctrine.

Thursday we rode to Hockley, a small and pleasant village about forty miles north of Houston, where we have a small church and a few good members. We found a pleasant home, with Bro. Louis Thomas, whose good wife gave us this bit of information as to herself and family. She was born in North Carolina; her father belonged to a man by the name of Taylor; the name of her mother's owner was Nichols; after his death she was owned by

daughter who married a man by the name of Marsh. When Mrs. Nichols died, Sister Lewis was sold at auction and bought by one John Matthews, a negro-trader, and brought to Texas. She had six sisters and two brothers, and has never seen one of them since. This was a specimen of the Christian education conferred upon the colored people before the late war. We preached in the evening and recived six subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN.

To us the signs of the times are ominous of great changes in the near future. Events in the next ten years will show the men wisest who apprehend the significance of the present and prepare for the future. Men are running to and fro and knowledge is being increased. Let no Christian pastor ignore this fact. No man can live upon his past record; the present comes to us with pressing demands, and we must meet them. There never was a louder call for workers—for men who will go into the waste places and out of the way neighborhoods, and set up Sunday-schools, and organize and build churches. The fields are ripe and ready for the harvest—they invite the reaper's sickle. C.

To any person sending us one dollar, we will send the SOUTHWESTERN from now untill Jan. 1884, seven months.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. J. G. Johnson, Oxford, late of our Mississippi conference, has united with the A.M E. Church.

—The Empress Eugenie in her palmy days ate an onion at 6 o'clock every morning to preserve her complexion.

—Gen. Cyrus Bussey, who recently sold his residence in this city, will make New York his future home.

—Dr. Fitzgerald, of the Nashville *Advocate*, has been solicited to, and will write a biography of the late Rev. Dr. Thos. O. Summers.

—The mother of Rev. Dr. N. L. Flood, editor of the *Chautauquan*, aged 76, and a member of the church for 61 years, died May 15, after a days illness.

—The poet Whittier, disturbed by the publication of the Carlyle letters, has destroyed the most of his correspondence covering a period of fifty years, that it may not be published after his death.

—Recently our colored brethren in Pittsburg, Pa., organized a church and bought a stable and converted it into a church. At the meeting of the Board of Bishops in that city Bishop Warren preached for them in their new church.

—A perfect impression in plaster of the features of the late Bishop Peck was taken by Mr. H. S. Gutzoll, instructor in modeling the College of Fine Arts. A bust will in time be cast from the impression. Rev. George W. Peck, the Bishop's nephew, is to edit his correspondence and unpublished manuscripts and write his life.—*Northern.*

—A little over fifty years ago Bishop Simpson preached his first sermon as pastor of the Smithfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburg, Pa. At the recent meeting of the Board of Bishops in that city, he preached in the same old church which was crowded to its utmost, but in the audience there were only three persons who heard him preach his first sermon in that place.

—Mrs. M. V. Keever, who toiled patiently and efficiently in building Florida Academy, has we have found an excellent husband, and we know she will be followed to her new Chattanooga home by the prayers and grateful remembrances of numerous friends and pupils. The SOUTHWESTERN extends its congratulations to Mr. John S. Lovall and wife, and wishes them a long and happy union.

—Rev. George W. Walker, A. M., of the South Carolina Conference, has been elected a member of the Faculty of Paine Institute, Augusta, Ga., and will enter upon his duties at the opening, October next. Brother Walker belongs to the nineteenth century, and has the head and heart for this great work.—*Nashville Advocate*, Church South.

—Rev. R. A. Holland, D. D., rectorelect of Trinity Church on Jackson street, New Orleans, at the age of sixteen was known as the Methodist Bay Preacher. He was in the conference service at the age of nineteen. Soon after the war he was ordained as deacon in the Episcopal Church. He is said to be a man of learning and one of the most finished pulpit orators in the country.

—Rev. E. O. McIntire, of the Austin Conference now stationed at Galveston, Texas, has recently been appointed Chaplain of the American Seamans Friend Society. Brother McIntire has organized a Port Society, secured a site and raised funds sufficient to erect a Seaman's Bethel, to be dedicated the first of August next. But it is distinctly understood that his work as chaplain of the Bethel is in no way to interfere with his work as a Methodist pastor.

—Gen. Ben Butler's essay at modesty is thus exposed by the New York *Times:* "Gen. Ben Butler was bragging on the stump away back in 1878 that he had given $500 for the monument to Gov. John A. Andrew, and yet last Friday he asserted in the Tewksbury investigation that he had never put it in the newspapers, but now thought he had a perfect right to say that he had subscribed that amount for the monument."

—Interesting extracts have been published from a letter which Grant wrote to his mother when he was a student at West Point. "Your kind words of admonition," he said, "are ever present with me. How well do they strengthen me in every good word and work. Should I become a soldier for my country, I look forward with hope to have you spared to share with me in any advancement I may gain, and I trust my future conduct will prove me worthy of the patriotic instruction you and my father have given me."

—We are sorry to hear that Prof. Howard A. Clifford who has for the two past years been Professor of Latin and Greek in the New Orleans University is not expected to return next year. Brother Clifford has a good reputation as a teacher, having the rare qualities of knowing his business and the sense to attend to it. He is a quiet, unassuming, scholarly Christian man. He leaves the University with the best wishes of the faculty and every student who has been connected with the school. We also regret to learn that his sister, Miss Ida A. Clifford, A. M., who has been employed as an assistant in Latin and English and teacher of music, is also to leave. Miss Clifford has shown herself an accurate and a successful teacher. We only trust that these vacancies will be filled by teachers equally as efficient.

—The Pacific Coast Association of Native Sons of Vermont gave Senator Edmunds a reception in San Francisco on the 11th inst., and the presiding officer called attention to the fact that now the two chief executive officers of the Union are natives of the Green Mountain State. Mr. Edmunds in responding said he had always been proud that he was a Vermonter, but never quite so proud as then. He referred to his trip to the Pacific coast, and spoke of the surprise, astonishment, and delight he had experienced. California seemed like an enchanted land. "Here in San Francisco," he said, "you have every element of architecture, of progress, of civilization, and the social institutions of the older cities, and yet San Francisco is young very young, much younger than myself."

—In a personal note to our Assistant, Dr. Hartzell, writing from Saratoga Springs, New York, says of Mrs. Hartzell: "She is still an invalid, cannot even read or write a letter. But God will raise her up. Continue to pray for us." The many friends of Dr. Hartzell, who have known him long and favorably, and the thousands of readers of the SOUTHWESTERN, who, through the medium of that paper, have been wedded to him in the purest affection, will learn of Mrs. Hartzell's protracted illness with the deepest concern and sympathy. Many will doubtless remember that the present prostration of Mrs. Hartzell is but the result of her herculean efforts in behalf the Freedwomen of the South. She was prostrated, but not until she had succeeded in developing and setting in motion the young and vigorous "Women's Home Mission Society," which will continue to bless the nation and the world, while the church lives. God bless Dr. and Mrs. Hartzell, and restore her to vigorous health again, is the fervent prayer of the SOUTHWESTERN and all our readers.

Let every subscriber consider himself a committee of one to obtain at least one new subscriber for the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Frank Walker, Monroe: "Our quarterly conference was held by Elder Duncan. We have received during the quarter $159; paid to elder $15; pastor 90.55; improvements and mission $53.45. The ladies circle is doing a grand work. We have a missionary prayer meeting every Friday evening. Something is being done for temperance also; 163 signed the pledge in the assembly. Our thanks are due the people for their efforts in giving a basket meeting for the benefit of the pastor; they raised $71.45."

F. Harvey, Shreveport: "The Lord has blessed us. Our protracted meeting resulted in 27 converts, 12 received in full membership, and 10 backsliders reclaimed. The church was crowded; Sunday night Bro. Perry Hall and Baptist brother, Rev. Burt York, were with us. We have a fine Sunday-school with 90 scholars."

H. Daniel, Pleasant Hill: "Our Sabbath-school has been organized as a missionary society. We have 62 scholars. Miss Charlotte Fuber is the teacher."

A. Jones, Cheneyville: "The church is improving. Up to May 6th I had taken in 21. The members are in good spirits."

Rev. C. H. Claiborne is having a prosperous year at Live Oak. He reports $58.10 raised since the first quarter and a new chandelier bought and paid for.

At Terrebonne, Bro. Carr, with sense and grace enough to attend to his own work, with no desire to build himself up on the downfall of another, is having a good year. At a recent fair held one night, the church raised $21.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. P. Jordan, Enterprise: "Our beloved P. E., J. Campbell, was with us April 25th and preached at 11 o'clock, and held an old-fashioned love feast. At quarterly conference all the brethren were present but a few class leaders. Apportionment, $334. Elder Campbell preached at night and administered the Lord's Supper to 81 communicants. Collections $9.20. Bro. P. Blue was with us April 22, preached two able sermons."

TEXAS

H. Dixon: "The quarterly meeting of the Brazoria circuit, Houston district, was held May 5th and 6th. F. C. Moore, the P. E., at his post. In the quarterly conference officers were taught their duties, and all started out with new light and zeal. On the Sabbath God's spirit was poured out upon the people. 36 joined the church; 12 were baptised; 4 have been converted. Sunday-school collections $4.25; for P. E. $9.15. There is good prospect of building up if we had church buildings. After the many years our church has been laboring here we have not a church building on the circuit—no place to gather our children to day-schools and Sunday-schools nor for the people to assemble for religious worship. Preachers must suffer until we get our own church buildings, and gather the result of our labors."

KENTUCKY.

At Georgetown, on the evening of the 12th instant, thirty of the members of Wesley Chapel surprised the pastor, Rev. A. McDade, with a very handsome donation.

ALABAMA.

At Eutaw, Rev. W. M. Grower, pastor, held a protracted meeting, which resulted in 37 accessions. He has received 60 since conference.

GEORGIA.

Rev. J. H. Mathews, of Palmetto, has received a donation of valuable theological works from Rev. H. Y. Kellum, pastor of the M. E. Church at Hayneville, O.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. J. Riddick, formerly of Norfolk, stationed the past six years in Maryland, was appointed by Bishop Warren to the Augusta Street M. E. Church, Staunton, Va., at the last session of the W. A. Conference. Mr. Riddick took formal charge April 15th, preaching morning and night to a large congregation. He also lectured Monday night to a large audience. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Sunday-schools and church. There is about $900 debt resting on this charge. Mr. Riddick comes to Staunton with a fine reputation as a financier, having been readjusting church debts in West Virginia and in Maryland for the past ten years. He will no doubt see that the debts at his new station are paid.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A. remarkable revival has closed at Centenary Church, Charleston, W. H. Lawrence, pastor. It was in progress six weeks and resulted in the accession of more than 200.

The Pope And the Irish

No little excitment has been created in Ireland by a circular address by the Pope under date of the 11th inst., to the Irish Catholic bishops. The pope says:

"Whatever Mr. Parnell's object may be his followers have often adopted a course openly against the rules of the Pope's letter to Cardinal McCabe and the instructions sent to the bishops, which were accepted at the recent meeting in Dublin. While it is lawful for the Irish to seek redress for their grievances, and to strive for their rights, they should at the same time seek God's justice and remember the wickedness of illegal means in furthering even a just cause. It is the duty of the clergy to curb the excited feelings of the people, and to urge justice and moderation. The clergy are not permitted to depart from these rules, and join and promote movements inconsistent with them. Collections to relieve distress are permitted, but subscriptions to inflame popular passions are condemned. The clergy must hold aloof when it is plain that by such movements hatred and dissension are aroused, or distinguished persons insulted, and when crimes and murders go uncensured, and when patriotism is measured by the amount subscribed, for the people are thereby intimidated. Therefore the Parnell fund is disapproved, and no clergyman should recommend subscriptions thereto or promote it."

On the 16th, a meeting of National League was held in Dublin. Mr Mayne, Parnellite member of Parliament for Tipperary, said the Irish people should take theology and not politics from Rome. Mr. Parnell, he declared, was the head of their political Church. Mr Kenny, member of Parliment for Ennis, described the pope's circular as a shameful insult to the priests and people of Ireland. The *Freeman's Journal*, commenting on the pope's circular to the Irish bishops, says his holiness has been misled, if not entirely deceived, by emissaries of the British Government, which that if the Parnell party remains unbroken it will hold the balance of power in the next Parliament. The general opinion in Ireland seems to be in condemnation of the pope's circular. The pope, hearing of the meetings in Dublin, in which his recent action was condemned, sent for cardinals Jacobini and Simeoni, and insisted that his letter to the Irish bishops be strictly obeyed.

NEW BOOKS.

THE DAWN OF HISTORY: An Introduction to Prehistoric Study. Edited by C. F. Keary, of the British Museum. In two parts, part I. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald, publisher, 20 Lafayette Place, New York.

This is the only work in the English language which attempts to give a full account of the results of scientific research with respect to the life of man upon the earth in the times preceding "history." The evidence drawn from existing and dead languages; from human remains found in caves, and from a thousand other sources, is here set forth with marvelous clearness, for the reader and for the scientist. For sale by newsdealers.

J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., will furnish card collectors, with a beautiful supply, on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Electra is the title of a new magazine of Louisville, Ky., beginning with May, and edited by Annie E. Wilson and Isabella M. Leyburn. The last named is the publisher. Terms $2 per year. It is a belles lettres monthly for young people, and each number will contain a handsome steel engraving. The May number has "Washington Irving and his friends."

The June *Popular Science Monthly* opens with "Medical Quacks and Quackeries," by Dr. F. J. Shepherd, whose views concerning the origin of quacks, and the conditions which enable them to flourish, will be found lively and instructive reading. In "Recent Magnetic Storms and Sun-Spots" Mr. Garrett P. Serviss writes with much interest of these striking phenomena and their alleged connection with weather-changes. The Rev. Mr. Mello's "Quartz. its Varieties and Formation," is of interest to amateurs as well as to students and mineralogists, Dr. Oswald's "Remedies of Nature" is continued, the out-door or mountain treatment of consumption being the subject of the present installment. Herr Friedrich von Baerenbach gives a "German View" of Herbert Spencer's "Data of Ethics." "On Science-Teaching in the Public Schools" is the valuable committee report on that subject which was read at the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1880. In "Our Marriage and Divorce Law," Mr. Gordon A. Stewart makes a forcible exposure of the social evils which have arisen from the chaos of independent State legislation on the subject in hand. A sketch and portrait are given of the elder Professor Silliman, of Yale College with suitable notices of his fruitful scientific work. The editor discusses the relations of "Science, Literature, and Theology," and "Heber Newton and the Heresy-Hunters." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The June *Wide Awake*, shows a dainty frontispiece illustrating a poem, "A Belated little Maid," by Mary E. Wilkins. There are two excellent stories: "Bobette," by a daughter of Senator Edmunds, and "Kitty's Birthday," by Sarah Orne Jewett. Two notable poems appear. The serials are delightful—"Cacique John," the Yucatan story by Fred A. Ober, the Central American traveller, and "On Indiana Roads," by Mrs. Catherwood—while everybody will enjoy the Fourth Act of Mr. Talbot's White Mountain Comedy, "More Than They Bargained For," to say nothing of the graphic picture serial, "Through Spain on Donkey-Back." There is a merry John Spicer Lecture on "Riding," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz, and the first of Bright Eyes' (Mrs. Tibbles) "Omaha Legends and Tent-Stories. Only $2,50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, publishers.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 12th and 19th contain Nasmyth's Autobiography, *Quarterly;* The True Character of the Pilgrim Fathers; *British Quarterly;* The Gospel according to Rembrandt, *Contemporary;* An Unsolved Historical Riddle, by J. A. Fronde, *Nineteenth Century;* The Condition of Russia, *Fortnightly;* The last Days of a Dynasty, *Temple Bar;* A Visit to Longfellow, *Leisure Hour;* Boys, *Cornhill;* Study and Stimulants, *Spectator;* A New Lake Tritonis, *Saturday Review;* A Chinese Funeral, *Chamber's Journal;* with instalments of "The Ladies Lindores," "No New Thing, "The Wizard's Son," and poetry. For fifty two numbers of sixty-four large pages each the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A Veteran Soldier.

Mr. G. F. BOWLES, of No 24 Common Street, Lynn, Mass., says:—

"While in the army, at the battle of Spottsylvania, I fell while getting over a rail-fence and was badly injured and left for dead, out after a time I was picked up by comrades; and upon examination it was found that my back was badly hurt and my kidneys seriously injured, and I have suffered the most excruciating pain since, and could obtain no relief although treated by several physicians, and I had given up all hope of getting help when I was recommended to use Hunt's Remedy. I purchased several bottles at one of our drug stores in Lynn, and began to use it as directed, and can now attend to business and am free from the pains I formerly had; and I wish to say to my friends and comrades that Hunt's Remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and worthy of all praise. You can use my testimony when you have occasion to, as I most heartly recommend it to all that have kidney or liver troubles."

April 26, 1883.

"You May use My Name."

I desire to inform you what your valuable medicine has done for me. I was induced to try it by a member of our family, "who had been benefited by its use." I have suffered terribly from kidney difficulties. At times I have been very bad, having severe pains in my back, with general loss of strength and vitality.

My urine was very bad, with a heavy sediment of brick-dust, which was fast leading to gravel. I commenced using Hunt's Remedy, with a marked improvement from the start; the pains left, the urine became more natural, and I can truly say *one bottle effected a permanent cure.*

I have recomended it to many persons both here and in Boston, all of whom speak of it with the highest praise.

You are at liberty to use this letter or my name in any manner you may think best, that other sufferers may learn the value of the greatest of all remedies. Most truly yours, JOHN F. COX,

62 Pleasant St.

MALDEN, MASS, April 23, 1883.

The Navajo Indians in Arizona have 900,000 sheep and 200,000 goats, the result of an investment of $30,000 two or three years ago. This tribe required an appropriation of $5,500 a year and is now considered self-sustaining.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SURE CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either sex. Inconvenience, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weakness.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*—John D Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation in all its forms, yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is *very successful.*"—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. Apr. 30-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
—RHEUMATISM—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Proprietors, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr, of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I *was cured* by Kidney-wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

The Housekeeper.

QUICK MOLASSES CANDY.—One [illegible] of New Orleans molasses, one-half cup of light brown sugar, two tablespoons of vinegar, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Boil steadily about ten minutes, then try in cold water; if it hardens it is done. Just before taking it from the fire add one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking soda; do not dissolve it, but put it in dry. Pour on buttered plates to cool, and pull as soon as it can be handled. Very nice popcorn balls are made by having the corn roasted and leaving a little of the candy in the bottom of the kettle; pour in all the popped corn it will dampen, stirring carefully until it takes up the candy.—*Our Home Paper.*

HAM RELISH.—Fry the yellow fat of ham, which is usually discarded as gross, with any thin slices of cold veal, mutton, or even salt beef, a nice brown. Lay aside and keep warm. Bruise equal quantities of any cold vegetables, cabbage, potatoes or cauliflower, and also fry in the fat which still remains in the pan from the foregoing. Warm a dish and place the vegetables at the bottom lay[illegible] the slices of meat neatly on top. Must be served hot. Garnish with lemon peel and fried parsley.

BLANC MANGE.—It is better, if possible to soak the gelatine for [illegible] cream all night, because it will then dissolve in warm liquid, whereas if it is only lightly soaked [illegible] milk must be boiling. Warm [illegible] gills of milk or cream and dissolve in it half an ounce of gelatine previously soaked in half a [illegible] of water. Sweeten to taste and [illegible] with extract of vanilla. [illegible] nearly cold stir into the [illegible] mange the whites of two or [illegible] eggs beaten to a strong froth. [illegible] blanc mange will be found [illegible] and nourishing in cases of [illegible] weakness.

[illegible]LICIOUS soup without meat [illegible] by cooking for about fifteen minutes eight large sized to[illegible] or a like quantity, say one [illegible] of canned tomatoes in one [illegible] of water, then add one teaspoonful of pure, fine baking soda, [illegible] the foaming has entirely [illegible], add one quart of cold milk, [illegible] of sweet, excellent butter [illegible] as half an egg with salt [illegible] pepper; butter some crackers [illegible] them butter side down to [illegible] of the dish into which [illegible] soup is to be poured; as soon [illegible] soup comes to a boil add a [illegible] a dozen fine rolled crackers, [illegible] in, and immediately pour [illegible]

[illegible] PREVENT A BLACK EYE.—[illegible] a severe blow has been [illegible] near the eye, the common [illegible] and effusion which [illegible] the black appearance around [illegible] part may be prevented [illegible] removed by the following [illegible]: Dip a folded cloth in [illegible] and apply it to the part [illegible] after the bruise has [illegible]; use the water as hot as [illegible] be borne and renew it every [illegible] three minutes. Continue [illegible] twenty minutes. It may [illegible] the swelling as well as [illegible] the discoloration but the [illegible] always secured, although [illegible] former.

[illegible] ted by severe men[illegible] strain, nothing restores [illegible] system so quickly as [illegible]. Though less palatable [illegible] than cold milk or than [illegible], one who has [illegible] the refreshing influence [illegible] immediately, [illegible] its use for any thing [illegible] to the taste.

[illegible] FOR FRITTERS.—Put [illegible] in an earthen basin, [illegible] in the center and add [illegible] yolks of eggs according [illegible] required, one spoon[illegible] and a little [illegible] with one hand, [illegible] careful to always [illegible] in the same direc[illegible] in cold water by degrees until the batter is slightly thicker than ordinary double cream At the moment of using add one white of egg beaten to stiff froth. This batter is equally serviceable for sweet fritters of every kind or entremets where such is necessary, in which case less salt must be used and one or two spoonsful of cognac added. Another very excellent method of making batter for savory dishes is to moisten the flour with half a wineglass of white wine or best fresh vinegar, salt to taste, and cold milk instead of water.

CENTENNIAL GEMS.—Take one quart sifted flour, loosely put in, one measure each of acid and one moderately heaping teaspoonful soda) of Horsford's Bread Preparation, a little salt, then sift and add sufficient sweet milk and water or milk alone, to make a thick batter, and drop with a spoon into the the Gem baking pan. The mixing should be as thick as can be conveniently stirred. Do not mold it. Use no shortening. Before mixing, set the Gem pan on the stove and lit it get hot before filling.

The South American Republics are still as remarkable for continual quarrels, wars, revolutions, brigandage, and general insecurity and misery, as was Italy in both times of the Guelphs and Ghibelliness, and in both countries the trouble has resulted from the want of education. The whole education of the people in both countries was for centuries in the hands of Roman Catholic priests, who allowed no instruction for the masses, and whose greed, selfishness, and dissoluteness set an example before the people, which as a matter of course, they imitated. To expect stable government, or security for life and property among a people so educated would be like expecting grapes of thorns, or honest government from a New York Board of Aldermen, mainly composed of Roman Catholic proprietors of gin-mills.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Is the negro to remain in the South? The wildest reactionist will admit that he is here to stay. Is the negro to remain a voter? There is no one to deny that he will retain the privileges of citizenship. It follows inevitably that the education of the race is a necessity There is no other escape from the demoralization and disaster that attend upon ignorant suffrage. It is to the interest of every white man, woman and child in Geogia that the negroes should be educated.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

We trust our Episcopal brethren will do something for the colored people. It will get them out of the dead routine of former years. It will cause them to unbend somewhat. When this Church feels that it has a mission to the poor, both white and colored, and attempts to fulfill its mission, the Master will come to them in power and blessing, and the Church will advance. But they should not discuss "methods" too long; and by all means let proper views of the true nature of the Church prevail.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Nasby, Editor of the Toledo, Ohio, *Blade*, says: "In days past I have seen drunkenness and the effects thereof. I have seen the dead bodies of women murdered by drunken husbands: I have seen the best men in America go down to disgraceful graves; and I have seen fortunes wrecked, prospects blighted, and I have perused a great many pages of statistics. There are crimes on the calendar not resulting from rum, but were rum eliminated, the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth the compiling. Directly or indirectly, rum is chargeable with a good ninety per cent. of the woes that afflict the whole country."

The President appointed Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Green B. Raum, resigned; and Captain Ferguson, of Greenville Miss., a member of the Mississippi River Commission, to succeed Captain James B. Eads.

A PLEA FOR PRAYER.

BY W. H. HAYNE.

When loved ones leave our sight,
Like stars concealed by light;
Faith simply says "Believe;"
"Ask, and ye shall receive."

Strike not against the rock,
Flesh may not stand the shock;
But bow your hearts that grieve—
"Ask, and ye shall receive."

When the soul's life grows sear,
Ah! then we shrink from prayer—
But God still says "Beleive,"
"Ask, and ye shall receive."

To vanquish doubt aright,
Bathe it in heavenly light;
Let sin no fancies weave—
"Ask, and ye shall receive."

All searching souls pluck out
The flaunting weeds of doubt;
Their watchwords are "Beleive;"
"Ask, and ye shall receive."

Live to be useful; live to give light; for those who are enabled through grace to shine as lights here, shall, in the world to come, shine as suns and stars forever and ever.

Bishop Parker (Church South) said at the New Orleans District Conference. "I am looking for the church that thinks its assessment for missions low enough."

There are mysterious depths in the economy of Providence which the short line of our reason can not sound; but God can bring light out of darknesss.

The *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, published at New Orleans, appears in eight-page form instead of folio, which makes it more convenient for use, and the arrangement of matter. It is a great improvement, and we hope its subscription list will greatly increase, as it deserves a wider circulation, for the good it is doing in our Southern work.—*Christian Standard, Philadelphia.*

The woman of Samaria was no ordinary sinner, yet Jesus said, even to her, that if she had asked Him, He would have given her "living water." By this saying He displayed His willingness to save any sinner who was sufficiently penitent to ask for His mercy. Learn, therefore, O doubting penitent, that it is not the magnitude of thy sins, but thine unbelief, that keeps thee from finding rest in Christ.

There is too much of a tendency to relax after the extra services and protracted labors of the winter; but spring and summer are the very seasons when young converts should be specially careful to keep in exercise the grace they have received, and when older Christians, by faithful attendance on all the means of grace, should increase in holiness themselves, and by their example and testimony aid in developing the graces of the younger members.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

All the Bishops preached Sunday as announced in our last issue, excepting that the afternoon sermon at Library Hall was preached by Bishop Warren, instead of by Bishop Simpson, the latter preaching at Smithfield Street Church in the morning. Bishop Harris preached at Christ M. E. Church, contrary to expectation. In all cases the churches were filled and at Smithfield Street there were nearly 1,000 persons unable to gain admittance. Fifty years ago Bishop Simpson began his ministry in the Church erected on the site of the present Smithfield Street Church, and at the close of his sermon Sunday he indulged his audience with a few interesting reminiscences. Of the other sermons we cannot, for want of space, particularize. It was certainly a red-letter day for Methodism.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

The *St. Louis Clinical Review* says: "We desire to call attention to the reliability of the preparations manufactured by the Liebig Company, and to the high character of the indorsement accorded to its Coca Beef Tonic by leading physicians and medical journals of all schools." Invaluable in debility, piles, dyspepsia, catarrh and biliousness.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

TO THE PASTORS IN CHARGE OF THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES IN NEW ORLEANS:—I wish to make some inquiries in your churches for my father. His name is Wiley Vaughan, and was a drayman. My mother was sold from him and brought to Texas. There are three of us children—I being the youngest. My mother is Mathilda Vaughan; my sister Louisa Vaughan, my brother Wiley Vaughan. I also have an aunt in New Orleans, my father's sister—her name is Eliza Hutchinson. My mother was a member of the Harmonia Association, and used to live on Jersey street; she was a member of St. Paul church. My home is in San Antonio, but I am teaching school in Riddleville. If there can be any information given of my father and aunt it will be thankfully received. Write me at Riddleville; I shall be here until the 25th of June.

MARY MATILDA VAUGHAN.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire of my son, who left me when he was 15 years old in 1865, with the cavalry, from Kosciusko, Miss. His name was Monroe Harvey. His father's was Wells McAdory, and my name is Caroline McAdory. He went to Vicksburg, and I have been unable to hear from him. Address me at West Station, Holmes county, Miss., in care of Sam. P. Bell. CAROLINE MCADORY.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to inquire for my father, who was sold when I was a baby, by Linet Terrell, to Will Hussick. He was carried to Louisiana, and I have never heard of him since. Mother was Felvery Freeman. Father had a brother, Wiley Freeman, in Texas. Maria Freeman, a sister to my mother is here, and mother is dead. If he has any living children they will please address me at Cold Springs, Texas. ANDREW TERRELL.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to find my people. They left me in Russell county, Ala., about twenty-five years ago. They went to Mississippi. They belonged to Robt. McKissick. My father was named Peter and mother Mattie Sealy. Their oldest boy was named Willis; my brothers were named Aaron, Austin and Isom. Our uncle was named Simon; our grandmother Mary. Address me at Centre Point, Ark. I have changed my name from McKissick to Brooks.

WILLIS BROOKS.

MR EDITOR:—I want information as to my people, whom I left northeast of Monroe. The corner place is about one mile from Little Richmond. The name of my owner is Charles Hampton. His home is above Grand Gulf in Mississippi. My mother's name is Susan Miller; my faiher's is Amos Miller. I have five sisters and one uncle; his name is Jacob Miller.

ROBERT MILLER.

St. Hedwig, Bexar Co., Texas.

DEAR EDITOR.—I wish to make inquiry for my mother, two sisters and brother. Mother was Diana Smith; sisters Silvie and Sarah; brother William. Father, Wm. Cousin, belonged Capt. Cousin in Georgetown, S. C. Mother left Charleston to go to Washington with Dr. Warren, who married her young mistress, Mary Alston. Before she married I had an aunt Grace Moultrie in Charleston. She had two sons, Thomas and York. I had the small pox, caught it from my step-father, Charley Mackerel. When my mother left me at Charleston wharf I was 13 years of age. I am about 40 now. I was brought to Aberdeen, Miss., by Wm. Cox, the trader. Address me at Oktoc, Miss. JOE. WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my folks. About 30 years ago they left McElmasville, Tenn. I belonged to Anderson H. Smith, and his daughter married William Kirk. My owner gave me to Kirk. I have two brothers, Thomas and Patrick Henry; they belonged to Albert and Jack Faulch; three sisters, Julia, Hannah and Maria. We were brought from Virginia to Tennessee in 1853. Mother was Violet. Mr. Jack and Alfred Falch carried them off. Address me at Clarksburg, Tenn., care of Miss Alice Kirk. My name was Mary Kirk, but has been changed by marriage to MARY PIGGUE.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Said Bishop Keener, at the Baltimore Conference, Church South: "The time has not come when Methodist preachers are merely baptised schoolmasters, literary men and professors."

The two Methodisms have been pulling together in the Gospel yoke. The Pastors have aided each other in pulpit work; and the members have mingled prayers and praise over the conversions of souls.—*Fort Worth Advocate.*

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated Liver Pills

In offering to the public *Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, as a remedy for *Liver* and *Billious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint* and *Billious Diseases of all kinds* throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the character of *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills*, there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call tens of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not held forth or recommended, (like most of the popular medicines of the day), as universal cure-alls, but simply as a specific for *Liver Complaints*, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S PILLS,

Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,

PREPARED BY

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Family & Fancy Groceries,
SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
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The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS
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Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.
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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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for Teachers and Scholars, in Five Grades (the only complete series for both), make lesson study a success. Lesson songs, with patent old and new tune combination, to sing at sight; save song books—more impressive and instructive. Samples free. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
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5 C. PER YEAR For Monthly S. S. Papers when bought in lots of ten or more. Papers size of the ordinary. One humane weekly at 8c. per year; one primary weekly at 4c. per year. DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams street, Chicago.

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	75
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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38-tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.
By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D D.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.
A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*
Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.
Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

[illegible] Academy.

[illegible] EDITOR:—I have been con[illegible] asking space in your valuable paper for the publication of the various amounts subscribed by churches and individuals to the Meridian Academy, for some time, but have been (shall I say patiently?) waiting since last August for the subscribers to pay up their subscriptions. This I find many do not intend doing, and as the school year is drawing to a close, and the time for the severance of my connection with the Institution is at hand, I cannot longer delay, but in justice to those who have done their duty by one of their own schools, would now ask that you grant us space for the article.

In September, 1877, I was sent here from New Orleans by Dr. Hartzell to take charge of what was represented, to both, to be the Meridian High School. Upon my arrival I found 23 little ones assembled in the large old church, and this was our beginning. Through opposition and persecution unheard of, we have struggled and are now completing our sixth year. We feel that God, the dispenser of all good, has blest our efforts in that we have succeeded in building up a good school, purchasing a good building site and erecting a substantial building of 4 rooms upon it, all of which is free from debt, save the small sum of $18.50. Feeling that many would help us if they but knew our true condition, we conceived the idea of spending our last vacation in visiting some of the cities and towns of our State and presenting our needs to the people, solicit their aid in helping us make our building comfortable. This we did, and of our success the public can judge from the following lists:

Brookhaven M. E. Church, 4.10; Brookhaven Baptist Church, 1.75; Brookhaven A. M. E. Church, 3.10; Jackson M. E. Church 12.25; Vicksburg M. E. S. S., 3.00; Vicksburg Bethel Church, 5.55; Vicksburg M. E. Church, 3.00; Union Lodge, Edwards Depot, 1.35; Forest M. E. S. S., 1.65; Total amount from the above, $36.05.

JACKSON.

Hon. Robt. Lowry, 5.00; Hon. E. Richardson, 10.00; Hon. Henry C. Meyers, 2.00; J. A. Wolf, 1.50; D. A. Williams, 2.50; Prof. J. T. Wood, 3.00; Jas. A. Moore, 1.00; N. T. Carmicheal, 1.00; J. Wonders, 1.00; A. W. Williams, 1.00. Total $28.00.

VICKSBURG.

Mrs. F. Hurst, 1.00; A. B. Smith, 50c; P. W. Bolen, 50c. Total $2.00.

CANTON.

M. G. Crockett, 2.50; Rederie Thomas, 25c; M. Levy, 75c; M. Irving, 25c; Lottie Holland, 25c; Jas. Garrett, 1.00; Wm. Winter, 1.00; America Taylor, 25c; Thos. Moore, 25c; Laura V. Crockett, 1.00; Jas. Garrison, 50c; Jos. Wallace, 25c; D. D. Goodwin, 1.00; Patience Sanford, 50c; Isaac Wofford, 1.00. Total $10.70.

FOREST.

A. Handy, 1.00; L. Moore, 25c; M. A. Harrol, 25c; M. Moore, 25c; Mrs. Grisby, 25c; Hardy Crudup, 25c. Eli Jackson, 50c; B. F. Jackson, 65c; Lydia Battle, 25c; Mrs. Battle, 25c; F. C. Block, 25c; Dan. Harper, 50c; Thos. Coles, 50c; Adaline Madison, 25c; Jas. Nelson, 25c; Caroline Daniel, 25c; Benj. Bickan, 25c; H. A. Johnson, 1.00; H. Garret, 1.00; Peyton Daniels, 25c; Adaline Carter, 50c; Moses Davis, 25; Harriet Woods, 25c. Total $9.30.

MERIDIAN.

M. V. Keever, 15.00; Rent of building, 12.00; Whitfield & Co., 2.00; J. H. Blanks, 2.50; Turner Roberts, 75c; W. B. Caraway, 50c. Benj. Johnson & Co., 1.00; J. L. [illegible]ley, 2.00; Cash, 1.50; Jno. S. Mooring & Co., 1.00; R. M. Ross, 1.00; Cash, 50c; Cash, 50c; People's Bank, 1.00; Cash, 50c; W. W George, 1.00; Cash, 75c; L. Smith, 1.00; M. [illegible], 50c; Dr. Nelson, 1.00; Cash, [illegible] G. W. Meyer, 50c; P. Jemison, [illegible] O. Herndon, 1.00; A. Collins, [illegible] H. Spartman, 25c; E. W. Hall, [illegible] P. L. McElroy, 1.00; M. R. [illegible], Loyd Bro., 1.76; [illegible] & Co., 1.00; Jno. Fagans, [illegible] Total $56.20.

P. A. Society per Dr. R. S. Rust, $125.00.

Total amount subscribed and paid, $267.25.

We have nicely ceiled two of the rooms, put in new black-boards extending the length of the rooms, seated one room, built a double gallery, put up new steps, painted and purchased a stove, all at a cost of $285.75, leaving a balance of $18.50. Will not some of the many who have subscribed and not paid, pay up their subscriptions and cancel this remaining debt? We have had a very prosperous year, great interest being manifested by both parents and children. We have had enrolled this year 128 different students. In resigning the Principalship of the Institution I desire to thank the patrons and friends for their kindness fidelity shown during my six years stay with them. They and the many children I have instructed here shall always have a warm place in my heart. An efficient lady principal is now needed for the Academy. One well versed in vocal and instrumental music and who is able and willing to labor in the Sabbath School.

M. V. KEEVER,
Principal Meridian Academy.

Meredian, May 5, 1883.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Nashville, agreed to the following plan of Episcopal visitation. Assigned to Bishop Parker:

West Texas Conference, October 17, at San Marcos; Northwest Texas Conference, October 30, at Georgetown; North Texas Conference, November 12, at McKinney; East Texas Conference, November 28, at Tyler; German Mission Conference, December 5, at Grassville, Texas, Conference, December 12, at Flatonia.

To Bishop Granberry:

West Virginia Conference, October 10, at Huntington; St. Louis Conference, October 24, at Poplar Bluff; Arkansas Conference, November 14, at Clarksville; Little Rock Conference, November 28, at Malvern, and White River Conference, December 12, at Newport.

To Bishop Kavanaugh:

Virginia Conference, November 14, at Richmond; Mississippi Conference, December 12, at Natchez, and Louisiana Conference, January 9, at Minden.

Folly of the Pistol

That the pistol is needless for household defence is well shown by the conduct of Bridget Francis at Philadelphia the other night, when she was awakened by the presence of a man creeping toward her bed. Her evidence in court was as follows:

"Did I holler? Oh no. I quietly took hold o' the blanket, never sayin' a word, and my husband still snorin,' and I waited, scarcely breathin' till the man got near enough to hear me, when I whipped the blanket over his head and held him there as nice as you please. 'Ah, ha, my bye,' says I, I have you now in a net.' Wid that he set up sich a squirmin' and strugglin', and I thought he would escape me. He's a good six feet, as you can see, and broad accordin', and he was like a whale in a herring net. But I held him in the blanket with his head to the floor, til' my husband, wakened by the noise and scramin' of my childer, jumped out of bed to help me. I gave my husband the blanket then and snatchin' up my youngest baby, eight months old, I ran to the windy and cried for help. The man and my husband had it together. The man managed to get his head out o' the blanket and bolted for the dure, and my husband after him. The thafe slipped on the second or third step and tumbled all the way to the bottom. I saw an officer on the street. I called out to him and he came in and arrested the thafe."

The intruder got two years in the penitentiary, instead of Mrs. Francis getting shot.

It is said that in the jail at Covington Indiana, twenty-five men, arrested for drunkenness, recently made things lively by howling at the passers-by. One fellow shouted: "Look here! this is what you taxpayers get for a little whisky revenue; you have to board twenty-five of us, locked up for drunkenness.

Yonng Folks' Corner.

GOING HOME

"I am going home," a schoolboy said,
As he left his tasks at school.
"To the cottage white on yonder street,
Where home's bright circle is still complete,
With love for its golden rule."

"I am going home," a captian said,
As his ship sped o'er the sea,
"To the lone farm-house on the old hill-side;
To the village belle, my promised bride,
Now watching and waiting for me."

"I am going home," a merchant said,
Whose carriage rolled up the street,
"To my 'marble front on yonder square;
To my lovely wife, so proud and fair,
And my daughters fair and sweet."

"I am going home," a woodman said,
As he left his fallen tree,
"To the humble cot on yonder hill,
Where life flows on like a gentle rill,
With those who are dear to me."

"I am going home," a soldier said,
As he left the battle plain,
"To a peaceful farm in a northern State,
Where loving ones my coming await.
To welcome me back again."

"I am going home," a Christain said,
As his life was well nigh o'er,
To my Father's house by the crystal sea,
For the crown and the robe there waiting for me,
And shall wear them forever more."

—*Waverly Magazine.*

Black Valley Railroad

1. From accurate estimates carefully made in the United States, it appears that this Road is constantly carrying over 300,000 persons, mostly young men, down to the condition of *Common Drunkards.*

2. If the families of drunkards average five persons, it carries untold misery and wretchedness directly to more than 1,500,000 persons, a large proportion of whom are women and children.

3. It keeps more than 300,000 in the Alms House.

4. It keeps 75,000 criminals in prison.

5. It is carrying toward destruction multitudes of the brave and noble young men in our country.

6. It has carried down to disgrace, poverty and destruction many of the talented men of the country, from the Bar, the Bench, the pulpit, and the Hall of Congress.

7. It carries more than 30,000 into eternity annually.

8. It caries more than $100,000,000 to Destruction. A distinguished observer of facts says, "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race, nor alienate so much property as drunkenness."

9. It is prosecuting its terrible business against the laws of God and man, and in defiance of all authority.

10 Its business is rapidly increasing.

Reader, will you assist in diffusing information about the above road, so that multitudes of young men and others who are invited to excursions upon it may be informed beforehand about the country through which it passes, and in which it terminates?

A Dog's Exploit.

Last Thursday afternoon a woman, looking from her back window, in the city of Newburg saw in the house opposite a little child hanging from a window-sill, but kept from falling by a dog, who had caught the child's dress in his teeth. The woman had left her baby, 18 months old, on the floor of the front room playing with her toys and a little terrier dog that is its constant companion. The mother was away just three minutes, but when she came back and opened the door her infant's head, arms, and shoulders were hanging beyond the stone sill of an open window, and near it, with its feet on a chair stood the little dog holding on to the child's dress for dear life. Her child, unconscious of any danger, was crowing at some object in the yard, while the dog, holding on the dress, looked a mute appeal for haste and help. In an instant she was by her baby's side and the danger was passed. When the dog has been relieved of its burden he pranced around the mother and child with a delight that was almost frantic.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

Girls, Learn To Cook.

Yes, yes, learn how to cook, girls, and learn how to cook well. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. It is sometimes asked, sneeringly, "What kind of a man is he who would marry a cook?" The fact is that men do not think enough of this; indeed, most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so short-sighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and, indeed, his success in life, depend in a very great degree on the kind of food he eats; in fact, the whole household is influenced by the diet. Feed them on fried cakes, fried meat, hot bread and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well.

Let all girls have a share in housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted, and put in order, to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels which enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every-day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces doing house-work. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needlework. Let the present generation add to its list of real accomplishments the art of properly preparing food for the human body.

Questions On Temperance, With Bible Answers.

Q.—May a drunkard expect to be approved in the practice of drinking?

A.—For not he that commendeth himself is approved, but whom the Lord commendeth.—2 *Cor.* x. 18.

Q.—What did the angels says of John the Baptist?

A.—For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink; and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost, even from his mother's womb.—*Luke* i. 15.

Q.—Does the good of others require us to abstain from strong drink?

A.—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—*Rom.* xiv. 21.

Q.—How does Paul exhort against intemperance?

A.—Let us walk honestly, as in the day: not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying.—*Rom.* xiii. 13.

Q.—In what list of sins does he place it.

A.—Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revelings, and such like.—*Gal.* v. 19-21.

Q.—Among what graces does he place temperance?

A.—But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law.—*Gal.* v. 22, 23.

Q.—Is temperance necessary to obtain the heavenly crown?

A.—And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.—I *Cor.* ix. 25

Q.—Can the drunkard go to heaven?

A.—Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkarks, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God.—I *Cor.* vi. 10.

Q.—Is it right so to associate with drunkards as to lead them to think we approve their conduct?

A.—But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner: with such an one no not to eat.—I *Cor.* v. 11.

Q.—Why not associate with drunkards?

A.—Because evil communications corrupt good manners.—1 *Cor.* xv. 33.

Q.—What should be our rule concerning intoxicating drinks?

A.—Abstain from all appearance of evil.—I *Thess.* v. 22.

Touch not, taste not, handle not.—*Col.* ii. 21.

"Four things," says Hopiner, "are necessary to constitute a Christian. (1) Faith makes a Christian. (2) Life proves a Christian. (3) Trials confirm a Christian. (4) Death crowns a Christian."

The beautiful islands of the southeastern coast of Asia are still mainly under the influence of the most dergaded heathenism, Borneo, with its two millions, has a few stations under the Rhenish and English Propagation Societies. Java with its nine millions, has a larger number of churches and laborers, amounting to less than thirty, under the Dutch societies New Guinea, the largest island on the globe, except Australia, has only been accessible to missionaries for seven years, but in that time the London Society has planted about thirty stations along its immense coast and among its numerous races, and a portion of the Bible has been translated into one of the languages. Something has been done in Sumatra.

LANGUOR AND LASSITUDE.

SO COMMON IN THE SPRING, INDICATE A TORPID CONDITION OF THE LIVER AND A SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE LIFE-GIVING FLUIDS. A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IN A GLASS OF WATER HALF AN HOUR BEFORE BREAKFAST WILL GENTLY RELIEVE AND REGULATE THE LIVER, QUICKEN AND PURIFY THE CIRCULATION, AND IMPART NEW LIFE AND VIGOR TO EVERY FUNCTION OF THE BODY. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

At the second annual meeting of the New York Charity Organization Society, the purpose of which is to help the needy, expose fraud, and discourage lazy paupers, Dr. Potter reported finding a genuine letter of his father, ten years dead, in the hands of a beggar who had lived on it in idleness all that time. The Doctor tried to buy the letter for five dollars, then for ten, fifteen but money couldn't buy it. The shrewd beggar knew "which side of his bread was buttered."

Vital Questions.

Ask the most eminent physcians
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always,
And they will tell you unhesitatingly, "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to women—
And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."
Ask the same physicans:
What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc., and they will tell you:
"Mandrake, or Dandelion!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is harmless for the most frail women, weakest invalid, or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy from agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women. People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula! erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all a sedise frail.
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters proofs, of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.
(Established in 1855.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repairing work a specialty. Orders attended to the same day of notice.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. S. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883.

Raising goobers and potatoes is honorable and Christian, but the man in the pulpit who sets himself against the circulation of his church periodicals has a speck of badness about him that needs to be healed.

Moving on. Sabbath, May 13th, was missionary day in Cincinnati, and it was a great success. The aggregate collections from our churches for the cause of missions will be much larger in this city this year than ever before.

The Texas *Advocate* (Church South) having called attention to the fact that Dr. Henderson was sent to a fine city appointment and the colored minister placed on the supernumerary list, the *Central* asks: "Can it not understand that ministerial equality does not mean sending ministers to equally desirable appointments?"

The program of Washington and Lee University commencement exercises, June 24th to 27th, includes a sermon by Bishop A. W. Wilson, and addresses by Hon. C. R. Breckenridge and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. On the 28th the Lee Memorial Association, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, president, Gen. John B. Gordon, chief marshal, will unveil a statue of Gen. Lee and decorate the graves of Lee and Jackson.

New Orleans has streets measuring 566 miles in length, and 140 miles of street railway. Her harbor varies from 60 to 280 feet in depth and from 1500 to 3000 feet in width, measuring twelve miles in [illegible] on either shore, and by a system of jetties has a permanent channel in one of the passes twenty [illegible] feet deep; frequently the [illegible] sea going vessels are seen in her harbor.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate*, [illegible] Church South, in an editorial [illegible] the Paine Institute (colored) [illegible] "None can suspect us and [illegible] agencies as we employ or seek. [illegible] and ulterior ends—[illegible], miscegenation, politics, etc." All right brother. [illegible] your word for it. By the [illegible] should any Christian man [illegible] institution be charged or suspected of aiming at such ends?

The second Sunday in June is [illegible] Day. Are you prepared [illegible] The pastor, the Sunday-[illegible] superintendent, with the [illegible] and teachers, should [illegible] memorable feast. By plans and careful preparation [illegible] can make this one of the [illegible] days of the year. Do the [illegible] can to make this Children's Day excel any past one.

[illegible] at Galveston, Texas, we [illegible] with Brother [illegible] to act as agent [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN at St. Paul [illegible] Church. We [illegible] Brother Peters for a [illegible] years and have the utmost confidence in his integrity. [illegible] his pastor, speaks [illegible] of the most reliable [illegible] church. He will act as [illegible] in securing subscribers [illegible] for the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] Lodge of the Knights [illegible] of African Redemption was established by Congress, to reward [illegible] services of Liberians who rendered services to [illegible] Africa and the [illegible] selected in this [illegible] of the members [illegible] Trade Society of [illegible] whom it proposes [illegible] of the order. [illegible] conferred by the [illegible] upon the [illegible] D., Rev. [illegible] D. D., Rev. [illegible] Mr. J. W. [illegible] are active [illegible] African Trade

The Wages of Sin

There is in these days a sentimental way of looking at sin which softens down its character as transgression, and seems to overlook its relation to the divine law. It seems to regard sin as a misfortune working out its natural and legitimate results of pain and sorrow, but it forgets that it is a moral wrong, an offense against law and therefore subject to judicial penalty. Those who regard sin only as a misfortune talk of God as a loving Father who, while he is displeased with the waywardness of his children, yet in his tenderness and love throws around them his arms of mercy, so he cannot cast off his children any more than a mere human parent can. God they tell us is a God of love and tenderness and cannot belie his own nature and deal harshly with the unfortunate offending child. That God is a Father full of love and tenderness ("God is love") is a blessed truth that all his intelligent creatures rejoice in. But He is a Lawgiver, a Ruler, a Sovereign, as well as a Father.

As a Father he is surrounded by a numerous family over which He exercises paternal authority. But as a sovereign He becomes a lawgiver, a judge to judge all of those to whom He stands in that relation. As a sovereign He does not lose His heart of love, tenderness and sympathy; but He cannot overlook offenses. As a sovereign He can have but one standard and He must adhere to that without wavering or His government will speedily break down. The standard is said to be holy, just and good. This He publishes to the world as His law, and this He must maintain or lose His character for wisdom and justice. Sin then becomes something more than a misfortune, something more than displeasing God personally. It is a violation of law, a law holy, just, and good, solemnly enacted and plainly announced, it is therefore the highest offense possible against the Infinite One.

But there can be no law without a penalty. Sin always carries along with it its own penalty. We sometimes speak of the natural results of sin. As when a man thrusts his hand into the fire he is burned, or if he eats strychnine he is poisoned but we suppose these are penalties inflicted by judicial authority. In the moral world sin works out its own natural judicial results. He who saves to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption. Sin will work out its own natural results, some of them are doubtless experienced in this life, but there is the final penalty that is to be pronounced by the righteous judge when men are called to give their account for the deeds done in the body. At that time their rewards, their penalties shall be in accordance with what they have done or not done in this life. "Sin kills beyond the tomb." "The wages of sin is death." It is what the sinner works for. It is his pay. We counsel every sinner to forsake his sins, to turn from his evil ways, that his sins may be blotted out and his name inscribed in heaven.

Which is it; Africans, Americans, or Negroes?

In a recent issue of the SOUTHWESTERN we said: "If you spell Caucasian, Mongolian, Malayan and American Indian with capitals, according to the rule in composition which requires that proper nouns and adjectives formed from proper nouns should begin with capital letters, why is it you persist in spelling Negro, the proper name of a race, with a small n? Now, why is it? If you have no reason for it, just stop it, and quit insulting a race, and conform to the established rules of recognized English composition."

The *Christian Recorder*, our Philadelphia *confrere*, takes exception to a portion of this short paragraph of ours, and with an air of triumph and satisfaction cries out to us: "Hold on, Brother SOUTHWESTERN. Don't bag your game so soon. We agree with you that the rule in composition which requires that all proper nouns should begin with capital letters, should be observed; but we disagree with you in recognizing "Negro" as the proper name of the Africo-Americans of this country. Not recognized by the aboriginal Africans themselves, why should we, their far off descendants, recognize it? No: we are either Africans or Americans. That we are the latter, everybody knows."

Why Brother *Recorder*, we can hardly understand what you mean. Neither can we imagine upon what tenable, legal, or even technical plea you call us to a halt. We know that all natives of this country are Americans by *birth*, whether black, white, yellow, brown or copper colored; but this fact does not annihilate any ethnological or race clasification or division. The white man is no less of the Caucasian race because he is a native American, neither is the black man less a Negro because of the same fact. The one may be, by descent, a German, Latin or Anglo-Saxon American, the other an Africo-American; and by birth and citizenship, both may be Americans; while according to almost universally accepted ethnologist, the one may be of the Caucasian, the other of the Negro race. And this is true whether we accept Prof. Blumenbock's quinary arrangement, or Cuvier's threefold division of the races. In either or both, the black man is classified as an Ethiopian or Negro, and these may be used as synonymous terms. The one is derived from the Greek, the other from the Latin. The word "Ethiop" in the Greek means "Sunburnt" and Luther's German has for the word "Ethiopia," Negroland;" while the the term Negro is from the Latin "Niger" and the French "Noir" which means black. Hence it is the proper name for the black race, with curly or woolly hair. And the race is descended from the great Hamitic family from whence sprang all the dark races. And whatever of greatness or of glory, from Carthage, from Ethiopia or from Egypt has descended to bless the modern world, may be claimed by the modern Negro as heir-looms from his ethnological ancestry. But the *Recorder* says: "The name Negro is "not recognized by the aboriginal Africans themselves, why should we their far-off descendants recognize it?" But what better witness on such a subject could we produce than Rev. Edward W. Blyden, L. L. D. of Liberia. He says: "Long before the slave trade began, travelers found the blacks on the coast of Africa preferring to be called Negroes, (See Purcha's Pilgrimage) "and in all the pre slave trade literature the word was spelled with a capital N. It was the slavery of the blacks which afterwards degraded the term; and what we propose to do is, now that slavery is abolished, to restore it to its original place and legitimate use, and therefore to restore the capital N." Upon these identical grounds, the national convention of colored men which met in Nashville, a few years ago, gave expression to sentiments that resulted in the general adoption of the capital N in spelling the proper name of the Negro race. William Wells Brown, the great historian of his race accepts the appellation, Negro, as a matter of course, so does the later historian Williams; in whose words we say: "It is not wise, to say the least, for intelligent Negroes in America to seek to drop the word "Negro. It is a good, strong and healthy word, and ought to live. It should be covered with glory: let Negroes do it." To answer our own question we think we are amply justified in saying that the black man in American is, by descent an Africo-American, by birth and citizenship an American, and by race division a Negro, with a capital N. But Brother *Recorder*, since according to *your* conclusion, "everybody knows" that the colored people of America are not Africans. Why continue an African Church in America? Surely not for the benefit of the Africans, is it? There must be something in a name after all.

The New Orleans University.

The anniversary exercises of this institution closed Thursday, May 25. The lecture by Dr. Dean, the president, is highly spoken of by those who had the pleasure of hearing it. The institution has never enjoyed a more prosperous year. Over two hundred and thirty students have been enrolled. They never went away more enthusiastic for the institution, nor ever so unanimous in intention to return. The prospects for a large attendance was never so good. The relation of this school to our work in Louisiana cannot be fully portrayed. The one great lack of the University is new, enlarged, and better buildings. No conference in our Southern work has responded more generously than the Louisiana conference did last year. In their poverty and love (for it was an offering of love) they contributed over $2.000 towards the erection of new and suitable buildings for the New Orleans University and Gilbert Haven School of Theology, and we trust they will do as well if not better next year. The site is splendid, and with new and elegant buildings the attendance would soon be more than doubled. Who will claim the honor to aid us in our struggle by contributing from a dime to ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of these new buildings. Move quickly, ye stewards of the Lord, and come down and help those who are doing the best they can to help themselves. Of silver and gold our people have little or none, their inheritance is their children, and here they are rich beyond comparison. The cry is for help that they may be able to give them a Christian education. The administration of Dr. Dean during the past year has given the greatest satisfaction to both the patrons and the trustees. He has not the faculty possessed by many of building up a reputation on the work of others, or upon a false foundation. His own work is his greatest praise. "Beautiful for situation" and offering every facility for a complete education, the New Orleans University deserves the commendation and patronage of every Methodist in the Louisiana conference.

How much happier is the soul that trustingly clings to the cross of Christ, than that which hangs its hopes upon a godless philosophy! Hume in his Treatise on Human Nature says:

"I am affrighted and confounded with that forlorn solitude in which I am placed by my philosophy. when I look abroad, I foresee on every side dispute, contradiction, and distraction, I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. Where am I or what? From what cause do I derive my existence, and to what condition shall I return? I am confounded with these questions; and begin to fancy myself in the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with the deepest darkness."

Byron says: "The Christian has greatly the advantage of the unbeliever—having everything to gain and nothing to lose." Neither does ancient philosophy afford any clearer light. Plato, speaking of future rewards and punishment says: "The truth is, to determine or establish anything certain about these matters, in the midst of so many doubts and disputatious, is the work of a God only." But Christian philosophy entertains no such doubts and uncertainties. To the apostle Paul, it makes manifest, "Our Saviour Jesus Christ who hath abolished death and hell brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." Therefore it is that he joyfully says: "For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. For I am in a straight betwixt two, having desire to depart and to be with Christ; which is far better." Again, "for we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." While Job, voicing the hope of the ancient believer, exclaims: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another." In Christ is thus found our all in all, the light, the life, and the hope of the present world, and that which is to come. Well might a perishing world join in the singing with the poet: "Simply to thy cross I cling."

In the June number of the *Century* Geo. W. Cable has a well written paper on "The Great South Gate," in which he says. "In 1850 there was but one school, Sunday school or public library in Louisiana to each 73,966 persons, or 100 volumes to each 2310 persons. In Rhode Island there were eleven and half times as many books to each person. In Massachusetts there were 100 volumes to every 188 persons. In the pioneer State of Michigan without any large city there was a volume to every four persons. True in Louisiana there were 100 volumes to every 1218 free persons, but this only throws us back upon the fact that 245,000 persons were totally without books and were forbidden by law to read." Among these 245,000 who were totally without books and were forbidden by law to read in 1850, the Methodist Episcopal Church has now 125 Sunday schools, 586 officers and teachers, 8099 scholars and 5559 volumes in their libraries. We know that this number is small as compared with schools in other sections of our country but it is a wonderful improvement upon 1850.

We clip the from a Laredo, Texas, exchange the following advertisement:

"Bull-fight on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1883, by Some Amateurs, for the Benefit of the New Catholic Temple of New Laredo.

"For the Board of Directors, Quintin Villegas, Luciano Trivino. Payments: In shade, 50 cents; in the sun, 25 cents. *Note.*—In the advent of bad weather the entertainment will be suspended and reserved for the first suitable day."

In view of such proceedings, which are countenanced and endorsed by the Church, is it to be wondered that in all Roman Catholic communities no Christian Sabbath is wholly observed? The perpetuation of the Christian Sabbath, in contradistinction to the continental Europe, and the free beer guzzling American Sabbath, devolves upon the Protestants of the country. Let every man stand up to his convictions, and the word of God in defense of the sanctity of the Sabbath. Put your foot down upon all unholy infidel impudence, and Romish endorsement, and contend for the day of sacred rest and worship.

Cannot some arrangements be made to have the weekly races at the fair grounds come off on some other day than Sunday? We see no harm in doing necessary work on the Sabbath day, but to deliberately plan either work, fairs, excursions for pleasure, or horse races—for Sunday smacks a little too much of heathenism to be tolerated by a civilized people. There is something inconsistent in a standard of morality which refuses to tolerate teachers in the public schools unless of sound moral character, and then allows both children and teacher to attend a horse race on the Sabbath day, where drinking, cursing and swearing is indulged in ad libitum.—*Terebonne Times.*

This is a sensible expression against a great evil, which should be echoed backward and forward through this State, until our people are educated up to the point that Missisippi, Arkansas, even Texas, and nearly all the other States of the Union have reached, that of enacting, and forcing the observance of a Sunday law. Every economic, physical, mental, moral and spiritual interest demands such a law.

Editorial Correspondence.

The work of giving the Gospel to the people of Spanish, English, German and African descent in Texas is being carried on with more or less success by the various church organizations now here. We know of only one church that feels "entirely competent" to do this work, and wishes to be left alone to do it. With all the agencies now at work there are regions scarcely touched by any religious influences, and multitudes of people who are as much under the influences of Fetchism and Hoodouism as any in the dark continent of Africa. We believe that here in Texas there is a field for missionary work more promising and more practical than that of Melville Cox, who went forty years ago to West Africa and laid his bones on that shore, sending back word to America, "Let a thousand fall, but Africa not given up." But second or third-rate men, who were a failure in some Northern or Eastern Conference, will not do here. Timid, time-serving, half-and-half-men, are not in order. Men of mere sentimental or rose-colored views had better stay east or north of the Ohio. Our work in Texas, and all through the South, requires men called from above. Men called by man may do elsewhere but not here. Here we stand in great need of those who, like the Master, will be here, not to be ministered unto but to minister and give their time, strength and all for the salvation of the people.

Bro. Geo. Davis, on Houston circuit, is a man of excellent spirit and is doing a good work. Under his ministry a large number have been converted, colored and white, and have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bro. Davis is not a profound man, but all recognize him as a man of God, who, with singleness of aims and purity of heart, prosecutes the work of the Lord. While he is pastor he is also connected with Houston Seminary; and Bro. Campbell, president of the Seminary, says he has few students who are making better progress in their studies.

Tuesday night we attended class at Trinity. Bro. Scott opened the meeting with what seemed to us very appropriate remarks. We need more such men. There were over one hundred and forty present, led by thirteen leaders. All seemed moved quietly but sensibly by the presence of the Holy Spirit. Over fifty copies of the SOUTHWESTERN go to Trinity and at last conference, every one was settled for. We make this statement for the benefit of others.

Wednesday night we preached at St. James. Other churches are stronger, but we doubt if any are more willing, they are "dyed in the wool" Methodists who have come up through great tribulation. Some of them were born in Africa; stolen in childhood, brought to America, and bought by and counted as "my chattels," by certain so-called American Christians, who have much to say about their former labors for the Christian education of the colored people. If the rose-colored statements of these persons are to be to relied upon their work was one of the purest Christian philanthropy. The men and women who, now bowed with age, still bear upon their bodies marks of the driver's lash, and in the various shades of their complexion, the undeniable evidence of the miscegenation of those times are not quite so rose-colored in their statement. Miscegenation was taught the colored people both by precept and example long before the war; it is an old doctrine.

Thursday we rode to Hockley, a small and pleasant village about forty miles north of Houston, where we have a small church and a few good members. We found a pleasant home, with Bro. Louis Thomas, whose good wife gave us this bit of information as to herself and family. She was born in North Carolina; her father belonged to a man by the name of Taylor; the name of her mother's owner was Nichols; after his death she was owned by

General News Items.

During this year, up to the 1st of May, 22,255 immigrants landed in Canada.

The missionary collection at Centenary church, New Albany, Ind., will amount to $1,450.

There is not a single Protestant Church in San Domingo. Romanism rules supremely.

Thirty-three reformed drunkards joined one Methodist Episcopal church in Cleveland, Ohio, in one year.

The ninth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in Baltimore, beginning May 23.

Mr. Bradlaugh's constituents are determined to keep up the fight for their electoral rights in the House of Commons.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, will deliver the oration at the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of Decoration Day.

On a recent Sunday the 61st street M. E. church, New York, raised $34,000 on an appeal for the payment of the indebtedness, which amounted to $32,000.

At the forty-seventh commencement of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, the graduating class numbered ten, one of whom, Wm. H. Franklin, is a colored man, of Knoxville, Tenn., who is said to have carried off the honors of his class.

A Spanish magistrate, shocked and exasperated by repeated proof of adulteration of food in his district, issued proclamation that "all articles in the shape of wines, groceries and provisions, which upon examination and analysis are proved to be injurious to health, will be confiscated forthwith and distributed to the different charitable institutions."

The man elected to the presidency of the Irish National League, which organized in Philadelphia week before last, was Alexander Sullivan of Chicago. He it was, who, seven years ago, shot down Mr. Hanford in cold blood at his own home before his wife and children, because of some trivial offence.

The cyclone at Racine is now stated to have killed twelve persons, fatally injured fifteen, and wounded at least 100 others. More than 150 structures were wrecked. Great devastation was wrought in sections of Illinois, particularly in Sangamon County, and throughout Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

The combined efforts of four policemen were required to carry into the House of Commons, on April 10, the petition in favor of closing public houses on Sunday—one of the largest documents of the kind ever presented to Parliament. It contained 590,332 signatures upon a continuous roll of paper, which was 4,832 yards long, and weighed 350 pounds.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says that a private letter from ex-Vice-President Wheeler, written with no thought of publication, gives it as his opinion that the Republicans will win in 1884. He has faith in the ability of the Republican party of New York to emerge from the cloud of dust raised by dissensions among themselves and come together under new leadership.

The white people of America are [illegible] with the progress of the [illegible] far. He has done more [illegible] since he was put to the [illegible] they, considering his for[illegible]n, had any right to expect. [illegible] too should be satisfied [illegible] and encourage to con[illegible] on his present course. [illegible] ignorance or prejudice [illegible] that he has done well; [illegible] or demagogry that [illegible]pt an attempt to organ [illegible] movement around the rec. [illegible] and develop[illegible] *Press, Rep.*

[illegible] Acid Phosphate [illegible] etc. [illegible] BLL, Defiance, [illegible] it with satis[illegible] ailments [illegible] depres[illegible]

Dr. R. V. Pierce: *Dear Sir*—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends. My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Discovery" and "Pellets." I have used nine bottles and am wonderfully releived. I am now able to ride out. ELIZABETH THORNTON, Montongo, Ark.

A Kentucky jury acquitted Congressman Phil. B. Thompson of the murder of Davis, the alleged seducer of his wife.

The Golden Bloom of Youth. may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for "female complaints." By druggists.

Mr. Edison is proceeding to organize a company to put his electric railway into actual use. The principle is identical with that of the Siemens railways in Europe: the transmission of a current from a stationary generator through the rails to the moving locomotive, that current to be converted into power by the engine, and used instead of steam to propel the train.

Professor R. C. Word. M. D., L L. D., Dean University of Georgia, says: "Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic is an invaluable preparation." Invaluable in dyspepsia, debility, malaria, biliousness, cancer.

If we go on at the rate we have the last twenty years the educational institutions of the United States will soon be the best endowed in the world. And what is still more gratifying, the endowments are the gifts of private beneficence. —*Central.*

What are the desirable qualites in a whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheep in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

A century since the Hawaiians were savages and cannibals. Now there are over 300 telephone wires in use in the city of Honolulu and the application of the telephone is made throughout the islands on the plantations. Some of the planters are now cutting their cane at night with the aid of electric light. There are a few of the wonderful blessing flowing from the introduction of Christianity in that island.

Good health, rosy cheeks and beautiful skin, ladies can get by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

The thirteenth annual report of the Woman's Foreign Missonary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is on our table. Thanks to Mrs. B. R. Cowen, of Delaware, Ohio. These women have in the foreign fields 49 missionaries, 19 assistants, 135 bible-women, 338 orphans in institutions, 138 day-schools, 135 teachers, and 3,701 scholars. The money collected the first year was only $4,546.88. This has each year increased, until last year the receipts were $195,595.57—making a total in thirteen years of $894,595,-57. Mrs. W. F. Warren is president, and Mrs. G. L. Gracey secretary.

Col. H. Walters, U. S. District Attorney, Kansas City, Mo., authorizes the following statement: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured my niece of spasms." Get at druggists. $1.50.

The *Christian Statesman*, in the following paragraph, gives a small but graphic picture of European political affairs: Europe is forever in trouble. The Czar is threatened at his coronation. England is aquiver over the Dublin murders and Irish resistence generally. Vienna is about to try Austrian socialists; explosions at Lyons frightened France; the laborers of Germany make Bismarck uneasy; fanatics are stirring in Italy; Turkey may have its Sultan any moment, and Norway seems in danger of a Republican revolution. This country is troubled only over the incompetency of its statesmen.

"Cured of aggravated sick headache by Dr. Benson's Celery Pills." Jas. P Kelly, Tazewell, C. H., Va.

An old colored man who addressed a temperance meeting at Weldon, N. C., said: "When I sees a man going home wid a gallon of whiskey and a half pound of meat, dat's temp'rance lecture nuff for me, and I sees it ebery day; I knows dat ebery ting in his house is on de same scale—gallon of misery to ebery half-pound of comfort."

We see it stated that the Masonic Grand Lodge, of Missouri, in October last, passed a resolution declaring that the business of saloon-keeping "is a Masonic offense, and those engaged in the business are liable to be dealt with for unmasonic conduct." That is a wise deliverance. No man can do that which lowers his fellows in the scale of being, or degrades himself, and yet remain a true Mason. For a lowing unmasonic conduct upon the part of members to go unrebuked, Masonry has compromised itself, and in some sections of the country lost all public respect. Masonry, as such, is a grand order, but it carries too many rough ashlers to be able to accomplish the purpose for which it exists.—*Central Methodist.*

Amen. Let all the doors be well tyled, and see that none pass or re-pass except such as are "worthy and well qualified."

A rather cynical lady, somewhat of flirt, says most men, like colds, are very easily caught but difficult to get rid of. Her mistake is apparent, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure any coid however stubborn it may be. Price 25 cents.

The election of Brown, Rep., to Congress from the second district of West Virginia, is claimed by 50 majority; to fill vacancy occasioned by the eletion of Congressmens McKenna to the U. S. Senate.

WINSTON, FORSYTH CO., N. C.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for you wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your bitters.

Very respectfully,
REV. H. FEREBEE

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or uriuary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

The New Orleans *Advocate* comes to us this week enlarged from a four-paged, eight-column paper to an eight-paged six-column paper, and is otherwise improved. The editors with characteristic modesty make no reference to the improvement. We are glad to notice this evidence of prosperity and wish the publishers success.—*Arkansas Herald.*

* Our · Spring · style *
* and · price · book *
* tells · how · to · order *
* Clothing · Shirts · or *
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may3-9t-nr.

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Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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may3 17-31

[illegible]LVER WARE

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CHURCH SERVICE.

Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	52 00
32 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	86 00
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	126 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with those bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
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Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.
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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
8-1y

Baltimore Church Bells
Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin,) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, &c., address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.
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Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
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No. 58 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFU[illegible]d SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

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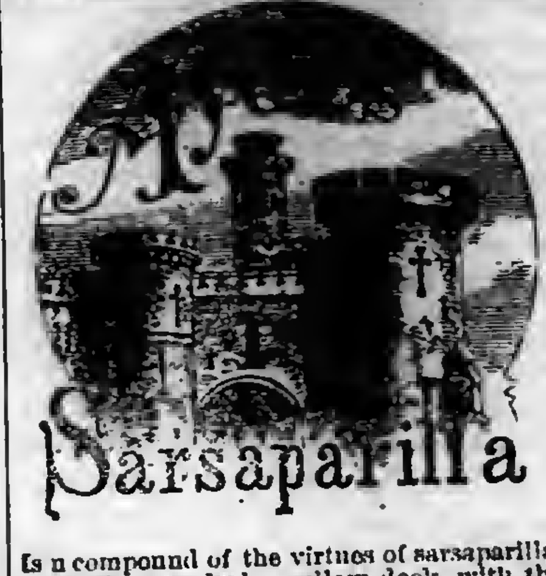
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES FITTED. Persons [illegible] at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and direction for [illegible] and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housan,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPA[illegible]
58 St. Charles street, [illegible] Gravier, [illegible]
nov16-1y



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions. It promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

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Essay Free. *The Morphine User*: 200 pp. $1.00.
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mar22-13t

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mar8-3m

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CATARRH To any suffering with Catarrh or [illegible] chitis who earnestly desire relief, I [illegible] furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. [illegible] charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-[illegible] Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, [illegible]
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COLUMBIA BICY[illegible]
The Bicycle has proved itself to be a permanent, practical road vehicle, and the number in daily use is rapidly increasing. Professional and business men seekers after health or pleasure, all [illegible] in bearing witness to its merits. [illegible] cent stamp for catalogue with [illegible] and full information. The Pope [illegible] Co., 673 Washington St., Boston, [illegible]
mar8-13t

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. [illegible] fit worth $10 free. Address [illegible] RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., [illegible]
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AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated [illegible] **Books & Bib[illegible]** works of character; great variety; [illegible] low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal [illegible] Wm. Garretson & Co., N. E. Cor. 6th & Chestnut Sts. [illegible]
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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; [illegible] thousands of cases of the worst kind and of [illegible] have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in [illegible] that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together [illegible] UABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. [illegible] press & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl [illegible]
nov9-26t

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. [illegible] Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., A[illegible]
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

...never varies. A marvel of purit... More economical than ... kinds, and cannot be sold in com... multitude of low test, short weight, ... powders. Sold only in cans. ROY... POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
21-1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

... QUARTER. LESSON X. June 3. ... ANTIOCH. Acts xiii, 13-16; 43-52.)

... apostles left the island of ... and sailed to a country ... Pisidia, and came to a town ... Antioch. On the Sabbath ... went to the synagogue and ... Paul talked to them ... the children of Israel. ... showed them how kind ... had been to them, led and fed ... and always took care of and ... them. He told about David, ... how God promised that a Sa... should come, who would be... to David's family. Then he ... how Jesus was this prom... Savior.

... was a great preacher. He worked against Jesus, and now ... works for him. The people ... and went away, and told of ... wonderful sermon and next ... great crowds came to ... This made some of the Jews ..., so they went around and ... against the apostles, called ... names, and at last made ... even women angry at the ... they drove the ... from Antioch. They ... could stop God's work ... drove these preachers ... always has friends to do ..., and our text says "the ... the Lord was published ... all that region." They ... Paul away but they ... take his words away from ... had heard.

... children can be just like ... people. They hear about ... and then again they hear bad ... try to drive good things ... hearts. We can't help ... bad things, but we can ... them. We must let ... be full of good, pure ..., then these wicked things ... Jesus away. Sin can ... Jesus out of our hearts ... we let it. Sin can only ... when are willing to give it ... hearts.—*Western.*

... of gratitude on the part of ... always impressive and ... pleasant to know that the ... praising the merits of ... Syrup, a safe remedy for ... bronchitis, croup and sore...

... the Zulu King, may ... heathen, but he ... understands the bane... of the liquor traffic, ... to drive it out ... He says: ... the use of ... which ... and sins ... can imagine ... of evils, and ... can stand it ... to spirituous ... bringing barrels of ... you rob the people ... their souls as ...

... ever so popular as ... never fail. The ... language. Any ...

... and pound ...

MARRIAGES.

In Meridian, Miss., May 11, 1883, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. R. D. Norsworthy, Mr. John S. Lovell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to Mrs. M. V. Keever, Principal of Meridian Academy.

DEATHS.

Sister Josephine Stanley died May 6, aged 41 years. She has been a member of the Church 15 years. She was a consistent Christian, universally respected, being President of the Woman's Home Mission Society. Her place will be hard to fill. She leaves a husband and four children. Rev. W. P. Forest assisted at services in Union Chapel.

CHAS. MONROE.

Clinton, La.

Sister Bell Nelson died March 2, in full triumph of faith. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. Sister Julia McGowan died April 29th, aged 16 years. W. MCKENZIE.

Cold Springs, Texas.

Bro. J. Namby died May 8. He was a faithful member, and leader of Class No. 7. He leaves a wife and five children. Sister Sarah Wilson and Brother Bocker Remter have also passed away.

F. HARVEY.

Shreveport, La.

Cyrus C. Wright, a student of New Orleans University, was converted to God, and a month later was taken ill. He died Feb. 22, leaving a father, mother and a host of friends to lament his taking away.

S. W.

Fort Jesup, La.

Sister Bettie Vaughan departed this life April 29, 1883, at the age of 19 years, 7 months and 29 days. She was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1875, and from then until she was called from earth to that rest which remaineth for the people of God, she lived an humble and faithful Christian.

A. M. TROTTER.

Grenada, Miss., May 24, 1883.

"For spice, snap and vim the New Orleans *Evening Chronicle* has no superior and few equals.—*Lake Charles Echo.*

THE EVENING CHRONICLE,
A Daily Evening Newspaper.

The newsiest and cheapest paper of its class published in the South.

1 year	$5 00
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Subscription must be paid invariably in advance. Subscribe for it.

Address, EVENING CHRONICLE, New Orleans, La.

Bishop Merrill's doctrinal works are being translated into German, and will be issued in that language by the Methodist Book Concern.

I have been very sick over two years. They all give me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made.

MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

Three months ago Pierce Lanier, Sr., was murdered in Livingstone parish La. His two sons Guion and Pierce, suspected the brothers, James and William Curley, as the assassins, and in a short time slew the former. Sunday evening William Curley and his brother-in-law, Robert Morrison, lay in ambush for the Laniers, and in the fight which resulted the two brothers and William Curley were killed.

Cured When Physicians Give up.

"Our family physician give up our child to die," wrote Henry Knee, Esq., of Verilla, Warren, Co, Tenn. "It had fits. *Samaritan Nervine* has cured the child." $1.50.

A man under some lofty inspiration will think and utter above the ordinary reach of his intellect. If the true preacher's utterances were only all written down, he would find that he had sometimes transcended himself.

Invalid mothers, weak children, nervous and fretful infants are benefited by using Brown's Iron Bitters. Harmless but efficacious.

Paul Hayne's cottage, near Augusta, Ga., is a cosy little white house set in fifty acres of ground. It was presented to the poet by ex-Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, after Mr. Hayne's residence was burned down.

A patient writes: "I sleep well, my appetite is good, and my digestion is much improved." This is the uniform testimony of those who use Compound Oxygen. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Conference Notices.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Trinity, Houston	June	2- 3
St. James, Houston	"	3- 4
St. Pauls, Galveston	"	9-10
Tabernacle, Galveston	"	10-11
Mt. Vernon, Houston	"	16-17
Sloan Street, Houston	"	17-18
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	23-24
Richmond and Oak Hill		30
Houston Circuit	July	7- 8
Spring Circuit	"	14-15
Columbus and Oyster Creek	"	21-22
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	"	28-29
Hockley and Rose Hill	Aug.	4- 5
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	"	11-12

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	June 30, July	1
Brenham Station	"	1- 2
Belleville and Hempstead Ct.	"	7- 8
Hempstead Station	"	8- 9
Plantersville Circuit	"	15-16
Courtney Ct. (at District Camp Ground)	"	16-17
Millican Circuit	"	22-23
Navasota Station	"	29-30
Anderson Circuit	Aug.	4- 5
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	11-12
Iola Circuit	"	15
Bryan Circuit	"	18-19
Bryan Station	"	19-20
Burleson Circuit	"	25-26
Hearne and Franklin Circuit	Sept.	1- 2
San Felipe Circuit	"	8- 9
Patterson Circuit	"	9-10

Navasota District Camp Meeting.

This Camp Meeting will be held on the District Camp Ground, three miles east of Navasota on the Montgomery Branch of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fee Railroad. It will commence on Thursday July 12, and continue as long as the executive and business committee shall decide so to do. The business and executive committees, the same members answering for both, are as follows: Alexander Hackett, Jesse Denson, J. W. Hinton, J. A. Tillory, Wm. May, James Cullen, G. V. R. Bookman, J. H. Hawkins, P. P. Felder, H. Williams, S. Thurman, Abner Thomas, Thos. Blake, A. Franklin, Jas. Washington and Louis Downey. I have appointed Rev. Edward Lee chairman of this committee and requet the members of it to co-operate with him in making the necessary improvements on the gounds and buildings. The members of committee or any other persons wishing information in regard to the Camp Meeting can address him at Navasota. As the few cannot bear the burden of the many let each one coming make provision for himself and family for there will be no free tables. Each pastor is a member of the Camp Meeting Association and ought not only to attend himself but to induce the members and friends on his charge to come. It is designed that each charge provide for the entertainment of its own pastor. The train on the railway on which the Camp Ground is located will stop at the grounds and no inconvenience will be experienced in getting to the place which is in sight of the railway. A committee will wait on the trains on the Central Railway to direct people to the grounds. The grounds are ample and the water will be abundant and good. It is intended to induce each charge to build permanent camps on the streets of its own. Now is the time to begin to agitate the camp meeting question and to rouse the people so that we may have a general turn out and a glorious meeting. Pray for its succes.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Mississippi Conference Sunday-school Society of the M. E. Church, Holly Springs District will be organized during the session of the District Conference at Green's Chapel, July 19. It is earnestly hoped that each Sunday-school in the District will be properly represented. Rev. A. H. Gillet, Superintendent of the Sunday-school Union of the South and West, has promised to be with us.

A. M. TROTTER, Vice-Prest.

Grenada, Miss., May 24, 1883.

NOTICE.

The Conf. Board of Church Extension of the Texas Conference meets regularly the first Wednesday of each month in Marshall. All take due notice, and do not expect us to meet on the receipt of each application.

H. WEBB, President.

NOTICE.

The first session of the Little Rock District Conference for this year will convene in Forrest City, June 13. The branch school of the Phylander Smith College, of this city, taught there, will close on that date or the 15th. Let all the brethren be on hand. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Little Rock, Ark., May 24, 1883.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Clinton and Coal Creek cir't,	May	26, 27.
Knoxville circuit	May	26-27
Greenville circuit	June	2-3
Morristown circuit	"	9-10
Taylorsville	"	9-10
Roan Mountain	"	16-17
Arcadia circuit	"	23-24
Dandridge circuit	"	23-24
Mossy Creek	June 30, July	1
Warrensburg circuit	July	7-8
Tazewell circuit	"	7-8
Newport circuit	"	14-15
Bean's Station circuit	"	21-22
Knoxville Station	"	28-29
Seviersville circuit	"	28-29

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT — TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Woodbery	June	9-10
Spencer and Eagleville		
Murfreesboro	June 30, July	1
Murfreesboro circuit		
Liberty	July	7- 8
Alexandria	"	14-15
Shelbyville	"	21-22
Tullahoma	"	21-22
Manchester	"	24-25
Petersburg	"	7- 8
McMinnville	"	28-29
McMinnville circuit		
Stone River	Aug.	4- 5
North Lebanon	"	11-12
Lebanon	"	18-19
Seay's		
Carthage (at night)	Aug.	26-27
Martin Creek	"	25-26
Cookeville	Sept.	1- 2
Sparta	"	8-9

Sunday-school institute will be held at McMinnville, commencing July 26th and continuing until after Sunday. All preachers and Sunday-school teachers and superintendents of the district are expected to be present. Dr. Braden and Miss Braden will be with us. All the conferences held after August 20th will be compelled to blend with fourth quarter.

H. W. KEY, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.

Rev. B. B. Manson will hold quarterly meetings at Liberty Circuit....July 9-10

McMinnville	"	28-29
Cooksville	Aug.	25-26

H. W. KEY, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The literary exercises of the West Tennessee District, Tennessee Conference will convene for its next session at Gardener, Tenn., three miles from Martin's Station, on the 21st of August, 1883, on Tuesday, at 8:30 o'clock p. m.

To preach the Opening Sermon, J. F. R Summerhill; C. L. Fields, Salvation by Faith; J. W. Pickett, The Origin and the Present Growth of the M. E. Church; J. B. Marberry, Why Ought the Members of the Church to take their Church Literature? J. J. Barr, The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church; A. Bardett, How to Succeed in Building Churches; Wm. Dwegains, Sunday-school Work; E. M. Manson, Unity; L. M. Moore, Christian Perfection; H. C. Harding, What Benefit are the Stewards and Leaders' Meeting to the Pastor? H. C. Welch, Atonement; J. B. Bradford, Home Missions; J. L. Massey, Christian Evidence; H. Dunlap, Work of the Spirit; T. Woods, The Freedmen's Aid Cause and the Good of it to the M. E. Church; H. Primm, Pastoral Visiting; Irwin Kirby, Class Meeting and its Object; J. W. Hall, An Educated Ministry; J. P. Price, The Growth of the West Tennessee District and Its Future.

The Local Preachers and the Exhorters will please select their own subjects.

Our District Sunday-school Institute will be on Saturday, commencing at 10 o'clock. We hope very much to have the presence of our Sunday-school Agent, A. H. Gillot, to conduct it for us.

J. P. PRICE, P. E.,
E. M. MANSON, Sec.,
Committee.

TO THE PREACHERS AND SABBATH-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE JACKSON DISTRICT, MISS., CONFERENCE:

You are hereby notified there will be held at Jackson, July 20th, 1883, a Sunday-school Convention for the purpose of effecting a more uniform method in conducting our Sunday-school work and supplying our needy schools with the literature of our church. Now, dear preachers, we hope you will look well to this all-important matter, and see that every school in your charge is represented by one or more delegates of the most active and energetic workers. A committee on programme will be appointed in due time.

Forward faithfully, A. K. DAVIS,
Vice Pres. Miss. Conf. S. S. Society.
D. A. WILLIAMS,
Presiding Elder Jackson District.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF WILEY UNIVERSITY.

College Love Feast Sunday, May 27th, at 9 a. m.

Annual Sermon by Rev. I. G. Pollard, of Little Rock, May 27th, at 11 a. M.

Literary Public, by Davis Literary Society, Monday, May 28th, at 8 p. m.

Lecture by Prof. H. Webb, before Haven Literary Society, Wednesday, May 30th, at 8 p. m.

Speech by T. W. Tidwell, Thursday, May 31st, at 10 a. m.

Address by Prof. G. M. Knapp, Thursday, May 11th, at 11 a. m.

Exhibition, Thurday, May 31st, at 8 p. m.

All are cordially invited.

W. H. DAVIS.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

SECOND ROUND.

Morrilton	May	26—27
Van Buren	June	2—3
Fort Smith	"	9—10
Fayetteville	"	16—17
Hinesville	"	23—24
Conway	30 and July	1
Argenta circuit	July	7—8
Little Rock circuit	"	14—15
Jacksonport	"	21—22
Newport circuit	"	28—29
Batesville	Aug.	4—5
Sweet Home	"	11—12

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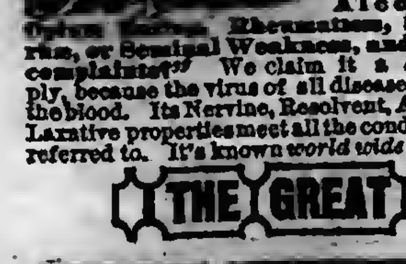

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SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

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RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4¼; fair, 5⅝; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3¼@3½.

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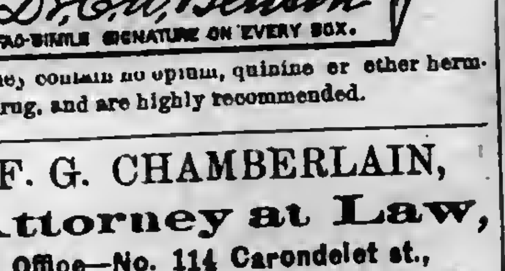

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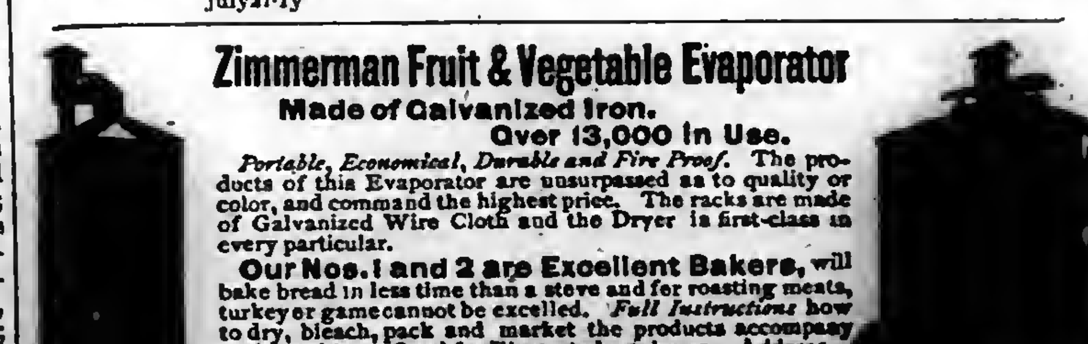

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—OR—

Echoes from Birmingham.

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The Color Line—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, D.D., of New Orleans, La.

"Unchristian Prejudice—By Rev. A. K. Davis, of Winona, Miss.

"What I Knew About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.

The Color Line Again—By Rev D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste!—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

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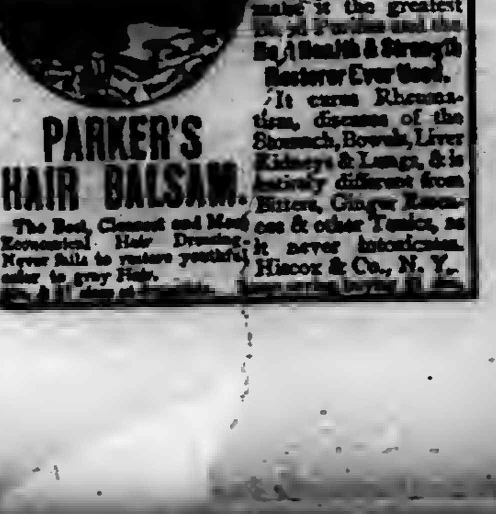

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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

VOL. 18---NO 23. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, JUNE 7, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 611.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

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WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent.
805 Broadway, New York.

Now and then would it not be advisable for the big *Advocates* of our church to get in an item or two about our work in the South, alongside the minute reports of mission work in India and Japan?

The French Republic, by its warlike demonstrations on the Congo, in Madagascar, and in Tonquin, is not commending itself to the admiration of the civilized world. All are in accord with that unholy ambition of conquest which brought to the first Napoleon a Waterloo, and the third Napoleon a Sedan. The only security of a republican form of government is adherence to just and wise policy.

The conference journal of the A. [illegible] Church reports a member[illegible] the State of New York in 1867 of 2,337, in 1882 they report 2,300 showing a decrease in fifteen years of thirty-seven members. The value of this church property in 1867 was $181,200, in 1882 $190,900, making an increase in fifteen years of $9,700, but upon this there is an indebtedness of $48,812. Not a very favorable showing for an aggressive church.

Senator John A. Logan has published a reply to his critics in the Zuni reservation matter. He denies having entered any land belonging to the Indians, or that he had any interest in any such entry. His defense is marred, however, by language which shows that his sympathies are with the rough frontiersmen and their aggressive tendencies rather than with those who urge a faithful observance of government treaties and Christian treatment of the Indians.

We have found some people who because they could not serve God and society on a large scale would not serve at all. It would be a great thing to endow a college, and yet but few can do that. Be content brother and do what you can. If you cannot do something large and grand, do not sit down and do nothing. Never neglect the smaller opportunities for usefulness. If you cannot do the great thing do the small and thank God for the opportunity.

For some cause the great city of New York seems to take instinctively to Bourbon Democracy and rum. The present population of the city is said to be 1,300,000. The tables published in the New York *Times* in 1882 showed 489 churches or places of religious worship, making one church to every 2,658 of the population. The same paper showed 9,083 licensed saloons, thus giving one saloon to every 143 population. Saloons, whiskey and Bourbonism are much alike. No matter which you take first you will surely find the second and third near by waiting to receive you.

The courteous offer of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association to co-operate with the Board of Health, in needed sanitary measures for the public good, has been met by the refusal of the Board, which declares the Sanitary Association to be an illegal organization, interfering with duties committed to its charge. The Board of Health is confessedly without the means or men to exercise that rigid surveillance which the security of public health demands, yet forsooth it will adhere to technicalities in contemplation of volunteer assistance. It is difficult to comprehend the practical service which the Board of Health is rendering to the State to justify its existence, or commend it to public approval. It is a corporation destructive to commerce, conducted on illiberal principles, and which does not possess either the confidence or esteem of those whom it professes to serve. Its treatment of the Sanitary Association, the existence of which is a partial exhibition of this general distrust, was an act of sheer stupidity, injurious to the best interests of this city.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, an orthodox Democrat, and an able constitutional lawyer has addressed to the Pennsylvania Senate railroad committee, a vigorous letter on the relations between railroads and the State. He makes a forcible, and somewhat original presentation of the subject when he declares that the men who run railroads are public agents without "the slightest proprietary right or title to the railroads themselves." Railroads are simply highways of the State constructed for the public benefit by chartered corporations as a matter of convenience and expediency; and these corporations are allowed to secure their compensation by toll or taxes from those enjoying the use of the highway. Judge Black makes numerous citations of legal principles and decisions in support of this position. He says "all proper regulations should be made to prevent those agents from betraying their trust." He puts the matter strongly: "A railroad corporation is a part of the civil government as much as a city corporation," and its officers equally "agents and trustees of the public," and the public's interest is precisely similar in both. "Why then," he asks, "should partiality or extortion be condemned as criminal in one if it be tolerated as fair business when practiced by the other?" Judge Black's interpretation of the position of railroads makes it clear that in law as in justice, the outrageous ejectment or denial to colored people of first class privileges on railroads is condemned and should be punished.

We commend the following letter to the careful consideration of our preachers:

DEAR EDITOR—On account of Elder Campbell giving the brethren this quarter a good lecture on the interest of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and looking them right in the face, I send you the following (seven) names and $3.60. Fraternally,

C. W. IVY.

Enterprise, Miss., May 26, 1883.

Home Work For Christian Women.

BY E. O. THAYER, PRESIDENT OF CLARK UNIVERSITY.

America has recently honored the mortal remains of John Howard Payne, returned to their native soil after a long rest in a strange land far from the "Home, Sweet Home" of which he so tenderly sang. Why is this otherwise unbeknown singer so much loved for his little song, unless because he struck a sweeter chord than any one else in praise of that which Americans, more than others, recognize as the foundation, the nursery of every public and private virtue? What American successful in any sphere of life requiring the best qualities of manhood, has not ascribed his success to the influences of his childhood's home; and especially of the queen who ruled there with her scepter of love? Great men in every age and land have acknowledged this power by graceful, manly tributes to home and mother.

Certain it is that no people become permanently prosperous except through the influence of pure, intelligent women in homes most sacredly kept free from every thing unclean and degrading. From the old homesteads of the original thirteen States have come out the men and the ideas and the principles, that have so thoroughly withstood the force of foreign invasion, not of arms, but of hostile influences; that have kept the nation safe in its perils, and that to-day are molding its destiny.

The war of the Rebilion left us with a large section of our country to be reconstructed. We thought to do it by laws, when really it must come by a slow process at the very foundations of society, the home. The better class at the South had good homes, Christian homes, but they must be changed. New relations existed between master and mistress and servants, leading to perplexities and changes of which Northern people know nothing. But there were millions of whites and blacks with no places that ought to be dignified with the name of home. Slavery did not encourage home-life; it was impossible for it to do so. Advertisements to-day for lost parents and children show how uncertain family ties were. Landless white men, "squatters," with no abiding place, could not sing Payne's hymn. The close of the war, then, found several millions of grown-up children thrown out into the world to find a place for themselves. It was a cheerless prospect, but right manfully many went at it, and in spite of opposition of every kind, the tax-books show that some have collected at least the materials for a home. Is it not the natural conclusion that if we wish to elevate the colored people we must begin with the home?

To strengthen this position let us look at a home typical of nearly all in the country, and of at least nine-tenths of those in the towns. The house itself is generally built of logs "chinked" with mud. A chimney made of rough stones, or sticks of wood laid cob-house fashion, and plastered with clay, furnishes a partial outlet for the smoke of the great fireplace where the cooking is done, and about which the family gather for warmth. The better class of huts have two rooms, and occasionally as many as three. Here a family of a dozen will eat, sleep, and perform the other duties of daily existence. The mother will generally be found with frowsy head, bare feet, dirty calico gown, and with a snuff-stick protruding from her mouth. Harsh words and hickory sticks are the usual means of discipline. The neatness, comfort, and parental love that can make the humblest home so attractive, seem wanting.

Any one who has traveled through the country districts or visited the suburbs of our towns will bear witness that this is not an overdrawn picture. The exceptions encourage us to look for a brighter day. Our readers can imagine the class of students drawn from such surroundings. The sad fact is that only a small proportion of this kind are reached by our schools. Most of them come from homes that are better than the average.

The result is that the young men become mere day laborers, and small wages and scarcity of employment at certain seasons drive many of them to the small towns as loafers. The girls are constantly liable to an immoral life. There are no safeguards for them, unless they have acquired in some way a strong self-respect.

It is considered, among a certain class of white men, no incivility to insult a colored girl. Our lady students often suffer by the low talk at the depots and on the streets. Do you wonder that mothers write to us to take their daughters into our schools to save them? If one-half the terrible truth of the colored woman's sufferings were made public, the whole Southern press would arise in its wrath and pronounce it false. The sum of the matter is, the colored woman is considered by her own race as an inferior drudge, and by the whites as having none of the rights of a lady. What can be done to elevate society until such a condition of affairs is changed? Our position, then, that our work must be more directed at the home-life, is supported by the facts. We appeal, then, to Christian women whose hearts bleed at the recital at the sufferings of far-away sisters in India and China, not to abate your sympathy for them in the least, but to enlarge your hearts in imitation of Christ, and take in your sisters at home, equally needy and degraded.

I know the same argument will be used as was brought against the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, that other societies are in the field. Yes, that is true, but there is a work to be done here that none but women can do, a special work belonging to none of the organized agencies. One society builds churches and another pays the preachers in charge, and still another helps in the work of the Sunday-school. The Freedmen's Aid Society has established schools here and there for the training of preachers, teachers, and doctors. But its means have been too limited to make a specialty of the training necessary to make good homes and good housekeepers. The writer holds the opinion that much spent on college courses might have been profitably spent in this direction; but such a view is unpopular.

The event has proved how slow the progress in elevating the people, when preachers, who never knew the blessedness of an early training, try to lead to higher living people on the same level with themselves with few of the ennobling incentives and strong safeguards of Christian homes; when teachers try to impress moral lessons on children, only to be partially, if not wholly, effaced by a few hours of home influence. We must teach the young women the value of purity, the sanctity of married life, their dignity as man's equal, all the lessons that are necessary for good homes, neatness, economy, loving parental government. When this is done the new generation, born and reared under such favorable circumstances, will be ready for the higher intellectual training that we have been so laboriously striving to instill in minds not ready for it. Where we have graduated a hundred we have left thousands groping in the darkness, only wanting to learn how to live. Educators are slowly coming to see that we have made great mistakes in the last fifteen years. We have been trying to force New England culture on a soil not ready for it. We have found thousands as capable as white children to learn our lessons, for it is not a question of capacity we raise; but we have made many of our graduates unfit for the sphere in which they must move, and the masses have been left untouched. What is the remedy? We must make our system of education more practical.

We have already in these columns spoken of the Industrial Departments for boys. They are in successful operation at Hampton, Clark, and elsewhere. The same thing must be done for the girls. An institution has been started at Clark University that should be copied in all our schools. We call it the "Model Home." A seven-room cottage, built by the young men, is completely furnished, and there companies or families of girls live and "keep house" in all the details of that rare accomplishment. They cook, sew, sweep, and adorn. Beside this they need a fund to help them remain in school. The young men have an Education Society, and funds frequently come for theological students; but the young ladies are almost forgotten, in spite of the fact that their wages are much the lower. In brief, it is impossible for girls without wealthy parents to remain in school without considerable aid. The Catholics are gathering these poor girls into their free schools, and they make the best scholars and noblest women. Again, we ought to have in every large town missionaries to go from house to house with kind words and instruction. To do this work to the best advantage they must have little homes, both as resting-places for themselves and models for the people. They cannot secure comfortable boarding places among Southern whites. Now, what society feels it to be its duty to attend to such work as this, unless it be the Woman's Home Missionary Society? Christian women of the North, we beg you to listen to the cry that goes up to you from the thousands of hovels in our native land, where the love and peace and joy of the Gospel never have come: where thousands of little children are growing up to lives of misery, ignorance, oppression, and vice, worse than the days of slavery. In the name of patriotism, humanity, and Christianity, let some rays of light from your beautiful Northern homes fall upon these dusky groups gathered nightly in these Southern log huts, their faces lighted by the smoky blaze of the pine-knot, and their hearts, by the dim glimmer of hope of something better in the indefinite "beyond the Jordan."—*N. Y. Advocate.*

West Tennessee District.

DEAR EDITOR:—I closed my first round on my district March 4, at Purdy, with usual success. I found all my preachers at their posts earnestly trying to bring up their circuits. I met all of my points on time. Preachers were cheerfully received by the people to serve them another year. Our district conference at Memphis, the first of February, proved to be a grand success, and the district Institute, in connection with the conference, has been life to the Sunday-school cause. There has been but one circuit that let the Sunday-school go into winter quarters, and that was on account of high water and condition of the churches. We have paid for the church at Mason, and had it deeded according to our church forms. Bro. J. B. Marbrey, pastor, is doing well on this circuit and is much beloved by all. Bro. H. Prim, on the Brownsville circuit, is doing well. Our annual conference at this place in last November has proved a blessing to our cause, and the sermons and lectures of Bishop Warren and Drs. Fowler, Stowe, Cushman and Braden, have been life to our church and will never be forgotten by the people. My brethren are hard at work preparing churches and building churches. We have raised for missions on this round $48, and taken in 2 new points. Several of my circuits have suffered on account of the excitement of the small pox, yet the brethren have taken every advantage and gained ground for the Redeemer's kingdom. I am yours, in Christ,

JESSE P. PRICE.

The first South African Conference has just been held in the splendid Metropolitan Church at Cape Town. It was opened on "Settlers' Day",—the anniversary of the arrival of the first party of settlers in 1820. Reports were presented by representatives from the various districts. In the Queenstown District, it was reported that there had been an increase during the year of 1,000 in the number of persons meeting in classes. Rev. Theo. Chubb, reporter the inauguration of a sheme for an institution at Buntingville, Poudoland, for the training of native teachers, and the teaching of trades. The "pastoral address" issued by the conference is to be printed in the Dutch and Kafir languages, as well as in English.

To crown the graves of those "who died to make men free," with choicest beauty and with fragrant bloom, is not all, nor the best that we can do. There is no monument that so honors a dead hero as the completion of his work. The people of a lately disenthralled race hold out their dusky hands to us for the bread of life and knowledge. Freedom is but a doubtful blessing without it. Every labor of love for the Freedmen of the South is also a memorial service to those who gave life for their liberty. Bring flowers one day in the year, bring loving labor all the time.—*Western.*

Show your neighbors the SOUTHWESTERN, and ask them to subscribe for it.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. C. Barrow, Algiers: "Elder Dale held the quarterly conference and preached an impressive sermon. We have commenced work on building. At St. Mathew Church there are 52 in Sunday-school; at Asbury Church there are 39. The first Sabbath in May was a blessed day at St. Mathew Church. In union meeting six sermons were preached by pastors of sister churches. Revs. S. Priestley, T. J. Johnson, T. G. Montgomery and E. P. Royal helped us. Collection was $22.50."

H. C. Armston, Morgan City: "The people at large are kind indeed, and especially the members of M. E. Church. The friends and members of the church gave your humble servant an agreeble surprise Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, by spreading on our table, I may say, a small grocery store. Among the number was Mrs. Burks, Jane Graham, Eliza Hardin, Mrs. Ann Ater, Mrs. M. Thomas, Miss A. Banton, Miss E. Allen, Miss A. Phillips, Mrs. E. Vagner, Mrs. Joshua Thomas, L. Shaw, Mrs. Delia Jenks, et al. They made appropriate remarks, and bade us a pleasant good night. In addition thereto, our church has purchased a splendid chandelier. The congregation is increasing. Our Sabbath school is prosperous, and my congregation, though small, is all I possibly could ask for."

Mrs. M. M. Carter, Monroe: "On the 29th of April, the church held the greatest basket meeting that has ever been seen in Monroe. Baptist brethren visited us in a true fraternal spirit. The congregation was well pleased."

D. Shelby, Allen: "We have a good day teacher who takes delight in bringing children to God. I have great hope for the young people. The Sunday-school is going right on."

W. L. Amos, Booneville: "The people are becoming stronger under the Lord. Sunday-school is growing rapidly. Bro. Murrell gave a lecture with good effect to the young people. We have a choir in church which affords delightful music. The people are liberal in contributions. In a union meeting $30.05 was taken up. Bro. Murrell, our beloved pastor, conducted a protracted meeting, and one soul was turned to the Lord."

Henry Johnson, Pineville: "Since the first quarterly conference the stewards of Pineville M. E. Church have collected $56.70 by contributions and subscriptions. The following persons subscribed and paid in their subscription: Ed. Powell, $1.50; T. Taylor, $2; Ben. Hall, $2; Wm. Taylor, $2; Jesse Burley, $1; R. Gaines, $2; Mr. M. Hall, $1; Miss B. Griffin, $1; Mr. E. Williams, 50c; H. Johnson, $3."

G. C. Washington, Glencoe: "The church is in a prosperous condition. In a few weeks more we expect to have service in the new church. The corner-stone was laid on the 13th inst. Bro. E. Lyons, of La Teche, was present with a large portion of his congregation, and assisted Bro. Brooks in laying the corner-stone of the Mount Zion M. E. Church at Glencoe. Over 300 were present to witness the scene, which was something new to the people. We had the pleasure of collecting $96 for the benefit of the new church. Bro. W. Brooks is doing a grand piece of work and is much loved by the people. We shall remember him when he is gone from among us. The Sunday-school is prospering. Bro. Graham Bell was with us last Sunday and preached a sermon that shall be remembered for many days; he also had the pleasure of organizing a Tabernacle Society, with 105 members. Pray for our success."

C. H. Claiborne, Dulac: "We were very much discouraged about our basket meeting. Our people had not paid off for their monthly [illegible] until the very hour our meeting commenced. However, they rallied themselves and rallied to the help of the Lord. We collected $41.75. A fine chandelier has been bought and is now furnishing light for the church. The young men of this place have nearly completed the shed preparatory for the entertainment to begin the first Saturday night in June, for the benefit of the church. A gentleman promised me as soon as we are ready to cancel the debt of the church, that he would give $25 towards it. Pray for us that we may have success in all parts of our labor. We are 20 miles out of the way, but we have every thing to make us comfortable except one thing, namely: water. It is very hard to get water. Will some one send us a cistern? Our Sabbath-school is fine. We meet at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. in Sunday-school. The church is reviving.

TENNESSEE.

E. Provine: "On the Chattanooga district, East Tennessee conference, dear brethren, push the benevolent collections of the church. Remember Children's Day, the second Sunday in June. Let it be observed. Let us meet October 10, with good reports if we are spared till that time. The time is near for protracted and camp meetings. Let us get ready, and get as many to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN as we can to instruct the people."

C. H. Bullington, McMinnville: "My work is in very good condition. We have three Sunday-schools, with 120 scholars. Elder Key held quarterly conference. Bro. W. C. Miller was with us. We received into full membership this quarter 20; 1 died, 1 withdrew. Paid pastor $40.85, elder $11, missions $5, church extension 50c, Sunday-school union 25c, tracts 25c, education 15c, for bishops $1, Freedmen's Aid $1. We need competent teachers in our Sunday-schools to improve them."

J. R. Alexander, Pleasant Grove: "Rev. L. M. Moores, our pastor, at 11 o'clock, May 9, after adjournment of the Sunday-school institute, gave us a powerful sermon. He showed plainly by illustration of the old eagle stirring up her nest and fluttering over little ones, that God always excited man for his own good. We were sorry when he stopped, for he moved the people."

J. L. Massey, Martin: "Elder Price, held our second quarterly meeting. Many of the brethren had written reports. Rev. W. Dwegans, of Alamo, was with us; also Rev. J. J. Barr, of Sharon. We paid elder $13,20, pastor $30,-85; raised for missions $1,75, Freedmen's Aid 60c, church extension $1. Sunday-school Union 45c. We intend to raise something on every cause. Bros. Frank Totten, and Wilson, and Misses Dora Stevens and Fannie Yates are doing good work in the Sunday-school. Six have professed faith in Christ, nine have been admitted to the church. A visit was paid to Union City, which we hope was a help to that part of the work."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. K. Davis, Canton: "Our second quarter was held 5th and 6th inst. The leaders made a good showing. Sunday was a day long to be remembered. The presence of the Lord was manifested. The elder preached a noble sermon at night, after which sacrament was administered to 13 communicants; collection $32. Thursday night preceding we had an old-fashion Methodist love-feast, which carried us back in our imagination when "They continued steadfast in the apostolic doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread and in prayer."

B. Stewart, Edwards: "The first quarterly conference was held by elder Williams. The pastor's report showed the church to be on the increase, spiritually and financially. Paid pastor during the quarter, $27.50; presiding elder, $7.65; total, $35.15. The pastor's salary was estimated at $250. P. E., $30. On Sabbath the elder gave us a good sermon at 11 o'clock, a. m., at 3 p. m. he administered the sacrament to 93 persons. At night the love-feast was held when many spoke of their love to Christ and his cause. The sermons and teachings of Elder Williams had its effect upon the hearts of the people. May he return soon. Pray for our success."

M. Adams, ex-Prairie circuit: "The second quarterly meeting was a grand occasion. Elder Campbell was with us, preached and administered sacrament to 125. He drew a picture of a straight and crooked tree with a fence around the straight tree, and told the Sunday-school if they would keep inside of that fence they would grow straight. The straight trees were the boys and girls who attended the Sunday-school and minded what their teacher said; the crooked trees were children who failed to attend, and grew up without any care for the Sunday-school, and when men and women became hard-hearted, without love for the church of God; they fell into bad habits, and then into prisons, and made their parents weep. Collection, for elder, $15; pastor, $7.25."

TEXAS.

G. Norman, Austin: "Elder Madison held our quarterly conference, preached two sermons, and administered the Lord's Supper to about 50 persons. His collection was $14.10. The Manor circuit is growing, despite much opposition."

J. Browley, Lockhart: "We have a hard time to get on at Kyle, but I raised enough from the whites to buy a lot. Miss Ellen Moore gave me $25, and Mrs. T. Morton $10."

R. Weaver, Jacksonville: "My second quarterly conference was held by myself. Three joined us from the C. M. E. Church. Received this year ten, two on probation. Elder's collection $3.45. The work has somewhat increased. The elder delivered a grand lecture on Monday night."

J. L. Smith, Millican: "We had a two weeks' revival; 35 conversions, and 56 additions, by letter 4, by certificate 5. We are making improvement in every way; raising money for a bell and organ. The parsonage is complete and I am comfortably situated, and teaching school."

Lee Reed, Waelder: "Our quarterly conference was held May 12-15. W. H. Davis, of Columbus, in the chair. At night Rev. James Harrold preached for us. On Sunday at 11 a. m. a large and attentive congregation listened, to a sermon from Rev. Davis, of unspeakable value to Methodism in this country. There have been 27 conversions this quarter. My camp-meeting will begin July 14th."

E. Coggswell, Alleyton: "The second quarter was held by the elder. Lord's supper was administered to 90. On May 2 the Sunday-school had a fine pic-nic. Speakers were Rev. G. W. Townsend, of Columbus, J. H. Holden, of Alleyton, and Rev. W. H. Davis, of Columbus. At night there was a grand concert. We have enlarged our church at Alleyton."

An Italian paper tells the story of a man at Leghorn (Livorna), who was cured of consumption by his dogs, after every physician had abandoned hopes of his recovery. Fearing he would die in the night, he would take a very favorite dog to bed with him. Presently the man began to grow stronger, and the dog, which was wont to curl up against his master's breast, took sick of consumption and shortly afterwards died. Another dog was procured for a bedfellow and he too soon died of consumption. Meanwhile the man was almost cured. A third canine martyr however was necessary, and by the time he had succumbed to the pulmonary complaint, his master was as strong in the "bellows" as Samson himself, in which condition he still is reported to remain.

A missionary writes from Ceylon: "It is a noticeable fact that where Christian women are married to heathen husbands, generally the influence in the household is Christian; whereas, when a Christian man takes a heathen wife he usually loses his Christian character, and the influences of the household is on the side of heathenism. —*Queenslander.*

Bishop Hurst's Address.

(Delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., on the occasion of the death of Bishop Peck.)

The man who has left us has left many who have felt the pressure of his hand and the warmth and sympathy of his great nature. When we think of what he has been doing through all these years, how he has attached himself to public sentiment, how he has influenced the life of the Church, how he engaged every power that he possessed, I think we can all see that the Church that he has left has a larger heart and a stronger hand and a more hopeful view because of the life that he led and the work that he did. Not only has he been an educator but he has also been a writer. I suppose that few men since the founding of the Church have ever looked more keenly into the signs of the times and the generation than he did. He certainly had a subtle something, an intuition, or an educated perception, by which he could look out upon the tide of the times and see the tendency of events. No sooner did he see the need than he sought to put himself in open relation to it. He saw the time was coming when woman should be brought out from the narrow surroundings of her home and made to take a larger share in the work of the Church, and into a broader life. No wonder he wrote the "True Woman." He had an illustration of the idea at home in the companionship of his devoted wife. I remember that while lingering some hours at Beyreut, in Syria, waiting for a steamer, I sauntered into the library of a missionary. In his little book-case containing a couple of dozen volumes, was this same book that our beloved teacher wrote. That preacher there said: "I love that book; it has helped me in my labors." So he saw the need of aid in the great work of the conversion of souls, and he wrote that little book entitled "What must I do to be saved?" Is there a preacher anywhere that knows of a better volume to put into the hand of the penitent or the impenitent? Then, too, he saw the need of a correct conception of our national history. he followed closely from the landing of the Pilgrims in 1820 at Plymouth Rock. So he demonstrated the mystery of God's hand in history. It is a wonder that he wrote the "Great Republic?"—perhaps of all the more popular Christian histories of our country the most widely circulated. And when he saw the greatly increasing need of a higher spiritual life, is it a wonder that he should think that perhaps he could write something to promote holiness of life in the Church? And so he wrote the "Central Idea of Christianity" —a book of the closet and the heart. I don't know that we have in our communion a man who more clearly discerned the needs of the spiritual life or the means of meeting them than the man whose presence we only have as a memory.

Perhaps a personal allusion may be pardoned. My mind goes back from this hour many years over the chasm of a generation, thirty-three years. Away down in the south of Maryland, on the eastern slope of the Chesapeake, when attending a camp-meeting I was told that the president of Dickinson College was to preach on a certain day. Such a sermon was seldom heard in that peninsula. Some one had said "college" to me a few times before this and I had thought of seeking a college education, but this seemed well-nigh impossible. I remember that a kind preacher brought me to the preacher of the afternoon. I told him something about going to college. Said he: "Don't trouble yourself. Go home and wait until the opening of the term and then you take the stage across by York and come there and I will meet you and we will live happily together." And for two years I was a student there under him. When Dr. Collins succeeded him I remained two years; but no tender heart beat more keenly in sympathy with the student than his. The friend of schools from the Atlantic to the Pacific! So I think of him as a man who took a boy by the hand. And ever since the memories of the man have been precious.

He was also of a hopeful spirit. If one wished to find a spirit of the monastic type, one would have to go to another man than Bishop Peck. He belonged to the nineteenth century and lived in the last quarter of it. In every advance of the age he was found standing even with the front line. Every year at the meeting of the Missionary Committee in New York, when others were fearful that the Church would not meet the enlarged demands for money, he always advised the appropriation of the larger sum and then to trust in God for help.

The speaker referred to Bishop Peck's recent visits to the poor colored conferences of the South, and spoke of the affection with which he was remembered by those people. Those people, said the speaker, will weep tears of sorrow when the news of the Bishop's death shall reach them. It would be difficult to find a spirit more helpful than his. Wherever he met a person that needed help, that needed sympathy, he would say the cheering word that helped him on.

Our brother had stood the test of the severe public criticism to which men in his position were subject, for three score years and ten. We turn over every page of his life and there is not a stain anywhere.

Referring to the part which Dr. Peck took in the discussion of the General Conference of 1844, the speaker said: A hero he was in that memorable conference—which did more to decide the destiny of our Church than any other conference ever held—when the issue was whether a bishop should be permitted to hold slaves and hold conferences also. Now if you turn to the report of that conference you will come to a speech made at a most opportune moment by him in whose memory we are gathered here, in which he said words to this effect: "That the Methodist Episcopal Church must break all the bonds that held us to the slave holder." It was one of the most decisive utterances that were spoken in that hour. He was a hero to the last. He lived in uprightness and came down to his grave without an enemy from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S ADDRESS.

My memory of our departed brother reaches back nearly forty years. We first met at the General Conference to which allusion has been made in 1844, he representing the northern district of New York, and I from Indiana. We commenced an acquaintance which was continued at various intervals until his election to the episcopacy, since which time our connection has been somewhat more intimate. This association, I think, gave me a clear insight into his character. His nature was gentle and affectionate. He was strong in presence, manly in appearance, a man of more than ordinary physical power. His spirit was as gentle and kind as that of a lady, and even in his busy ministry it was sweetly and lovingly manifested in his affection for his mother, to whose influence he attributed his character and success. He always impressed me as having an exceedingly affectionate nature.

He was converted in early life and called into the ministry. As a Christian his experience was exceedingly deep, clear, rich; and there can be no marvel that the close of his life was both peaceful and triumphant. He led in general a Christian life and was a very close communicant with God. As a minister he was remarkable for his power in the pulpit. And this was early noticeable. Remarkable for his fluency of speech, for his forcible utterances, for his faith in God, he had peculiar power over his congregations where his voice rang out strong and yet melodious. His word, accompanied by the power of the spirit, deeply impressed the consciences and hearts of those who heard him. He was not only a popular speaker, but his utterances were marked by clear and positive conviction. There was no doubtful doctrine; he had learned the doctrines of the cross and propounded them with so much eloquence that the hearts of his audiences were greatly moved. And this emblem here this afternoon (pointing to the floral cross) reminds me of the great central doctrine of his life, faith in which is symbolized by this anchor (pointing to a floral anchor). He lived to declare the unsearchable riches of the blessed Redeemer.

As a pastor he was also very faithful. He did not feel that his duty was accomplished when he had simply preached. He visited the people from house to house and he was, as you have heard, the instructor of the young; and his visits were a benediction.

As a Methodist, while he had a liberal and catholic spirit, he was very decided in his convictions. Let us recollect that then the times were troublesome; there was controversy in the councils of the Church, and both in private and public he was the champion of its doctrine and economy. From that time onward it so happened that he and I thought nearly together. We were very closely united, and to-day I would rather sit among these mourners than to stand here to speak; for he does not need words of eulogy from me.

I heard him when he was pastor in Washington and was also with him on the Pacific coast—traveled with him; and wherever he went from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the North to the South, his record was the same, as a strong, popular and experimental preacher, who left his mark on hearts wherever he went. It has pleased God to take him from us at an earlier period than we might have wished. He had lived more than three score years and ten, and yet his being taken away has made me feel lonely. Since the last General Conference he is the third bishop who has fallen. I stood beside the grave of our senior Bishop Scott when he was laid to rest. Bishop Haven died on the Pacific coast, no one of his colleagues being able to be present at his funeral; and we are here this afternoon calling up loving remembrances of our dear Bishop Peck. He and I were not far from one age; he was a few months older than I; and so it makes me feel lonely to think of all the older bishops being gone. I little thought that I should be spared to speak any words of kindness over the remains of any of my colleagues.

This occasion affords two or three lessons: and the first is to these young people. What is is that causes this vast assemblage at so unfavorable a time? What means this gathering of citizens but an acknowledgement of his worth? Looking to his youth I see him as a poor farmer's boy struggling for an education; see him determined to know; see him going out in the ministry when there was little to induce a young man to go; when we had few churches such as we have now. He took almost his life in his hands and went out fearlessly, not knowing where he went, to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Now these older men and women have come here to contribute a tear. This is the lesson that God gives young men—to trust Him and stand for Jesus. Our way may sometimes seem to be mysterious and dark, but in the evening time it shall be light.

Then the Church that he has served—how it has grown! He has been identified with its movements. He was looking for greater triumphs, and I have no doubt if he could speak to us to-day from the heavens his words would be words of cheer and encouragement.

Then, again, in the works around

us. This church I had the privilege of speaking in when it was younger than it is now, and these very walls and these very associations speak to me of him. He worked for this church; he gave to this church; he desired to give it perpetuity. To these friends here he confided all its interests and they are left to work for its prosperity.

Furthermore, his heart's life was involved in this University. We all remember his interest in its incipiency and in its progress before he was placed into the position he occupied until his death. You know how he worked, toiled, labored, gave; and now that he has gone, he commits it to you. He will make no more speeches for you; but his past record speaks, and that record appeals to you to carry out that great work to which his life was devoted.

Last of all comes the lesson teaching us to be ready. He is gone; we are going. How soon we know not. We are walking here just on the verge of the grave. Many great men in the Church and in the State have fallen so suddenly of late that the voice of God seems to speak to us: "Be ye also ready." His surviving widow told me to-day that just before he drew his last breath she went to give him several spoonsful of nourishment, and then bending over and kissing him said, "Is Jesus present?" He looked up and smiled: "Yes, Jesus is present." These were the last words she ever heard him utter. Jesus is present! Jesus is present! He can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are. Jesus was present with him until the last moment, and I believe he is present with Jesus this afternoon.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Sunday-School Institute.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to state a few facts in behalf of our Sunday-School Institute held in Pleasant Grove M. E. Church, commencing May 4, at 7:30 p. m. Promptly at that hour all were on hand ready to hear and learn. The meeting was opened by reading and prayer by the pastor; after which J. H. Boddie, Sunday-school superintendent, led the choir.

The Institute was organized by electing the following secretaries: F. H. Alexander, of the institute, and J. R. Alexander, reporter to the SOUTHWESTERN.

After taking a collection to bear the expenses of the Institute, the programme was commenced.

J. H. Boddie, S. S. superintendent—"What kind of Persons should S. S. Officers be?" The speaker mastered his subject well.

Miss Mary Pullen—"The Eighth Commandment: What it Teaches." She displayed a good knowledge of the subject.

J. R. Alexander—"What should be the Qualifications of an S. S. Teacher?" The speaker showed that a teacher should be of the best material to lead others.

Miss Hattie M. Moore, a girl five years of age—"The Child's Prayer."

Mr. Joseph Sharp—"Is it Right for a Man to Abuse his Wife?" The speaker proved that it was inhuman.

Mr. Jacob Cobb—"Should Little Children Love One Another?" This was the teaching of the Bible.

Rev. J. P. Granberry—"Who was Melchizedek?"

Dr. L. D. Key—"The Fourth Commandment: What Does it Teach?" This was instructive.

Miss Marianna Flowers—"Is it Right for Girls to Dip Snuff?" The speaker proved it to be a very bad habit.

Mr. Raymond Sharp—"Should Any Use Tobacco?"

Mrs. Eliz'beth Robinson—"Should Parents Believe Everything their Children Say?"

Mr. Burton Hay—"What the Second Commandment Teaches."

Miss Rosa Flower—"What Does the Fifth Commandment Teach?" The speaker displayed judgment on this subject.

Miss Bettie Cobb—"Should the Good Things be Used in the Sabbath-School?" The little speaker declared them beneficent.

Miss Mary Saddler—"How Many Gods Are There?"

Miss Mary Morehead—"What was the First Sin?"

Mr. Abraham Robinson—"What is Adoption?"

Miss Helen Saddler—"The Ninth Commandment: What it Teaches?"

Mr. D. Borum—"Should All Persons Attend Sabbath-School?"

Mrs. Dilla Robinson—"How Many Souls Does the Bible speak of?"

Miss Ella Donelson—"How Should S. S. Officers Dress?"

Miss Jerry Robinson—"Should Parents send or bring their Children to Sunday-school.

Miss Elizab'th Granberry—"What Does the Lord's Prayer Teach?"

Mr. Daniel Donelson—"Should Old People attend Sunday-school?"

Miss Mollie Granberry—"How Many James's Does the Bible speak of?"

Mr. Richard Pullen—"Church Manners."

Mr. H. C. Morehead—"The Sixth Commandment, and What it Teaches?"

Mr. Allen Pullen—"The First Commandment, and What it Teaches?"

Miss R. S. Donelson—"Sunday-school Manners."

Miss Viola Granberry—"The First Balm."

Mrs. M. J. Morehead—"How Many Ananias' are There?"

Miss Laura Crenshaw—"The Seventh Commandment."

Mr. S. J. Morehead—"Should a Man Love More than One Loving Wife at one time?"

Mrs. A. D. Key—"How Should Parents Raise their Children?"

Mrs. F. H. Alexander—"How Should a Sunday-school Teacher Keep the Attention of the Children?"

On Sunday, May 6, at 11 a. m., the Institute closed. It was a great success. The attendance was good and a great many added to the Sunday-school.

Rev. J. H. BODDIE, Supt.
F. H. ALEXANDER, Sec.
J. R. ANDERSON, Reporter.

Letter From Forest City.

DEAR EDITOR—As I read the SOUTHWESTERN I seldom see anything from the brethren of Arkansas. I presume they are working hard and saying little about it. I received several letters from my friends in Tennessee and Mississippi asking me about our work here in Arksas. Our work in this part of the State is strictly a mission field. When we arrived here last winter we found three or four brethren laboring to build a church under the direction of I. G. Pollard, our beloved presiding elder. The work was immediately put into my charge, and by Dec. 25th we were able to sing praises to the Lord in our new church. Rent being very high I told my brethren we must build a parsonage, and we did. Our membership is quite small but God is with us. Just think how God has prospered us. The first of last December we hadn't a place to worship our God. Now we have a neat little church 30x40 and a cosy little parsonage of three rooms, six or eight members and a Sabbath school numbering 65, a preparatory school to the Philander Smith College, Little Rock, numbering 63. Mrs. Johnson has organized a reading circle for the young people with grand success. As I am principal of our preparatory school I would like to say something about our school work, but I am afraid my letter will be too long. I will say something in my next letter about it.

There is a grand future for our Church and school in this part of Arkansas. We are above high water mark. Emigration is flowing in from the older States, and everything seems to be in our favor. Brother B. McCain has been sick but is now able to resume his work. He says his Sabbath school is booming. Our enterprising presiding elder, I. G. Pollard, tells us that all the circuits are looking up. Brethren pray for us that God may lead us on to victory.

G. N. JOHNSON.

Forest City, May 15, 1883.

Letter From Fayetteville.

DEAR EDITOR.—Fayettville is alive, and not a few have been converted; 16 souls have been brought from darkness to light through the preaching of the gospel of Christ. I found this people without any place to worship in, or to hold the Sunday school. On the first days in April we began to work to raise money for the purpose of building our church, after plan No. 1, B. In a short while $150 were raised in cash, the building was commenced. We were not able to let it on a contract, but took it by the day, so in one month from the day we began to build, we worshiped in the new church. On April 29th we walked right into it. Sunday morning was a day of much wondering, caused by the Sunday school and the members in attendance. It was thought that our chance was very doubtful for a good Sunday school at this place. Our being out of doors was the cause of these misgivings. The Sunday school had gone away like a swarm of bees from their hive and settled in the Congregational Church. Now what to do they did not know, so in every street and corner servants were sent to invite them to come, and on Sunday they were first to enter the new church. The number of scholars on the Roll was over a hundred then, and is still increasing. These are the bees which left their hives. We sang "Hold the fort," and at eleven o'clock followed preaching and amens. A liberal collection followed amounting to $32.65. Pray for us at Fayetteville. We will have the new church dedicated at the meeting of the second quarterly conference. We hope to have a good time.

W. R. R. DUNCAN.

Fayetteville, Ark.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

New Orleans University.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New Orleans University has been instructed by the Board to publicly recognize, through the columns of four church paper, the hearty support which the University has received from the Louisiana annual conference of the M. E. Church, and to return their thanks for the same.

The University was never so much upon the hearts of our people as at present. The fact that over two thousand dollars were given during the year 1882 by the Louisiana annual conference, towards the erection of a new building, and nearly six thousand dollars pledged for the year 1883, speaks for itself. For this liberal support the President and officers of the University return their thanks.

If the University keeps pace with our rapidly growing conference, it is necessary to enlarge our buildings immediately. They are now inadequate to accommodate our students. Brethren of the conference and paronizing territory: this work is yours. Will you not go to work immediately and raise sufficient means to push forward this building enterprise? Brethren in the ministry: do not suppose for a moment that by pushing this cause you will be less likely to get your other benevolent collections. If you can get your people interested enough in this good work to carry it forward, they will have to push the other benevolent collections.

J. G. VAUGHAN.
Chairman of Committee.

Register Bruce, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, protests against being called a "colored" man, and adds: "I am a Negro, and am proud of my race, and I like the name, for it is descriptive and expressive, and it carries with it the claim to a fatherland; while the word 'colored' is an apologetic expression, and its use by one who belongs to a race that is older than history, is to my mind an indication that he is ashamed of his lineage, and unworthy of the respect and esteem of either the race from which he sprang the or other races with whom he must compete in the battles of life."

Hope is the sun, which, as we journey towards it, casts the shadow of our burden behind us.

Young Folks' Corner.

God Sees Us.

"God sees us," little Robbie mused,
Repeating thoughtfully
The verse which on his lesson page
That morning chanced to be:
"God sees us every day and hour;
He knows whate'er we do,
Not only when our deeds are good,
But when we're naughty, too.
"Oh, yes, I know, and when I'm good,
I'm glad he sees me, too;
But, oh, I'm sorry God must know
Each naughty thing I do;
I'm sure I want to please him, but
I'ts very hard to be
At every time the kind of boy
The good God likes to see."
Here Robbie paused; a moment sad,
Then suddenly he cried
Right joyfully, "There is a way
I never yet have tried:
When I am going to do wrong,
"God sees me,' I will say;
I'm sure it's just the plan to try,
And I'll begin to-day."
Oh, think "God sees me," children all,
And strive right hard to be
Always the kind of little folks
The good God loves to see!
Such habit formed in early years,
With patience will grow strong,
And often, in the future days,
Keep you from doing wrong.

What Ailed Oliver?

"Get up, little boy! You are lying in bed too long; breakfast will soon be ready. Get up, get up, or I shall throw this pillow at you!"

That is what sister Charlotte said to Oliver Reed one frosty morning in November. He was a good little fellow; but he had one fault: he was too fond of lying in bed in the morning.

"Don't throw the pillow at me!" cried Oliver; "I'll get up in five minutes."

"If you would be 'healthy, wealthy and wise,' you must rise early, little boy" said Charlotte.

When Oliver came down to the breakfast-table, his father said, "How is this, Oliver? You are late again."

Oliver hung his head, and Charlotte said: "I woke him in good time, father; but he went off to sleep again the minute I left the room, though he promised to be up in five minutes."

"I went to sleep and forgot all about it," said Oliver.

"Come here, my boy, and let me feel your pulse," said his father. "I should not wonder if Oliver were suffering from a disease which is very common."

Oliver gave his hand to his father, who after feeling his pulse, said: "Yes; it is as I thought. Poor Oliver has Slack's disease. Take him up to bed again. Keep his breakfast warm by the fire; and when he feels strong enough, he can eat it. He may stay at home from school to-day."

The little boy wondered what Slack's disease could be; but he went upstairs with his sister, and was put to bed. He could not sleep, however. He heard children playing out of doors, he heard Ponto barking, and Tommy, the canary bird, sing a cherry song.

Then Oliver called to his sister, and said, "Charlotte, what is Slack's disease? Is it dangerous?"

"I rather think not," said Charlotte. "You dear little simpleton, don't you know what father meant? He meant you were troubled with laziness—a sad complaint."

Oliver saw that a trick had been played on him. He jumped out of bed, dressed, and ate his breakfast, and ran off to school, where he arrived just in time.

Since that day Oliver has been the first up in the house. He is no longer troubled with Slack's disease, and remembers that "an idle soul shall suffer hunger" (Prov. xix. 15).—*Children's Friend.*

A Close Argument

"Do you not believe," said a father to his patriotic son, that the preaching of divine truth is the main safe-guard of your country?"

"I do," was the reply.

"Why then do you not attempt to save your country in this way?"

"Because I am not pious."

"But you ought to be pious."

"I know that, but I am not; and while I am not, I ought not to enter a theological school."

"What profession, then, will you enter?"

"That of the law."

"But you have no right to study law while you are not pious."

"That of medicine, then."

"But you have no right to study medicine while you are not pious."

"Then I will be a merchant."

"But you have no right to be a merchant, nor a mechanic, nor a farmer, while you are not pious."

"What then shall I do?"

"You have no right to do anything while you are not pious."

"Then I will do nothing."

"But you have no right to do nothing while you are not pious. Except a man be born again he is not authorized to take one step in any direction, nor on any spot is he authorized to stand still. You must be born again."

Race and color are elements altogether eliminated from citizenship and the Negro should be the last to attempt to restore them. He cannot successfully compete for place on that basis any more than a German or a Welshman can. The convention must recognize this. Fred Douglass and his fellow leaders must recognize it, or the cause of their race will be turned backward to encounter again the elements and influences which hitherto have been its chief obstructions.—*Philadelphia Press, Rep.*

Our brother in red is as much our brother as our brother in black, and while we build our beautiful churches all over their old hunting grounds, let us save something to send the Gospel and give Christian education to those who remain of this fast-fading race. Some who have accepted Christ present noble examples of Christian maturity and activity.—*Western.*

Æsthetic is the science of the beautiful. The meed of merit for promoting persons æsthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To beauty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hairs it clothes with the hue of youth.

The archbishop of Canterbury, in his speech at the anniversary of the Church of England Temperance Society, said it had been "found that wherever temperance work was most active the means of grace were best attended." He "trusted that all members of the Church of England would do their duty in furthering the temperance movement."

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured me of neuralgia." Mrs. D. C. Hoppen, Clay Bank, Va.

General Robert C. Schenck, though a lover of good living, had the fortitude, so it is said, to adhere to a diet solely of milk and tomatoes for a year. His physician prescribed it as the only cure for his malady—Bright's disease. Now the General is well.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6-13t-eow

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1883.

A. K. Davis, Canton, Miss., "I am much pleased with the new dress of the SOUTHWESTERN I shall keep it before the people."

The *Price Current* notes as a favorable indication of the growth of commerce, that the number of excursionists from New Orleans to European and Northern watering places will be fewer this year.

The catalogues of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., and New Orleans University 1882-83 have been issued, and we are obliged to President E. O. Thayer and James A. Dean for copies.

We take the following from the *Times-Democrat:*

The average cost of every school house in Illinois was $1336; in Ohio, $1800; in New York, $2584; in Tennessee, $262; in Virginia, $491; in North Carolina, $130, and in South Carolina, $47.

Do you know of a family where several children are growing up, with little or no reading? Take the SOUTHWESTERN to that home; get them to subscribe for it. Think of the results. Weekly it goes to that family freighted with good reading on all subjects. Who can tell the good it will accomplish?

Decoration day, May 30, was observed in all parts of the country. The nation turned its thoughts for one day more intensely than upon others, to the cause for which its heroes died. In New Orleans, the Mower Post of the G. A. R. made due preparation for imposing ceremonies at Chalmette cemetery, but inclement weather interfered with out-door exercises. The graves were strewn with flowers. On board the steamer exercises were held, consisting of prayer by Rev. J. G Vaughan, addresses and reception of floral tributes from representatives of Confederate veteran associations, and an oration by Gen. W. L. McMillen.

It is only ten years ago that the edicts against Christianity were removed by the Japanese Government. In the annual report of the Evangelical Alliance for Japan, for the year 1882, just published, there is given a summary of progress and the present condtion of missionary work in the Empire. The following items are of special interest: There are 145 missionaries, 93 active churches with 4,987 members; 895 converts were baptized during the year 1882; there are 49 ordained preachers, 100 assistants, and 11 theological students; there are 63 secular schools with 2,546 scholars, 109 Sunday schools with 4,134 scholars. The 93 native churches contributed for various benevolent objects $7,540.30.

The *Vindicator* says: "The colored people of Atlanta own a half million in real estate, and in the State almost ten millions. This is a good showing, but not as good as might be. If the thousands that are annually spent in the court houses, on excursion trains were put in real estate the amount would exceed by millions the amount above mentioned. We wish our people to accumulate wealth and educate their children; for wealth and intelligence are the most potent means by which a people or individual can secure recognition of rights. Never is a man respected and appreciated so highly as when he has land and money."

This is sensible. Keep out of the court houses, frown down excursions, generally gotten up by sharpers and schemers who are too lazy to work, and too proud to beg, and hope to make a living by fleecing unwary sheep. Keep out of grog-shops; practice and preach temperance; exercise economy; build up character, and educate your children and the future is safe and bright. Build upon the touchstone of power, viz: education, character and wealth.

Brought by a Smile.

Years ago we read of a London preacher who said to a brother clergyman one Monday, "I received seven persons into my church yesterday and they were all brought in by a smile." "Brought in by a smile!" said the astonished listener." "What do you mean?" "I will explain. Several months ago as I passed a certain house on my way to church I saw in the arms of its nurse a beautiful babe. As it seemed to fix its eyes on me I smiled and the child returned the smile. The next Sabbath the babe was again at the window and it smiled down on me; I threw the prattler a kiss. Instantly its little hands were extended and it threw a kiss back to me. And so it came to pass I learned to watch for the baby, and I soon saw that the nurse was not alone. Other members of the family were at the window to see the man who had always a smile for the household pet. One Sabbath as I passed two children stood by the window beside the babe. The father and mother had said to them, 'We think that the man who always smiles at the babe is a minister. Now you get ready and when he passes you follow him and see where he preaches.' The children were willing to follow the suggestion, and as I passed the door opened and they came out, following along behind until I entered the church, where they followed, and seats were given them. They listened to the sermon, and when they reached their home they said to their parents, 'He is a minister, and we have found his church and heard him speak.' The next Sabbath the parents were there—they were pleased and brought in others, and God blessed to them my ministry, and seven were led to give their hearts to Jesus—and all brought by that smile.'"

We look upon the minister as a man, but he is a rejoicing, smiling man. His name is written in heaven; his sins are passed and hidden. The life of God is in his soul, and the peace which passeth all understanding is his. The cross allures and charms his soul from day to day. Perhaps all ministers cannot be great preachers; but he is a good-for-nothing fellow who cannot give a smile and a kind word; these the Savior makes use of as the instruments to bring men to the house of the Lord and to the kingdom of God.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

To Bishop Clark was entrusted the work of establishing the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South at the close of the war. He soon became satisfied that it was impossible to do this with any degree of permanent success without denominational schools and teachers. He also saw that persons raised and educated in the South would understand the peculiarities and prejudices of the people, and could adapt themselves to this mode of life and style of thought. His theory of success in the South was to educate the young people and through them accomplish the work he really felt the church was called on to do. After extensive correspondence with prominent persons in the church and State and frequent consultation, it was decided that the time had come to form a society under our control to supplement our work in the South. A call was issued—a few unselfish spirits met in convention at Trinity Church, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after prayer and mature deliberation the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and the church entered at once upon the prosecution of one of the noblest forms of Christian work ever committed to any human or divine agency. Sentimental and rose-colored views of social equality, miscegenation or political control formed no part of their plans; they sought simply the moral and religious welfare of the people by means of a Christian education. The report before us gives a brief statement of the work done, amount of money raised, and the purposes for which it has been expended. It shows for the colored people six chartered institutions, four schools of theology, one medical college, and fourteen institutions not chartered. The total number of teachers is 95, and 3,500 have been enrolled during the past year. For our white people there are three chartered institutions and twelve seminaries, with 75 teachers and 2,300 pupils enrolled. The society has collected and disbursed during the past year $110,745.66, and during the fifteen years of its history, $1,098,040.64. It has now invested over $350,000 in permanent school property. The work of the past year differs but little from the preceding ones, with this exception: The last general conference committed (we think unwisely) to the Freedmen's Aid Society the supervision of all our educational work in the South, and instructed the managers of that society to aid schools for whites all it could *without embarrassment to the schools for freedmen.* It also instructed "our pastors in presenting the claims of the society to the church to remind our people that a portion of the appropriations of the society will be made for the education of the white population connected with our church in the Southern States; *but not to the embarrassment of the work among the people of color.*" Evidently it was the purpose of the church that there should be an enlargement of our educational work in the South through the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Just here arises this question: Have not the board of managers transcended their instructions? Has not the investment of money in real estate and buildings for the education of the white people of the South embarrassed and hindered in the work of education among the colored people? To this question there can be but one answer. Look at the report before us. At Austin, Texas, five and a half acres of ground overlooking the city, but no buildings, and we are accomplishing nothing, just waiting for some man to come who has means to give a name to the contemplated institution. At Houston, Texas, a great railroad centre, and the centre of an immense colored population, a property worth $10.000 was secured for $7,500 cash. The grounds are beautiful and ample for the erection of suitable buildings. The school was opened last fall in the mansion connected with the estate. But Bro. Campbell, an experienced and successful teacher, has been cramped and hindered in his work for the want of room.

At New Orleans, a city of over 220,000 inhabitants, and over 60,000 colored population, the great political and commercial centre of the Southwest, we have for our school one of the most beautiful sites in the city, but our buildings are in no way adequate to meet the necessities of the case, and many of our young people are going to other denominational schools, merely because they have finer buildings and better accommodations.

The LaTeche Seminary, at Baldwin, La., is included among the Freedmen's Aid Schools, and is grandly situated in the midst of an immense colored population, in the garden of Louisiana, but has nothing like suitable buildings—the students meeting part in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and part in an unfinished room of what was once an orphans home. This is the LaTeche Seminary; and yet, with these disadvantages, it has over 200 students enrolled. With anything like adequate buildings it is no exaggeration to say the numbers would be more than doubled.

In 1860 there were in Louisiana over 250,000 colored persons who were totally without books, and were forbidden by law to read. After the war this frightful mass of illiteracy was mostly looking to us for the means of education. That was our golden opportunity; but now, humiliating as it is, we must recognize the fact that most of our young people seeking the benefits of a higher education have been compelled to go to other institutions merely for the want of accommodations of our own. We believe that the New Orleans University has special claims upon the Church for better accommodations for the large number of students that would resort to it for instruction. Romanism is intrenched in Louisiana as in no other State, and our schools should furnish every facility in preparing our ministers to meet this wily foe. No institution in Louisiana has a more efficient and devoted corps of instructors than the New Orleans University, and none so poor accommodations for its students. We have made this special reference to Austin, Houston, LaTeche and New Orleans, because we know their needs and know them to be embarrassed for the want of funds. We believe that we have reached a crisis in our educational work in the South. That a turning aside from or the neglect of duty to-day will furnish regret for a century. We are facing the sunrise of a better day. No people in the South are increasing in numbers, wealth intelligence and piety as the colored people. It is no time to abate in efforts for their education; they aspire to great things in wealth, politics, culture and religion. They do not tend to Romanism or liberalism, instinctively they are Protestants nd orthodox in faith, and, when educated, orderly in conduct.

We do not think that the Freedmens Aid Society has reached the point where it can safely attempt any other work than that which called it into being. We believe that it should bend all its energies in this one direction, and that in so doing it will secure the greatest good to both our colored and white members in the South. Not that we would have our white members neglected, our heart beats quick and warm towards them. We appreciate their need. In 1870 there were in this country 2,850,911 white persons ten years old and over, who could not read and write, in 1880, 3,019,080, an increase in ten years of 167,169. The church cannot hesitate here; she must make provision not only for the education of her ministers and teachers but for all of our people who are seeking the benefits of a higher education. Her honor, good faith and self-preservation demand this, but not through the agency of the Freedmens Aid Society, "to the embarrasment of the work among the people of color." The mission of this society is peculiar, its name is indicative, incidentally it may help in other work, but its chief glory is to foster the schools for the colored members of the church. But the Report shows that while it has under its care twenty-five for the colored people, (and all there is to one of these is "five acres and a half of ground" said to be "overlooking the city" of Austin, Texas, while the buildings of the New Orleans University are justly described as "old and inconvenient dwellings of little value,") it has fifteen for the white people.

We regard this Society as intimately related to the prosperity and permanance of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. Few agencies have done more towards the education and elevation of the colored people, but its work is not done So far as the facilities for education are concerned the white people have a great advantage over the colored. There is not an institution of learning in all the South from which white pupils are excluded, while there are but few that are open to the colored. The special work of the Freedmens Aid Society is not finished. It need not turn aside from its original calling to find work to do.

How the heart drifts away from Jesus? When you were converted you saw very vividly your need of Christ. Your need of Christ is as deep as ever. Every stage of your progress must be by a living faith in him. Do you feel your need as you did at conversion?

Editorial Correspondence.

The city of Galveston is on an island, separated from the main land by a sheet of water about two miles in width and eighteen in length, fordable in many places by horses and cattle, and hardly anywhere exceeding six feet in depth. According to the estimate made by Captain H. B. Ripley the harbor proper will furnish secure anchorage for 380 deep draft vessels. Originally this island was a track less plain, but now it is the chief port and commercial city of the State, and most of its streets are marked by a luxuriant growth of the evergreen and bright bloomed oleander. Many of the private residences are surrounded with groves of the orange, lemon and fig trees, and in some instances by the stately oaks, the pride and joy of every Texan. The city is laid out in squares, and contains many substantial blocks of business houses, and imposing churches and other public buildings, with a large number of costly and tasteful residences. The present population is estimated by the Galveston *News* to be over 27,000. The increase of the city in population for two or three decades has been as follows: In 1860 the population was 6,537; in 1870, 13,893; in 8881, by a census taken under the direction of the Galveston *News*, 27,420; this census is believed to be accurate and thorough. The Methodist Episcopal Church has three ministers stationed in this city. Rev. C. C. Minnegan is on his second year at St. Paul. This is one of the strongost appointments in the Texas Conference. and Bro. Minnegan is now doing what some thought ought to have been done years ago, namely, erecting a new church which, when completed, will be next to Trinity, Houston. the best in the Conference. It is now nicely enclosed at a cost of $2,400, and thus far all bills are paid. The Church Extension Society has aided by loan and donation in the sum of $1000. Rev. G. W. Smith is upon his second year at the Tabernacle. When Bro. Smith entered upon his work he found a church in process of erection upon which it was said $4000 had been expended. It is our opinion that the architect who gave the trustees that plan should be prosecuted and published to the world as a fraud. There is nothing in taste about it. But while the house in its present appearance has but little that is pleasant to look upon, to allow it to remain as it is is sure death. We think that the better way is to get a good architect and modernize the plan so far as possible, and move on and complete the house, trusting in the Lord. The Sunday-school, under the superintendency of Mrs. Richards, is one of the best we have seen. Bro. Smith believes that his people need to know all sorts of truth, all sorts of facts suited to their intellectual and moral improvement. He thinks that a religious newspaper is an agency of light; he likes the SOUTHWESTERN because of its manly and Christian independence, seeking the good of the whole, and the whole good; because it preaches when and where he cannot, and is his mutual help. Rev. E. O. McIntire is on his first year and is opening up a new work, and from all that we could learn should judge was having a wonderful degree of success. He has organized a Board of Trustees and they have purchased a property on the corner of Broadway and 22d streets, costing $4,000. The lot is 43x120, the building upon it is 40x80 and is to be remodeled, giving a lecture room 18x40 and parlor 18x40, the main audience room 40x50, all improvements costing $1000. The building when complete will present a very pleasant and attractive appearance, while a more desirable location could hardly be secured. We congratulate our brethren in Galveston on this forward movement. Methodism in Texas needs a few propagandista who have that degree of grace as the favorite expression goes, when men "enjoy religion." It is only speaking the truth to say that Bro. McIntire seems to be the right man in the right place. We were glad to see that these three ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church were not moving in Indian file but abreast. Heaven grant that it may always be thus. To us the greeting of friends of former years has been pleasant, a few have disappeared from among the living, and other heads are whitening, and we trust their hearts are ripening for the great harvest. But some remain who are holding on to Christ, and as we sat and talked of the glories and triumphs of other days, our hearts were filled with doxologies. We were gratified at the marks of progress in every direction; Church building, church repairing and the erection of parsonages are signs of substantial prosperity. The generation of old shabby churches is fast disappearing. Bells are taking the place of tin horns. The drift is toward a higher and a better form of civilization. Let God be thanked.

C.

Last week we received a letter from a member of our church in Texas, asking the price of the SOUTHWESTERN, saying "our preacher has not had time to refer to it once this year." We know of one church in the Texas conference to which there is sent each week over fifty copies of the SOUTHWESTERN; and at the last conference the preacher settled for each subscriber. This we desire to say, There is not a more enterprising church, nor a harder working, or more successful minister in the Texas conference than that man. The minister who fails to press the claims of his church paper, stands in his own light. The SOUTHWESTERN will preach when and where he cannot.

W. B. Pullam, presiding elder of Huntsville, Texas, district, sends some subscribers and says, "I have the promise of 20 more at another place."

PERSONAL.

—Miss Annie Angur, daughter of Gen. C. C. Angur, died in San Antonio, Texas, last week.

—William Chambers, the writer and publisher is dead, aged 83 years.

—Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is said to be in danger of cancer of the jaw.

—Major J. G. Richardson, Register of the State Land Office, resigned, to take effect June 30.

—Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, has been elected President of the American Free Trade League.

—Francis T., daughter of Bishop Foss, was married in Minneapolis, Minn., to Francis A. Chamberlain of that city, on May 23.

—The Rev. Dr. John Ker, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, who has spent nearly two years in this country, representing the needs of Methodism in his native land, sailed from New York on his return to Ireland, May 26.

—Rev. C. W. Drees, superintendent of the Mexico mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and wife, expected to sail from Vera Cruz on May 17th and to arrive in New York on the30th. He makes a visit to United States after many years of service in the mission.

—Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, chaplain of the Upper Bethel, will shortly leave this city by the steamship Yucatan for Europe for the purpose of examining bethels and similar institutions in order to furtherimprove the workings of the Upper Bethel. It is understood that there is a movement on foot to give a grand entertainment at the Bethel at an early date complimentary to Dr. Witherspoon, when his friends will have an opportunity to testify their appreciation of his labors.

The New Orleans SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has been enlarged to eight pages and presents a decidedly improved appearance. The subscription price remains at $2 per annum.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. T. Abbott, Rosedale: "In a protracted meeting 42 joined the the church, 15 on probation At Musson Station we have no church, as we had no congregation before now. There is a fine Sunday-school of 59 scholars. There are between 300 and 400 inhabitants, and nearly all colored. They own homes of their own. William Harris has a large store, and is also postmaster. All are doing well. We need a church there very bad."

E. Clark, Shady Grove: "The presiding elder could not be present on account of sickness, and I held the quarterly meeting. Stewards and leaders made good reports Collection for pastor $15. Sabbath. schools show a fair increase, with 75 scholars. Received on probation 19, in full 5, converted 1."

MISSISSIPPI.

D. Goodwin, Benton· "Wesley Chapel, at Benton, is to be dedicated July 1. It is to be one of the finest frame churches in the State. We have averaged $125 per month from February to May."

J. C. Skinner, Roebuck: "Presiding Elder Barney was with us, and brethren came from every church, save one, and met him with good reports. Two loving sermons were preached. Collection $13.45."

TEXAS.

J. Browley, San Marcos: "The presiding elder visited us, preached a powerful sermon, and administered sacrament to 37. Among our visitors was the pasor of the A. M. E. Church."

ARKANSAS.

H. H. McAllister, Centre Point: "The work is growing grandly. It lies in four counties. I do a great deal of riding each week on horseback. This is a fine country. Several colored men are worth three and a half thousands."

TENNESSEE.

J. A. C. Wade: "At Friends Hill, May 13th, I preached to a large congregation. We were compelled to accommodate them in a grove, and had a nice time. There was present James England, who, before coming to church, had drank his last dram. He mounted his horse, and in his haste came near running over some of the people. About three-fourths of a mile from the church he overtook Riley Green, against whom he had an old grudge. After a few rash words, Green shot England below his left lung with a pistol shot. Just before death he told brother Jordan Smith, "How strange it is that a man will bring judgment upon himself." This is the second shooting since Christmas caused by whiskey. Brethren, please help us to buy a church in this wicked place. Send your gifts to Petersburg, Tennessee. I will acknowledge amounts received in the ADVOCATE."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Argenta District.

DEAR EDITOR:—I suppose your many readers would like to hear something from our work in these parts. I have just closed up my first round for this year on the Argenta District, Little Rock Conference. I started out on my year's work soon after Conference. I have had some difficulties to meet. Some of my preachers were late getting to their work, but I am thankful to say that not one of the eleven brethren appointed to work on my district has failed to go to his work. The year has opened up hopefully. We have more than a hundred and fifty accessions to the Church, and quite a large number of conversions this quarter. I went to Fayetteville in a few weeks after Conference. The pastor had not got to his work but the first quarterly meeting was held in his absence, and was protracted two weeks. By this time Bro. W. R. R. Duncan, the pastor, with his family, arrived. The work at this place had run down considerably. We had no church of our own. Our people there had been using a school house which belonged to the American Missionary society. Some time last summer they turned us out of the house, and our people wandered around for six months without a place to worship in. The Society and Sunday-school got scattered considerably. But the two weeks meeting referred to above brought things together again. The Church Extension Society had donated $250 last year to help us build a church there on condition that the trustees make a trust bond and mortgage to the Society. This had not been done. The trustees did not like to go into this because they did not understand it. But just as soon as I explained the matter to them the papers were fixed up and sent on to Dr. Kynett, and forth came the $250, and the pastor and his faithful people went to work and in less than six months they went into their new church to worship. So our work at this place is alive. We expect to dedicate the church there on the third Sunday in June. The Hinesville Circuit: the people on this work have been scattered. The white people about Hinesville, a little town where we had a about 25 members, fell upon the colored people in that part of the country and tried to kill and drive them out of there, but the whites did not kill any of the colored; one of the colored brothers of our Church heard that the whites were coming to his house on a certain night to kill him, and he prepared himself, and when they came the good brother emptied his gun into one of the white brothers, and his white friends had to take up a few moments in taking care of their fallen brother and see that he was buried, for the colored brother had killed him dead. Then the colored people all left that part and went to Kansas. So this work is not doing much.

Van Buren charge is in very good condition. We are trying to build a parsonage there this year. The Fort Smith work bids fair to make good progress this year. The faithful pastor has gathered in quite a good membership already, and is trying to build a church at Alma, a little town on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad.

Our Morrilton Circuit is progressing well. It is a new work just organized at our last Conference. We have gathered in about 70 members of our Church who came to this State from other States. We want to build two or three churches on this work this year. The pastor, Bro. Wm. Pope, is sparing no pains to build up a good work.

The Conway Circuit is doing well, though the pastor was late getting to his work. The people are very proud of their pastor. Bro. A. L. Richardson is in charge of this work. He is a very active young man, and I think he will make the work move up this year.

The Argenta Circuit started off well, but the pastor has been away from his work for a month or more, and I can not say much for this work.

The Little Rock Circuit is doing well under the pastorate of Bro. J. D. Johnson. Bro. Johnson has been attending Philander Smith College, but he has kept up his regular appointments. His work is progressing nicely.

The Swet Home work is doing well also. Bro. R. Boone has just within the last three weeks got to work. but the work is moving along nicely.

The Newport Circuit, under the faithful charge of Bro. U. S. Kitchens, is in a prosperous condition.

Jacksonport station, under the pastorate of Bro. A. J. Phillips, is moving along grandly. Bro. Phillips has had several conversions and accessions to the Church this quarter.

Our Batesville work is doing splendidly this year under the charge of Bro. G. W. Taylor, This work was without a pastor last year two-thirds of the year, and, of course, was not in good condition, but brother Taylor is redeeming the work from its cold state. Our work on the district, as a whole, is doing well. We are trying to build several new churches this year. We hope to do a better work in every way this year than we have ever been known to do.

Yours, respectfully,

G. W. SAMS,

Morrilton, Ark., May 29, 1883.

Apportionments West Tennessee District.

The following are the apportionments of the benevolent money to be raised, and claim of the presiding elder and bishop, as provided for by the West Tennessee district:

Purdy—For elder $25, bishop $2, missions $14, Freedmen's Aid $6, Church Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $1, Sunday-school Union $2.50. Total $54.

Brownsville—For elder $30, bishop $2.50, mission $14, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $2. Total $63.

Mason—For elder $55, bishop $3, mission $16, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church Extension Society $5, Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $3. Total $92.50.

Bell—For elder $50, bishop $3, missions $15, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $1.50, Sunday-school $3. Total 112.

Cypress—For elder $60, bishop $3, mission $17, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $3. Total $124.50

Sharon—For elder $20, bishop $1.50, mission $8, Freedmen's Aid $2, Church Extension Society $1. Conference claimants 75c, Sunday-Union $1. Total $34.25.

Martin—For elder $30, bishop $2.50, missions $15, Freedmen's Aid $8, Church Extension Society $4. Conference claimants $1.50, Sunday-school Union $2. Total $63.

Mansfield—For elder $40, bishop $3, mission $17, Freedmen's Aid $8, Church Extension Society $3' Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $3. Total 76.

Holy Rock—For elder $12, bishop $1, mission $8, Freedmen's Aid $4, Church Extension Society $3, Conference claimants $1, Sunday-schoo Union $1. Total 29.

Henderson—For elder $30, bishop $3, missions $15, Freedmen's Aid $6.50, Church Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $2,50. Total 59.

Pleasant Grove—For elder $60, bishop 3, missions 17, Freedmen's Aid 8.50, Church Extension Society 5, Conference claimants 2, Sunday-school Union 5. Total $127.50.

Memphis Station—For elder $25, bishop 1.72, missions 14, Freedmen's Aid 8.50, Church Extension Society 5, Conference claimants 2,50, Sunday-school Union 2. Total $58.75.

Lindon—For elder $15, bishop $1, mission 12, Freedmen's Aid $6, Church-Extension Society $3, Conference claimants $1, Sunday-school Union $1. Total 39.50.

Flatwoods—For elder $15, bishop $1, mission 13, Freedmen's Aid $6, Church-Extension Society $3, Conference claimants $1, Sunday-school Union $2. Total $41.

Lawrence—For elder $25, bishop $2, mission $13, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church-Extension Society $4, Conference claimants $2, Sunday-school Union $2. Total $51.

Waynesboro—For elder $35, bishop 3, missions $17, Freedmen's Aid $8.50, Church-Extension Society $5, Conference claimant $2, Sunday-school Union $2.50. Total $73.

Grand total—for elder $577, for bishop 39.25, for missions 241, for Freedmen's Aid 123.50, Church-Extension Society 66, for Conference claimants 28.25, Sunday-school Union 42.50, for all causes $1,212.

Yours, JESSE PRICE, P. E.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury which admits alleged broken rice as alleged granulated rice, under an ad valorem duty of 20 per centum, is calculated to hurt our planters and largely reduce the revenues.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Preachers in visiting from house to house would do well to ask: do you take the SOUTHWESTERN?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 26th and June 2d contain Bishop Thirlwall, *Church Quarterly*; An Unsolved Historical Riddle, by J. A. Froude, *Nineteenth Century*; John Richard Green, *Macmillan*; Robert Herrick, and Mr. Gladstone's Oxford Days, *Temple Bar*; The Temples of Girgenti, *Month*; From a Garret, *Cornhill*; English Longevity, and Wills, Ancient and Modern, *Spectator*; The French Republic, *Economist*; How the Egyptian Land-Tax is paid, *Globe*; Treasure Trove at the Cape, *Academy*; with instalments of "The Wizard's Son," the conclusion of "The Ladies Lindores," and poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Joel Chandler Harris is writing a new series of his Uncle Remus stories, many of which will appear in the *Century* magazine before they are issued in book form. Their title in the magazine, at least, will be "Nights with Uncle Remus."

The April number of the *Industrial News*, Cooper Union, New York, contains a portrait, sketch, and press comments on Peter Cooper.

The *Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer*, published by Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga., improves with each issue. It is now the best agricultural publication in the Southern States, and is cheap at $1 per year.

In a tasteful cover, the June or sixth number of *The Manhattan* an illustrated magazine, appears on our table. "People and Places in Guatemala," and "Revival of Humanism," are prominent papers; and there are poems, stories, sketches, and editor's notes, of a high literary order. Terms $3 a year, New York.

The *Wheelman* for June has a number of illustrations of articles describing how people go about on the earth and see sights on wheels. It is about the usual size, and as choice in print and illustration as the leading magazines of the country. Boston, Mass., $2 a year.

The *Chautauquan* for June continues papers on Scandinavian and Russian history, and touches upon numerous modern and scholarly topics. This bright publication should be in the hands of students everywhere. It is published at Meadville, Pa., at $1.50 per year.

The June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests', in which is given a sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition, and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. An article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxaation", is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, writes of the "Present Aspects of College Training," as effected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the 'Abuse of Citizenship,' as exhibited in the machinations of the dynamitists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's "Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilsson contributes "A Few Words about Public Singing." Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama" the participants being, on one side, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckl, an opponent of the stage, and on the other, Jno. Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager; and William Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number; $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CANARY BIRD: and other tales. By Christopher Schmidt, American Tract Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York; for sale by W. D. Skillman, 94 Camp street, New Orleans. Price $1

This is a well written story, wholsome in in its moral and religious lessons. A good book to place in the hands of our young people.

RIPE GRAPES, or the Fruit of the Spirits, By Rev. W. H. Poole, L.L.D., Cincinnati: Walden and Stowe. Price 75 c.

This little book is written in an earnest and practical style. It is designed to point out the nine fruits of the Spirit that ought always to accompany a profession of conversion to God. It will be a help to all of those who have an earnest desire to follow the Lord fully.

ELEMENTS OF METHODISM. A series of short lectures addressed to one beginning r life of Godliness By D. Stevenson, D.D. Cincinati, Walden and Stowe

In this book Dr. Stevenson presents the doctrines, discipline, work, history and usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church clearly to the view of the reader. We heartily commend it. It is a good book to put into the hands of those on probation, to them it will be especially useful.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Gov. Bourne of Rhode Island was inaugurated on the 29th.

The recent local elections in Virginia, indicate some reverses for the Readjusters.

Corea ratified the treaty with the United States which is the first with a Western power.

The Czar crowned himself in Moscow, amid enthusiastic popular demonstrations of affection.

Four members of the Blackhand Society, at Xeres, Spain, charged with murder, have been sentenced to death.

A plot to kill the King of Roumania at the opening of Parliament was discovered, and some of the conspirators were arrested.

The discovery that assessments have fallen short four millions, compel further efforts at economy by New Orleans municipal officers.

Statues of the two brothers Baron Alexander Wilhelm von Humboldt and Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt, were unveiled in Berlin, on the 28th.

The French have bombarded two ports on the northwest coast of Madagascar. French troops are being hurried to Tonquin to carry on war against the Anamites, and the Chinese.

Perry H. Smith, one of the wealthiest residents of Chicago, who was placed in the Madison, Wis., Insane Asylum, has been declared convalescent, and he is staying at his summer home in Wisconsin.

At Schuylerville, N. Y., May 28, Nicholas Vondenburgh descended into a well to rescue a laborer overcome with gas. Vondenburgh was suffocated; his wife went to his assistance, and she also perished.

On the Brooklyn Bridge, May, 30, there was a fearful pressure by the crowd of pedestrians, taken advantage of by thieves, and fourteen people were trampled to death, and a large number seriously wounded.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that there is no legal prohibition of what is termed higher education in the common schools of St. Louis, and that the arts, sciences and languages may be lawfully embraced in the course of studies arranged for pupils.

A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth* writes from Denver, Colorado: "The colored population of the city, numbering about three thousand, is largely from the "exodus," and is better situated here than in any Eastern city. Some are employed at seventy-five dollars per month, and many are doing business on their own account and owning their houses. No "nigger-hill" or "nigger-heaven" here! The world moves!

The negroes in the Cherokee Nation have drawn up a strong protest against the recent action of the Cherokee Council in declaring that the large amount of money received from the government in payment for lands shall be distributed only to the Cherokees by blood. There are over one thousand negroes in the Nation who claim the same rights as the Indians, who will sign the protest and then send it to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Czar entered Moscow in great state, and proceeded to the Kremlin, the greeting of the people along the route being enthusiastic in the extreme. The ringing of bells and booming of artillery gave the signal for the procession to start, and when it reached the gates of the Resurrection the imperial pair and the Grand Dukes alighted, and prayed before a picture of the Virgin. The Emperor, dressed in a General's uniform, wore a calm demeanor, and smiled at the plaudits of the populace, while the Empress received special marks of public favor.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

FALL CONFERENCES.

Conferences	Place	Time	Bishop
Alabama	Edwardsville, Al.	Nov 27	Foss
Austin	Denison, Tex.	Nov 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta, Ga.	Nov 21	Foss
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct 17	Bowman
Kentucky	Barbboursville, Ky	Sept 12	Foster
Savannah	Newman, Ga.	Dec 12	Foss
S. German	Brennan, Tex.	Dec 5	Andrews
West Texas	San Antonio, Tex	Dec 12	Andrews
Tennessee	Murfreesboro.	Nov 28	Hurst
Texas	Paris, Texas	Nov 28	Andrews

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

MRS. WILLIAM DOWNES, of Uxbridge, Mass., writes on March 15, 1883, as follows:—

"During the past three years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of diseases which baffled the skill of the most experienced doctors, as I could not obtain permanent relief by their treatment and prescriptions; and I have also tried many so-called cures in the medicine line, but could get no relief. The pains, aches, and weakness increased so rapidly and constantly that I was so reduced in strength as to be unable to leave the bed, and the doctors informed me that there was no hope of a recovery. In this exhausted and discouraged condition a dear friend persuaded me to use Hunt's Remedy, and after taking it only three days I commenced to get better, and to my great joy and delight I have continued to improve constantly by its use, until now, after having taken the remedy only a few weeks, I am able to be about my house again, and am now doing my housework. My lame back is cured, the severe pains have disappeared, and I am now in better health than for many years, and beg this privilege of gladly recommending Hunt's Remedy to all who are affected with any disease of the kidneys or liver; and I also highly recommend it for the attack of sick headache. My husband also has experienced a very great benefit to his health by the use of this most valuable medicine, Hunt's Remedy."

"OUR FLAG IS STILL THERE."

Mr. S. B. Longfellow, Augusta, Me., east side river, writes under date of April 15, 1883:

"To whom it may concern: This may certify that two years ago I was very badly afflicted with kidney and urinary difficulties, which extended through the system and laid me up for weeks so that I could do no work. I had the most skilful physician in town, who gave me no assistance. Hearing of Hunt's remedy, I got a bottle, and half of it cured me intirely, so that I have been well ever since. The other half I gave to a neighbor who was afflicted much as I was, and it restored him to health. I can truly say that Hunt's remedy has been of great and inexpressible worth to me."

Li Hung Chang, will take command of the Chinese troops in provinces bordering on Tonquin.

They have a nice lot of Christians in British Columbia. A parcel of white hoodlums recently attacked a Chinese settlement at night, after the manner of Apaches, killed and wounded the surprised Chinamen and set fire to their huts. But worse remains. When the Chinese wounded were carried to the nearest town the white physicians refused to attend them, and the coroner could get no jurymen with enough sense of justice to examine into the affair. A nice lot of "white people they have up there!—*N. Y. Herald.*

West Salem, Ohio, Rev. J. Matlock; pastor, is in a prosperous condition. The officiary give prompt attention to the financial interests committed to them. A Church library, which cost between $400 and $500, has been purchased, and is doing a good work among the young people. The Lord has blessed the Church with a glorious outpouring of his Holy Spirit during the Winter.—*Western.*

Mr. Spurgeon and Bob.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of New York, was sitting on a bench one day beside Mr. Spurgeon at the latter's orphanage in London. A little fellow not a yard high came up and said, "Mis'r Surg'n may I sit on dis seat?" "Certainly, Bob," said Mr. Spurgeon, lifting him up. He meditated a long time, and then said, "Mis'r Surg'n, s'posing there was an orfuin 'sylum an' a hunnerd orfins in it, an' all the orfins had uncles and anties to bring 'em cakes an' apples 'cept one orfin dat hadn't no one—oughtn' somebody give dat orfin sixpence?" "I think so, Bob; but why?" "'Cans I'm him?" said Bob; and he got his sixpence.

The Housekeeper.

SOUTHERN BISCUIT.—Two cups of self-rising flour, one spoonful of lard; mix with warm milk; knead into soft dough, and roll; cut with biscuit-cutter and prick each with a straw. Cook in a hot oven ten minutes.

CORN BREAD.—Take two quarts of milk, five eggs, half ounce of salt, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, two ounces of butter and Indian meal sufficient to make a thin batter. Bake in buttered pans in a quick oven.—*The Caterer.*

TO REMOVE KEROSENE STAINS—Stains from vaseline and kerosene will not come out with washing. The following is said to be effective:—"Cover kerosene stains with Indian meal, and when the oil strikes through remove and put on fresh; repeat this until the oil is removed."

FRUIT STAINS.—A lady writing to the *Practical Farmer* says:—"The best way to remove fruit stains of all kinds is to soak the article in pure soft warm water for two hours, then wash and boil as usual; the stain will all be gone. Do that way every washing and no more stains."

VERY NICE currant fritters are made of one cup and a half of very fine bread-crumbs, one tablespoonful and a half of flour, one cup and a half of sweet milk, one quarter of a pound of well-washed English currants (drain the currants thoroughly), two eggs, two tablespoonsful of sugar, a small lump of butter. Flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg to suit your taste; drop in spoonsful in hot lard and fry until done. Eat with sugar

LIME JUICE IN TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—M. Czartoryski, M. D., of Stockton, Cal., writes as follows to the London *Lancet*:—"During a prolonged residence in the interior of China I became acquainted with the fact that the Chinese place great reliance during epidemics of diphtheria on the internal use of the fresh juice of limes and of the fruit itself, which they consume in enormous quantities in every conceivable form—as lemonade, with native spirits, cut in slices, &c.—during attacks of this dreadful disease, with apparently most successful results, it hardly ever failing to effect a cure. The Chinese consider it a specific, and will, in case of need, do anything to obtain a supply. Since I have come back from California, as also in Louisiana, I have used limes and their juices in my practice as a physician, with most successful results in cases of diphtheria—even in the most desperate cases. As soon as I take charge of a case of diphtheria, I order limes to be administered as freely as possible, in any manner the patient can be prevailed upon to take them, especially in the form of hot lemonade, sweetened with white sugar or honey, or cut in slices with powdered white sugar. Besides lime juice (which I suppose acts by imparting an excess of oxygen to the circulation and thereby prevents formation of vibriones, &c., and so has almost a specific effect on disease), I prescribe whatever drug may be indicated to relieve symptoms as they develop and impart strength by appropriate stimulants and nourishment."

AMERICAN CREAM.—Put one box of gelatine into two quarts of milk, to dissolve over a slow heat. Beat well the yolks of eight eggs, and ten tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Set the kettle where it will boil, and stir in this mixture. Have the whites of the eggs beaten with as much more sugar. When the mixture boils, remove and stir in the beaten whites, and two tablespoonsful of vanilla. Pour into molds and set in a cold place.

GRAHAM GEMS.—One coffee cup Graham flour, one cup sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonsful molasses, one-third teaspoon soda dissolved in milk; pour in hot, well-buttered gem-pan and bake in hot oven.

Better Than Gold.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel our neighbor's woe,
And share his joys with a gentle glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers—is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untired by the lust or cares of wealth—
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot;
For man and morals, on nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Brings sleepy draughts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows her aching head;
His simpler opiate, labor, seems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realms of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's love and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires passed away;
The world's great drama will thus unfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come;
The shrine of love and the haven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister or wife;
However humble the home may be,
Or tried by sorrow with heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And center there, are better than gold.

A Bishop's Experience.

Bishop Bowman attended the Methodist Conference at Indianapolis recently, and a correspondent relates the following incident which did not appear in the conference records: Bishop Bowman was not expected to arrive until Wednesday morning, but he came on the midnight train on Tuesday. Getting off at our lonely, rickety rattletrap of a depot, the Wabash, he, upon inquiry, found the direction of the hotel. Arriving there he knocked, and waited till the landlord could dress and open the door. Upon asking for lodging for the night he was told the house was filled, and there was no place to sleep. He then asked if he could be allowed to sleep on the floor, which was granted. The following morning he asked for the amount of his lodging and breakfast, and upon being informed, gave double that amount each to the wife and daughter of the landlord, never once uttering a single word of complaint. He is certainly a faithful servant of his Master, accepting entertainment in apparent perfect satisfaction which not one of the members of his conference but would have found fault with. The landlord was quite taken back when later in the day he learned who was his guest, as the Bishop did not attempt to make himself known to him.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Drunkard's Will.

I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a feeble and declining state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance and low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.—*From an old Scrap Book.*

Sydney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better *steps* to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

What is Religion Worth?

In connection with the subject of giving, Mr. Spurgeon tells the following anecdote: "A gentleman went around with a paper to raise the minister's salary. He went to a poor man who had attended the the church twice, who put down $10. The gentleman asked him if he did not mean 10s. "10 shillings?" said the man, "do you think that the spiritual benefit and comfort that a man gets from such a minister as ours through a year is only worth ten shillings? I reckon it to be worth a great deal more, but really I cannot afford to give more." "Well," said the man who was collecting to himself, "if this man can afford £10, I can afford £25." He had never before given more than ten shillings. When a man gives sixpence, says Mr. Spurgeon, who is laying up thousands of pounds, I can only consider that he forms a pretty accurate measure of the value of his religion. A man who was pulled out of the river by another, offered him fourpence. "No, thank you," said the man, "I don't want to take your valuation of what you are worth."

A Sailor's Wife

There have been heroines as well as heroes on the sea, and of these Mrs. Annie Wilson is one. When she was fourteen years of age she married the captain of a vessel, and for seven years accompanied him on his voyages around the world without accident.

But in 1872 the ship encountered a terrible storm off the banks of Newfoundland. The captain was knocked down and his shoulder broken. The first mate and several of the crew were also disabled, and the second mate was so frightened that he could not give any orders. The captain was carried down, lashed on a door, into the cabin; and when his wife saw him rendered helpless in this way, instead of yielding to lamentation, she only thought of what she could do to supply his place. She rushed on deck and called the men around her.

"Boys our lives are in danger," she said; "but stick to me, and I'll take you into port all right."

She set them to work to clear away the wreck. They manned the pumps; and when the gale had subdued a little, they rigged up a jury-mast, under their new captain's orders, set sail again, and in twenty-one days the ship was safely anchored at St. Thomas.

After the necessary repairs had been made; and as her husband was still quite helpless, the brave woman worked the ship to Liverpool and made the voyage in thirty days. After this she settled down in New York, and for seven years supported her crippled husband and child by working in a dry-goods store.

When her husband died, Secretary Sherman appointed her to the post of inspectress in the New York Custom house.—*Harper's Young People.*

Christ's work was of a personal nature. He sought out the individual and taught him direct. While multitudes came to hear him, and he taught them publicly, yet this seems to have been incidental rather than his purpose; he never sent out his agents to call crowds together, but was himself the sought, and often his intended work was obstructed by the coming of the multitudes. He sought to get at individual hearts. So we do well to single out individuals, as did Jesus, and endeavor to bring them into the light. This seems to be Christ's plan for taking the world, each, when converted, to bring some others to Jesus. As with the leaven in the meal, each particle, when it becomes leavened, in turn becomes an active principle working upon the next to it, and all being individual workers; so Christians, following Jesus' example, will all be alive and unceasingly at work upon those next to them.

Remember, if you want health and strength of mind and muscle, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my brother John Altheus Richardson. Mother's name is Charlotte Williams. During the war we lived at Terrebonne Station; mother kept a boarding-house there for soldiers. The last I heard of brother ho was at Boutte Station, St. Charles parish, La. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address, Mrs. Lou Lang, Houma, La.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am inquiring for my people I left in Georgia, Burke county, eleven miles from Waynesboro. I left one brother named Richard Luster, one Robert Lewis. My mother named Mariah Lewis; sisters Sarah and Hannah Lewis—they are here. Robert was sold to a man by the name of Drury Coker. Richard belonged to an old lady called Widow Munroe. I left them a few years before the war; was brought here by Mr. Joe Martin where I have been ever since. Address Louis Martin, Asbury M. E. Church, care of Rev. H. J. Wright, Natchitoches, La.

DEAR BROTHER:—I wish to inquire for my people. Mother, Maria, died in Stanley county, North Carolina, and belonged to Daniel Freeman. She had four sons—Calvin, George, Charles and Allen; and daughters, Hannah and Harriet. All belonged to Mr. Freeman. The last I heard from them before the war, George was still there. I had a son, Elias; his mother was Lucy Addington. Hannah was sold off to a Mr. Myers, who took her to South Carolina. Address, care Rev. J. L. Smith, Millican. Texas. CALVIN ADDINGTON.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my sister. Her name was Susan Bridges when I heard from her last; she was then at Natchez, Miss., and was married; I did not learn her husband's name. This was about nine years ago, we were parted at Homer, La. She belonged to George Clinton, who carried her to Monroe, La., and from there to Natchez, Miss. Our Father was Skinner; our mother was Clarissa Bridges. There were three children—two boys and one girl. The oldest Solomon, then Hiram and Susan. Address me at Palestine, Texas. HIRAM BRIDGES.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my kin people, those whom I know anything about, and whom I have never seen since I was about five or six years old. I left them about Dec. 28th, 1865, in Limestone county, Texas, on the Navasota, near Springfield. My people, all belonged to the Strouds. Grandfather was Daniel—I suppose since freedom he took the name of Medlock. Grandmother was Betsy. David, John, Nathan, and Jim were my father's brothers. I had uncles Willis and Isaiah, and aunts Rachel, Martha, Nancy, Nellie, Betsie, Becky—all sons and daughters of grandfather David Medlock. Father's oldest child was a girl, Abby; the next was a boy, Robert, born May 1, 1856; Granley was the next, and I was the baby. Address, G. V. MEDLOCK.
Cedar Creek, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to hear from my son. His name was Tony Jones. I have not seen him since the war. He lived with Thomas Jones. His mother was Julia Jones. Address me, care of P. P. Brooks, Shelbyville, Texas.

MR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my kindred left in Alabama. Father and mother were Charles and Presciila Bradford. Brothers were Charles, Henry and Webster; sisters Patheney, Emma and Joan. All belonged to Mr. Bradford, except John who was sold to Bill Thomas. Bradford sold me to McKinney; he had a person and I whipped him and was run to Texas on that account. His name was Capt. White. I was brought to Texas by Will Chappel, son-in-law of Harris McKinney. I have been in Texas 32 or 33 years and have not seen any of my people. I heard that brother Charles Henry was in Mobile Ala. Address me at Cedar Creek, Texas. DAVID YOUNG.

Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., recently said; "Drunkenness is no longer palliated as a misfortune, but is characterized as an atrocious self-abuse a crime against society and sin against God. The pledge of total abstinence, though still in good repute, is no longer looked to as the one sufficient remedy for the evils of intemperance. Moderate drinking has not come into favor, but there seems to be more readiness than formely, to review the cooperation of men not pledged to total abstinence in efforts to suppress the nefarious and destructive liquor traffic—and upon that department of the great and complicated evils, the public attention appears to be becoming more intensely fixed."

The Illinois Senate has adopted a constitutional amendment resolution to enable the Governor to veto particular items in appropriation bills.

Harrisonville, Shelby County, Ky.
Messrs. Fleming Bros.:
I am a practicing physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.
L. CARTER, M. D.

New York.
I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an *immense number of worms* in bunches and strings, many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.
MRS. ANN JEMISON, 38 Ninth Street.

MRS. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months, she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,
PREPARED BY
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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases. one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.
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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
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Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	75
Independent Youth's Speller	60
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
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"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
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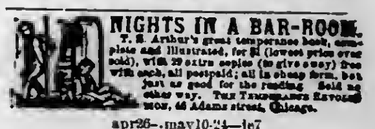
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T. S. Arthur's great temperance book, complete and illustrated, for $1 (lowest price ever sold), with 29 extra copies (to give away) free with each, all postpaid; all in cheap form, but just as good for the reading. Sold no other way. THE TEMPERANCE REVOLUTION, 45 Adams street, Chicago.
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.
A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.
"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung.."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*
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For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Getting an Education.

MR. EDITOR:—I think it necessary to say a few words concerning our Normal School. There are many young ladies and gentlemen in the State who have given credit to themselves, their schools and race, yet the normal schools are visited, and too little interest manifested on the part of the parents. For instance, daughters begin school Monday morning and Wednesday they stay at home to wash or do some other trivial work that need not be done just then. You do not see them again till the next week or next month, still they are expected to get an education. Now parents do not like to see their daughters and sons excelled by any on any occasion, and they should not be kept away from school and repressed. The obstacles may soon be removed, but an education will be with you forever. There are many young people not educated, but the days that have passed we look to no more, we look to the future. A great many are not competent to teach because they did not attend school regularly. You are not compelled to attend the Oakland Normal school; there are schools at Austin, Marshall and Prairie View and other places in your reach. Few if any possess riches, all can not be thoroughly educated, but all can at least learn to read and write. Look well to the future.

G. R. SMITH.

Oakland, Texas.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

To the Mississippi Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—I have received a communication from Bishop Harris, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, and Messrs. Phillips & Hunt, New York, stating that the amount necessary to defray expenses of the next General Conference and the delegates appointed was the same as four years ago, $100. They requested that the amount be apportioned to the districts and charges of our Conference. It is about 90 cents to each pastoral charge. This small amount should be raised before the next Annual Conference. The amount to each district is as follows: Holly Springs District $12.65; Okolona District, $22.50; Greenwood District, $17.10; Meridian District, $18.90; Jackson District, $17.10; Gulf District, $11.75. Total $100.

Fraternally, yours,
J. M. SHUMPERT,
Secretary Mississippi Conf.

Conkling's Repartee.

Speaking of ex-Senator Conkling's quickness of mind during a debate, John F. Smyth said recently. "Mr. Conkling was equally swift of mind in replying to those who were rash enough to question him at political meetings. I remember that when he was a young man he was once interrupted during a speech at Utica by a fellow who bawled out: 'Do you want me to marry a black wench?' Conkling pretended not to hear the remark distinctly, and said with great politeness of manner: 'Will the gentleman who asked me a question have the kindness to come forward and repeat it?' The Republicans who were present cried out. 'Turn him out, turn him out.' Oh, no, don't, turn him out: I'm sure the gentleman asked some question which deserves a reply; let him come forward,' said Conkling. So they pushed the fellow forward to the middle of the hall, where he puffed out his chest and said defiantly: 'Do you want me to marry a black woman?' Conkling looked the man all over carefully for about three minutes. It was so silent that you could have heard a pin drop. Then he said with a drawl: 'Do I want you to marry a black woman? No, I can't say that I do—I have too much compassion for the black woman.'"

ANSWER THIS.—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, dyspepsia, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

General News Items.

The defeat of the army organization bill has been resulted in the resignation of the Swedish Cabinet.

The quantity of beer produced in the United States last year averaged more than fourteen gallons for every inhabitant of the country, being 525,000,000 gallons.

At Nashville, Tenn., in the infantry drill contest, the Mobile Rifles took the first prize of $4,000; and Battery C. Louisiana Field Artillery, captured the first artillery prize.

The trade in idols is unusually brisk in Birmingham, England. A thousand glass gods, which cost thirty-seven cents apiece and sell for four dollars, have just been sent to Burmah.

The Montana Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is constantly assuming greater importance. She has now about 10 churches, with 500 members, and needs during the coming year at least 10 more churches to accommodate the on-coming people. Two railroads, now penetrate the heart of Montana, and all along their lines new towns are springing into exististence.

Two large sales of land in the South and West have recently been effected in London. General Thomas W. Conway, on his recent visit to that city, sold to the Hon. Robert Tennant, Director of the London and Northwestern railway, 230,000 acres in the State of Arkansas at $2,50 an acre. He also sold 1,800,000 acres of Texas grazing land to George Philpotts. Esq., for a syndicate of English capitalists, for $3,000,000. He is now negotiating with another London syndicate for the sale of 2,000,000 acres in the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Colorado.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, one of the ripest scholars in the land, and thoroughly posted in educational matters, recently attened a three-day convention of colored school-teachers at Montgomery, Ala. He says "it was a convention every way creditable, and one of the best of the kind I ever attended." There are 1,500 colored school-teachers in Alabama, and the attitude of the people of the South is much more encouraging than at any former period. Education is the sheet-anchor of hope, not only of the black man of the South, but of the white man.

Liebig Co.'s Beef Tonic.

"Is far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron," says Professor, F. W. HUNT, M. D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc., etc. Cures debility, piles, dyspepsia, biliousness.

Willis Shannon drove to the river in Nashville, Tenn., to wash a buggy, taking with him three boys for a ride, and all four were drowned by the horses becoming unmanageable.

The Bad and Worthless

are never *imitated or counterfeited.* This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff, instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters, All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Wrecked Manhood.

Victime of excessive indulgence or youthful indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices, suffering from Premature Decay or old age, Nervous Debility, Lack of Self-confidence, Impaired Memory, Loss of Manly Powers, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving means of certain cure, with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N Y.

Mark Twain is one of the guests of the Marquis of Lorne during the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

A Minister in Lowell, Mass., has been obliged to give up preaching on account of trouble in his throat. If this reverend gentleman had taken Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he would have still been a useful member of his professon.

The Negro question is a practical one. It has passed beyond the point of theorizing and speculation. Its right management is possible to a Christian people. The first thing needed is faith, and the next is patience, and the next—patience. —*Nashville Advocate.*

☞The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package for any color.

Talmage thinks it a pity that Tilden should be talked of for the Presidency with both feet in the grave; but in justice to the Democratic party it must be remembered that he has both his hands on his pocket-book.—*Philadelphia Press.*

One Suffering Soul Happy.

"If I can send one suffering soul to you," writes James Corbin, of Washburn, Ill., "I will be happy. Samaritan Nervine cured me, and will cure all cases of fits." $1.50.

No Christian should be content to live under any kind of license laws, high or low, without continual and emphatic protest by word, deed and vote.

Our · Spring · style
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tells · how · to · order
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Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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BELLS.
The following prices include the Mountings.
CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs.....	325 lbs.....	$450 00
28 "	225 lbs.....	375 lbs.....	52 00
32 "	350 lbs.....	550 lbs.....	86 00
36 "	550 lbs.....	800 lbs.....	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.....	1050 lbs.....	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.....	1350 lbs.....	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs.....	1800 lbs.....	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs.....	2900 lbs.....	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches.....	100 lbs.....	$13 00
20 inches.....	130 lbs.....	18 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have an equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec21-1y-eow

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FOR SALE BY
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ST. LOUIS, MO
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mar1-6teow

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apr26—may10-24—je7

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The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 8 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13; We GIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp. elegantly illustrated—Free to all.
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feb15-10teow

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

21-1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON XI June 10. AT ICONIUM AND LYSTRA. (Acts xiv, 1-18.)

When you hear about Paul and his wonderful preaching, may be you think Paul had a grand time all the while. But if you remember how people treated Jesus himself, you will not wonder when you hear that Paul and the rest had a great many hard times. They were driven away from the city of Iconium, south-east of Antioch, and Paul and Barnabas were busy working for Jesus. Many believed, and this made the wicked Jews angry, and they stirred up the people to stone Paul and Barnabas. But they fled away from them, and went to a town called Lystra. There they began to work. The people there were heathen, and when they heard Paul, and saw him cure a lame man who had never walked, they wanted to call Paul and Barnabas gods. They wanted to bring flowers and oxen and offer to them. Now if they had been working for themselves and not for Jesus, they would not have done as they did. They told the people they were just men, and did these things because God helped them. They told them they had come to tell them about the true and only God. We know Paul could do this, for his heart was so full of love he could not help telling what he knew about Christ and his wonderful praise; they wanted all that to be given to Jesus. Little people can learn a lesson here. Your motto for to-day is, Every thing for Jesus.—*Western.*

On Thursday, May 24th, there met in Trinity Church, Louisville, Ky., eleven pastors, one local elder and two laymen from the cities of Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Louisville, who, proceeded to organize a Methodist Episcopal Church preachers' and laymen's meeting of the Falls cities of the Ohio and vicinity. In these cities there are five conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church represented, with twenty-one pastors and presiding elders, three other annual conference appointees, and two superannuates. The officers elected for the first six months are: President, F. Grider; vice-presidents and committee on program, J. H. Barth, M, W. Taylor, W, C. DePauw, G. P. Jenkins; secretary, George L. Curtiss. It was determined to hold monthly meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, commencing with June, alternating between the three cities.

The Lord Mayor of London was only a porter in a warehouse, but he persevered in the face of all opposition and rose rapidly. It is only persistency and merit that has made Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the greatest family remedy for coughs and colds now offered to the suffering public.

The maine Conference at Lewiston closed April 30. In the report on temperance the Conference voted that the use of tobacco in any form was a crime against humanity and a sin against God.

Faces marred with pimples or freckles, should use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Use and be happy.

MARRIAGES.

At. Rosedale, La., May 14, by Rev. H. T. O. Abbott, Mr. Wm. Can to Miss Betsey West. May 10, Mr. Thomas M. Clane and Miss Fannie Green.

By Rev. Elijah Clark, Shady Grove, La., May 12, Mr. Albert John to Miss Rosa Burns.

In Better Health than for Many Years.

A gentleman in Meldon, Ill., whose wife was in a very low state of health, and who could get no help from physicians, sent for a Compound Oxygen Treatment. After using it he wrote: "*My wife's health has greatly improved.* At the time she commenced using the Treatment her *stomach would retain scarcely any food, but soon after taking, her food began to digest, and her general health to improve. She has enjoyed better health during the last six months than for years.*" Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATHS.

Sister Mary L. Holliday died at her home in Jackson county. May 12, aged about 40 years, in peace with God. She was converted in Middle Tennessee in 1865, joined the M. E. Church and came to this county in 1880. She leaves a husband and one child to mourn her loss.

A. J. PHILLIPS.

Jacksonport, Ark.

On April 22, Jane Petty, an old member, died in full triumph of faith, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn her loss. J BROWLEY.

Lockhart, Texas.

Sister Siller Ralston, a faithful member of the church for nine years, died May 6, leaving a husband, two children and many friends. James Yates died May 10th, after a long illness. He was highly esteemed, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. J. L. MASSEY.

Martin, Tenn.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the New Orleans University, held May 12th, the following resolutions were introduced by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. Wm. G. Brown, Vice-President of this Board and fellow Trustee, and that, cherishing his worth and memory with the highest esteem, we hereby extend our sympathy to his bereaved family, and order the spreading of these notes on our minutes.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, and an attested copy, duly inscribed, be transmitted to the family by the Secretary. CHAS. W. BOOTHBY, Secretary Board of Trustees.

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THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

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Wakefield's Theology	$2 50
Methodism In The Field	1 60
Class Leaders Work and How to Do It	1 25
History of the M. E. Church, 4 volumes	8 00
Wesley's Sermons, 2 volumes	5 00
Whedon's Commentary on the New Testament	7 50
Life of Bishop Gilbert Haven	2 00
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Brown's Concordance	50
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Hand Book of Religions	1 25
Hints to Self Educated Ministers	1 25
Christianity Demonstrated by Experience	1 50
Baker on the Discipline	1 00
Binney's Theological Compound	80
Pope's Theology, 3 volumes	7 50
Outlines of Bible History	50
Outlines of Church History	50
CATECHISMS—	
No. 1, Per Dozen	30
No. 2 Per Dozen	45
No. 3, Per Dozen	60
American Primers, per dozen	50
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Sunday-School Register and Receiving Book	40
Sunday-School Class Book	10
Church Record	2 50
Church Class Book	20
Hymnal 24 mo	50
" 16 mo, with Ritual	75
" 16 mo, "	1 00
" 12 mo, "	1 50
" 16 mo, with Tunes	1 00

A WORD TO THE WISE.

DON'T BE SKEPTICAL. REASON TEACHES AND EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THAT TARANTS SELTZER APERIENT IS AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR ANY AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER EVERY MORNING BEFORE EATING, IS NOT ONLY EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL BUT A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE WHICH NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Three hundred persons have been arrested at Van, Armenia, for conspiracy against the Government.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, '80.

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KNOCHE.

Conference Notices.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Moscow	June	20-21
Livingston	"	23-24
Commiller Hill	June 30 July	1
Lovelady	"	7- 8
Walker Circuit	"	11-12
Huntsville	"	14-15
Huntsville Circuit	"	14-15
Danville	"	18-19
Montgomery	"	21-22
Willis	"	24-25
Beaumont	"	28-29
Orange	Aug.	1- 2
Wallisville	"	4- 5
Liberty	"	11-12

The committee on programme for the second district conference will please send it to the paper.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

WEST TENN. DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Brownsville Circuit	June	9 10
Mason Circuit	"	16-17
Memphis Circuit	"	23-24
Memphis Station	"	27-28
Pleasant Grove Ct	June 30 July	1
Bell Circuit	"	5- 6
Cypress Circuit	"	7- 8
Sharon Circuit	"	13-14
Martin Circuit	"	14-15
Mansfield and Paris	"	18-19
Holy Rock Circuit	"	21-22
Henderson Circuit	"	22-23
Lindon Circuit	"	24-25
Flatwoods Circuit	"	26-27
Lawrence	"	28-29
Waynesboro	Aug.	1- 2
Purdy	"	4- 5

Will the pastors please urge the benevolent collections, etc., and see that each committee brings up written reports promptly. JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN that the District Conference of the Austin District, West Texas Conference, will convene at Georgetown, Texas, June 27, 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., hoping every member will be present at the opening session to answer to their names; and also each brother be prepared to preach on the different subjects as recommended by our last district conference as follows:

On Repentance	E Henderson
On Faith	C Hart
On Regeneration	T Wadkins
On Baptism	H. Swann
On Christian Perfection	S Smith
On Salvation by Faith	J W Roberson
To preach the missionary sermon	M Smith

The local preachers may write or speak on any subject they may choose. By order of the Presiding Elder, C. L. Madison.

H. SWANN, Secretary.

Austin, Texas, May 25, 1883.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Trinity, Houston	June	2- 3
St. James, Houston	"	3- 4
St. Pauls, Galveston	"	9-10
Tabernacle, Galveston	"	10-11
Mt. Vernon, Houston	"	16-17
Sloan Street, Houston	"	17-18
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	23-24
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	30
Houston Circuit	July	7- 8
Spring Circuit	"	14-15
Columbus and Oyster Creek	"	21-22
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	"	28-29
Hockley and Rose Hill	Aug.	4- 5
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	"	11-12

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Brenham Circuit	June 30, July	1
Brenham Station	"	1- 2
Belleville and Hempstead Ct.	"	7- 8
Hempstead Station	"	8- 9
Plantersville Circuit	"	15-16
Courtney Ct. (at District Camp Ground)	"	16-17
Millican Circuit	"	22-23
Navasota Station	"	29-30
Anderson Circuit	Aug.	4- 5
Prairie Plain Circuit	"	11-12
Iola Circuit	"	15
Bryan Circuit	"	18-19
Bryan Station	"	19-20
Burleson Circuit	"	25-26
Hearne and Franklin Circuit	Sept.	1- 2
San Felipe Circuit	"	8- 9
Patterson Circuit	"	9-10

Navasota District Camp Meeting.

This Camp Meeting will be held on the District Camp Ground, three miles east of Navasota on the Montgomery Branch of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fee Railroad. It will commence on Thursday July 12, and continue as long as the executive and business committee shall decide so to do. The business and executive committees, the same members answering for both, are as follows: Alexander Hackett, Jesse Deuson, J. W. Hinton, J. A. Tillory, Wm. May, James Cullen, G. V. R. Bookman, J. H. Hawkins, P. P. Felder, H. Williams, S. Thurman, Abner Thomas, Thos. Blake, A. Franklin, Jas. Washington and Louis Downey. I have appointed Rev. Edward Lee chairman of this committee and requet the members of it to co-operate with him in making the necessary improvements on the gounds and buildings. The members of committee or any other persons wishing information in regard to the Camp Meeting can address him at Navasota. As the few cannot bear the burden of the many let each one coming make provision for himself and family for there will be no free tables. Each pastor is a member of the Camp Meeting Association and ought not only to attend himself but to induce the members and friends on his charge to come. It is designed that each charge provide for the entertainment of its own pastor. The train on the railway on which the Camp Ground is located will stop at the grounds and no inconvenience will be experienced in getting to the place which is in sight of the railway. A committee will wait on the trains on the Central Railway to direct people to the grounds. The grounds are ample and the water will be abundant and good. It is intended to induce each charge to build permanent camps on the streets of its own. Now is the time to begin to agitate the camp meeting question and to rouse the people so that we may have a general turn out and a glorious meeting. Pray for its succes.

M. H. NICHOLS, P. E.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Mississippi Conference Sunday-school Society of the M. E. Church, Holly Springs District will be organized during the session of the District Conference at Green's Chapel, July 19. It is earnestly hoped that each Sunday-school in the District will be properly represented. Rev. A, H. Gillot, Superintendent of the Sunday-school Union of the South and West, has promised to be with us.

A. M. TROTTER, Vice-Prest.

Grenada, Miss., May 24, 1883.

NOTICE.

The Conf. Board of Church Extension of the Texas Conference meets regularly the first Wednesday of each month in Marshall. All take due notice, and do not expect us to meet on the receipt of each application.

H. WEBB, President.

NOTICE.

The first session of the Little Rock District Conference for this year will convene in Forrest City, June 13. The branch school of the Phylander Smith College, of this city, taught there, will close on that date or the 15th. Let all the brethren be on hand. I. G. POLLARD, P. E.

Little Rock, Ark., May 24, 1883.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.

Rev. B. B. Manson will hold quarterly meetings at Liberty Circuit....July 9-10
McMinnville.................. " 28-29
Cooksville..................Aug. 25-26

H. W. KEY, P. E.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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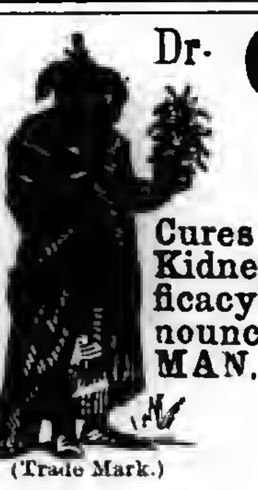

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COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8⅛; Middling, 10¼; Good Middling, 10 7-16; Middling fair, 10 11-16.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 31; choice, 49.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4⅞; fair, 5⅝; choice, 6⅜.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2⅜; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 17@18.

COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

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CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 80.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.37½; choice, 6.25.

LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 12½; choice, in tierces, 11⅝c.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 2.25@2.75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.75; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $4 50@8.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $20.25.

BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders 9⅜; sides, clear rib, 11⅝; sides, clear, 11⅞; hams, sugar-cured, 13¾@14½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 8⅜.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.25@4.75; young $2.25@2.50; ducks $5.00; geese 6.00; turkeys $18.00@24.00.

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CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 67; white, 64; mixed, 64.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 52.

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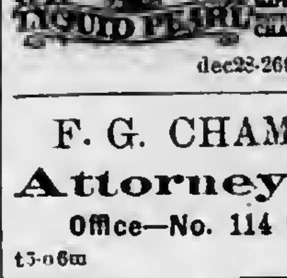

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Editorial Notes.

The Methodist Episcopal Church leads all other churches in this country in church building. During the last decade we built 2,638, the Presbyterians of all shades built 1,721, while our Baptists, who boast so much of their numbers, built only 213!

Citizens of New Orleans should remember that the city's poverty, dirty streets and incompetent police force is due mainly to the dishonest policy of State and city repudiation, embodied in the Constition of 1879. As they have sown so will they reap.

R. M. Patterson, D.D., editor of the *Presbyterian Journal*, speaking of the Northern and Southern Presbyterians says: "Notwithstanding the present attitude of the Southern Assembly and especially of its leaders, I predict reunion of the two churches before five years have passed."

At the recent meeting of the Northern Presbyterian Assembly, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., there were present one hundred and twenty-two of the ministerial commissioners who were graduates from Princeton. We doubt if any other assembly could bring together so many graduates from any one institution of learning.

It is hardly the right thing to condemn a police force of 200 men on duty over several square miles of territory, for its failure to suppress or control the hoodlums; yet the suggestion of the *City Item* to Mayor Behan to improve by removing associates of hoodlums from the police force is a practical one that should be heeded.

In respect to material and spiritual interests the statistics show that the relative increase of the Methodist Episcopal Church South leads all other churches in the United States. For foreign missions and the conversion of the heathen world they paid full twice as much as the Southern Baptists. Our Baptist brethren labor under great disadvantage. It takes a large amount of water to run their machinery.

The Northern Presbyterians have what they call a Church Erection Society. The receipts from all sources during the past year were $108,000. Application for aid were made from 306 churches asking for $904,400. Aid had been extended to 215 churches in the aggregate sum of $104,600. At their recent General Assembly, held at Saratoga, N. Y., 500 churches were reported without house of worship. The Society asks for $200,000 this coming year.

Rev. John D. Knox, a well-known banker, Topeka, Kansas, and author of "Paths to Wealth," in a private note to the editor, says: "We are giving the whiskey and saloon men trouble of late and we expect to drive out the saloons from among us." The saloons of our land are like an immense whirlpool whose vortex is sure death. No one would rush into this vortex; but our boys are inexperienced boatmen exploring the sea of life, and ere they know they have entered the current of the whirlpool which goes round the vortex and swallows all who come within its power. For the safety of our boys we are called upon to drive the saloons from among us. There is no time for delay.

Dr. Lafferty, editor of the Richmond *Christian Advocate*, abhors cant and sham in religion, and knows how and when to speak so as to be heard and felt. Read: "In a certain little city of the bluegrass section of Virginia, it is said, they have the toughest beef in the State, while fine cattle are raised in that section. The best are sent to Baltimore, and the meanest kept for home consumption. We have observed that some saints have a surplus of sanctity for exportation, and retain a shabby assortment for individual use."

The State is interested in the material wealth and solid virtue of its citizens. Whatever can promote these results should be the constant aim of the State. Facts and figures prove that temperance and education are most potent factors in bringing about such results. Therefore the State should stamp out the liquor traffic, and provide ample means for the education of the masses. Intemperance and ignorance are twin evils that no State can long support. There is death in that pot. Death spiritual, death temporal and death eternal.

M. Donnat, a Belgian statistician has collected some figures showing the comparative amounts expended by different nations per head for war and education.

	Per head for war.	Education
England	$4 50	$ 70
Russia	2 50	03
Switzerland	1 16	1 00
France	4 84	31
Holland	4 32	76
German States	11 10	2 40
Denmark	2 08	1 07
Italy	1 80	16
Belgium	1 62	27
Austpia	1 60	30

This comparison is not very promising, taking the best figures for education. Certainly the millenium has not yet come.

The Texas *Christian Advocate* is responsible for the following: "Several Texas papers are discussing the question, 'Does it Pay to be Good.' It is evident that very few leading journals of the country believe the affirmative of the proposition: they attempt only that which they believe will pay."

The first Methodist Conference was held at the Old Foundry, London, England, June 25, 1744, and was composed of six persons, John and Charles Wesley, John Hodges, Henry Piers, Samuel Taylor and John Meriton.

Occasionally there comes to us a letter like this, "Our preacher has not spoken a word about the SOUTHWESTERN this year. If he would just speak about it he could get a good list of paying subscribers." We hope there are few such men, and we advise them to plant a patch of goobers or potatoes.

Bishop Foss to the Presiding Elders.

At the recent Presiding Elders' Convention, held at Minneapolis, Minn., Bishop Foss was present and being called out, he said he was greatly interested in the convention. Its pulse was in full harmony with the beating of his own heart. He had been a Methodist from his boyhood, and, to some extent, hereditarily. Though he was an optimist, he still did not forget the obstacles in the way of the best progress of Methodism. During his late illness the bishop had been trying to get his hand on the real pulse of the church, and to discover what its real condition was; and he had tried to discovere the character of original Methodism, and had found that it depended upon three things: ecclesiastical peculiarities, doctrinal statements, and personal religious experiences. These have not changed essentially from what they were in the beginning. The doctrines especially have not been changed. It has had no esoteric doctrines, and the members have believed the creed of the church The atmosphere was not favorable at first to the development of the church. The current worldly disbelief about religion ran about as follows: If you seek it you won't find it; if you find it you won't know it; if you know it you haven't got it; if you have got it you can lose it; if you lose it you never had it. [Laughter.] But the Methodists turned these expressions around and said of religion: If you seek it you will find it; if you find it you may know it; if you know it you have got it: if you have got it you may lose it; if you lose it you must have had it. [Applause.] What at the beginning was the teaching of the church to the masses of the people, is the teaching of the church to-day. Bishop Foss said his experience in the conferences east and west, north and south, was that the same doctrines were everywhere taught. Everywhere our connectional system has produced a great religious body, extending all over the continent, to many of the islands of the sea, and to many other continents, a solidarity and common life which is preserved by keeping up its tone and spirit at the altar of God. By the common connectional life we can propagate one spirit and can correct the evils of any remote part of the great Christian body politic. He said he would not disparage congregational forms of goverment; but for our church the connectional principle, the spirit of unity, is full of hope for a pure gospel wherever Methodism goes. He believed that Methodism, so long as it maintained the three distinctive elements he had mentioned, would not be thrown aside by God, but would remain as one of the great instruments which he had employed to save the world,

The Freedmen's Work Remembered.

We learn from Dr. J. C. Hartzell that Mr. Amasa Edson, of Brockton, Mass., has given to the Freedmen's Aid Society his farm in that place, containing fifty acres, and valued at about $3,000, subject to an annuity of $180 during the life of the donor, the annuity to be doubled in case the needs of the donor demand it. Mr. Edson is now eighty years old, and, although not a member of our Church, has great confidence in its methods for the education and salvation of the freedmen.

Mrs. Sarah Pierce, late of Flushing, N. Y., has left a property estimated to be worth $8,387 to various individuals and charities. The New Orleans University, as the residuary legatee, it is supposed, will come into possession of about $3,800. This sum is to be called the "Pierce Fund," and it is to be kept intact, the interest only being used by the trustees in the education of the colored people. Mrs. Pierce was a colored woman, who came from Virginia to Flushing nearly forty years ago, and became a servant in the family of a prominent citizen of that city. She died last February, having made her will last June. She saved her money when a servant, and afterward helped her husband to save money. When he died she cared for the property wisely, and as a result her estate is worth over $8,000, the most of which is in cash or its mortgages. Of this good woman we learn through Dr. Hartzell that her former employer and lifelong friends says in a letter, "She was very faithful to me and my children, and had an exceptional faculty in imparting moral and religious instuction. I valued her much, and her subsequent life as a married woman was in accord with her life in my family. Her strong Christian faith was a firm support during a long and very suffering illness."—*Western.*

Editorial Correspondence.

TIDINGS FROM THE FIELD.

Wednesday morning, May 30, national decoration day, at 7:25 o'clock a.m., while the busy thousands of our great Southern metropolis were preparing for the observance of the day, and to scatter flowers over the sacred graves of the nation's honored dead, the writer and his better half boarded Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad transfer boat and train, bound for the second quarterly round of his district; to go forth scattering precious seeds of truth which should blossom into fragrance and beauty, to bless and support the living and to comfort and crown the dying. Having long since adopted the policy of doing everything on time, we arrived at the depot as early as was necessary. Here, among the motley crowd of waiting travellers, buying tickets, checking baggage, hustling and bustling, were several intelligent looking young people who were also to cross the ferry and take the train. We soon discovered, however, that they were students from New Orleans, Straight and Leland Universities who were returning home, or to places where they were to teach during their summer vacation. Freely they had received the elements of education during the school year, freely they were now going to impart it to others. Here we were also glad to meet a schoolmate of former days, Miss Salina Saucier, who had just graduated from Straight University the evening before, and had accompanied her sister-in-law to the depot. The river crossed, we were soon comfortably seated in a first-class coach aboard the train, and were speeding westward and northward through fertile and verdant rice, corn, cane and cotton fields, and through many thriving country towns and villages, on to Cheneyville and Lalmourie Bridge, the points of our destination.

On the train everything was pleasant, and we could find fault with nothing. The road was level and well ballasted, the coaches were nice and comfortable, the officers were polite and obliging, and the speed was highly satisfactory. On this train we had the pleasure of meeting an old friend, Mr. Bernard Meyer, one of the oldest merchants of Houma, who was returning from a trip to New Orleans. Although Mr. Meyer is a consistent Jew, he was always so kind and friendly to us during our stay in Houma, and in the parish of Terrebonne, that we always appreciated him. Meeting him at this time after four years absence from Houma, to press his hand and to look into his eyes was refreshing. It brought up many pleasant recollections of the writer's opening ministry in Houma, the first sermon which he there preached from the text, "Behold, the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world;" of his many revivals and temperance efforts and success, and of the many changes which time has wrought since. But God alone abideth forever, the same and unchangeable. May He bless us and make us better people as the years roll round. At Terrebonne Station Mr. Meyer took the Houma branch road and left us to continue our journey. Rev. A. R. Blunt, formerly a State Senator, and now pastor of the Baptist Church in Natchitoches, being on the train returning from the commencement exercises of Leland University, the writer soon fell in with him and profitably whiled away the time until we separated at Lamourie Bridge, where the writer left the train. Leaving Terrebonne Station we soon passed through Tigerville, where, during 1875 the writer occupied the office of Postmaster, and also taught the colored public school, which has never been reopened since. It was then and there the writer received the mysterious letter which was doubtless designed to scare him from off the path of duty and out of the neighborhood. The letter read about as follows: "Nigger school teacher, you are hereby notified to leave Tigerville inside of ten days, or there will be a boneyard procession. Signed, Tiger Invincibles."

Just about the time that this was received, a colored man was hanging to a tree near Bayou Boeuf only a few miles away, and no one dared to take him down or give him a respectable burial. Colored people living in that neighborhood can testify to this fact to-day. Through God's gracious providence, however, the writer stood his grounds and not a hair of his head was injured. Those unpleasant days are now past and gone, thank the Lord, and everybody breathes freer and better. Tigerville has since redeemed her good name, and the writer fails to recall the name of a single avowed enemy, at the time of his leaving Tigerville, among the white or black. *All* were friends. The colored people in that ward, however, are not rightly treated by the parish school board. For seven long years their children have been denied all the advantages of public school instruction. A school has been constantly kept for white children but none has been opened for colored children, although they are denied admission in the white school. This is a perfect outrage. Indeed it is an outrage upon the colored children in any ward, for the school board to fail to provide separate schools for them, and to prohibit their attendance at the white schools established in the ward. This is an injustice, the venality of which all men can understand, and of which all good men are ashamed. Colored parents whose children are denied school privileges in white schools, in wards where no separate schools have been opened for their children, should send their children to such anyhow, and if refused admission they ought to institute a test suit to be decided by the highest tribunal. Such an outrageous injustice ought not to continue to flourish undisturbed. Leaving Tigerville, a half hour's ride brought us to Morgan City, where the train stopped fifteen minutes for lunch. Here we found an equal right lunch house. Equal accommodation for equal fare in the motto. Here you *get* what you pay for, and you *pay* for what you get. Nothing more, how much less, we cannot say. No difference is made, however, upon the score of color. But why note this fact? This is nothing exceptional. At all lunch stations where lunchers *stand* up to the counter to lunch, no difference is ever shown on account of color; it is when they *sit* down to lunch that the difference takes place. Can't you understand the vast difference between tweedle dee and tweedle dum? Gliding along the beautiful Teche, passing each station in rapid succession, we were soon at Jeanerette, where Bro. Fields, our pastor there, as we hurried by cheered us with the news of his success. At Washington, Bro. Davis, was at the depot full of sunshine. At Eola, Bro. Luster told us enough to let us know that he and his people were living; and were lively. At 5:30 P. M the train arrived at Cheneyville. Sister A. here stopped off, and found Bro. A. Baham, our faithful district steward, in waiting with his buggy to take her to Booneville while the writer continued on to Larmourie Bridge. Before reaching his destination, however, the writer enjoyed the pleasure of an introduction to Rev. A. T. Galloway, a cousin of Rev. Dr. Galloway, the editor of the New Orleans *Advocate* (of the Church South). Brother Galloway is in charge of the Evergreen circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the parish of Avoyelles. He is a frank, young, and we should judge, a loving, able minister of the gospel. Brother Galloway promised to help us as much as he can in the establishment of our work in his section of the parish of Avoyelles. He will be of great service to us. 6 P. M. found the writer stepping off from the train at Larmourie Bridge. Bro. John Sparks was to have met him then and there, but through sore disappointment no one met him. The weather was threatuing, the rain was falling, and the road was muddy; but nothing daunting we hurried on to where we were to lodge for the night, about a mile and a half away, at Mr. Hector Turner's where we were kindly provided for by Mr. Turner and his Christian hearted family. Here, during the night, Bro. Sparks and one of his officers, Bro. Brown, called and took quarters with us, from whence we started for Spring Creek, in the pine woods, next morning Thursday, May 31. More Anon. A.

Cheneyville, La. June 8, 1883.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

L. Clayton, Shuqualak: "Elder Campbell visited us on his second round, preached and gave sacrament to 75 members. Collection, $10.60."

R. T. Louis, Rodney: "Visited the Alcorn University and was called upon to address the students by the Rev. R. H. Revels, president. They are as fine a corps of young men as can be found in the South; they being earnest, studious and intelligent. They are preparing for the commencement which comes off on the 13th instant. Their musical skill is astonishing."

TENNESSEE.

H. Robinson, Spring Hill: "We have commenced the building of a new church, and laid the corner stone May 19th. Dr. Braden was with us, conducted the opening exercises and delivered one of the ablest addresses we ever heard; it has aroused a sentiment among white and colored, who will aid us now, and would not have done so otherwise. Prof. Lonis, of Columbia, also made an address. There was Sunday-school, and a festival at night. We raised $56 or $45.55 above expenses. Our people are coming to the front at Spring Hill."

B. Anderson, Murfreesboro: "We have had some success at this charge since conference. In a three weeks' meeting there were ten converts, and of these seven have joined the church. Elder Key held our first quarterly conference, and Rev. B. Manson assisted in services. Our Sunday-schools are in bright condition. Missionary prayer meetings are kept up and are held once a month. We hope they will do much good in bringing the children to Christ."

TEXAS.

R. K. Whiting, Crockett: "I have erected a church five miles from the city. When I came here I found no house on the work. I expect to build another house in a short time in the city. Have added to church 15 members. Pray for me."

John Jackson, Clarksville: "We will have our new church completed by the second Sunday in June. We bought a bell for $170—raising $150 for it in one day. On another day after preaching by P. H. Haley and myself, the collections were $88.56."

G. Jones, Orange: "The people are being much pleased with their pastor this year, Rev. A. Williams. We have built a parsonage for him 20x30, valued at $350; now we have commenced a new church. May 13th a subscription of $77 was taken up for it. We are moving on rapidly."

Wm. Allen, Cotton Gin: "Our second quarterly meeting was held by Elder Ripetoe. He preached to a crowded house. Collection $9.50. Sacrament was administered to 99 persons; seven were received into the church. Trustees have got the parsonage so we can use it. They expect to build a new church as soon as the parsonage is finished. The lumber is on the ground at a point eight miles from Cotton Gin, where we think we have a good site. We hope to get started at Mexia this summer, for a church is needed very much there. We are soliciting aid to build. Our Sunday-school is in a fine condition, and we expect to have a good time on Children's Day."

A lady has just given $6,000 to the temperance cause, who, a few years ago was told by her husband that as temperance was being agitated in Virginia, he thought he would sign the temperance pledge to help the cause. With great pride she said, "I would be ashamed of a husband who would thus surrender his personal liberty." One year from that time he died of delirium tremens, and her sons, learning to drink at their mother's table, have both died drunkards.

"Dr. Benton's Celery Pills cured me of nervous headache." M. Fannie Lockhart Rising Sun, Md.

The Canadian Methodist Conference decided in favor of union by [illegible] to 61.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Remarks of Mr. John W. Randolph.

On the Occasion of the Closing Exercises of the Biloxi Colored Public School, on the 29th day of May, 1883.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am pleased, and assure you I feel highly honored at the compliment paid in requesting me to address you on this occasion.

It is, no doubt, expected, it is intended, I suppose, that I make to you some remarks expressive of my views as relates to the subject of education and kindred matters in our midst. I doubt very much my ability to come up to your expectations. It is, therefore, with some feelings of distrust and diffidence that I undertake to comply with your request. It seems to me however that there is room for a great deal to be said on this subject; but to say a great deal and say it well requires a thought about, a consideration and an appreciation of the subject which I might not possess or be given to. It is evident, therefore, that the task now required of me cannot be considered as other than difficult, and, in some respects, unpleasant. In the presence, however, of so many friends to the cause of education, and professing to be a friend to that cause myself, it does seem to me that in my place here to-night I may indulge the hope of making a few remarks for your consideration and entertainment this evening.

We have here a beautiful spectacle—a number of the youths of our town who have been employed in this place, seeking, as it were, to find a hidden treasure. For five months these boys and girls have been at labor here and their labors have all been directed to the obtaining of that which when obtained is designed to assist in refining and embelishing the mind; and which in years to come is intended to make their aspirations more lofty and noble, and their achievements more numerous and less difficult. With this view and declaration of the services to which these children have been given, the school room asserts itself as a place of great importance; and as parents and guardians of these children, we are caused to think upon the responsibilities which rest upon our shoulders. Remembering, too, that the future of these little ones is fraught with such grave responsibilities, and that to us, as their parents, is imposed the duty and charge of marking out the path in which their little feet are to tread in passing all that varied way from the state of childhood to that of manhood, should we not feel admonished that our responsibilities in these things are second to none resting upon our shoulders as men, as parents and as citizens? I assure you it is my belief that by the manner of the performance of our duties to our children in this respect we are to be judged, and we shall be judged whether interested, capable and intelligent citizens. Knowing what our duties are, and admitting that we owe them to our children, to ourselves, to our country and to humanity, should we not resolve to go with one another hand in hand, head and shoulder together in their faithful discharge and performance.

To the parent who comes here to-night, and has witnessed what has taken place, there should be to him a peculiar pleasure and satisfaction in the recollection of the fact that he has had his children employed at so laudable an undertaking. The results of Mr. Graham's efforts shows out here in grand and splendid effect, and, no doubt, thrills the heart of every parent here with pleasure. I am sure I am delighted, and proud and satisfied with results. It is due that I say something to these scholars.

Boys and girls, we hope you are pleased with the efforts of teacher and parents in your behalf. We think you have done remarkably well under the circumstances. Do you feel that in the near future you are to quit school and be required to come upon the stage of action as men and women?

Let me say also to these boys: Soon will be confided to you a part in the management of governmental matters in this country. How you will perform the duties so soon to devolve upon you depends altogether upon the uses you make of your present opportunities. There are prayers now ascending on high in your behalf, and you have it in your power to amaze, to please and surprise those whose prayers are now going up in your behalf. Will you do this? To fit and prepare yourselves for those duties to which I refer you will have the assistance and encouragement of parents, and teachers and friends, but the *real* work must be your own; and to do that work as it should be done you have no time to lose. It requires, therefore, closest application and attention. There is great pleasure to be found, as you have no doubt already found, in hard study. Persons should love to study. If we do not study we shall certainly be compelled to be ignorant. Now I know that not one of these children wants to be or intends to grow up ignorant. Ignorance is a dangerous something to possess. It is an ugly something, too. We do not boast of that one thing in this world. The very name "ignorant" is susceptible of evil, and is also generally esteemed a reproach and injurious, and synonymous with brute, Men strike that word down everywhere it appears. There should be no such words as "I do not know," and "I am ignorant," and, indeed, they are words seldom to be heard. There are many persons who would prefer, and would sooner suffer to have their hair or beard torn out hair by hair than let fall one such undignified and uncouth expression. These, however, are exalted intellects. But as man, alone of all the creatures of our God, has been given intellect should it not be his purpose to exalt that intellect to the highest possible elevation? and should he not feel the importance of his exalted position in the midst of all of God's creatures? It seems to be required that the aim of man should ever be upward and onward. How shall we best comply with that requirement? The answer I make is, be a man. To be a man, however, my friends, consists not alone in eating, drinking and sleeping. The animal does all this, and in many respects much better than man. Man eats as does the animal, but man suffers from indigestion, and the animal does not. Man drinks as does the animal, but from the effects of his drinking man often sickens, reels, staggers and falls; while the animal never manifests any of these detestable symptoms. Man sleeps away his hours, the precious golden hours God has alloted to his work, but the sun always finds the the animal's couch empty. Men build houses, they construct railroads and cities, and all the habitations of man. So does the bird and the tiny bee construct a place for his habitation more complete and elegant in convenience for himself than man does for himself. Why, our best and most skilful engineers admire the perfection of the embankments and work of the beaver in building towns and villages. In the face of these ever living, ordained and undeniable facts, you see that the arts and sciences alone and in themselves as such do not give man a real superiority over the animal in all things. Although in so many respects the animal kingdom shows itself so much better provided for and instructed, and more moral than man's; and although it would seem that in many instances men are physically inferior to the animal, yet man possesses something that he knows places him above these creatures. He posseses something which justly makes him regard himself as a man, and the very name animal as a reproach. This is intellect you say. I say it is the uses to which intellect is put that justly ranks man above all created things. We are men then, my friends, in just so far as reason is our guide, and in so far as we make use of our reasons and intellects. God has done for the animal what he did not for man, and what it was not, in our likeness, necessary for him to do for man. He has fixed and regulated the appetites of the brute by laws which are never changed, and which will never cause his destruction. Man's appetite, on the contrary, must be governed by reason and those other qualities of head and heart not possessed by the brute. If man is not governed, then, his appetite is false to him and will betray him, yea, more, destroy him. Men die daily from excesses to which the animal wants not to stoop. In the beginning of the world God gave to man dominion over all the earth, and over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth. A great law writer says, "this is the only true and solid foundation of man's dominion over external things." God's aim, therefore, proposes to put man at an alarming elevation above all other created beings. The Good Book also requires men to be "perfect," which seems to be also to be requiring progress upon the part of man upon a grand and gigantic scheme. Everywhere man is required to elevate himself. That is now, without doubt, and always has been, an eternal order. A legitimate order and authority marked over with the seal of the divinity. There should be every disposition, therefore, to comply with it. I believe they are *anxious* to comply with it. They must have their children comply with it. Children must obey their parents in all things. No person likes a disobedient child. Then, too, the disobedient child runs a great risk in not obeying its parents. If you refuse to and will not obey those whom God has put over you as parents, what is to become of you? It is somewhere said you will then be "lead as the blind by fools, or bound by executioners." The first slave about whom men know anything is said to have been a rebellions, a disobedient son. The fond hope is entertained that each one of you grow up competent to think, act and judge for yourselves. It is desired that above all books you have the Bible for the rule and guide of your lives, and that you prepare yourselves, each one of you, to read and interpret its contents intelligently, that you be led not astray by theorists who may be incompetent interpreters, or who may design to lead the world away from its teachings. It is predicted, and by some feared, that the Bible is destined to lead the world into a war of religions discussions. To me the Bible is a code divine in itself and designed to elevate our hearts and minds, and teach man how to act and move as required by the plan of God the eternal Legislator. Now I doubt not but that you coincide with me in the opinion that nothing is more necessary; nothing more evident than that the men who interpret the Bible should be men of the highest order of intelligence and integrity to teach the true meaning of its sayings and drive out and keep out from among men the chaos and evil originating out of and from misinterpretations of of our Bible, as well, also, to point out to men all of its essentials that he be relieved from all fear of erring in the application of those essentials to his conscience and his thoughts and actions. We must get on the high road of greatness. If we have among us any systems which may be fruitful of evil or of degrading or immoral consequences let them be removed. Let us tear ourselves away from them. We confidently expect the youth of to-day to grow up prepared to correct us, and see that men do not speculate on our lack of information. For these children Providence has provided a way and they enjoy blessings their parents never thought of enjoying, and although our public school system in Mississippi is not what it could and should be made, yet in many particulers its features are admirably adapted to the wants of our people, and if our youths will avail themselves of the advantages the present school system offers I am sure they may accomplish much good and realize great satisfaction in most gratifying results.

The gentleman who has had the care and management of this school deserves to be commended for his good work. To Mr. Graham, our efficient teacher, therefore, let me say that we feel that we owe you a debt of deepest gratitude for all your efforts in behalf of our children. Wherever you may go I am sure you may feel that you take with you from the patrons of this school the most kindly, interested and anxious feelings for your welfare and success in whatever pursuit you may engage.

I hope the exercises witnessed here to night may be of long and pleasing recollection. That this is but the beginning of a series of exercises to be repeated on closing days of our school in Biloxi, and which is destined to eventuate in the accomplishment of the greatneed of our people—the finding of many of these boys and girls in the full and complete possession and enjoyment of all the preparations, thus fitting them for any and all positions, and thus entitling them to a place in the ranks of the proudest and most accomplished men and women of their day and time.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes From Little Rock.

We have had the pleasure of hearing a lecture and sermon from Rev. W. H. Davis, President of Wiley University. The lecture was one in the course of free lectures which have been secured for the benefit of the Philander Smith College this year. Both the lecture, which was on "What shall our future be," and the sermon, from the text "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free," were very impressive and instructive. We wish our Bro. and colaborer great success in his work, and we have no doubt but that he will succeed, for it is not hard to see that his heart is engaged in his work. Our school work in Little Rock is a success this year. In the Philander Smith College here and at Forest City, where we have been running a branch of the college under the management of Rev. G. N. Johnson, have been more than 200 students enrolled during the year, with a high average attendance. Our college building is up near the top of the third story. The university building is receiving the roof, while in the school there have been more than a hundred enrolled. We want 500 students to enter the college next September. Young man and young lady, here is your chance to prepare for the future. Sometime during last year the question of a convention of the teachers in our Freedmens schools was spoken of through the papers. What caused it to fail I do not know. But since meeting Bro. Davis and seeing others, it seems to be the most common sense proposition that could be adopted. It belongs to Methodists to grow in grace and knowledge by helpful experience in others. This would be the most effective way of holding such a class meeting. What say our brethren to having such a meeting, say some time in the latter part of August just before opening of ohe schools in the fall? We would nominate Little Rock as the place, but would go anywhere else.

I. G. POLLARD.

Nashville City Mission.

The Church is progressing very well. Thus far we have bought fifty feet of ground in a very nice place within the city limits, and have erected a frame building 30x45 feet. We have had quite a hard time in trying to get established in this part of the city, owing to the fact that the A. M. E. Church has 15 years the start, and, besides, the people have been taught to strike the color line and then stay on their side of the line. It follows then that our Church that don't believe that God saves on account of color, would have an up hill way among that class of people, but by the help of God we have been able to get our church up. Rev. J. Braden, President Central Tennessee College, has rendered valuable assistance in the way of money and advice. Rev. John Seay, of Lebanon, Tenn., gave us $50. Rev. L. M. Hagood, the pastor of Clark Chapel, has taken a very active part in helping to push the work forward.

We are just now free from the dreadful plague of small pox, which has surrounded our church for three or four months. Those yellow flags, waving in a threatening manner, served to keep our people from the church. We have had a revival of religion for several weeks which resulted in four confessions and eight additions to the Church. Baptized four on last Sabbath at six o'clock a. m., and two children at night. The Lord was with us throughout the entire day. Now we wish those who love the cause of Christ and are willing to help in the time of great need to send us a donation, to J. Braden, from 25 cents up. Every friend who donates as much as one dollar will be named in the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. We want to be able to have our church dedicated the 4th Sunday in July. Now please send on the names and the money.

Yours, D. COOK.

Nashville, Tenn., May 15.

For the Southwestern.

Our Foreign Letter.

The May meetings in London have grown into a very formidable annual institution of the metropolis and command a wide area of attraction. They are largely attended and some of them reach the white heat of enthusiasm. To enumerate them would occupy the space of this letter. They are not all in the interests of religion. Some of them are purely philanthropic, some purely political, some some politico-religious. The chief meetings are the missionary anniversaries. The Wesleyan meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speech of the President of the conference (Rev. Charles Garrett) made a grand impression.

The new Primate of all England presided at two missionary meetings and was present at others. Since he became fully invested with primatial powers he has been exceedingly active and energetic, and his policy seems to be comprehensive although decided and firm; and it is adopted and carried on from the High Church platform. He is certainly demonstrating the excellence of Mr. Gladstone's choice.

The Presbyterians are agitating for a revision of their Confession of Faith. This able and elaborate document is found to be considerably out of harmony with the living convictions of the church of Knox now, and learned Christian men consider it not just the right thing to be compelled to subscribe to a document they cannot cordially and fully endorse. And so it is. The leading ministers of all branches of Presbyterians are moving in the matter and it is probable before many years the revision of it may be an accomplished fact.

Justice has overtaken those miscreants whose deeds of atrocions assassination have rendered Ireland a reproach amongst civilized nations. The murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke have been discovered, convicted, and one has already suffered the extreme penalty of the law and several others will do so in a few days. And these men all belong to the Roman Catholic Church. There is no exception in them. I think this fact morally incriminates that church, and places her in very unenviable association with deeds of blood of surpassing flagrancy.

JUNIUS.

May 17th 1883.

Miss Jane Webster, at Marshall Texas, stooped down to kiss a little child; a pin in the child's clothing pierced her knee slightly. Two weeks later Miss Webster died of lockjaw.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Who Will Go For Us.

In the outset I will say I am no coward. My ancestry, though the world never consented to give them their place among the great men and scholars of the day, were people of no little intelligence and influence in the community where they lived. The matter which we wish to speak of is not in the past but the living present and should interest every member of my conference. I understand that our next general conference meets in Philadelphia next May, and that my conference is entitled to two delegates as you will see by looking in the Discipline. Now just who will represent our conference in that body is the question that is causing much uneasiness in this part of the moral vineyard just now. As to one of these delegates I think there can be no doubt in the minds of my learned brethren, but I am perplexed to know where they will be able to find the *other* delegate. He must of necessity be a man capable of making a speech that will equal the one that will be made. I don't know whether any one else has noticed it but it does seem so strange that but few, if any, annual conferences, have more than *one* suitable person for general conference delegate; and yet we must acknowledge that to be our condition. On account of this several of my brethren have told me that it would be a sad thing if some bishop should transfer *me* out of this conference before the election takes place. I have said to each one of them, as affectionately as my dignity and nature would allow, "I'll stay." Another wanted to know what my chances were, and I answered him by asking if he thought they could find another like me, (in intelligence on any and all subjects that would naturally come before that body) in my conference; one who knows the rules and regulations of the church as well, and as for that that could equal me in preaching or theology? With a smile, as if thoroughly satisfied, he answered "No." Indeed my conference will *never* find a man who has endured as *much* as *I* have and worked harder for the church. And then I have been a useful man; in the bishop's cabinet, held some of the best apppintments in the District, built several churches and have been invited to preach before the annual conference more than once. I know just what the next General Conference ought to do. I am *certain* I'll be the *first*, but I am bothered as to where they will find the *other*. I have been working this General Conference delegate business ever since the last one, there is no doubt as to my chances. All the brethren I could persuade have pledged themselves to vote for *me* and they have been pledged to me for some time. My chances ought to be good with P. E., Ex-P.E., and besides this I am a man of much experience. At conference when the bishop has been detained, I have heard members of the congregation whispering and asking why I did not take the chair. Not only this there are times when Moses alone will not answer and Aaron must go too. Just so. Some people where I have been, and indeed some of the members of my conference say I am the best preacher, sweetest singer and most prudent manager in the conference. Now it is plain that we cannot afford to have some man go to General Conference who will be content to serve on some committee and not make a speech during the *whole session*; who does not know how to offer and then push a resolution through. We need a man in the next General confer- who will remove the limit to the presiding eldership, lengthen the pastoral term, bring about organic union between the Southern Methodist and our own church, eliminate the various [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them back from whence they came, and thus covering himself with glory and letting the reflections therefrom fall back on the church. We must have a man who can rise with dignity to a point of order and bring down the General Conference with a speech. Where can such another man be found? If any brother of any conference has any matter he wants pushed through the next General conference let him work and vote for me and if I don't try to get it through it will be because I am not there.

SAUL.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Oxford School.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the examination and closing exercises of this school, which took place May 25. Mr. H. H. Avant is the principal, and is assisted by Mrs. Leah Stockard and Mrs. Anna Foster. The recitations of the classes showed that the teachers had done their whole duty during the term. It could not been other than a source of gratitude to any lover of his race to witness the vast improvement and progress made by the students of this school under the present principal. They show that they have imbibed a thorough knowledge of the studies pursued. I have known this school ever since its beginning and say that it, like many others, has been cursed by some immoral and, therefore, improper teachers, who were of no benefit to either pupils or parents. This is too often the case in many of our schools.

Mr. Avant graduated in Shaw University (now Rust) in the class of 1881, and is a man of good morals. Since his graduation he has spent the most of his time teaching this school, where he has made a grand impression on the minds of both white and colored. My opinion is that the people are well pleased with his labors and would do well, as they expect to do, to retain him as teacher for many years. Being a member of the M. E. Church, our Sunday-school finds in him an efficient Superintendent and in that office he acts with credit to himself. Those who are prepared to teach in the day school should also be prepared to teach in the Sunday-schools, hence the importance of that obligatory rule upon students in most of colleges to attend the Sunday-school. In short I must say while the people of Oxford doubtless have no desire of giving him up, that any people who wish a good teacher in their school room would do well to get Mr. H. H. Avant.

A. D. PAYNE.

Abbeville, Miss., June 1, 1883.

The Opening of the Congo.

The question whether the great Congo River is to be dominated by French or Portuguese influence or is to be free to the world involves political and business interests of great importance; but with these interests are bound up very closely the higher interests of civilization and Christianity. The grandest civilization attainable is Christian civilization, and Christianity prepares the way more thoroughly for commerce and other elements of civilization, as even a distinguished French atheist has recently admitted, than any other agency. Africa has been regarded, until the present generation, as an inacessible continent. Along its wonderful extent of coast-line, trading stations, towns, even colonies might be formed to gather up important articles of trade from the interior; but no thought, until in recent years, of even communication with the vast unreached interior was entertained. And yet the great unexplored regions lying immediately to the west of the great lakes can be reached by one of the most wonderful water-courses in the world, When Stanley descended the great Congo, which he rechristened the Livingstone, a few years ago, it was considered the greatest feat ever accomplished by an African traveler. Now, after some months' work and a considerable outlay, a pathway extending nearly fifteen hundred miles across the continent is open to travel and trade. Four steamers, under the auspices of the African International Association of Belgium, ply on the river. Three occupy the navigable waters between the cataracts around which Mr. Stanley has built good roads, below Stanley Pool, which is about 350 miles from the coast; and one is for the navigation of the stream above the Pool, a magnificent stretch of 1,000 miles being open to it. From Stanley Pool to the coast many trading and missionary stations have been established, and colonies are growing up around them; and the journey to the Pool, which the English Baptist missionaries made a year or two ago with the greatest danger and difficulty, will soon become as common as the trip up the Nile to the Second Cataract.

Mr. Stanley's mission is an international one. He is opening the way to the interior, not for Belgium, whose sovereign has generously assisted the enterprise from his own private purse to the extent of $100,000; not for Germany, not not for England, but for the world. It is a noble, a humane, a generous undertaking, designed to develop trade, introduce civilization, advance science, let Christianity into the heart of savage heathendom, and relieve human oppression and degradation. The flags which Mr. Stanley had raised over his stations are non-national. On the other hand M. de Brazza, as the envoy of France, is on the Congo to make French territory. He has raised the French tricolor at Stanley Pool, and in many other places, and claimed for the Republic a vast amount of territory. A conflict with Stanley seems more than probable; but we hope, for the sake of Africa, and humanity and civilization, and Christian Missions, that the tricolor will not triumph.

The great struggle, however, will be for the mouth of the river. Whoever controls the outlet controls as a matter of course, the whole stream. Portugal lays claim to it, and asks England's support, on the ground of occupation of the whole territory in the seventeenth century. Portugal still holds the Congo and Angola districts to the south of the river, and would be glad to annex Loango to the North. France proposes to seize all the territory it can lay hands on south of the equator, and French gun-boats and Portuguese have aroused the natives to a high pitch of excitement. England at first seemed inclined to listen to Portugal, on the ground that a more stable government was needed along the coast than the native chiefs could provide; but public sentiment in England sets strongly against this policy, and the Government must heed it. Portugal's colonial policy is selfish, if not rapacious. So little of beneficence has there been in its rule in Congo and Angola, that improvement cannot be found anywhere. Even the Catholic religion has well-nigh died out. France's designs are quite as ungenerous. At home the Republic is tolerant of all religions; in its colonies it is generally rigidly intolerant. If it obtains control of the Congo the great Protestant missionary enterprises will probably be suppressed, or be greatly hindered; and this would be extremely unfortunate, for these are only the beginning of what, we trust, will be the greatest work ever wrought in and for Africa. There are wonderful opportunities opening for missionary work, and, if the Societies improve them, the day is not far distant which will witness a chain of stations across the continent. If our own Missionary Society had the funds necessary for a mission up the Congo, it could undertake, we believe, no grander or more promising enterprise. Our Mission in Africa has not been the success which the cost in life, labor, and treasure ought to have secured. A small outlay, in the aggregate, among an inferior people, not contaminated by the vices of civilization, which reach those of the coast, and living in a more salurious climate than that of the deadly West Coast, would be likely to secure more satisfactory results.

Because, therefore, of the grand possibilities which the Congo opens to Christianity, civilization, and commerce; because it is the key to the great interior regions and population of the continent, we do not want to see it under the control of France or Portugal. Its importance to Europe is such as would justify its being internationalized, as the Danube is, in Europe. Let no national flag predominate on it. Let it be free as the ocean is, and let no flag be excluded except the slaver's flag. England is now thoroughly awakened to the importance of maintaining the Congo as a world's highway. It has subjects who want to develop trade on it. It has subjects connected with two Missionary Societies, who are laboring heroically to Christianize and civilize the people on its banks. England always takes care of her own. She believes in progress, she believes in humanity. What power has done so much on the high seas for the extinction of the slave-trade? The world expects England to do her duty on the Congo.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

DEAR EDITOR:—Please allow me to congratulate you on your change of form and new dress, and addition of four more pages. I am very well pleased with it. Its enlargement and its extensive territory will insure its success—it being "the only paper of ours south of the Ohio river." Undoubtedly it is the best paper for my people that I ever saw. Old subscribers come to me and say they cannot do without it. I am doing all I can for the paper. May you have the smiles of your heavenly Father. I do love the paper. Yours truly,

L. J. S. BELL.

P. C., Philadelphia circuit.

Coffadeliah, Miss., May 17, 1883.

The Christian's Alphabet.

Attend the house of God.

Be punctual to fill your places.

Consider your vows and obligations.

Do your part in all Christian work.

Envy no man.

Faithfully perform every duty.

Go not in paths forbidden.

Have respect unto the recompense of the reward.

Interest yourselves in the cause of charity and missions.

Join "the communion of saints."

Know thy self and the Lord.

Love thy brotherhood.

"Make your calling and election sure."

Never profess what you do not practice.

Occupy your time in usefulness.

Postpone nothing that you can do now.

Quarrel not with your neigbor.

Recompense every man for his labor.

Save others by your godly life.

Treat everybody with kindness.

Use all means of grace to strengthen faith.

Value your soul and seek to save it.

Watch and pray against temptation.

Xamine your life daily.

Yield always to the powers that be.

Zealously pursue the way Christ our Saviour has planned out for your happiness and salvation. C.
—*Weslegan Advocate.*

The poor man imagines that he shall have found the acme of life when his earnings shall have so accumulated as to save him from severe toil, and the man of moderate means when he shall have gained great wealth, but experience proves that all such anticipations are empty as the air. Great riches do not exempt from the sorrows of life.

Yonng Folks' Corner.

The School Boy.

We bought him a box for his books and things,
And a cricket bag for his bat;
And he looked the brightest and best of kings,
Under his new straw hat.

We handed him into the railway train,
With a troop of his young compeers,
And we made as though it were dust and rain
Were filling our eyes with tears.

We looked in his innocent face to see
The sign of a sorrowful heart;
But he only shouldered his bat with glee,
And wondered when they would start.

'Twas not that he loved not as heretofore,
For the boy was tender and kind;
But his was a world that was all before,
And ours was a world behind.

'Twas not that his fluttering heart was cold,
For the child was loyal and true;
But the parents love the love that is old,
And the children the love that is new.

And we came to know that love is a flower
Which only groweth down;
And we scarcely spoke for the space of an hour,
As we drove back through the town.

A farmer's boy was once seen to, listen with great attention to an address. At the close of the next week his fellow-servants saw him cleaning his boots on Saturday evening. They asked him why he did not do them as usual Sunday morning. He replied, "Why, have you forgotten what was said last Sunday by the parson? He told us that we ought not to do any work on the Lord's day, which could be done as well on Saturday; and can't I clean the boots now as well as to-morrow?"—*Children's Friend.*

"All Hands Below."

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of a ship, but who escaped at one of the southern ports and took refuge in a church. Soon afterwards the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying there was no virtue in them—that every one of them would go to endless perdition unless they repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of putting it. The peculiar voice and unknown source had much more effect opon them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands bolow!" again rang out for somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around inquiring if anybody had spoken.

"All hands below!" was the only reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment afterward they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying his best to get there first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling:

"All hands bolow!"

There was one old woman present who was lame, and could not get out as fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and, alighting on her shoulder, yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no Mr. Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "you can't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church across the way."

Every man is in danger of becoming covetous, who does not systematically give to the cause of God. Human nature loves gold, and will love it idolatrously, unless its power over the heart is kept broken by giving away as the Lord prospers.—*J. M. Pendleton.*

It is now generally admitted that the excessive use of beer is very frequently the cause of suicide. In Saxony where the people are great beer drinkers there are more suicides than in any other country on the globe.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

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203 S. Paca St., Baltimore.
Nov. 28, 1881.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.

JOS. MCCAWLEY.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883.

The *Democratic Review* is a new paper started June 7th at Natchitoches, La. It is a seven column weekly, edited by Charles V. Porter.

The Methodist preacher who sees no special need of asking his people to subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN had better go a fishing or a hunting.

James H. Davis writes from Bonnet Carre, La., that St. Matthew Benevolent Association was organized Oct. 12, 1882, and now numbers 130 members.

The success of Mormon missionaries in Western North Carolina is creating considerable excitement. The press recommends the shotgun as a remedy from the social pests.

The St. Mary *Herald* announces the closing of the public schools of that parish, after a session of two and a half months, which exhausted the apportionments of 1883. This is the result of grabs and repudiation by the party in power in this State.

Reliable authorities report 1200 towns west of the Mississippi to be without churches or regular religious exercises of any kind. Where are the stewards of the Lord's money? Such information as this should have the effect of stirring them up to duty.

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. Geo. Ball, of Galveston, Texas, has made a munificent donation of $50,000 for the erection of a public school building in that city. This will doubtless give to Galveston the best elementary school building in the State. The Galveston Public School Teachers' Association held a special meeting to express their appreciation of Mr. Ball's generous gift to the city.

At Macon, Ga., a hanging being about to take place, a shrewd speculator erected tiers of seats near the gallows and sold them at $1 a seat. The Mayor decided he should pay a show license of $100, which he did. Such debauchery of legal penalties should find a corrective at the hands of the next Legislature of Georgia. The hanging of criminals ought not to take place in view of future mothers, young children and morbid humanity in general. Let executions be confined to the seclusion of jail yards.

The closing exercises at Straight University, 1883, were pleasing to its friends. A class of ten, eight white and two colored, were graduated from the law school. The oration of Gen. R. B. Elliott, on the "Advancement of Civilization in the United States," was of a superior order. President Alexander preached the baccalaureate sermon. At the annual meeting of the alumni Rev. A. E. P. Albert delivered an address reviewing Dr. [illegible]'s famous pamphlet, indicating careful thought and preparation. A. H. Colwell delivered a poem of some merit. There were a number of orations, good music and an appreciative audience to applaud.

God seems of late to have put his grasp upon the winds and given them all their fury. June 3 a terrible tornado struck the city of Greenville, Texas, and in a few moments one hundred and fifty [illegible] blown [illegible] off the blocks upon which they were [illegible] The Presby- [illegible] churches were [illegible] lost, but [illegible] estimated from [illegible]

Does God Approve?

This is a question of great importance and one that should deeply interest every man. Nothing will satisfy the child of God but the assurance that God approves of his conduct. But God will not approve of that which is morally unclean, only those who separate themselves from the impure will he receive and make them his sons and daughters. To his ministers he says: "Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord." This may be the reason. It is the minister's duty to lift up his people, but he cannot lift them higher than himself. He is not merely a guide-board pointing out the way, much less a commander, or a driver. He is a leader and as such he must be an example, not of weakness, indecision, intemperance and wastefulness, but of real moral strength and Christian decision, temperance, and prudence. Let us come home. Now look for a moment at that tobacco chewing preacher, and you see an example of weakness, indecision, intemperance and wastefulness. That minister should be an example worthy of imitation but he is not. No father can say to his son follow his example, because it is evil. He is a miserable slave to a morbid appetite which he himself has created. In 1880 the tobacco bill of this country was over $700,000,000, while the salaries of all the ministers was about $7,000,000, and these tobacco-chewing and tobacco-smoking ministers help to make this shameful showing. What think you. Does God approve? We talk of a sanctified minister and a sanctified church, but what hope have we as long as ministers are the slaves of an unsanctified appetite. There are few exceptions, and only a few, as a rule the tobacco-chewing and tobacco-smoking preachers do not have that degree of prosperity as those who let it alone. If you doubt we ask you to sit down and count over those who indulge in the filthy practice and then count those who do not; and see who are the most successful in lifting up their people and bringing men to Christ. We ask you to make the investigation, and make it carefully, and note the prosperity of those ministers who are lovers of that poisonous weed. Here in this number of the SOUTHWESTERN we stand and like Moses ask: "Who is on the Lord's side?" Let them from this day stop their tobacco-chewing and tobacco-smoking and the Lord will receive them and be a Father unto them and they shall be his sons and daughters.

The Northern's Edeavor to Explain.

Certainly, the SOUTHWESTERN has no desire to misinterpret or misrepresent any statement, and if it ever does this it will be because it does not comprehend the question. We understand that the *Northern Christian Advocate* under certain circumstances would be in favor of schools exclusively for whites. Are we correct? It would also have "the church free to prosecute her work as best she can under the conditions which existing race prejudices in the South present, *provided she remain faithful in her teachings of Christian brotherhood.*" To this we say, Amen; and yet we are in doubt. By the doctrine of "Christian brotherhood," we understand the oneness of all who are in Christ—Christ represented in the person of each. Dr. Warren is a Christian gentleman. Will he be a little particular and tell us under what circumstances he would favor the erection of churches or schools from which he would recommend that certain of the brethren should be excluded? At one time he says he would have the church "remain faithful in her teachings and administration to the doctrine of Christian brotherhood." And in the same article he says the church "would not be justified in demanding the highest standard of doctrine on the subject of human brotherhood *as the condition on which this work should be carried forward.*" We are powerfully perplexed. We cannot see how the church can "remain faithful in her teachings and administration of the doctrine of Christian brotherhood," unless she "demand the acceptance of her highest standard." Grant for a moment that the standard is too high, we want to know how the church can be "faithful in her teachings and administration," unless she demand the acceptance of the highest standard? Dr. Warren indicates that on this question of "Christian brotherhood," the church has a number of standards, and it is only her highest that she "would not be justified in demanding the acceptance of as the condition on which this work should be carried forward" in the South. We are anxious to have the *Northern* formulate the doctrine of "Christian brotherhood," and let us, who are here in this field, know how far we can go and "be justified." True, the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN may eat and sleep with his colored brothers, and white brothers, too; he believes in manhood and brotherhood—not in colorhood or whitehood. And to the question, "would he refuse to preach to white men unless they should consent to eat and sleep with black men?" he answers, No! a thousand times, No! He preaches to all men; but he does not have one standard for colored men, and another for white men; one for sinners north of the Ohio, and another for those south of it. And should he with some colored brother call at a house where caste and not Christ reigned, and they should say to him, come in, and to his colored brother, sit thou there, his idea of Christian brotherhood would not allow him to enter. We know a little of the illiteracy and degradation of the South; daily we come in contact with it; but we "preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling-block, and to the Greeks foolishness." Everywhere, for every sinner we have but one Christ, and all who are in him are one. To some it may be a "stumbling-block," to others "foolishness." We have nothing to do with that; it is our duty to preach this one Christ, and if adhering to this is "tying the hands of the church," we say let them be tied, for she will accomplish more in her work of education and evangelization in the South with her hands thus tied by Christian principles, than by yielding to the wicked prejudices of men under the plea of "Christian expediency." The only way to conquer is to adhere to Christian precepts. We cannot compromise in any particular with the sin of caste. The church has said that every law of Christ was violated when color or race determined chattlehood, when church members chattleized men, when ministers held slaves, when color canceled testimony in church trials; but we think the law is equally violated when schools or chuches are erected from which persons are excluded because of race or color. Caste is a harpy, and caste schools and churches are a libel on God. And we say here once for all, and to all, if our church shall in any way by her action reorganize, or attempt to regulate the spirit of caste, she will indicate a policy that must work ruin to our work in the South. Caste is a sin not to be regulated, but prohibited. The colored people of the Methodist Episcopal Church are facing the sunrise of a better day. Discriminations on account of color are not agreeable. They ask to be treated as brethren in the same church, not as colored brethren, or white brethren, but simply as brethren. The so-called "Christian expediency," which would divide church and educational work on the color-line, means disintegration of our work, and to make it the common prey of other competing denominations, rapidly advancing in their acceptation of the truths of Christian brotherhood and manhood.

The catalogue of Fisk University, 1882-3, is on our table, with its interesting outline of the work and needs of that institution.

Houston.

Houston, Texas, is the county seat of Harris county, and is pleasantly situated on Buffalo bayou at the head of navigation and is about fifty miles from Galveston. It is the chief railway center of the State, and presents the unique condition of an inland city possessing at the same time the advantages of a seaport. The ship channel in process of construction will allow steamships drawing twelve feet of water to discharge their cargoes at the wharves of the city. In its commercial, manufacturing, educational and religious advantages it takes rank among the most progressive cities of the southwest. There are no less than nine railways radiating from this city to all parts of the State and country. The following comparative statement shows the progress of the city in population, wealth and commercial importance. In 1850 the population was 3,112, in 1860, 6,047, in 1870, 11,5 4, in 1882, 20,000. The exports of Texas products for the year ending Sept. 30, 1881, were over eleven millions of dollars. The increase of the receipts and shipments of cotton according to the statement of the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade during the past ten years has been over 500 per cent. The manufacturing interests of the city are constantly increasing. Probably no city in the southwest has a better organized and conducted system of public free schools, kept open for the full scholastic term of nine months each year. All the leading religious denominations have church organizations and houses of worship in this city, and some of them are buildings of real beauty. The Houston Seminary, an institution of high grade, offering educational advantages to all people, is located here. A valuable property known as the Vosmer estate, embracing beautiful grounds and ample accommodations for all buildings that may be needed in the future, has been purchased and a school was opened last fall in the old mansion, connected with the estate. The school is under the supervision of Rev. Mr. Campbell, one of the most successful teachers from Illinois, and has thus early had 150 students enrolled. Certainly Houston has entered upon a new and marvelous era of permanent prosperity. About forty per cent of the population are colored.

A Legalized Murder.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch dated June 6th, says: "This morning a child was to Toben Brooking's unmarried daughter, in Baldwin county. She confessed that York Cooper, a negro, was the father. Brooking thereupon killed Cooper, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide." This is another repitition of the old story. A negro is charged with crime, and he is run out of the country, shot down or hung to the nearest tree. In this instance, in Georgia, a State, the laws of which prohibits the intermarriage of the races with a vengeance, a colored man, charged with illicit connection with a white girl, is killed by the girl's father, and "the coroner's jury returned a verict of justifiable homicide." If this is not legalized murder, it must be a crime without a name. Cooper might, or might not, have been guilty of the crime lodged against him; but, conceding his guilt, and that Brooking was justified in killing him for ruining his (Brooking's) daughter, what ought to be done with the thousand wicked and worthless white wretches—professional seducers—who prowl around, *at night*, in the colored people's social entertainments, collations, etc., and ruin the daughters of some of our most respectable colored people? What ought to be done with those *daily* traducers, *nightly* polluters of negro wives and daughters, whom they consider the natural and lawful prey of their lust? If colored men arise in their strength and manhood to take vengeance upon the thousands of such white destroyers of their race, will coroner's juries, throughout the South, return verdicts of justifiable homicide; as in the case of this white man who murdered the colored man Cooper in Georgia? We fear not, for history and experience tell us too many bloody stories to the contrary. A colored man needs but be suspected of crime to hang to the next tree. Indeed it has really become dangerous in some parts of the South for a colored man to even look upon a white woman. Her spite and hatred against a negro, like that of Herodias against John the Baptist, is liable to cost him his life any day. God hasten on the time when equal justice shall be meted out to every race alike.

Presiding Elders' Convention.

The chief interest in the late Presiding Elders' Convention, held in Minneapolis, Minn., was the discussion and recommendation by a vote of twenty-six ayes to fourteen noes on the proposition to repeal or remove the disciplinary limitation of the pastoral term of service. That these presiding elders should vote as they did will surprise no one, we presume. It may give a little impetus to the coming discussion of this question. And while there is doubtless a desire among some of our ministers and churches to modify the law of limitation, we do not think that there is the least desire so to change our organic law as to remove all limitation and thus do away with our itinerancy. In fact we do not suppose that the General Conference itself has power to effect a change so revolutionary in its nature. We concede that body has power to modify, but the right to change and modify does not imply the power to destroy. But the action of these twenty-six presiding elders does not disturb us much. We prefer to wait. Let the question be discussed, and by and by the whole Church will speak, and perhaps these men may be sorry that they spoke quite so soon. In the meantime let the presiding elders and pastors keep preaching, and if at the end of one year they have not won some souls to Christ we should say that it was time for them to be removed, law or no law.

A Sensible Judge.

A teacher in one of the public schools in St. Louis who had occasion to punish one of his pupils, was arrested and tried for assault and battery. The judge before whom the case was brought in summing up the case closed as follows:

Four years' experience in the administration of criminal law convinces me that the boys who become criminals are the boys who don't get whipped, and when it is remembered that a large percentage of the bolder crimes known to the law are committed by youths ranging in age from 14 to 20 years, the question arises: Is it better to whip first or imprison afterward? Boys who from infancy are allowed to follow the road of their own vicious inclinations go from bad to worse and unrestrained to their ultimate ruin. The defendant is discharged.

Strong wholesome family government is one of the great needs of the times. God seemed to have a special regard for the man who commanded his household.

Brother, do you owe any accounts to the SOUTHWESTERN? If so please search the scripture, and find the gospel text: "Pay me that thou owest." That is our present urgent request to you. Heed this text. We need the money. Our printers are good men, who are thankful for fresh air and sunshine, but they can't launch out the SOUTHWESTERN every week upon air and sunshine, and the empty praises and sweet promises of delinquent agents and subscribers; they need other and more substantial lever, which only the ready cash can command. Come, now, pay up "that *thou* owest."

The Methodist Ministers' Relief Association, of Boston, through its clerk, Rev. Joseph H. Mansfield, has just paid the family of the late Dr. L. S. Weed, of the New York East Conference, $1879.09. This Association is composed entirely of Methodist ministers, and is doing a grand work of benevolence for the families of our deceased preachers who have belonged to it. It commends itself to the Methodist preachers of the whole country in preference to any local or sectional organization. The plan is simple and almost works itself. When there is a death in the Society an assessment is made on each member and every dollar collected goes to the family of the deceased brother. There are now over 800 members all over our work who are members of this Society. No insurance organization in the world can be safer. There are no initiation fees and annual dues, only assessment in case of death.

We call the attention of the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN to the card of J. R. Morris, Houston, Texas. They will find Mr. Morris an intelligent, honest business gentleman, always pleased to wait upon customers who pay for their goods. We speak from personal experience and observation.

Alexandria, with a population of over 2500, reports, "no deaths," for the month of May.

PERSONAL.

—Senator Brown, of Georgia, has the largest income of any man in the South.

—Mrs. Sue Burke, has accepted the commissionership of Lafayette Square from Mayor Behan.

—Mr. James A. Harris, the orange king of Florida, received $63,000 for his orange crop this year.

—Olin Willard, youngest son of Rev. W. H., and Annie E. Kincaid, died suddenly on Monday morning, May 28.

—United States Senator Jones of Florida, was given a banquet at Westminister by the Irish members of Parliament!

—Senator Wade Hampotn has killed nine bears and much smaller game on his plantation in Mississippi during the past three months.

—Miss Edith, daughter of Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, on the 7th inst. married Hugh, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, of England.

—William C. Whittaker, who voted for license in the Bridgeton (N. J.) City Council, has been expelled from Trinity Methodist Episcopal church on the charge of "aiding and abetting the liquor traffic."

—The German Emperor remains ha'e and hearty, notwithstanding his great age, and goes out to public demonstrations far more than his chancellor, who now seems plagued with all sorts of physical ills, in addition to his annoyances from political opponents.

—Mrs. J. H. MCarty, wife of a former pastor of Ames M. E. Church this city, died at her home in Elmira, N. Y., May 28. She was the daughter of Dr. J. Espy Stevenson, of Kitanning, Pa., and her friends here speak highly of her Christian character and worth.

—Ex-Governor Seymour reads many newspapers and goes out but little. A man once stole a load of wood from the Governor's estate and broke down on the road. Many drivers passed him, but the Governor alighted and not only aided him, but lent him a strap. He knew that the wood was his own.

—The tomb of Thaddeus Stevens, in Lancaster, Pa., is in a small corner lot, crowded with humble graves. The monument is a huge block of Vermont granite, and about it grows wild roses, wood violets, and dandelions in the rank grass. His former residence is now owned by his old colored housekeeper, and her son occupies a part of it as a barber shop.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Elizabeth Hebert, Plaquemine: "We ask for help. There are a faithful few here trying to build a M. E. church, and who will not stop until it is completed. It is needed here; there is much opposition from other churches. Our pastor, Rev. George Lacy, is hard at work and is much beloved. Our expenses are heavy, but we are determined to stand up until our work is completed."

S. R. Hason: "I was appointed by Elder Duncan to the charge of Scott circuit. There are three Sunday-schools, and we need tracts and books."

Mrs. M. L. Dale has returned from a visit around the North New Orleans district in the interest of the Woman's Home Missionary work. She organized societies at Thibodeaux, White Hall, Napoleonville and Woodlawn. A very great interest was manifested by pastors and people at above named points. There are in operation several mission schools largely attended. Mrs. Dale has been careful in selecting teachers, and has secured competent Christians and Methodists."

F. D. Bowers, Springfield: "The Lord is surely blessing Springfield this year. We started with a membership of 20, and by subscription cards and aid of friends, shall be able to repair the church, which we have tried to do for eight or ten years. On third Sunday of May we collected $31.55—notwithstanding a hard rain prevented a great many friends. Rev. H. Green, H. Carter, J. Washington, C. Clay, Wm. Ramsay and A. Adams were preachers on that day."

Next Sabbath, June 17th, has been set apart for Children's Day at Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans. The exercises will consist of recitations by the children, responsive readings, short addresses by the pastor, and others.

Cornelia Wayman, Clinton: "For the past few weeks we have had revival meetings. There were 50 additions, 25 converts, and several backsliders reclaimed. It closed with a grand union meeting. Rev. J. Qualls, H. James and Charles Moore were present. Our pastor, W. P. Forest, preached the closing sermon. Collection $38.70. Sister Hester Williams met us on her first quarterly round, and found the Woman's Home Mission work still going on. She spoke words of encouragement. The church is increasing under Bro. Forest."

MISSISSIPPI.

Anthony Williams: "I attended Sunday-school at Brookhaven, and had a glorious time."

J. W. Stewart, Tupelo: "Since Rev. James Price has been pastor, Sunday-school and the church have much enlarged."

A. S. Ricks, Canton: "I found members here scattered, and poor in spirit and finances. Now 75 children are in Sunday-school, and literature in their hands. I have added 16 to the church, six of them converts."

TEXAS.

A. Harris, Willis: "Elder Pullam held our second conference. The brethren were all present and made encouraging reports. The church at Danville is in good condition. I find 70 members,—Methodists of the right stripe. The elder preached to a large audience. Two were received in full membership. Collection $9.40.

D. C. Brown, Mooresville: "Elder Gates held the quarterly conference. The reports were good. The elder talked to the children and preached an inspiring sermon. At other services the pulpit was occupied by P. S. Landry and G. [illegible] Collection for elder was [illegible] received on probation [illegible]

[illegible] Huntsville: "A [illegible] 22 [illegible] 9 conversions, 20 back[illegible]

E. D. [illegible] meeting [illegible] two [illegible] were

and wife came, and in quarterly conference the leaders and stewards showed some improvement. The pastor was allowed $154; the elder $28. There are 77 members. Sister Richardsen lectured on "Home and Family," to a large audience, and I think it did some good. Bro. A. J. Johnson teaches a good school, and is a young man of fine abilities."

TENNESSEE.

H. Dunlap: "Elder Price held the quarterly, with a large attendance. Reports were good. Paid elder $8.50; pastor $37.25—and other collections. At Peter's Grove we had services long to be remembered. On following Thursday night Elder Price organized our church in Paris. We expect to commence building right away, and are preparing for payments on the materials."

KENTUCKY.

Asbury Church, Lexington, Rev. W. H. Evans, pastor, on Sunday week, raised $99 toward the erection of the new Church. The subscription was $250.—*Western.*

The *State Central Express* of Alexandria referring to the observance of Children's Day among our people in that city, says: "Fadeless Flowers" is the name of the order of services with which the Sunday-School Society of Murray-Street M. E. Church will celebrate Children's Day, Sunday, the 10th inst. Children's Day is observed by the officers and scholars in nearly all Methodist Sunday-Schools in the world; and besides being a day set apart for collecting money to increase the children's educational fund of the church, it is also an occasion of select singing, reading essays, etc., by the children. Our colored friends of Murray-Street Church intend to make the occasion very imposing, judging from the preparations they are making, and we bespeak for them the success they deserve."

Sixth Street Delivered.

MR. EDITOR: It seems to me that a brief statement as to the condition of Sixth Methodist Episcopal Church may not be unacceptable to your paper. Rev. Morris J. Dyer our present pastor is doing effective work upon this charge. He came among us February 1882, and by his quiet, gentle demeanor, and enlarged Christian spirit, soon won his way into the favor of the church and congregation. He found a small congregation, and about forty good but discouraged members of the church, a Sunday-school with fifteen or twenty in attendance, and a debt of over $800 upon the church and nearly every one saying that it could never be paid. The people soon saw that for once they had a Christian gentleman for their pastor and they rallied to his call. Bro. Dyer alone, and before his God resolved with God's help and blessing to redeem the church. In his preaching he was plain and practical, in his life he was an example worthy of imitation. The Lord wonderfully blessed his labors. The people came to hear him preach and were in large numbers converted to God. The congregation has more than doubled, the Sunday-school under the superintendency of Bro. H. Wilson, a young man who has been converted since Bro. Dyer came among us, has an average attendance of over ninety with one hundred and thirty-four scholars enrolled. Nearly one hundred have been added to the church, and the entire debt of the church has been paid. Yes Mr. Editor, the entire $800 and interest has all been paid, the Trustees have had the notes discharged and Sixth Street is free. We know that the Lord has done this work for us, and that He through our Presiding Elder and the Bishop sent Bro. Dyer among us and made him His instrument in saving this church. We are loyal to God and we thank him, we thank Bro. Dyer, the Presiding Elder, the Bishop, and we thank [illegible] *God, Sixth Street Methodist Episcopal Church is free.*

H. A. B.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Fifty persons were roasted alive for witchcraft in the Sherbro district, West Africa.

The Dakota capital commission has decided in favor of Bismarck as the future capital of the Territory.

Under the new Civil Code of California the earnings of the wife are not liable for the debts of the husband.

The Mayor of Moscow was banished for expressing the hope that the Czar would institute a constitutional regime.

The British have annexed Bechuana and other territory in South Africa, 350,000 square miles, or seven times as large as Louisiana.

President Grevy's salary is $240,000 a year. When Louis Napoleon was Emperor of France he received a yearly allowance of $5,000,000.

The Chief of Police of New Haven, Conn., has notified the Salvation Army that they will be arrested if they sing in the streets.

Two descendents of Amerigo Vespuci (after whom America was named) are living in poverty in Italy. They have petitioned the Italian government for a pension of $20 a month.

The New York *World* continues to kill off Democratic candidates for the Presidency by persuading them to publish their views on the tariff.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Emperor of Russia, in addressing the village elders said: "Do not credit the senseless rumors respecting a redistribution of grants of land. All property must be unassailable."

About a year ago, says the *Eagle* half a dozen colored men of St. Bernard parish organized a mutual benevolent association. Now it numbers 50, and they have accumulated a fund and began the erection of a school-house for indigent children of their race.

The French Admiral has been instructed to withdraw his forces from Madagascar only after the Queen has recognized the French protectorate. The Admiral will insist on the rights of Frenchmen to own lands in Madagascar, and will claim an indemnity of 1,500,000 francs for the cost of the expedition.

Senator Logan has written a letter to Secretary Teller, in which he intimates that Capt. Lawton and Paymaster Tucker will contest their rights to their entries filed under the desert land act, in the vicinity of the Pescado and Nutrias Springs, in the face of the President's recent proclamation including it within the Zuni reservation.

A conference of missionary teachers and preachers who have heretofore labored, or are now laboring, in the Southern States from the North is called to meet at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Aug. 11 and 12. An address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of New York city, and responsive addresses will be made by representatives of the different denominations engaged in the work.

A Card of Thanks.

The pastors and congregations of Thompson Chapel and Mount Zion M. E. Church beg leave to thank the General Grand Superior, his Cabinet and officers of the several Tabernacles of the G. G. U. O. B. S. L. O. These societies visited the above churches on May 13 and 20 and contributed $29. Let thy blessings, Almighty God, rest upon them and strengthen their borders and increase them a hundred fold.

M.

We learn that the Civil Service Commission has selected the following persons for examiners in this city: For Customs Department—George L. Bloomfield, J. M. Holland, John Weber, T. G. Tracy, and F. W. Gibson. For the Postal Department—John H. H. Taylor, George C. Maynard and Charles A. Tessier.—*City Item.*

A Scientific Discovery.

A New and Most Important Theory on One of the Most Vital Questions of the Day.

If any one had informed Queen Elizabeth in her palmiest days that she could have been seated in her palace in London and conversed with Sir Walter Raleigh in his North Carolina home; receiving a reply from him within an hour's time, she would have declared it to be a miracle. And yet, had they lived in the present day, this apparent miracle would most readily have been witnessed and not seem at all strange or unnatural. The truth is, new principles are coming into existance, and the operation of many laws unknown in the past is being fully understood in the present. In no way does this fact come more forcibly to the mind than in the care and treatment of the human body. Millions of people have died in past ages from some insignificant or easily controlled cause which is thoroughly understood now and readily handled. Consumption during the entire past has been considered an incurable disease. And yet it is demonstrated that it has been and can be cured, even after it has had a long run. Dr. Felix Oswald has just contributed a notable article on this subject to the *Popular Science Monthly.* He regards consumption as pulmonary scrofula. The impurities of the blood produce a constant irritation in the lungs, thus destroyed their delicate tissues and causing death. His theory shows conclusively that consumption is a blood disease. It has its origin primarily in a deranged condition of the kidneys or liver, the only two organs of the body, aside from the lungs, that purify the blood. When the kidneys or liver are diseased they are in a sore or lacerated state which communicates poison to every ounce of blood that passes through them. This poisonous blood circulates through the system and comes to the lungs, where the poison is deposited, causing decomposition in the finely formed cells of the lungs. Any diseased part of the body has contaminating power, and yet the blood which is the life of the system, is brought into direct contact with these poisoned organs, thus carrying contagion to all parts of the body. Bishop Jesse T. Peck, D. D., LL. D., whose death has been so recently regretted, is reported to have died of pneumonia, which medical authorities affirm indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. It is well known, moreover, that for several years he has been the victim of severe kidney trouble, and the pneumonia which finally terminated his life was only the last result of the previous blood poisoning. The deadly matter which is left in the lungs by the impure blood clogs up and finally chokes the patient. When this is accomplished rapidly it is called pneumonia or quick consumption; when slowly, consumption, but in any event it is the result of impure blood, caused by diseased kidneys and liver.

These are facts of science, and vouched for by all the leading physicians of the day. They show the desirability—nay, the necessity, of keeping these most important organs in perfect condition, not only to insure health, but also to escape death. It has been fully shown, to the satisfaction of nearly every unprejudiced mind, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the only known remedy that can cure and keep in health the great blood-purifying organs of the body. It acts directly upon these members, healing all ulcers which may have formed in them and placing them in a condition to purify and not poison the blood. This is no idle statment nor false theory. Mr. W. C. Beach, foreman of the Buffalo, N. Y., Rubber Type Foundry was given up to die by both physicians and friends. For four years he had a terrible cough, accompanied by night sweats, chills, and all the well known symptoms. He spent a season south and found no relief. He says: "I finally concluded to try Warner's Safe Cure and in three months I gained twenty pounds, recovered my lost energy and my health was fully retored." The list could be prolonged indefinitely but enough has been said to prove to every sufferer from pulmonic troubles, that there is no reason to be discouraged in the least, and that health can be restored.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED. ☜

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.

L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. LESSON XII, June 17. END OF FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY. (Acts xiv, 19-28.)

Saul and Barnabas were the first who preached the Gospel to the Gentiles at large. They had many to hear and relieve, but a great many hated them. At Lystra they stoned Paul and left him lying outside the city. Some friends who loved him came and stood around him, thinking him to be dead. All at once Paul arose and walked into the city with them. God does not often do such things, but God could if he knew it was best. God had work for Paul and so he raised him to work for him. Saul and Barnabas were over two years on this first missionary trip and now they are going home; but before going they visited all the places where they had preached and talked again about Jesus. Then they sailed for home and when they reached it all the Church came together to hear their report.

Now every boy and girl may be a real missionary. You can't go to strange countries to preach to the heathen, but you can save your money and help to send some one who can go to them and other poor people who need teachers here in America. But you may be a real home missionary; that is do all the good you can to every one. You can often help keep baby when mamma or nurse is tired. That is real good work for little girls and boys too. All you need is to watch, and every day you will have a chance to show that you want to obey Jesus. If people see that following him makes his little ones kind and loving it is a real missionary sermon to them.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

PASTOR AND PEOPLE; OR METHODISM IN THE FIELD. By Rev. J. H. Potts, D. D., associate editor of the Michigan Christian Advocate. Phillips and Hunt, 805 Broadway New York. For sale at the office of the SOUTHWESTERN, 32 Natchez Street. Price $1.

We have read no book that answers more satisfactorily the question, "What is Methodism?" than this does. Dr. Potts is a live Methodist, living in the nineteenth century, conversant with the doctrines and usages of the church. The pastor, local preacher, class-leader and steward, in fact every member of the church, will find that there are few practical questions connected with the work of the church that are not discussed and answered. We say to our people get this book, it will be of great value to our preachers and official members.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones (Boston: Russell Pub. Co.) has "All Kinds of Crabs," "Insect Spinners and Weavers," "Nellie's Tea Party," The Doggie's Promenade," and other good things. Price 15c.

The June *Peacemaker* has a picture of John Bright, the great English statesman, and a biographical sketch.

The *Perpetual Revival*, devoted to mission work, has been enlarged. S. H. Hadley, the editor, is a mission convert, and may be addressed at 270 West 38th street, New York.

The *Southern World*, of Atlanta, for May, has a portrait and biographical sketch of Dr. Haygood, of the M. E. Church South, and other attractions.

$2,000 Versus $1.50.

"I spent $2,000 with other doctors," writes Mr. J. W. Thornton, of Claiborne, Miss. "*Samaritan Nervine* however alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thorough.

Beatty's Beethoven Organs. Over 1,700 sold during the month of May.

We are reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is making and shipping a Beethoven Organ now every ten minutes since he has improved the case, and added two new and valuable improvements. So great is the demand for this popular instrument, that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Over Seventeen Hundred were sold during the month of May, being the largest business of the kind on record. Read his advertisement.

King Coffee Kalkoli, of Ashantee has been re-instated.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says, "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Reg., N. Y. S. N. Y., now living at [illegible] W. Side Ave., J. C. Heights, N. J., only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many, many years." He's cured now, and consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Meyer, carriage manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it—Kidney-Wort—cured my piles."

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

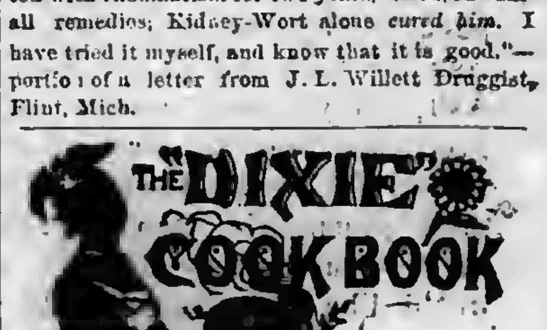
Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried in vain all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—portion of a letter from J. L. Willett Druggist, Flint, Mich.



Every housekeeper needs The Dixie Cook-Book latest edition. If you have all the other cook-books you still need this; but in this you get the cream of all the rest. Send for specimen pages and particulars. Agents wanted. Money made fast in selling it.

SIX BRIDES. For address of six brides who have gone to housekeeping within a year, in Six Ministers' Wives, or the address of one lady at each of six different postoffices, we send "The Housekeeper," a beautiful monthly, free for three months. Write plainly.

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WANTED Agents for the GOLDEN DAWN or LIGHT on the Great Future.

The leading book; strongly endorsed and now on the Top Wave of Success. Great authors, among whom are [illegible] Dr. Cuyler, Dr. [illegible] and others, on this Grand Theme. [illegible] by agents [illegible] 20 in [illegible] week, 60 first 2 weeks. Send for circular and terms to Agents.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

[je17-4t-eow]

The Housekeeper.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Faith.

We housekeepers have not much time to read, amid the many things we have to do each day; but it is well to make reading the Bible one of the most important of those duties, and if we cannot find time to read much else, we can think. When we do such familiar things as kneading bread, making pies, and preparing vegetables for cooking, or mending our husband's and children's clothing, our minds can be busy, not about those things especially, but many other subjects may claim our attention. I have tried it and I have found that I make fewer mistakes and my work seems less laborious. I have been thinking much about faith lately. People seem especially interested in that subject nowdays. We would like to know something about it. To comprehend it fully in all its relations is probably beyond the reach of mortals; yet we may see its effects around us. The principle has always been within us, forming our daily lives and controlling our actions. It is the power that connects us with God. It is really the telegraph upon which we send our messages to Him and from whence the replies come. It is the power that binds us fellow-beings together. Faith in whatever is good, purifies our virtues and elevates us above the world; but its exercise in whatever is bad may cause us many sorrows. It has caused the death of the body, and it has healed its diseases. I once heard a physician say that he often gave his patients some simple drug knowing well that it would do them good only in proportion to the amount of faith they had in it. People often have much faith who have no idea of God, and that is why some are easily humbugged. Worthless quack medicines have appeared to effect cures upon the credulous. Dr. Monck, a famous imposter in Brooklyn, is now making much money and a great stir, by praying for sick people; and it is asserted that many are positively benefited. It has been clearly proven that he is a bad man. He is pointing to a way in which he himself is too unworthy to walk. The heathen cling to their idols, because they have found that sometimes faith in them has done them good, and in their ignorance they have believed the good came from the idols. It is strange that there are those who are willing to exercise faith in such weak and unworthy objects when they can go to "Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all we ask or think." He knows our needs and he knows just how to relieve them. He can forgive our sins and root them all out. "He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." The worth of that promise no one can begin to realize but those who have claimed it by faith in Jesus' name. There is more still He can do. If our faith is weak He can strengthen it. He can teach us what to trust Him for and He can give us entire willingness to have His will done; just what we need at any time, we may have. "Only believe. All things are possible to him that believeth. Ask in faith nothing wavering. Ask and ye shall receive. For every one that asketh receiveth." O, how often we feel the need of just these promises! How we reach out for something to cling to! We would like something tangible to believe in. What needless pains we bear before we are willing to trust in the Savior!

Luther, in the midst of great [illegible] the just shall live [illegible] So much compre[illegible] in only that! He wanted [illegible]

familiar word in every household. We in these days have learned that we can be very fruitful in good works, only after we have trusted in the Lord for guidance.

We have reason to believe that God turns us not empty away when we ask Him for temporal blessings. "If ye being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give good gifts to them that ask Him." Of course spiritual needs are of the first importance. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and these things shall be added unto you." Many are now believing that by faith in God we may be healed of our diseases. "Who forgiveth all our iniquities, who healeth all our diseases. If ye ask any thing in my name I will do it. Is anything too hard for the Lord?"

One who has heard the evangelist, Harrison, who is so very successful in winning souls to Christ, told me that the secret of his success was not in his eloquence, nor were his words very convincing, but in his simple, child-like faith. He just asked, and he just believed, and the answer just came.

I have just been reading in a paper a letter from a lady who is very benevolent, but who does not have much of this world's goods: Her own words are: "I cannot tell you how often I have laid my empty purse upon the altar of prayer, and asked my Father to open a way for me to work; and he answered my prayers in many ways delightful to remember. I could but say, would that the full purses were as consecrated as this, then indeed would these barren places blossom as the rose." And it is indeed so. God does fill empty purses as well as empty souls. Temporal, physical and spiritual needs are all supplied by faith in Jesus' name, or the Bible is not true. O that we may make ourselves as familiar with the promises of God, that we may always be able to exercise that precious faculty, that our loving Father has given us, to relieve us of our sorrows here and to prepare us to live with Him forever.

MRS. L. C. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

MEAT SAUCE.—A hot sauce for meats, which will be found very piquant and appetizing, says Aunt Addie, may be made by chopping two onions very fine and adding them to a can of tomatoes; also a teasponful each of cayenne pepper, cinnamon, cloves, salt, just a grating of nutmeg and a pinch of ground mace. Let these boil together until the tomatoes are thickening; then take from the fire and stir into it a cupful of strong vinegar.

A POTATO PUFF.—According to the Binghamton *Meteor*, a nice potato puff can be made after this style: Take a large cup of mashed potato, stir in two tablespoonsful of melted butter, beating to a cream; add two eggs, beaten thoroughly, and a teacup of cream or milk and salt, bake in a quick oven until brown. It is very nice for lunch.

ANGEL CAKE.—This is Christian Mugel's recipe: Beat one and half pints of the whites of eggs until stiff. Mix together one pound of sugar, one pound of flour and half an ounce of cream of tartar, sifted with the flour. Beat in the whites of egg and bake in large moulds. *Remarks*—Do not grease the moulds for this cake and bake in a moderate oven.

CORNED BEEF.—A good rule to follow when boiling corned beef is to allow half an hour to the pound after it has commenced to boil.

AN appetizing dish is made by boiling some macaroni till it is tender; then cut some pieces of cold-boiled or fried ham and mix with the macaroni; melt a lump of butter in a saucepan, and put the ham and macaroni in it; add a little milk to moisten it. Send hot to the table.

DELICIOUS PUFFS for tea are made by beating the yolks of six eggs till they are very light; stir in a pint of sweet milk, a large pinch of salt, the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth, and flour enough to make a batter about as thick as boiled custard. Bake in gem-pans in a quick oven.

BOILED ICING.—Boil one pound of sugar with a little water until it will spin in threads when dropped from the end of a spoon; take it from the fire and add immediately the well-beaten whites of three eggs, stirring them in very quickly. Flavor with lemon or any flavoring preferred.

SOUP COLORING.—To make burned sugar for soup coloring, stir about half a pound of sugar and a tabespoonful of water in a porcelain saucepan over the fire until it becomes a bright dark brown color. Be careful that it does not blacken or burn, and stir all the time. Then add a teacupful of water and a little salt; let it boil again a few minutes; when cool, strain and cork tight in a bottle for use.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—Take two quarts of flour, rub into it two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of sugar, and one of salt. Scald one pint of sweet milk, and when partially cooked, put in it one-half cup yeast. Make a hole in the flour, and pour this in, stirring in very carefully just enough flour from the the edges of the little well to make a very thin batter. If this is done after dinner, at early tea time, it will be light, then knead it well. It requires no additional flour. When thoroughly light, roll out, and cut with a large biscuit cutter, butter and fold like a turn over, and set them over night in the cellar, where they will rise slowly and be ready to bake for breakfast.

If We Would.

If we would but check the speaker
When he spoils his neighbor's fame;
If we would but help the erring,
Ere we utter words of blame;
If we would, how many might we
Turn from paths of sin and shame.

Ah, the wrongs that might be righted
If we would but see the way!
Ah, the pains that might be lightened
Every hour and every day.
If we would but hear the pleadings
Of the hearts that go astray.

In each life, however lowly,
There are seeds of mighty good;
Still, we shrink from souls appealing
With a timid "if we could;"
But God who judgeth all things
Knows the truth is, "if we would."

Mr. John G. Whittier's recent letter concerning prohibitory liquor legislation having been misunderstood by some persons, he has written another, defining his position more clearly, in which he says: "In answer to thy note let me say briefly and decidedly that I have never swerved in my hearty approval of the labors of the friends of temperance, especially the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for prohibition, the ballot for women, and the waking up of the people to the danger of intemperance and the sale of intoxicating liquor. I know of no instrumentallity more potent than the Union in rendering prohibition practicable by educating the masses of the people, and especially the young, preparing them to not only vote for prohibition but to enforce it when it becomes a law. Of the right and duty of prohibition I have never doubted, but we can only have it effectual when the people are made to see and feel its necessity.

A most urgent need of the times is, that all of us who profess and call ourselves Christian go back to the Bible; not to ask questions concerning the length of the day in the Book of Genesis or of the exact number of quails that flocked down on the wanderers in the desert; nor as to the thermometer temperature of the Babylon furnace; nor of the restorative power of the bones of the prophet Elijah; nor of the possible proclamation of the gospel of salvation by Christ to the spirits in prison. But to go to the Bible as hungry men go to a dinner; that we begin, by a heart prepared through prayer, to read it as the very voice of God to us,

A wit being asked, on the failure of a bank, 'Were you not up sett,' replied, 'No, I only lost my balance.'

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—I was formerly of Monticello, South Carolina, and am now living at Hearne, Robison co., Texas, and want to hear from relatives, who, when last heard from where in Florida. My father's name was Amos, and my mother's Fannie, and they belonged, when I was a boy, to Betsy Boyd, as did also my brothers Cupid and Sam, and my sister Eliza. I had other brothers and sisters as follows, viz: Anderson, Amos, Jerry, Nelson, Sabra and Sislie. Colonel George Lightener, who married Celia Boyd, moved to Florida, taking with him my father and mother and four of the children.

RALPH LIGHTNER.

MR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my friend, before the war, Alexander Spencer. Address me at Harden, care of Rev. J. J. Barr, Sharon, Tenn.

WM. WINCHESTER.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my wife and children left in Alabama, Tuscaloosa county, 1860. The names of them are John Calvin, Joshua and Wine. My wife's oldest child was Linzy, and their mother Annie. Our owner's name was Pinkney Frisom. My name was Cæsar Dent. The last time I heard of them they were at the Maples, in Marengo county, Alabama, 70 miles from where I left them. I am a traveling preacher, and have retired on account of weak lungs, aged 55 years. I should be glad to hear from my friends before I die. My name is now CÆSAR KING.

Georgetown, Texas.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my children. Balim was the oldest, Winnie the youngest; Annie came to Texas and is dead; Balim was sold to Gilbert Shivers in Simpson co., Miss., on Silver Creek. I was sold to his cousin Henry Barry and was brought to Texas by James Oatman. My name when I left there was Polly Shivers. I have not heard or seen them since the war. Address me at Houston, Texas, care of Rev. R. R. Roberts.

MRS. POLLY MCCRAY.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to know the whereabouts of my three children and a sister-in-law. The oldest sister was Charity Louis, the next Amy, and the other Presia. Sister-in-law was Anna Lighter. The father of these three sisters was Sam Clifford. They were taken from Clayton, Barbour, county, Alabama, by their master Harrison Louis, and I think to Arkansas. I was a small boy then and don't know what year, nor how long ago. Neither of the three were grown; mother was Leana Louis. I have never heard from them since. They were taken to Arkansas in company with aunts and other kindred. Sister-in-law, whose husband was James Samson, was taken from Clayton, Ala., to Texas in 1876. Father and mother were Robert and Harriet Lighter, who moved with me to Arkansas, in 1876. Address me at Wrightsville, Ark.

JOHN DETACH LOUIS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my mother's people. Grandmother is Judy Camp, father Warner. They belonged to John Camp. My brother belonged to Eliza Corney. When I left them brother Thomas belonged to Ellis Camp, My youngest brother, Gideon Bradford, belonged to Thomas Hudson. I belonged to Ellis Camp, and went by the name of Mary Camp, in Tennessee, when I was eight years old. Address me at Brusly Landing, West Baton Rouge parish, La., care of A. P. Ross.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nervine, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that affect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.—*Sir H. Davy.*

The Bad and Worthless

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of the H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were use in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

Be good, then you may hope to do good. They should be pure hands that are reached out to lead souls to Christ.

A Methodist in class-meeting, said that he had been a Christian 'off and on for forty years.'

Toronto.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.:

Sirs,—I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills*. I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as far as I myself could judge, by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the deep-rooted disease still stuck fast. At last, I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a druggist here, and found, after taking a portion of them, that the disease and painful sensation over the eyes have almost entirely left me. I will close by advising all those afflicted as I have been, to procure the valuable medicine at once and save much time and pain, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. RUSSELL, Toronto.

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. 248 Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, during which time they have spent a large amount of money and tried many remedies, but to no purpose. Finally, hearing of *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., they purchased four boxes, which they took according to the directions accompanying each box, and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

THE ONLY GENUINE

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DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
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Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Hallowed Songs	50
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Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
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By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,

32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Found At Last.

A little girl stood by her mother's death bed and heard her last words: "Jessie, find Jesus."

When her mother was buried her father took to drink, and Jessie was left to such care as a poor neighbor could give her.

One day she wandered off with a little basket in her hand, and trudged through one street after another, not knowing where she went. She had started out to find Jesus. At last she stopped, from utter weariness, in front of a saloon. A young man staggered out of the door and almost stumbled over her. He uttered the name of Him she was seeking. "Can you tell me where He is?" she inquired.

"What did you say?" he asked.

"Will you please tell me where Jesus Christ is? for I must find him."

The man looked at her curiously for a minute without speaking; and then his face sobered and he said in a broken, husky voice, hopelessly:

"I don't know, child—I don't know where He is."

At length the little girl's wanderings brought her to a park. A woman, evidently a Jewess, was leaning against the railing, looking disconsolately at the green grass and the trees.

Jessie went up to her timidly.

"Perhaps she can tell me where He is," was the child's thought. In a low, hesitating voice she asked the woman:

"Do you know Jesus Christ?"

The Jewess turned fiercely to face her questioner, and in a tone of suppressed passion exclaimed:

"Jesus Christ is dead!"

Poor Jessie trudged on, but soon a rude boy jostled against her, and snatching her basket from her hand threw it in the street. Crying, she ran to pick it up. The horses of a passing street-car tramped her under their feet—and she knew no more till she found herself stretched on a hospital bed.

When the doctors came that night they knew that she could not live until morning. In the middle of the night, after she had been lying very still for a long time, apparently asleep, she suddenly opened her eyes, and the nurse, bending over her, heard her whisper, while her face lighted up with a smile that had some of heaven's own gladness in it:

"O Jesus, I have found you at last!"

Then the tiny lips were hushed, but the questioning spirit had received an answer.—*Old Colony Herald.*

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery is specific. By druggists.

For men who "could not take care of themselves if set free" certain colored residents of Richmond, Va., have done pretty well. Rev. James Holmes is worth $3000; Joseph D. Farrar, master builder, $10 000; Abner Cooley, master builder, $5000; Rev. Richard Wells, $3000; Rev. William Coy, $9000; Rev. J. Jasper (him of "the sun do move"), $5000; C. Wilson, $4000; J. Turner & Sons, $9000; Mr. Hill, $4000; William Wilkeson, $5000; Benjamin Smith, $2500; Willis Wines, $5000; Earnest East, $2500; William B. Lyons, barber, $20,000; R. C. Hobson, barber, $5000. Most of this money is invested in real estate. In one ward there are more than one hundred colored people who own property varying in value from $2500 to $5000, and in Manchester, a suburb of Richmond, about twenty. One of the finest residences in the city is owned by Dr. Ferguson, assistant superintendent of the Central Lunatic Asylum. Many gentlemen conduct successful business. There are some thirty colored teachers in and around Richmond, which supports fourteen colored churches, mostly of the Baptist denomination.

[illegible] ... bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

General News Items.

A statue of Garibaldi was unveiled at Caprera.

The election fraud cases at New Orleans resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

The recent tornado in Texas, damaged crops to the estimated value of half a million.

At the National capital 16,000 rejected models of unpatentable inventions were sold for $762.

Gov. Butler has asked for a joint Legislative committee to consider abuses in State offices and institutions.

The widow and daughter of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumpter fame, are now living in Washington.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill to abolish the contract system in prisons and reformatory institutions.

Thus far in the year, 50,000 fewer immigrants have arrived at New York than came in the corresponding period in 1882.

A grand jury indicted some 40 or 50 members of the Texas Legislature for gambling. Then somebody broke into the court house and stole the records of indictment.

Lieutenant Schwatka, accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Wilson and Engineer Honan, will explore the valleys of the Chilcat and Yukon rivers, Alaska.

The Prussian Ministry, Bismarck presiding, decided to act on church matters independent of Rome, and introduce a bill in the Diet for a modification of the May laws.

A leading Nihilist writes to a London journal, stating that the Czar was not molested at the coronation because the terrorist system had been replaced by plans for a coup d'etat and attempts at revolt.

It looks by no means improbable that Norway will soon become a republic. According to Norwegian law, the King must give his sanction to any measure voted three times by the Chambers. A resolution declaring that Ministers should be present in the Chambers was voted three times. The King refused his assent and dissolved Parliament. But the has indorsed the action of their representatives by an immense majority, and the King will now have to decide between *se soumettre* and *se demittre.* The Norwegians are not exactly a people likely to allow trifling when their liberties are at stake, and, so far as they are concerned, they are convinced that they can get on quite as well without King Oscar as with him. —*London Truth.*

Talmadge finds the spices and aroma of the Christian religion to be superior to the vinegar and bitter gums. He would line the pathway to heaven with flowers and everything pleasant to the senses. This does not agree with the creed of the ascetics, though it is both sensible and reasonable. If the theologians would Christianize and humanize their religion it would be more popular, and spread without the effort and expense that attend the present up-hill work. There is too little of the "glad tidings of great joy" in the stiff and irksome forms of observance and the constant demand upon the pocket, which are understood to be the visible signs of a religious life. —*N. O. City Item.*

Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic rapidly restores lost vitality whether from indiscretion or excess. Quickly stops exhaustive losses. Also cures dyspepsia biliousness, malaria, morning sickness, sick headaches.

Rich gold discoveries have been made in Lower California.

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. *Will you let them suffer?* when so easily cured!

R. T. Louis, Rodney, Miss., writes: "Mrs. Liddy Chase, a colored lady at St. Joseph La., is now in the 118th year of her age, she has cut teeth three times since the age of forty, and is now cutting her fourth set. She does all her dress-making and sewing, can see a man a mile off; she walks 2 miles twice a day and back on Sunday to the church, and is always first in the church at each service."

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

To induce people

To give them one trial, which so proves their value, that they will never use anything else."

"The Remedy so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along pining away all the time for years,

"The doctors doing her no good;

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.

"Indeed! Indeed!

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we have shunned before using it."—*The Parents.*

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable.

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

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* and · price · book *
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* Clothing · Shirts · or *
* Furnishing · Goods. *
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OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

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SECOND EDITION

What They Say;

—OR—

Echoes from Birmingham.

The Spontaneous Expression of Prominent Colored Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CONTENTS—
The Birmingham Matter—By Rev. H. R. Revels D.D., of Rodney, Miss.
The Color Line—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., of New Orleans, La.
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"What I Know About a Color Line in the M. E. Church"—By Rev. M. W. Taylor, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The Alabama Leprosy—By Rev. L. M. Hagood, of Nashville, Tenn.
The Color Line, Again—By Rev D. W. Hays, of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste!—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

Price: Single Copies 10c.; per Doz. $1; per Hundred, $7.

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For the Cheapest and Choicest
Family & Fancy Groceries,
SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
—GO TO—
N. E. Sullivan's
GROCERY,
Corner of
Washington and Hampson Streets
CARROLLTON, LA.
nov23-1y

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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OPIUM HABIT CURE — By Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, Atlanta, Ga. Reliable evidence given, and reference to cured patients and physicians. Send for my book on The Habit and its Cure. Free.

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—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
PHILLIPS & HUNT,
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BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS:

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	52 00
32 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	86 00
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	126 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1600 lbs	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.
TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.
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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
jan1

Richard Upjohn,
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127 - - Villere street, - - 127
Corner Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.
Furniture Repaired and Varnished
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
jan11-1y

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED [illegible] ... Book Free. [illegible] ... LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL.
mar22-13t

AGENTS Wanted for [illegible] Books & Bibles ... works of character; great variety; low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wm. Garretson & Co., N.E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo
24-1y

And Tinners' Stock
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FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO
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No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL [illegible] d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
[illegible] the frame H. HOUSAN. Medicated [illegible] STAMPED.
[illegible] JEWELERS.
[illegible] Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES [illegible] who may wish to procure these Spectacles [illegible] description, prices, etc., and directions [illegible] sent by mail, by addressing

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CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY.
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CATARRH
[illegible] suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
dec28-1y

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD
By [illegible], Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all Ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $2. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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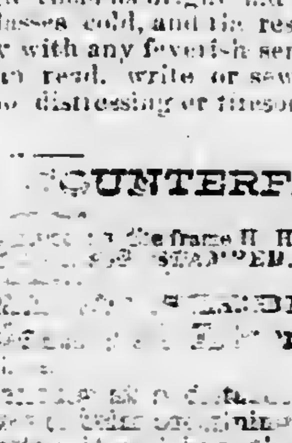
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



Ginger, Buchu Mandrake and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray Hair.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.
23-4t

MARRIAGES.

Pearl River, Louisiana, at the bride's residence, Saturday May 5, 1883, by Rev. J. W. Lewis, Mr. Peter Foster to Mrs. Eliza Porter.

Dec. 31, 1882, Mr. John Cross to Mrs. Maria Pierce; May 3, 1883, Mr. Davis Thompson to Miss Nancy Franklin; May 24, Mr. Foster Jones to Mrs. Ellen Taleron, Rev. A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville, Texas, officiating.

Fifth Edition Now Ready.

"TWENTY-FIVE Years in the Poultry-yard"—108 pages—only 25 cents. A 50 page book *free*. Explaining how gapes, roup, hog and poultry cholera may be prevented. Address,

A. M. LANG, Coocord, Ky.

DEATHS.

David G. Bryan, the son of Rev. James M. Bryan, was born in St. Martinsville, La., Feb. 8, 1869, while his father was on that charge [illegible] his mother's residence May [illegible] 1883, aged 14 years 3 months. He was loved by all who knew him. He professed religion on his death bed, and like his father [illegible] glorious testimony. A. [illegible]

Bayou Goula, La.

Brother [illegible] local preacher of Stewart's Chapel, February [illegible] during the sitting of the annual conference at Alexandria. H. [illegible]

Sister [illegible] departed [illegible] on the morning of March 30. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for many years [illegible] triumph of living faith. A. HILTON.

St. John Baptist Parish, La.

It has pleased the Almighty in his wise providence to remove from our midst our young and deceased friend Mamie Hardy. She fell asleep in the arms [illegible] May 19. She was a member of the [illegible] M. E. Church [illegible] Sunday-school [illegible] was: "My [illegible] brother has [illegible] We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. C. W. B.

Mouroe La. C. A. J.

Sister Delsey Franklin died May 1, in full triumph of faith, after commending her husband and children to the Lord. She leaves six children. W. MCKENZIE, Cold Spring, Texas.

Sister Jennie Peters, a member of the M. E. Church for eight years, departed this life May 11, 1883, aged 41 years. She leaves a husband and three children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.

Spring Hill, Texas. H. ROBINSON.

Sister Sarah Dickens, departed this life recently in the full triumph of Christian faith. She said she was going to Jesus. Our loss is her gain. She leaves a husband and child to mourn her loss. May God comfort them. M. WILSON.

Butler, Texas.

Mrs. Patsey Edwards a member of Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, departed this life at 2 o'clock in the morning of May 20. She was sixty years of age but was as sprightly in her movements, and as faithful in her attendance at church as if she had been only twenty. When her pastor read to her the words "Fear thou not" &c., she said "I am not afraid." We believe Sister Edwards has gone to rest. She was much beloved by our people, but by none more than her pastor. In her, he loses a faithful friend and the church a strong member.

I. B. SCOTT.

Extensive Arrangemenes

Have been [illegible] which we are enabled to supply the Compound Oxygen for home use to any extent, and to all parts of the country, giving at the same time the right of free consultation by letter during the time a patient may be using the treatment. Every case submitted to us will be carefully considered. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action and results, with reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The new Duchess of Westminster, wife of one of the richest men in Europe, was married in a dress of white foulard, costing seventy-five cents a yard. This certainly is economy, and economy it is to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds.

Ohio Republicans have nominated J. B. Foraker for Governor. Their platform favors a protective tariff, temperence legislation, a national bureau of labors statistics, civil service reform, and endorses Arthur's administration.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1870.

GENTS—Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greates blessing on your fellow men that was ever conferred on mankind.

TOM BURCH.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Owing to the unprecedented success attending the sale of Dr. Scott's renowned $3.00 Corset, and a very general inquiry for Electric Corsets of less price, but possessing the same therapeutic quality and elegance of shape, the Doctor has decided to place upon the market a full line of these beautiful and invaluable articles, which will now retail at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00; thus bringing them within the reach of all. These Corsets, we are assured, possess real merit, and apart from their "Electric" quality, are well worth the price asked. A great feature about them is that they prevent as well as cure all disease, therefore all ladies, even those enjoying good health, should [illegible] The Doctor's record [illegible] of getting [illegible] We invite [illegible] this issue, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

[illegible] his stomach, [illegible] his nerves, day after [illegible] back in to a natural [illegible] state of health, namely Dr. Clarks Johnsons Indian Blood Syrup. It invigorates the liver, Purifies the blood, Tones the stomach, Regulates the [illegible] and Kidneys, quiets the nerves, and opens the pores of the skin.

[illegible] Bells.

The McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, Md., [illegible] the last thirty days sent away four peals of bells, two of which went to Canada, two chimes each of ten bells, and between forty-eight and fifty-five single bells. Since January 1st they have cast over 130,000 lbs., of copper and tin into bells. Any one desiring to purchase superior bells will do well to first consult the McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., whose card appears in another column.

Conference Notices.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Cypress	July	1
Marshall	"	7-8
Marshall Circuit	"	7-8
Woodlawn	"	14-15
Jefferson	"	21-22
Jefferson Circuit	"	28-29
Marion	Aug.	4-5
Queen City	"	11-12
Texarkana	"	18-19
Clarksville Circuit	"	25-26
Clarksville	Sept.	1-2
Travis	"	1-9
Travis Circuit	"	8-9

W. L. MOLLOY.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Centreville and Shilo	June	23-24
Leona	June 30. July	1
Madison Circuit	"	7-8
Crockett	"	10-11
Jacksonville	"	14-15
New Hope Academy	"	17-18
Tyler	"	30
Mineola	"	21-22
Hawkins	"	28-29
Butler	Aug.	4-5
Palestine	"	11-12
Fairfield	"	18-19
Cotton Gin	"	25-26
Henderson and Panola	Sept.	1-2
San Augustine	"	8-9
Sabine and Shelby	"	8-9

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

NOTICE.

The District Meeting of Palestine District will commence at Palestine August 8th and close 12th. We hope all of the traveling and local preachers, exhorters and district stewards will be on hand in time to take part in the exercises of which the following subjects will be discussed: Education, led by W. H. Davis, of Wiley University; Christian Perfection, led by P. Douglass; Missionary Work, led by [illegible] Sunday-school, led by Prof. [illegible] Revival Meetings, by [illegible] Church Building, led by Wm. Allen; Home Mission Work, led by M. Wilson; Paying Church Debts, led by P. G. Brown; on Church Festival from Moses to Christ, led by V. M. Cole; Temperance, led by Robert Williams; What is Theology, led by Aaron Taylor; Rule for Preachers Conduct, led by R. K. Whiting; on Organic Union, by Presiding Elder W. Riptoe. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Morris, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m. All are invited to take part in these exercises.

Committee: V. M. Cole, Robt. Weaver, Wm. Allen. W. RIPETOE, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Moscow	June	20-21
Livingston	"	23-24
Commiller Hill	June 30 July	1
Lovelady	"	7-8
Walker Circuit	"	11-12
Huntsville	"	14-15
Huntsville Circuit	"	14-15
Danville	"	18-19
Montgomery	"	21-22
Willis	"	24-25
Beaumont	"	28-29
Orange	Aug.	1-2
Wallisville	"	4-5
Liberty	"	11-12

The committee on programme for the second district conference will please send it to the paper.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

WEST TENN. DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Brownsville Circuit	June	9-10
Mason Circuit	"	16-17
Memphis Circuit	"	23-24
Memphis Station	"	27-28
Pleasant Grove Ct	June 30 July	1
Bell Circuit	"	5-6
Cypress Circuit	"	7-8
Sharon Circuit	"	13-14
Martin Circuit	"	14-15
Mansfield and Paris	"	18-19
Holy Rock Circuit	"	21-22
Henderson Circuit	"	22-23
Lindon Circuit	"	24-25
Flatwoods Circuit	"	26-27
Lawrence	"	28-29
Waynesboro	Aug.	1-2
Purdy	"	4-5

Will the pastors please urge the benevolent collections, etc., and see that each committee brings up written reports promptly. JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

AUSTIN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce through the columns of the SOUTHWESTERN that the District Conference of the Austin District, West Texas Conference, will convene at Georgetown, Texas, June 27, 1883, at 8 o'clock a. m., hoping every member will be present at the opening session to answer to their names; and also each brother be prepared to preach on the different subjects as recommended by our last district conference as follows:

On Repentance .... E Hoderson
On Faith .... C Hart
On Regeneration .... T Wadkins
On Baptism .... H. Swann
On Christian Perfection .... S Smith
On Salvation by Faith .... J W Roberson
To preach the missionary sermon M Smith

The local preachers may write or speak on any subject they may choose. By order of the Presiding Elder, C. L. Madison.

H. SWANN, Secretary.

Austin, Texas, May 25, 1883.

When you need groceries and provisions, don't forget to call or write to N. E. Sullivan's grocery, corner of Washington & Hampson streets, Carrollton, La. Our Assistant says that Sullivan keeps the cheapest and best. Give him a call.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, June 14, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8; Middling, 10; Good Middling, 10 5-16; Middling fair, 10 9-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 30; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5¾; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 19@20.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 9½.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 70.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.50; choice 6.00.

LARD, ℔ ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 12; choice, in tierces, 11½c.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 2.25@3.00; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $4.00; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $4.00@4.50; soor kront, ℔ bbl. $4.50@8.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $20.00.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 9; sides, clear rib, 11½; sides, clear, 11⅝; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 11⅝; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 8½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $4.00@4.25; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $5.00; geese 6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 16@18c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 22@—c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00@5 50 ℔ dozen; young do. $1.50@3.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.50@5.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 62; mixed, 62.

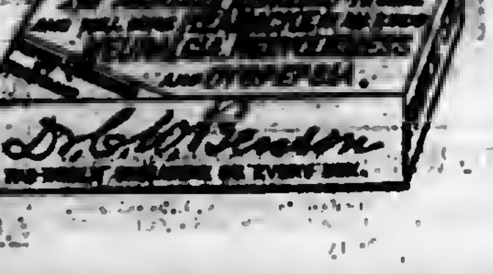
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 52.

BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 60.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $—@17; choice, 18@—.

Nervous Prostration. Overworked Brains.

Brain worry kills many thousands every year. School children and others have nervous headaches, and their overtasked brains need repair and sedation. Here is prompt relief.



A WORD TO THE WISE.

DON'T BE SKEPTICAL. REASON TEACHES AND EXPERIENCE CONFIRMS THAT **TARANTS SELTZER APERIENT** IS AN INVALUABLE REMEDY FOR ANY AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER EVERY MORNING BEFORE EATING, IS NOT ONLY EXTREMELY BENEFICIAL BUT A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE WHICH NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO DISREGARD. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

P. J. Sheahy, one of the Guiteau jurors, has become insane from belief that he voted to hang a lunatic.

Don't suffer with eczema, tetter, ringworm or any skin disease. Use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker of Minneapolis, has been elected Episcopal Bishop for Indiana.

☞Nothing so simple and perfect for coloring as the Diamond Dyes. For carpet rags, better and cheaper than any other dye-stuffs.

Iowa Democrats nominated Judge J. O. Kinne for Governer and adopted a platform denouncing abuse of civil service by the Republican party, and favoring reform in every department; indorses tariff for revenue only; and demands that the government protect its citizens from foreign imprisonment.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it *a specific*, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known *world wide* as

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. **Sold by all Druggists.** (14)

For testimonials and circulars send stamp. THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., PROP'RS, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

1883 NEW PRICES! 1883

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$1, $1.50, $2, $3.

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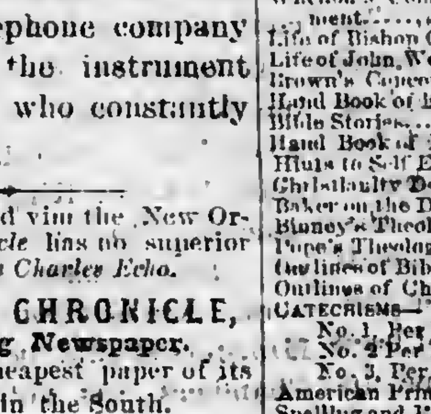

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Editorial Notes.

It is said that mosquitoes have again appeared in London, and passengers from America are charged with their importation. If our friends across the water want a superior kind of these animals we advise them to ship direct from Galveston, Texas, or New Orleans.

To be sure the Republican party has been charged with the guilt of star route thieves; but then it will be remembered that a Republican administration prosecuted and a Democratic jury acquitted them. The failure to convict is not so much of a partisan matter as it is a national disgrace.

Ten persons were recently baptized in Tremont Temple, Boston, the service being performed in three different languages. Four of the number were baptized in the use of the English language, two in Swedish and four with the French, these being converted Roman Catholics, but all uniting with one and the same church. This gives a striking illustration of the kind of work a live Christian pastor can do in the great cities of this Union. We are in great need of men who will go after the lost.

Public opinion all through the South justifies caste churches and caste schools. But men and women have to answer at the judgment day not for their conformity to public opinion, but to the law of God. Public opinion is but the judgment formed by sinful men, from a mere human standpoint, and is often vacillating. It never has been, and never can be the standard of right and justice. God holds individuals accountable and each singly must stand before His throne and give an account for the deeds done in the body. As to this question of caste churches and schools we are anxious to know who is on the Lord's side?

The New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association have published and are distributing broadcast, a pamphlet of information relative to small-pox and vaccination, written at its request by Prof. Stanford E. Chaille, M. D., member of its executive committee. It recites the origin and benefits resulting from vaccination, together with the regulations of various cities compulsory and otherwise. It is important that all information possible relative to the suppression of the loathsome disease be promptly and widely disseminated. Get a copy of the pamphlet, read it and profit thereby. If you are a pastor, teacher, or public spirited citizen, use all your influence to educate the people to accept vaccination and follow proper sanitary rules to check small-pox.

President Arthur wrote to the President of the Southern Exposition, Louisville, that he should give his personal and official encouragement. He said: "Such exhibitions have come to be among the most marked features and the most instructive agents of our modern civilization, for they enhance the dignity of labor and show to both labor and capital how inextricably their interests are interwoven. They elevate the standard of industrial attainment, and give fresh and enduring impetus to inventive genius and skill."

The *Christian Neighbor*, of Columbia, S. C., in an extended notice of Henry Watterson's address at Vanderbilt University, on "The Homicidal Side of Southern Life," comments that crime in the North does not justify it in the South, and false witness against the South is no reason that it should not know the truth as it is about her own crimes. Mr. Watterson seems to have found it difficult to avoid comparisons between the sections, for fear that if he confined himself to the text he would make the South appear to poor advantage, and yet he stated some excellent truths.

Few men in the Methodist Episcopal Church are more abundant in labors than Bishop Warren. Aside from his regular episcopal work he has been engaged in raising money for the erection of the Gammon school of Theology, connected with the Clark University, Atlanta, Ga. This institution has been endowed with $20,000 by the man whose name it bears. He also gives $7,000 towards the building; Bishop Warren pledged $16,400, and of this sum has already raised over $13,000 leaving between $3,000 and $4,000 more to raise. The Bishop is frequently admonished by his friends because of his incessant and heavy labors, but somehow he does not seem to know how to restrain himself from going ahead. It seems to us a pity that such men should grow old. May it please the Lord to give him many years.

The grand jury of Orleans parish asserts that it deprecates the necessity of resorting to a vigilance committee, yet admits that the few half paid police cannot cope with "the vastly prepondering force of hoodlums;" and it suggests on the same principle as the Sanitary Association is working in accord with the Department of Public Improvements, citizens can, if properly organized, aid the police. The mayor might grant commissions to five property holders of each ward to organize an auxiliary police force, under the regulation of the chief of police, such patrol to be organized without reference to politics or race. We doubt the legal power of the mayor to do anything of the sort, or the propriety of calling into existence any such unlawful appliance to aid the administration of justice. The party in power, having repudiated its financial obligations in support of efficient municipal and State government, the people should unite in demanding a return to the old landmarks. Bourbon leaders have imagined that to starve out and discharge necessary public servants would be a capital essay at reform, and so the blind leaders of the blind have almost brought their following into a Slough of Despond.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Letter from China.

[Extracts from a journal of a visit to country Churches with Mr. Davis and Dr. Howard.]

During the first day of our visit to Tsun Hua, we were out in the yard for a walk, when Mrs. Li, the Helper's wife, introduced me to Mrs. Wang, who, with her husband and son and his wife, has lately joined the church on probation. Mrs. Wang's bright face impressed me pleasantly, and I invited her in for a talk. She seemed afraid, and hesitated at first, but I soon induced her to go with me. We sat down and had a chat together, and I could feel her fear gradually vanishing and soon she was smiling upon me approvingly. I gave her a prayer in large type and asked her to learn to read it. I was afraid if I gave her a book she would say she had not time and was too stupid, but this task was such an easy one that she went at it with good courage, and I knew if she were learned a few characters she would be anxious to go on. Mrs. Ti, regarding her with a dry complacent smile, said, "Now, are you afraid of Miss C.?" "No," said Mrs. Wang, and the Helper's wife proceeded to explain that Mrs. Wang had said, "What shall I do about going to Sunday service? I heard yesterday that the foreigners had come and I worried through the night thinking day after to-morrow will be Sunday, and I am afraid to go to church!" Mrs. Wang seemed to be anxious lest I be angry and hastened to say, "Now that I have seen you, I am *not* afraid, I love you." During the entire time of our visit in this city I did not see a woman on the streets except those who were with me. I said as much to the women, and Mrs. Wang said, "It is so! I never went any where, and have just lived for nothing all my life." As though to go somewhere was the chief end of life, and failing of this, life was a failure. As we talked of heaven, Mrs. Chiao, who was also present, asked, "Do *children* go there?" "Yes, Christ's death atoned for them and they die before they know sin." "Seven of my children died when they were very small. Can I *surely* see them again?" How eagerly the mother's eyes watched me to see if I could give her sure promise of re-union with her lost ones. "Yes, you may certainly see them if—" Here Mrs. Wang interrupted me fearing I did not understand the case and might be making rash promises. "Some of your children died before you entered the church; of course, you do not expect to meet them?" How glad I was to assure her that that their salvation did not depend upon her merits. Sunday I held a meeting with the women, which I enjoyed exceedingly. After talking to, and with them, I said, "We will pray together." "Ho!" said one; "Ai yah!" said another; "I can't pray," said the third; "I don't know what to say," said another. Finally, Mrs. Wang said, "I can pray the Lord's prayer." "That is a good prayer," said I. "All right, I'll pray that," said she, with an embarrassed laugh. It was a new and unheard of edition known only to Mrs. Wang, but I think it was acceptable to God for He could see the honest earnest heart. During the week Mrs. Wang urged me to make them a visit as the daughter-in-law could not come out on the street to see me. Accordingly I went to their house. I was charmed with the young woman. Often in the homes to which we are so fortunate as to gain admittance, we meet these pure innocent young women, who know nothing of the world and its sin, except what they see inside their own door. A kind word and smile wins their love at at once and their guileless faces and gentle ways win our love as quickly. A lot of women soon gathered to see me and listen to my talk; among them was a woman with a very bad neck. I felt sure the doctor could help her. So I said, "Why do you not go up to the parsonage and ask Dr. Howard to cure your neck?" The poor thing seemed delighted with the prospect of help, especially when I told her she would not have to pay anything, and started off immediately. When I got back to the parsonage they were in a state of great excitement, and proceeded to tell me of a woman with a sore neck who had come to be cured by the doctor, and as she was waiting for doctor to finish his supper, a young man, her son, rushed in, in a great rage and screamed, "Come right out of here, quick! Don't you know they will take your head off, if you stay here?" And he dragged her off by main force before the decapitation could take place! During the day a woman came in looking as sorrowful and disconsolate as only a woman with the toothache can, and said, "Please give me something for my toothache, the pain is very awful; my tooth aches, my face aches, my head aches, I can't eat and I cannot sleep for the terrible pain"—then in the most beseeching tones she added, "Please give me something for I surely cannot endure this much longer." "Yes," said the doctor, "I can help you so it will never ache again; I will pull it out." "Oh! oh!" said the woman, "it is not my tooth at at all; a friend of mine wished me to get some medicine for her toothache." This woman is a church member in good and regular standing, and is a fair specimen of Chinese veracity, and I was very glad to bring her daughter into the boarding-school because her mother is a Christian. One great lesson we have to teach these Christians is, that it is not a proper thing to *lie!* Our superintendent once said to a member, who was supposed to be giving his "experience" in class meeting, "Don't lie, brother, tell the truth about it."

Since our visit to Tsun Hua, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Willitts have been there, and Helper Ti told them that after I went away some of the people in the streets would make fun of Mrs. Wang's son, because he had had the "Foreign Devil" at his house. Of course this disturbed the young man's peace of mind and he went to the Helper for advice, and Ti said, "I'll tell you what to do; say to them 'Oh, you say I have had the Foreign Devil at my house, do you?' Well, you keep on talking that way and the next time they come I will bring them straight to your house." This stopped the ridicule. 'As wise as a serpent, and who shall say it was not "harmless as a dove?" Chinese understand their countrymen and know their vulnerable points. C. M. C.

Peking, April 16, 1883.

Rev. T. Cotton acknowledges the gift of a good bell for the Shiloh Church, on Hamburg mission, Central Tennessee Conference. The bell is the donation of Mrs. Mary Barlow, of Pittsburg Landing.

Commencement and Dedication at Rust University.

Commencement week at Rust University began on Monday, June 4th, and continued till Tuesday, 12th inst. It was a season of protracted joy and profit. The examinations, which were brilliant and highly satisfactory, commenced on Monday, the 4th inst., and closed on Monday, the 11th inst. They elicited commendations from all sides. Of the examination of the classes in geometry, Rev. R. D. Miller, the pastor of the white Baptist church of Holly Springs, and the school superintendent of the county, said that he had never seen it excelled anywhere.

Sunday, June 10, at 9.30 a. m., the annual love feast was held. It was spiritual and Methodistic. At 11 a. m. the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D. At 3 p. m. the annual sermon was preached by Rev. L. Bradford, and at 8 p. m. Rev. J. M. Shumpert preached the last sermon of the school year. In these gospel messages impressions were made which, doubtless, will influence the life of those who heard them, to their own good and to the salvation of many more. The annual entertainment of the Literary Societies was held in Rust Hall, on Monday at 8 p. m. The Hall was crowded to overflowing; a very large number of whom were some of the best white citizens of Holly Springs, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with all that they both saw and heard. All of these pleasant and profitable exercises, however, did not form the main features of the annual commencement week of Rust University; they were only antecedent and preparatory to the culminating glory which was to be manifested in the closing programme of Tuesday, the 12th inst. At 11 a. m., animated by the charming notes that floated upon the wings of the breeze from the Holly Springs Silver Cornet Band, the multitude were soon seated in their places under the stately oaks on the college campus, and a few minutes thereafter the following programme was introduced:

Music: Anthem—"Great is the Lord:" by the Choir.
Prayer—By Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D.
Music—"Nearer my God to Thee"—by the Cornet Band.
Oration—"Time Bringeth to Light Many Hidden Events"—by J. C. Bullen, of Fayette, Miss.
Music.
Oration—"The Progress of Liberty"—by J. W. Holmes, of Liberty, Miss.
Music.
Oration—"Behind the Thought there Lies a Mind"—by H. G. Grant of Pontotoc, Miss.
Oration—"The March of Intellect"—by J. H. Brooks, of Meridian, Miss.
Music.
Presentation of Diplomas—by Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D.
Music: Anthem—"Be Joyful in the Lord" —by the Choir.
Benediction—by Rev. J. W. Dunn.

The above programme was simply grand, and grandly it was carried out. The four young men who delivered the above orations, and who graduated with high honors, acquitted themselves nobly. At the close of the exercises the class ascended the platform in the following order: Messrs. J. C. Bullen, J. W. Holmes, H. G. Grant and J. H. Brooks. In the presentation of the diplomas to these young men Dr. Rust delivered an excellent address, which cannot fail to assist them in their good work through life. This is the third class graduated from the institution; giving a total of eleven graduates. At 3 p. m., Rust Hall was dedicated, when addresses were delivered by Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Rev. R. S. Rust, D. D., Rev. J. W. Dunn and others. The occasion was one of special interest. Indeed it was the celebration of an epoch in the history of our educational work, not only in Mississippi but in our general Southern work. Dr. Rust's address was able and timely. Bishop Warren's reflected credit upon his well earned reputation as a brilliant orator, and inspired everyone with the purest emotions and the grandest purposes. At 8 o'clock p. m. the College campus, brilliantly lighted with torches and Chinese lanterns, was as crowded as at any time during the day, to listen to the closing address of the day. Prof. Hooper introduced Rev. A. E. P. Albert, of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, as the orator of the evening; whose subject was: "The Modern Application of the Question of the Ancient Seer: 'Watchman, What of the Night?'" In an address of something over an hour long in its delivery, the speaker defended the colored people of the South, against the groundless and merciless attacks of the Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Mobile, Ala., formerly of Jackson, Miss. Bishop Warren, in an able, impressive and fitting manner, endorsed the speaker's address, and took occasion to add his personal testimony to the Negroes' progress in all the walks of life. After which the exercises were closed, and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop. Thus ended a week of the greatest significance in the history of Rust University. This institution was chartered thirteen years ago, and has since enrolled about 1,000 students, who are, today, nearly all preaching or teaching, and exerting a beneficial influence among the people throughout the South. Eternity alone will fully reveal the good that this and similar institutions are doing for our people in the South. Our only regret is that there are not enough of them. For the past five or six years the enrollment of students in this University has been gradually increasing every year. During the school year just closed 280 students were matriculated. Under the wise management of Rev. W. W. Hooper, A. M., the highly esteemed President and his excellent corps of professors and teachers, the institution has entered upon a high way of usefulness and success which promises to continually expound and brighten, as the years march around. In addition to Prof. Hooper, the faculty as now composed, consists of Prof. W. L. French, A. M., Mrs. Ella D. French, Miss L. A Sanford, Miss Anna L. Tolbert, A. B., and Prof. R. R. Green, A. B., the last two of whom are graduates of this University, of the class of 1881. Prof. French and Mrs. French not being expected to return next year, were the happy recipients of a beautiful silver sugar dish, as a souvenir, from the students of the school. The other teachers, however, will return with those who will succeed Prof. and Mrs. French, prepared to do more and grander work than ever. With such an educational fountain, (an institution where nearly 200 boys and girls can be lodged and boarded, and where 400 or 500 can be taught daily) in the State, our work in Mississippi promises a moral and Christian fertility, that should far excel the physical fertility of the Mississippi valley or that of the valley of the Nile.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

At the entertainment given for the benefit of five little orphan children of Mrs. and Mr. Oliver Smith, Saturday night, May 19th. the children of First Street Sabbath school turned out *en masse*. The memorable event of their entertainment was the willingness of the Sabbath-school "Broom-Social," to render what service laid in their power to further the success of the entertainment. During the evening the following Misses took part in the "Broom Drill:" M. J. Mackin, captain; Della J. Moore, 1st sergent; Sarah Watkins, 2nd sergeant; E. Alexander, R. Smith, S. Lewis, J. Miller, Carrie Brown, J. Alexander, M. Jackson, O. Joseph, Emma Wills, J. Miller, and little Beulah Smith, guard. These children are under the supervision of Mr. Y. H. Campbell, who has provided them with very fine suits. God bless the children for their noble response to such a good cause. The profit of the evening was $46.85.

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "We held a grand basket meeting May 27th and there was a large attendance. Bros. S. S. Wright and C. Crockett, and several local preachers were present. Collection was $26.05. Many white ladies and gentlemen gave us encouragement by their presence and contributions."

Rev. H. J. Wright wrote us some days ago, to give warning to our church officials and people against harboring or encouraging a person who represents himself to be a son of Rev. J. Thomas, deceased, of the A. M. E. Church, and to have intimate relatives with leading preachers of our conference. He is simply a tramp and mischief-maker, seeking his meals and lodging by various means.

TENNESSEE.

S. Barnett, Soddy: "A grand Sunday-school picnic was held May 1st, at Lakeside. An essay was read by Master George Carter, aged 16 years, on the "Cincinnati Southern Railroad," which created a profound impression upon those who heard him. Solomon Rogers, aged 12 years, read an essay on "Sunday schools and their Importance;" other essays were by Willie Jones and Miss Virginia Rogers. Addresses were made by H. N. Hutchinson and Miss Sarah McKinney, teacher at Lakeside. Full justice was done to well provisioned tables. Superintendents were Miss Virginia Rogers and John Thatcher, at Tate's chapel; Ephraim Rogers is assistant superintendent at Lakeside."

A. J. Blakemore, Springfield; "Elder J. P. Gregg held our quarterly conference, which was an agreeable one, and preached for us. Paid elder $13.40, pastor $21.05, on rent $12. I am attending a missionary school taught by Miss S. S. Collins, who is 1500 miles from her home in this place. Our missionary collections already amount to $14.80."

MISSISSIPPI.

G. D. Dukes, Summit: "May 27, there was a spirit of revival, and several souls came to us. It was a happy season."

P. Johnson, Macon: "We rejoiced when the conference sent us Rev. Brooks as pastor. He was ill near unto death, but by April 15th he was able to take the church in hand, organize it under the missionary rule, and then go to work as a teacher. Since then the church has revived, and sinners have been awakened, ten were converted and added to the church; 23 in all have joined, and the seats are filled with penitents."

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "Elder Campbell held our second quarterly conference to the satisfaction of the people. He advocated the interest of our church paper, and there were six cash subscribers taken. The reports indicated improvement. Collected this quarter $38.10; for pastor $22.50, elder $9.50 for the ADVOCATE $3.75, benevolent claims $2.85. The elder preached and administered sacrament to 77 persons."

Our Southern Educational Work.

BY THE REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D.D.
Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Freedman's Aid Society

I wish heartly to congratulate the SOUTHWESTERN upon its improved appearance. The enlargement to eight pages indicates prosperity, and the number and interesting character of its letters from the ministers and laymen within its patronizing territory, show plainly how important a factor it is in the work of God in the South. I read every page of the paper with intense interest, and follow the triumphs, and study the difficulties of the brethren and churches with prayerful interest. Scarcely a name or church is mentioned in the paper from week to week that I do not know something of personally. How grandly the old men are standing at their posts! And yet how rapidly they are falling! And how our young men are multiplying and springing to the front all over the South! What an army they are coming to be! God grant they may be equal to the splendid work He is giving them to do.

What the SOUTHWESTERN now needs and ought to have is at least 5000 paying subscribers. What say you, pastors? The thing can be done if you say so. Your people were never as able to take this paper as now, and they never needed it as much as now; and no pastor deserves the name, who does not earnestly and successfully push his church paper among his people.

The great problem in our Southern work is now the enlargement and permament development of our institutions of learning. Our Southern conferences must have more educated ministers to take the places of those whose work will soon be done, and to occupy the widening fields of opportunity presenting themselves on every hand. We ought to have at least one thousand young men in our schools in the South, preparing for our own Christian ministry in that field. The North cannot meet this demand, and if it could, it is better that they should be educated and enter the work in the South. Our Southern work must more and more rely up on its own resources both as a matter of necessity, and of good policy.

Beyond the work of preaching the gospel in the South, is the work of giving Christian teachers to that section. In this duty the whole nation has an imperative call and the Methodist Episcopal Church must bear a chief part of that responsibility. In her congregations in the South are more than two millions of communicants and adherents, who not only look to her ministers for spiritual instruction, but the great majority of that vast multitude will not have any proper education, unless that same church plans for, directs and largely supplies that education. The poverty of multitudes of these people, and their peculiar surroundings, make this educational work one largely of benevolence. The millions of dollars needed to develop this vast educational movement, must come chiefly from the North at least for a generation.

The work of collecting the funds and superintending its expenditure, in planting and sustaining our institutions of learning in the South, has been committed to the Freedmen's Aid Society. Fifteen years of the work of that society is now before the church and nation. About one million one hundred thousand dollars up to July 1, 1882, has been received. As a result nearly $300,000 school property has been built up in the South, and each year nearly one hundred teachers have been employed, and a vast multitude of young men and women have been educated, many of whom grace our pulpits or preside at teacher's desks; and thousands of them are mothers or fathers in Christian homes, laying solidly and well the foundations of the truly American civilization, up into which God is lifting the freedmen of our nation. Rev. A. S. Hunt, D.D., of the American Bible Society, said at the late New Jersey conference, that after having seen the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society in the South, he did not hesitate to give it as his opinion that no organization on the foot stool was doing a grander work than that society, in proportion to its means and opportunities.

As its name indicates, the educational work has been almost wholly among the freedmen, although no distinctions on account of race are made in the organizations of the schools, or in the offers of instruction. Beyond the instruction established by this society, there have sprung up among our white membership of the South quite a number of academies and colleges. Heroic men and women, with very small pay, have worked in these schools in the midst of poverty, and often of persecution. With only one or two exceptions these schools are from fifty to a hundred miles away from any others of our other institutions. The work of these men and women is worthy of all commendation, Beyond these schools are the multitudes of white people who have come into our church in the South since the war. Their only hope for ministers for their pulpits are in those schools, and from this same source must come nearly all their Christian teachers. God has given the Methodist Episcopal Church a great place and a vast influence among the white people of the South since the war. Other denominations from the North have not built over 500 churches in the South since the war; while the Methodist Episcopal Church has in the same territory and time built 3500 churches; and of these, about one-half are among the white people How marvellous the hand of God is in all our Southern work!

The same condition of poverty and ignorance, and lack of school facilities, permeate and surround millions of white people in the South as they do millions of freedmen.

The last General Conference looked this question in the face, and said—the educational work among the white people in the South must be helped. But how? Some said we must have a new society for this work; but, a better wisdom said, no. We have enough societies already. Others said, let the Board of Education, with its headquarters in New York, take charge of this work; but a better wisdom said no again. That Board has an important but special work, and can not establish and maintain institutions of learning without its organization is remodeled. Besides, this last plan would put two administrations at work in our Southern educational field; one among the whites, and one among the colored people. *This would by legislation, not only recognize, but commit the whole church to the perpetuation of the color-line in all our Southern institutions of learning.* To such legislation the Methodist Episcopal Church can never be committed.

The third and wiser plan was for the General Conference to say in substance to the church—we have a great educational society operating in the South; our educational work among the freedmen must not be hindered but greatly enlarged; the educational work among the whites must be helped, but this can best be done by the church enlarging its contributions to the society already operating in the field—so the General Conference said:

"*Resolved*, That under the phrase 'and others' of article II, in the constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, we see our way clear to aid the schools which have been established by our church in the South among the white people, and the General Conference hereby recommends to the Board of Managers of the Society to give such aid to these schools during the next quadrennium, as can be done without embarrassment to the schools among the freedmen."

This action has now been before the church for three years and its practical results can be studied. In the first place, more and more has been done each succeeding year for the freedmen. During the year now closing, new properties have been purchased, several new buildings began, and some of them completed, and more money put into the whole work than in any former year. In the next place, plans have been inaugurated for the developement of a comprehensive and powerful educational movement among the eighteen and a half millions of white people in the South. Two great centers—Chattanooga and Little Rock, commanding the whole South—have been selected, at which are located central universities, and about these are clustering gymnasia of academies. Already more than 2000 young men and women are in these academies. Here is the beginning of an educational movement, far-reaching and tremendous in its significance for the South and the whole nation. Into this movement the society has not been able to put much money as yet. The schools have been almost entirely supported by the people themselves.

In the third place, this action of the General Conference has paved the way for a unification and enlargement of our educational work in the South, in harmony with the work of the other great benevolent societies of the church in that region. The Missionary Society helps the whole South in the support of its ministry; the Church Extension Society helps the whole South in the erection of churches; the Sunday-school Union and Tract Societies help the whole South in the Sunday-school and tract work. In like manner the action of the last General Conference, points to an Educational Society, so-named, and engrafted into the organic life of the church, as to command the thought and benevolence of the whole church, in the tremendous work of giving Christian ministers and teachers and physicians, to the needy millions of the South, irrespective of race or condition.

In such a unified and comprehensive educational movement the church can best assert itself in meeting every improper form of race prejudice, which has and does yet deride and mar American society. Slavery, born first of love for money, came at last to be accounted a holy thing because of race prejudice. The first has gone but that upon which its defense was based remains, and dies slowly, but die it will. A friend donated to the Freedmen's Aid Society a $10,000 property, stipulating in the deed that it was to be used in establishing "a school for whites." That deed was handed back to the donor with the statement that that clause must be taken out, or the property would not be accepted. The clause was taken out and the Society has the property. The Society cannot in its deeds to property, or in the organization of its institutions, pledge that only one class of students shall ever be admitted to any particular school. No such pledge is asked of any other institution in the South.

I cannot speak authoritatively, but still I feel safe in saying that our Society would see any one or any dozen of its schools in the South closed, and the property sold at auction, rather than commit itself to the policy, that no freedman should be admitted to what are known as white schools or that no white person should be admitted into what are technically known as freedmen's schools. Bishop Wiley has the mind of a statesman and the heart of a Christian; Dr. R. S. Rust has grown gray in a life of magnificent doings in behalf of God's poor and despised ones in America; Dr. J. M. Walden for a generation has battled bravely and with splendid results on the same line. Those are our President and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer; and, our whole board of managers—including Dr. Hoyt, Dr. Hight, Amos Shinkle Esq., and others—are like unto them, true and tried men, in whom the whole church has confidence. In the hands of such men *no principle will be allowed to suffer* in the administration of our Southern educational work.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 8, 1883.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

BY MRS. R. S. RUST.

The second quarterly-meeting of this society was held at St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, May 25th. The attendance throughout the day was large, giving evidence that the women of our Church are interested in this new branch of Christian effort.

The morning session was preceded by a devotional service led by Mrs. J. W. Gaddis, with music led by Mrs. L. Sargent, which imparted a benediction to the exercises of the day. Mrs. John Davis presided, and her words of welcome and encouragement cheered the hearts and quickened the faith of all present. Mrs. Getchel, in an interesting address, presented the claims of the South, setting forth the necessities of the people and pleading for increased effort in their behalf at this crisis of our nation's history. Mrs. Aiken, with pertinent illustration and convincing argument, urged the obligation of Christians to combat Mormonism in Utah, and wipe out this stain from our national fame. Mrs. Thirkield read several letters abounding in valuable information from our missionaries in the field; and the ladies of St. Paul's Church served an excellent lunch, which was greatly enjoyed by the ladies and the distinguished guests present.

The afternoon program included a valuable paper on "Work Among Indians," by Mrs. L. D. McCabe; an able address on the same subject by Mrs. F. S. Hoyt; a sparkling poem by Mrs. F. Hildt DeWitt; Incidents of a two months' tour among the conferences, by Mrs. R. S. Rust, and a missionary love feast, which embraced reports from secretaries and representatives of auxiliary societies, and the report of Mrs. L. Williams, of the Cincinnati Conference Society. This half hour was full of interest, and furnished valuable material for pleasant recollection and earnest endeavor. The Lucy Hayes mission bands of Fairmount, Pearl Street, and other Churches, furnished a pleasant contribution to the interests of the day in the charm of children's voices and the inspiration of their enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lulu Spear Hodson and Mr. and Mrs. Towner contributed beautiful and appropriate selections of music, and a pretty incident of the afternoon was the contribution by little Willie Crosley, three years old, of one hundred cents to make his little sister a member of the society.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer exhibited progress in organization and steady advancement of the work. An encouraging number of new auxiliaries were reported, and many children's bands have been organized during the quarter. The reports of the missionaries at Savanah, Miss Viola Baldwin and Mrs. S. M, Lewis, indicate earnest and success ful work. Mrs. Bristol, in Atlanta has done a good work in her visits to the homes of the poor and the needy. From Miss Josephine Cowgill, Mrs. Bentley, and Mrs. Williams, we have most encouraging reports. Said a professor in the New Orleans University, who is well acquainted with their field and labor: "Miss Cowgill's work is incessant and untiring. To appreciate it, it must be seen. Its value and influence for good can not be estimated." Mrs. L. M. Dunton, our efficient missionary in Greenville District, S. C., has formed a large number of temperence societies and bands of hope in the Churches of the district where she had devoted much labor. But the ladies of the State Woman's Christian Temperence Union did not approve of colored people having this organization, so they have been turned into women's home missionary societies, retaining the old temperance features. The Home Missionary Society has an efficient organization among the colored people of the Louisiana Conference, which reports sixteen schools, with 742 pupils, and the work is self supporting. The labors of Mrs. Howells, in Texas, and Mrs. Richardson, in West Texas conferences, are bearing rich and abundant fruit. The people are anxious to improve, but need the counsel and guidance that intelligent Christian ladies can give to enable them to develop plans for self improvement.

Miss Daily at Ogden, and Miss Wheelock, at Salt Lake, missionaries of the society, are doing excellent service in the schools in these Mormon cities. The Christian school is regarded by all acquainted with the facts as the only sure means of counteracting the fatal influence of Mormonism. A large number of centers where schools could be established, with even a small outlay of money, are appealing to the society for teachers. It is earnestly hoped that the society will be able to erect the building for home and boarding department for the Salt Lake Seminary during the Summer. This building is absolutely necessary to give the school permanence and success, for without boarding accommodations it can secure only local importance and usefulness.

The executive board, realizing the importance of presenting the claims of the society at the Spring conferences, requested the corresponding secretary, and their missionary, Mrs. L. M. Dunton, to undertake the task. by holding anniversaries and other meetings, as opportunity might be secured. Twelve conferences were visited, and a committee was appointed by each conference, which committee, after duly considering the question, brought in a report cordially commending the enterprise, and recommending the organization of an auxiliary in every charge of the conference. Similar action was secured in the Maine conferences, which we could not reach. With one exception the conferences adopted the report of the committee favoring the organization of the work.

Seven Conference societies were organized in, New England and the far East. The other conferences visited already had efficient organizations in successful operation. Twenty-three special public meetings were held, and seventeen auxiliaries were organized. Organization was always made the prime object of our meetings, but many persons desired to aid the cause by contributions of money, and $805.55 was contributed in cash, $627 additional was subscribed, and four hundred and ninety-three annual members were pledged, aggregating $1,925.55. Also $1000 was pledged for furnishing the building at Salt Lake when it shall be completed, and ninety $10 share cards were placed in the hands of persons who promised to collect the money.

These results of the presentation of the claims of the society during this two month's tour furnish evidence that the people only need to know the facts concerning this home mission work to become deeply interested in it, and to contribute liberally towards its support.

Great credit is due Mrs. Dunton, our devoted missionary, for her faithful services in the field, and for her eloquent appeals, which touched all hearts, and drew them in tender sympathy to the cause.

SEMI-ANMUAL REPORT.

Report of Treasurer of Woman's Home Missionary Society from Oct. 31st to May 24th.

Total receipts	$5,096 13
Expenditures	3,545 18
In treasury	$1,550 95
Of this amount—	
To General Fund	$350 95
To Utah Fund	700 00
Bequest	500 00
	$1,550 95

Information is the parent of liberality and activity. The preacher who puts a good paper into a household has done a service to that family that will be of lasting good. Circulate the SOUTHWESTERN.

There is enough wire in the cables of the New York and Brooklyn bridge to reach 14,000 miles, or from New York to China.

Notes of Travel.

MR. EDITOR:—The twenty-first of May ult., witnessed the departure from New Orleans northwestward of a happy party of *eleven* persons, via the C. St. L. and N. O. Railroad. Our train left the depot at 5:30 p. m. Next morning we breakfasted at Grand Junction, Miss. Having left New Orleans, bathed in sunshine and redolent with perfume of flowers, we were hardly prepared to encounter clouds of *snow* when our eyes greeted the first morning. Yet, thus it was, and we reflected that it was not the first time that December and May had met and greeted each other. The second morning found some of us in Chicago and some in Cincinnati. We had met only one detention, which occurred a little south of Cairo, in Kentucky, and was due to a wrecked freight train on our track. Yet the detention was brief, because the skilful management of the R. R. officers and employes soon removed the obstacles. We have reason to express our admiration of the good qualities of the great Jackson R. R., and we are glad to record our thanks for the courtesy and kindness of its officers and managers. We have traveled over a large part of our country and on nearly all the great through lines of rail, and we have nowhere experienced more of comfort, courtesy, promptness and efficiency of management. Some of our little ones are enjoying new homes among good Christian families, and we are glad witnesses of their happiness.

In Columbus, Ohio, we found ourselves among relatives and old friends, and enjoyed much in worshipping with the Rev. J. L. Jackson and his people, of the Broad street M. E. Church, on Sunday, May 27. Among esteemed friends who greeted us here were the Rev. Dr. J. M. Trimble, Rev. Henry Whiteman, Rev. B. N. Spahr, Rev. W. W. Cherrington, Matthew Gooding, Esq., Prof. A. H. Welsh, Prof. Young, Prof. Henry O'Kane, and others equally esteemed—many of them our former students, whom it was a great joy to meet. The writer thanks God for the affectionate remembrance of those whom he has instructed. This is one of the best rewards of a laborious life.

Bro. Jackson and his noble people generously remembered our good cause, of which report will be made at another time.

At Zanesville, Ohio, our son-in-law, the Rev J. M. K. Pettenger, rector of St. James parish, and his lovely family made us happy. We had the pleasure of preaching at the Second street M. E. Church, through the courtesy of the Rev. Dr. Mullenix, the pastor. Here are memories of veterans in the kingdom and service of Christ; of David Young, Jacob Young, Leonidas Hamline (afterwards Bishop), Daniel Brush, Esq., and his lamented son, the Rev. George W. Brush, and of his excellent son-in-law, John Taylor, Esq. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Edward Brush are living representatives of Bro. Brush's family. Here, too, are other elect ladies—a sister-in-law of the great philanthropist, George Peabody, whose name is dear to all the South. These, and the others named, have shown their love to Christ and his poor. We addressed the people of St. James parish, among whom are some of the distinguished citizens of Ohio and active servants of Jesus. Judge Granger is of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Mrs. Granger is a niece of Senator Sherman, Ohio's favorite son. General Granger, a cousin, formerly distingushed himself in military service; George M. Jewett, Esq., son of the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, of Erie railroad fame, is an enterprising man of business and an agriculturalist. He has one of the most charming homes in Ohio; and on his broad acres, facing the picturesque Muskingum may be seen feeding 70 or 80 high-bred horses, and about 20 pure Jersey cattle—every one as pretty as a picture. The prices, too, are "up in the pictures," and justly so. It is a pleasure to meet persons as social as Mr. and Mrs. Jewett.

In Mount Vernon we are at home among old parisioners and friends. We must close right here. Adieu,

W. D. GODMAN.

June 9th, 1883.

From Georgetown.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to congratulate the SOUTHWESTERN in her new dress. The type is clear and her columns full and newsy. It gets better all the time, and her bright dress is hailed with joy and delight by her many readers throughout the bounds of West Texas conference. As the session of the quadrennial approaches I feel safe to say that the General Conference will forward and embrace the SOUTHWESTERN as the official organ of the great church in the South and Southwest; give her a hearty God-bless you, and bid her live long to bless our churches that cover hill-sides and plains throughout the sunny South. We love the SOUTHWESTERN, and as such will give it our hearty support. She is faithful to her duty; she is unswerving in faith, and has the backbone to confront fairly and squarely all questions that have a tendency to throw cold water on the colored race. She hews to the line, let the chips fall where they may; she loves the old landmark and is plumbing it. So, I will say, "God bless her, may she live long to use her influence in transfering the thousands that live and the millions unborn to the golden shores." From the first of June to the end of the year I will be immediately on my work; then look out for a shower of subscribers. Wife passed up to the city of gold in full triumph of faith Jan. 1st, leaving four children on my hands, and my being over a hundred miles by rail from my appointments accounts for my slackness. My church at Lampasas is growing right along, and I am wonderfully pleased with my new field of labor. By watchful care and close nursing, Lampasas will be one among our leading Methodist centres. It has one of the finest medicinal springs in the State. In summer thousands resort to its springs for its healing efficacy.

J. W. ROBINSON.

Georgetown, Texas, May 25.

Dr. Trowbridge on Yellow Fever and Ammonia.

Dr. S. T. Trowbridge, of Vera Cruz, has issued a pamphlet, giving his views and observations upon yellow fever. He has resided there overr thirteen years, has been a practicing physician and surgeon since 1849—was surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of Illinois, and presided over the State Medical Society at Quincy in 1868 and again at Chicago in 1869. He says he perused all the literature pertinent to yellow fever and that he came to the conclusion that yellow fever was contagious, communicable and transportable, and that when he received the appointment of United States Consul at Vera Cruz, he knew he would encounter the disease in its most reputable stronghold. He and his family did not escape the fever.

He now says from an observation of thirteen years, of the most impartial and convincing nature, amounting to a knowledge, he has come to the conclusion that the fever at Vera Cruz is neither transportable nor contagious. The population of Vera Cruz is 23,000.

His remarks are worth noting. His ideas about the fever were acquired by reading medical works written in the North, and by authors who had not seen a case of fever, and it appears that he was convinced of the contagiousness of the disease from his reading. He is one among the many who regarded facts as more convincing than theories.

We have never, he says, in fourteen years, had an epidemic of yellow fever, unless some extensive interference with the continuity of the surface gave to the immediate locality the first cases. We have never seen, in those years, extensive breaks in the pavements, such as laying gas or water mains, or for street railroads, without having a corresponding epidemic of yellow fever. Hence it is clear that the malaria for yellow fever lies under the surface of this city, and rushes forth upon its victims whenever opportunities are opened.

The epidemics in Vera Cruz of 1871, 1875, 1876 and 1877 were owing to the disturbance of the soil. An old ditch in the suburbs was re-opened by Gen. Foster in 1871, and the soldiers and prisoners who were the laborers, were the first cases. The epidemic subsided soon after the work was completed, and in every year after an extensive disturbance of the soil, the fever appeared.

Dr. Trowbridge is well posted in yellow fever literature. He attributes the breaking out of the scourge in Norfolk, in 1854, to the overflow of the Dismal Swamp, and that at Shreveport, in 1873, to the high water overflow of Red river and the raft, which impeded the flow of the water for a time, but broke through and overflowed the island immediately above the city and drowned 200 head of cattle, which were allowed to decay and putrify in the hot summer weather.

It is absurd; he argues, for the Board of Health of New Orleans to quarantine for ten days when a vessel has been at sea from thirty to seventy days, enjoying good health all the time, and especially at this season, to quarantine vessels from Rio, as any one who is familiar with geography must know that June, July and August here are the winter months corresponding with December, January and February at Rio.

When the National Board of Health sent out its pathological ferrets, as called by Dr. Sternbergh, to Havana, no inquiry was made of the singular fact that the steamships of the Morgan line going to and from Havana for a series of years, while the fever was epidemic there, the officers and crew escaped the contagion, as it is called, and did not carry it to Indianola, Galvestou and other ports; a fact which he thinks the representatives of the National Board of Health should have investigated, and if possible explained, why these vessels, with officers and crew, escaped the fever and did not transport it to other places. Ammonia was the active agent.

He treated himself and family with ammonia and all recovered, and he recommends sal ammoniac and quicklime, which, placed in pans over braziers of live coals, will give free ammonia and arrest the spread of yellow fever.

Another fact he mentions is that the crews of vessels which are anchored in the harbor escape the fever, while he has never known any cases to occur outside of the city limits, never appearing in any of the villages in the vicinity. These are facts which convince him that yellow fever originates in, and is confined to Vera Cruz, and that it is neither contagious nor transportable.

As all views and theories concerning the origin and treatment of yellow fever should be made known, we have given a condensed statement of his opinions, which, coming from such a high source, deserve the attentive consideration of the scientific.—*N. O. City Item.*

The farmers of New England, of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and even of Illinois want to know more about the South, and they are coming to Louisville to gratify this knowledge. They naturally expect to see at a Southern Exposition a full representation of the products of the soil. If a Southern State can produce anything but cotton, they take it for granted that this fact will be demonstrated at the Southern Exposition next August. If any State neglects this opportunity to advertise her cheap lands and fertile soil it will be said everywhere she exhibited nothing because she has nothing to exhibit. —*Courier Journal.*

Yonng Folks' Corner.

How Farragut Faraday Went a Fishing.

A fishing young Farragut Faraday went
One morning without the paternal consent,
He was bubbling all over with glee,
"I'll show all the people," said he,
"That I can bring home a most wonderful catch,
And that not a boy in the town is my match
At fishing."

He stealthily crept through the back garden gate,
Completely equipped with his tackle and bait.
Said he, "I shall catch, without doubt,
A fine mess of speckled brook trout,
Some large yellow perch and some excellent catfish,
Pickerel, mackerel, flounders and flat fish,
A few fine black bass and perhaps a big eel,
Enough to supply the whole town with a meal,
By fishing."

He first caught—his heel on the side of the boat,
Thus proving his skill before fairly afloat.
He next "caught a crab" with his oars;
His line caught a tree on the shore,
He caught a bad cold from having wet feet,
And his trousers he caught on a nail in the seat—
Of the boat; and as 'gainst the stream he was rowing up,
He caught from a bargee a terrible blowing up,
But he got mad, and thought it was hard
Kind of luck, yet these catches he did not regard
As fishing.

It is true, he did afterwards catch a few fishes,
But nothing to equal his hopes or his wishes.
He caught one respectable chub,
By baiting his hook with a grub,
A few sickly perch and two or three cunners,
And one of a kind of bass known as tide runners,
And the great catch of all if I recollect right,
Was the threshing he caught from his father that night,
For fishing.

—*F. D. S. in The Manhattan.*

A Breeze in Church.

In a certain village in Maryland a small boy kicked up a breeze in the parish church on a recent Sunday. It seems that a certain good woman bought a calf's head and put it on to boil, leaving her little boy to mind it while she went to the church close by.

The minister had reached his fifthly "my brethren," when a small boy stuck his head in the door and whispered:

"Mamma!"

The good woman recognized her son instantly, a began to make signs for him to leave the door.

"Mamma!" again came the whisper—this time a little louder than before.

The mother shook her finger at the boy warningly, and indulged in other familar pantomimes with which she was accustomed to awe her son. But it didn't work worth a cent. The boy was excited and in dead earnest, as the denouement will show. Raising his voice he shouted:

"Mamma, you need't wink and blink at me, but you had better come home right away, for the calf's head is bittin' all the dumplins out of the pot!"

Dr. Gill and the Old Woman.

An old lady of his flock once called upon him with a grievance. The doctor's neck-bands were too long for her ideas of ministerial humility, and after a long harangue on the sin of pride, she intimated that she had brought her scissors with her, and would be pleased if her dear pastor would allow her to clip them down to her notions of propriety. The doctor not only listened patiently to her lecture, but handed her over the offending white bands for her to operate upon. When she had cut them to her satisfaction and returned the bibs, it was the doctor's turn.

"Now," said he, "my good sister, you must do me a good turn also."

"Yes, that I will, doctor; what can it be?"

"Well, you have something about you which is a deal too long, and causes me no end of trouble, and I should like to see it shorter."

"Indeed, dear sir, I will not hesitate; what is it? Here are the scissors, use them as you please.

"Come, then," said the sturdy divine to the sister, "put out your tongue."—*From the Life of Spurgeon.*

Robert A. Howard is a son of Col. Thomas C. Howard, whom we desire to specially commend as he deserves to be. In his teens, when other lads are disposed to see life and live without labor, he has started out on his own hook. With his own hands he erected a small dwelling. The ventalation of it would command the admiration of Dr. Tucker, it is so perfect. He built the picket fence around it, and has gone into the rearing of fowls systematically and intelligently. He devotes his entire time to their care and farming. He is one of the boys who is not disposed to live off "the old man,' and he is bound to be a useful man. —*Southern World.*

An Honest Saloon Advertisement.

Friend and Neighbors: Grateful for the liberal encouragement received from you, and having supplied my tavern with a new and ample stock of choice wines, spirits, and lager beer, I thankfully inform you that I continue to make drunkards and beggars for the sober, industrious and respectable community to support. My liquors may excite you to riot, robbery and blood, and will certainly diminish your comforts, augment your expenses, and shorten your lives. I confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and distressing diseases, and likely to render these incurable. They will agreeably deprive some of life, some of reason, many of character, and all of peace; will make fathers fiends, wives widows, mothers cruel, children orphans, and all poor. I will train the young to ignorance, dissipation, infidelity, lewdness, and every vice; corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the gospel, defile the church; and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can. I will thus "accommodate the public," it may be, at the cost of my never dying soul. I have a family to support—the trade pays, and the public encourage it. I have a license from the magistrate; my traffic is lawful, even Christians countenance it; and if I do not bring these evils upon you somebody else will. I know the Bible says: "Thou shalt not kill;" pronounces a "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink;" and enjoins me not to "put a stumbling block in a brother's way." I also read that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God," and I cannot expect the drunkard maker without repentance, to share a better fate; but I wish a lazy living, and have deliberately resolved to gather the wages of iniquity and fatten on the ruin of my species. I shall therefore carry on my trade with energy, and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation, impair the health of the people, and endanger the safety of the State. As my traffic flourishes in proportion to your ignorance and sensuality, I will do my utmost to prevent your intellectual elevation, moral purity, social happiness, and eternal welfare. Should you doubt my ability I refer to the pawn shop, the police office, the hospital, lunatic asylum, jail and the gallows, where so many of my customers have gone. The sight of them will satisfy you that I do what I promise. JUDAS HEARTLESS.

N. B.—I teach old and young to drink, and charge only for materials; a very few lessons are enough. —*Contributed by Rev. J. B. Goodson, New Boston, Mich.*

A sick man was advised to go to a doctor for advice; the doctor happened to be a very thin, spare man, so when the invalid saw him, he refused to take any advice from him, remarking: "Why you look to be a confounded sight worse than I am."

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Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

Circular No. 1, 1883, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., is a compend of the legal provisions of the several States respecting the examination and licensing of teachers, and therefore valuable for reference.

It seems after all that the dwellers upon St. Charles Avenue are to have a paved roadway. From Lee circle to Louisiana avenue the paving on both sides is to be thirty feet. From Louisiana avenue to Carrollton the paving upon the river side is to be twenty-four feet wide.

Throughout central Louisiana the crops are in excellent condition. Most of the corn is laid by, while the cotton is generally doing well. A few "first cotton blooms" are already exhibiting themselves. With such prospects, it is no wonder that our happy planters wear bright and cheerful faces.

L. M. Hagood, Nashville: "Everyone of taste whom I have met admires the improved appearance of the SOUTHWESTERN. It is winning its way among the people and is destined to take its place alongside of any church paper in the land. Long may it live to bless the Church and mankind."

The annual catalogue of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1882-83, is on our table. "The privileges of the College will be granted to all without regard to race, color, sect or sex," is an italicized sentence which demonstrates the fidelity of this institution to its founders and the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alfred L. Sewell, No. 40 State Street, Chicago, Ill., has the most convenient device we have seen for the use of Sunday-school teachers. It is a Sunday-school wallet, a pocket for each lesson in the month. It is just the thing to hold the lesson leaves or anything pertaining to the school. Price five cents per single copy or fifty cents per dozen.

The Texas *Methodist Advocate* is sent regularly to the Rev. John Wesley. Who can duplicate it?

Not only have Rev. John Wesley, George Washington, Thos. Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Millard Fillmore been regularly comforted by the SOUTHWESTERN, but its scintillations of light have aroused the enthusiasm of Mr. Bug Tate. Brother, can you duplicate that?

We have read of a Kentucky presiding elder who wrote a gushing letter to one of the *Advocates* describing the ministers of his district thus: "The deacons and elders on my district are all the husbands of one wife." Whereupon two of his preachers published a letter conjointly denying the slanderous statement, and declaring that each deacon and elder had a wife of his own.

The Vicksburg [illegible] published as a [illegible] of the recent meeting of the Republican State Committee, one asserting Gen. J. R. Chalmers to be a friend and ally in whom they had confidence; a friend of the Administration who had been cheated out of an honest election. The *Peoples' Adviser* says the resolution was presented, referred to a committee and died, not even being adopted or reported to the meeting.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the People's Church, Boston, Mass., in a personal note to the editor says: "I do not know as I have paid you for the SOUTHWESTERN. I will pay you now. It is so well worth the money, that one such paper in the Church ought to be sustained. These, again, are tremulous days for people to say all you say. But preach God's truth, and if they will not hear let them know at least that a prophet has been in their midst."

Aggressiveness.

We cannot in any way sympathize with the "I cant's" or "do nothings" in the church. We like gentleness, love and peace. But the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence and the violent take it by force. All the world was included in the apostolic commission, Christ's ministers are to go out into the high-ways and hedges, into waste and desert places. Religion is a light and it flashes in all directions. It is a mustard seed, and germinates and grows a tree on whose branches the fowls of the air come and lodge. It is leaven in the meal working till the whole lump is leavened. It is not fierce, violent or censorious but it is aggressive. "The stone cut out of the mountains without hands" is to "break in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver and the gold," and "become a great mountain and fill the whole earth." Right and truth must ultimately triumph. The period of their ascendency may be delayed but it is sure to come. Their sound is to run into all the earth and their voice to the end of the world, and "the kingdoms of this world" shall "become the kingdom of our God, and of his Christ." Satan may for a season deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, and Gog and Magog may gather themselves to battle, and their number be as the sand of the sea, but in the end the islands of the sea shall clap their hands for joy, and the heavenly hosts join exultingly in the chorus, "Hallelujah; the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." He shall reign.

Bro. Johnson, Editor of the *Texas Methodist Advocate*, has a well prepared paper on "Is the Organic Union of Methodism Desirable and Practicable." This argument relates only to two Methodisms. The Methodist Episcopal Church and the M. E. Church South. He considers the union of these two Methodisms desirable, as it would destroy sectionalism, which he regards as one of the great perils of the nation; it would put Methodism in the right position in the eyes of the world, and it would increase the spiritual power of the church. All that needs to be done to have this accomplished is for us to expunge from our Discipline all reference to slavery, and the M. E. Church South to drop the word South from its corporate name. This is certainly an easy way to accomplish the union of two of these Methodisms, but it leaves a number standing out in the cold. We have in this country almost as many Methodisms as different nationalities. Now If Bro. Johnson can devise a plan for the unifying of all of these Methodist families, not a confederation, not a mixing as of oil and water, but a real assimilation, we will say, Amen. Some people may stand aghast, others may stagger a little, but neither more nor less than this will satisfy us. Until that time, it is as true of churches as of individuals, they will get a good living by attending to their own business.

We are in receipt of an address delivered by Rev. J. W. Hamilton, at Natick, Mass., on memorial day, on "National Assimilation." Bro. Hamilton holds a strong hand and ploughs a straight furrow. He has no place for the poor arts of cunning and cant or cumin and anise. He says truthfully, "There are no races in America which have not mingled with other races found here," and that "five generations more with a continued immigration will mix America as thickly or thinly as the Crescent City is mixed," where "there is little unmingled blood in the creoles of three generations." He thinks that the "mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, measure the dissipation of race distinctions, so the second and third generations of mixed people from the ends of the earth, as found in great cities, foreshadowed a homogeneous nation whose God is the Lord." Hence he contends with marked ability for one broad Christian civilization, "absorbing and conquering all the foreign and antagonistic social varieties now entering into the life of our great republic." Thank the Lord we are getting beyond the waddling lizard, the pig-headedness and intolerance of the past. Silently and sweetly Christ is moving on, and is fast removing the mistaken notions of men about themselves and their brothers. Let those who like to paddle in muddy waters keep silence.

One of our preachers, not long since, on account of his color, had to sleep in the woods one night. Traveling through the country in his buggy he had the misfortune to break down, a great distance from home and where he was not known. Night coming on he hurried to the house of the nearest colored family, to seek lodging for the night; but all in vain. The head of the house addressing him said: "I am sorry sir, but you can't stay here in my house to-night, It would not be safe for me, a colored man, to allow you, a white man to stay in my house." The brother protested that he was not a white man, but all to no purpose. Leaving their house he went to other colored families, but with as little success. None would lodge him for the night because he was thought to be a white man. Failing among the colored, he went among the white but only to fail again most disastrously. They could not entertain him they said because he was a "Nigger." This unfortunate brother was too white to secure lodging among the colored people and not white enough to secure it among the whites, hence he had to take to the woods for it. There he spent the night in solitude a wiser, though perhaps not a better man.

The *Colfax Chronicle*, the *People's Vindicator*, and other papers published in the section along the line of the Texas Pacific R. R. in this State, are waging a vigorous warfare against what they style "the Texas Pacific railroad land grab." The Natchitaches *Vindicator*, says:

As a question of law we have no hesitancy in asserting that the Texas Pacific Railroad under its charter has no shadow of right to the lands in this State, on which it has laid violent hands, and compelled, under threats of ejectment, the actual and bona fide settler of government lands, to pay to it (the railroad,) a price in cash greatly in excess of that required by the general goverment.

Again it continues:

As a matter of fact, we here assert that the Texas Pacific Railroad had or has no right to sell a single acre of this land.

The necessity of investigating this "land grab" matter must be apparent to every defender of the people's rights, against the encroachments of powerful corporations. The next Congress owes it to the many settlers on these lands to forever settle in impartial justice their rightful titles

Our Assistant met a large number of the Mississippi brethren at the commencement and dedicatory exercises at Rust University at Holly Springs, Miss. Every one of whom he met congratulated him upon the appearance of the SOUTHWESTERN in its new dress, and heartily thanked the editors for the manly and uncompromising stand taken against all caste and color prejudice in church or State. He states it as his honest conviction that the paper is more popular among the Mississippi brethren whom he had met, and among those of his district than at any time since he has been connected with the paper. "It is booming," he says.

The catalogue of LaTeche Seminary, 1882-3, is on our table. It reports 217 pupils enrolled. In the primary department 78, intermediate 64, English 67, Theological 6, classical 3, University Preparatory 2. This Seminary has a charming location. It is spoken of in the catalogue as a Christian, but not a sectarian school. The faculty are Christians seeking only the general good of their pupils.

The Daily *Arkansas Gazette* of the fifth inst gives a pleasant account of the commencement exercises of the Little Rock University. The baccalaureate sermon by Geo. W. Gray, D.D., upon the unity of the race and the oneness of all who are in Christ, was a clear and Christian presentation of these questions. He said:

"The unity of the race is maintained by the relation we sustain to Christ. Christian society is but an expression of the inner Christ. With the most complete personality there could be no oppression. Why? Because all become one in Christ. As the body is the expression of the inner mind, so society is the expression of inner Christ. The mission of Christ is to do good, to upbuild society, and we are but the instruments. One may be a serf or slave, but above that, as Paul says, he is a brother. While they may be hewers of wood and drawers of water, yet they are part of the whole that grows out of the bidding of Christ. Paul argues this question, what would become of society if we were all any one thing. He argues the folly of any one part of human society decrying the other parts. Society is made up of parts. All parts of the body.

All the questions that agitate society would be simplified if we would feel that all men are members of one great whole. Out of this comes universal sympathy. Some people make an ado about missionary work; that there is enough to do at home. But the essence of Christianity is missionary work. No lines or boundaries can be drawn to it. Wherever he is, the man that feels that he is a part of the whole, links himself with the world.

It binds us together by a common bond. We want to develop this power. Wherever Christian civilization goes experience shows it ennobles the human race. When human society shall stand out with a strong individuality, restrained by love of Christ, it takes up the great mass of mankind to a higher plane.

The *Northern* justly says:

The Atlanta *Post-Appeal*, very narrowly, is opposed to the whole public school system because by its operation the whites in the South will be taxed to educate the blacks. It believes that each race should pay for its own education. Which unfairness compels us to say: There is about one fairly black man in the South to fifty or twice fifty mulattoes. Like the race themselves, the educational expense is decidedly "mixed." Indeed, it is too late to discriminate. Tax the whites and blacks alike for schools, and then make the children of both go to school.

Our cotemporary is right; there is more than twice fifty mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons, to one pure black, and in a community where full fourteen-fifteenths of the colored people are partly white, what could be more unbecoming than the proposition that each race should be taxed for its own education. Wonder how it would work to have every father taxed for the education of his own children?

At a meeting of the school board of East Baton Rouge parish, La., recently, a resolution was offered expressing the belief that under article 224 of the Constitution, the apportionments of $30,000 per year to the State Universities is an injustice to free public schools and unconstitutional. Therefore it directed the District attorney to bring suit immediately to enjoin the State Auditor from issuing, and the Treasurer from paying warrants on the funds appropriated by the Legislature, under act 63 of 1882, and the sum of ten dollars was allowed from the general contingent fund of the parish to supplement the amount appropriated by other parishes to defray the expenses of the suit.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Southern Colored University, C. H. Thompson, D.D., president of the faculty, stated that they had instructed 209 pupils, 92 male and 117 female, and were preparing four for college. It was resolved that this session of the school close the last Friday in June, and the next session begin the first Monday in October. It was also resolved that all the present faculty retire July 1, and that the board be empowered to appoint the next faculty during vacation.

Three Books that all our People should Read.

1. "*Hints to Ministers*" and lay speakers, showing them how to speak and how not to speak—a most useful work. Price $1.25.

2. "*The Winning Worker*," of 300 pages, full of thrilling facts, showing the *art* of doing good every day and everywhere. Price $1.25.

3. "*Christianity as Demonstrated by Experience*," 430 pages, giving the religious experiences of all classes of sinners, who have tested it by coming to Christ, undertaking to do the will of God. Price $1.50.

All these works were written by James Porter, D.D., and are in good plain language that everyone can understand.

Published by Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York, and for sale at the SOUTHWESTERN office, 32 Natchez street. Buy, read and lend to all who will read.

The Evangelical Alliance, of Japan, which embraces all Protestant churches in Japan, in its summaries for 1882 reports 93 organized churches, with a membership of 4,987; pupils at schools, 2,546; theological students, 71; Sunday-schools, 109 with 4,131 pupils; ordained preachers, 49; assistant preachers and catechists, 100; converts baptized during the past year, 895; contributions of native Christians, $7,540 30. These results are highly gratifying, and afford many reasons for which Christians here at home should be thankful, and continue to manifest a lively interest, with their purse and prayer, in behalf of all our mission fields. God owns and blesses Christian labor among any people any where. Let the church be true; Let Paul plant and Apollos water, and God will, as He always does, give the increase.

Rev. W. F. Hatfield, who made a tour through Virginia, and the Carolinas, wrote to the New York *Advocate*: "No intelligent person feeling the claims of humanity resting upon him can visit this section of our land, mingle with the people, attend the schools and colleges where the descendants of those once enslaved are taking rank in scholarship with those in Northern institutions, witness the progress of the Freedmen in industrial pursuits note the growth of moral sentiment in their favor, and also the efforts that are being made to secure their suffrages for partisan purposes, and to proselyte them to the Church of Rome, without the conviction that an opportunity is afforded the evangelical Churches of America, especially our own, the grandest that was ever offered, and that a duty the most sacred and important devolves upon us as a nation."

The foreman in the publishing department of the State Central *Express*, the leading Democratic paper in Central Louisiana, published at Alexandria, is a colored man connected with that paper. His name is P. H. Osborne. He is a bright, intelligent, and respectable young man of Alexandria, and is a teacher, and secretary of our Sunday-school there. Mr. Osborne is the only colored man connected with that paper, but by virtue of his worth he is placed in charge of the publishing department, and of the three white men who are also employed in that office. Mr. A. D. Williams, the publisher, and Judge J. R. Waters, the editor of the *Express*, deserve great credit for ignoring caste and appreciating faithfulness, worth and efficiency, in the selection of Mr. Osborne for their foreman.

Speaking of Lieutenant Schwatka and the detail of five persons made by the War Department for exploration in Alaska, the Chicago *Interior* says: "The experience and energy of the head of this little party gives assurance that valuable results will follow their investigations. It is true that this is a beggarly force to send out for the exploration of the resources of so vast and important a region as Alaska, but any effort to break up the corner on this great territory which has been too long enjoyed by the Alaska Commercial Company must be welcomed as good as far as it goes."

We have read of a pension agent at Natchez, Miss., who secured a colored widow a pension of one thousand dollars and handed over to the poor widow one hundred and fifty dollars, taking the balance as his fee. We would like to have some of our readers at Natchez give us a little information as to this matter. We would like to know if such a transaction did actually occur. Then we would like to know the name of that pension agent, who evidently believes that "a nought is a nought and a figure is a figure," that the figure is for the pension agent and nought for the poor widow.

PERSONAL.

—General and Mrs. Fremont have taken their permanent residence in New York.

—Dr. J. M. Freeman spent eight days in London, and left for Paris, May 28th.

—Bishop McTyeire, of the Church South was welcomed at the Book Concern, in New York a few days ago.

—Bishop Harris addressed the children at Cornell Memorial Church, New York, on Children's Day.

—At Holly Springs, Miss., our assistant had the pleasure of an introduction to Dr. A. M. West, Jr., of Holly Springs, and a good friend of Rust University.

—Miss Francis Willard, in the Pacific States, in the interests of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, addressed forty-six audiences in thirty days.

—In the death of Hon. Henry J. Hyams, of the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*, the country press of Louisiana loses one of its most genial and respected members.

—Rev. J. E. Gilbert, after a pastorate of three years, at Summerfield Church, Milwaukee, Wis., has been invited and has accepted the call to Division Street Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

—R. T. Louis, a probationer of the Louisiana Conference, whom it was thought advisable to leave without appointment, has left our church, joined the African M. E. Church, and has been appointed to Oxford, Miss.

—Gen. Grant has agreed to loan certain valuable works of art, collected by him from all parts of the world, as a special exhibit for the art gallery, and in this practical and elegant manner expresses his sympathy with the Southern Exposition at Louisville.

—The Covington (Ga.) *Star* says: "Our section can show a bachelor under 40 who has not called on a young lady in 15 years. Who can beat him?" And the Macon *Telegraph* rejoins: "We really don't know who can do it, but we are satisfied that it is a duty devolving on some of his neighbors."

—About noon on Monday last, M. Sagendorph, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *Evening Chronicle*, of this city, received injuries on the head from some falling bricks and mortar which dropped from an upper story, and rear of the building corner Bank Alley and Natchez streets, as he was passing on the sidewalk. He is to be congratulated on his narrow escape. Two scalp wounds and bruised limbs it is believed will speedily heal.

The remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," were interred in Oakhill Cemetery at Washington, under a noble monument to his memory. A grand procession followed the poet's dust to its last resting-place, the President, members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court, Foreign diplomats, Senators, Congressmen, and other prominent persons being in the funeral throng. The services at the tomb were impressive, the Philharmonic Society and Marine Band rendering the solemn music of the occasion.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

Moses Cox, Georgetown Circuit: "I have been reading your good paper now for some time and like it much; it is the paper that our people need in this part of our beloved Methodism. I have been trying to get some subscribers for it; but our people are very poor up here and can hardly pay for a paper. At our second quarterly meeting we had a glorious time. Our much loved presiding elder, Rev. E. Provine, was with us and preached us some good sermons that we have not yet forgotten. The love feast was a feast indeed, and several partook of the Lord's Supper. During the evening one was converted and united with the church, one was baptized. These are good people and it seems that they are doing what they can for their pastor and presiding elder. We are hoping for better times now. The first part of the year we were scattered by the small pox, but that dreaded scourge has abated, and we are again rallying our forces together and the prospects are good. Our Sunday-schools are also doing well. Some of the mothers and fathers walk two and three miles every Sunday and bring their children to Sunday-school, and thus keep it up. Pray for us that we may do some good; and may your good paper continue to hold up for the right, and rebuke the wrong."

Hon. John W. Ramsey, of Cleveland,, believes District conferences a necessity covering the spiritual and temporal affairs of a large field. The introductory sermons or discourses should be carefully prepared, and each literary exercise or report be subjected to just and discriminating criticism. Reports should be brief, of the work, not of man, and would make a complete map and history of the district, and every reporter a better workman.

G. C. Hardin, Linden circuit: "The presiding elder held our second quarterly conference. The sermons were eagerly listened to; there was a large crowd of mourners, backsliders were reclaimed. Paid elder $5.35; pastor $32.75. Thirteen joined the church. The benevolent causes have been remembered. Our white friends were pleased with the sermons."

Jesse Stanfield, recording steward, Cumberland Furnace: "Some 150 of us went to Charlotte to attend our second quarterly conference, and were much disappointed by the Elder not being present. Our preacher had a praise meeting, and preached us a carefully prepared sermon at 2 o'clock in the courthouse, the church being inadequate to hold the people; $18.45 was the collection. We are doing something for all the collections."

J. F. Summerhill, Lawrenceburg: "Our floral exposition passed off nicely, on the 18th inst. at St. John's M. E. Church. It was given by sisters for the benefit of the church, and $19.80 was cleared. The second quarterly meeting was held by Rev. E. M. Manson. Received this quarter on benevolent claims $4.35; for elder $9.40; pastor $35.55. This is more than ever before in one quarter."

LOUISIANA.

The observance of Children's Day in the Louisiana Conference is becoming more and more general. At Cheneyville, Booneville, Alexandria, Natchitoches, and at many other points in this State the day was celebrated this year in a fitting manner, as never before. The *State Central Express*, of Alexandria, the *People's Vindicator* of Natchitoches, and other papers in that portion of the state, comment very flatteringly upon the beauty and brilliant success displayed in the faithful observance of the day.

George A. Payne, Bertie: "We met May 11, under the supervision of Mrs. Dale, for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Home Missionary Society. After listening to an admirable lecture by Mrs Dale, we enrolled 36 names. The society is officered as follows: Judy Parker, president; Priscilla Williams, first, Josephine Williams, second, and Elvina Francis third vice-president; Carrie Tunson recording secretary; G. W. Brown, corresponding secretary: Eliza Hill, treasurer; Nancy Harris, Alice King and Rose Prudhy vigilant committee. We feel that no other work is more important, and expect good results to follow. In the missionary school now open Robert Armstrong, teacher, there are thirty scholars, and the number is increasing."

MISSISSIPPI.

L. J. S. Bell, Coffadeliah: "The Philadelphia circuit has been signally blessed during the month of May. On the first Sabbath a number came forward for prayers; on the second Sabbath one joined; on the third Sabbath three joined; and there were more on the fourth Sunday. There have been 15 accessions this year. Sunday-schools are moving along nicely. The cyclone destroyed much property, and left some members without homes, but fortunately no lives were lost."

F. G. Bumpass, steward, sent us from Aberdeen a long list of contributors to the building of the church there, and requested us to publish, but as the list is long, and would require too much space, we must decline to do so. We rejoice to learn of the excellent spirit pervading this church as shown by the support of the brethren. There was raised for the elder $18.75, for pastor $67.25. Says Bro. Bumpass: "On May 26, Elder Shumpert held the second quarterly conference, preached and administered sacrament to 174 persons. Bro. P. Jamison, our pastor is carrying on a good work in Aberdeen, is much loved, and is an earnest worker in the cause of Christ."

N. Cannon, Pass Christian: "Elder W. McDonald held our quarterly conference and we had a pleasant session. He conducted our Sunday services, and administered sacrament to 73. One joined the church. Paid elder $17.50, pastor $100.35 this quarter."

TEXAS.

M. Wilson, Butler: "My work is progressing finely. I have received in full connection 22, on probation 4. We shall observe children's day, and do all we can for the grand cause of education among the people in the South."

A. Logan, Woodville: "I have had a hard time but other brethren helped me, and I have one Sunday-school and 23 church members. The congregation is increasing, and we have bought an acre of land to build a church on. I think the prospect is good."

H. W. Wilson, Willis: "Elder W. B. Pullam held our second quarterly at conference; nearly all official brethren were present with their reports, which exhibited the work in a prosperous condition. The elder is a good leader, and animated his hearers by his instruction. About 400 listened to his sermon, and most of them partook of sacrament. Received four members; collections $22; raised by subscription $33 for building purposes. We are now in our new church; though is it not complete, we are making rapid progress toward completion. We have a very fine Sunday-School and an excellent day school, of which Mr. J. R. Anderson is principal. A better man for the position can't be found. He also deserves great credit for efficient services in helping us to purchase an organ for our Sabbath School and playing for us every Sabbath. A few more such men as J. R. Anderson and our people will be what they should be viz. honest, upright, and intelligent citizens. How I long to see the time come when our schools can have such men to take charge of them and devote their time and talents to the training of the youthful minds and morals of our children. *Then* and not till then will the condition of our affairs be changed."

Editorial Correspondence.

A VISIT TO RUST UNIVERSITY.

What a wonderful age is this in which we live! It is the "Iron Age," animated by steam and electricity, and tempered with the blessed influences of an enlightened Christian civilization. A more veritable "golden age" than that of all the ages of antiquity. One sees, hears and knows more in a single day, in this age, than Methuseleh could in nearly a thousand years. After spending Sunday, June 10 very pleasantly and profitably in Alexandria, next day, Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, the writer boarded the train of the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas railroad, bound for Holly Springs, Miss. Arriving at New Orleans at 4:45 p.m., and making close connection with the evening train on the "great Jackson Route," Holly Springs, Miss., was reached Tuesday 12th inst., at 8 o'clock a. m., covering a distance of over 600 miles in twenty-seven hours; such a distance as would probably have taken the patriarch Jacob, with his family and cattle over a month and a half to travel. As we traveled on Morgan's rail road nothing of special interest attracted our attention until we reached Bayou des Allemande. Here an unusual crowd had assembled. Close inspection brought to light the object of the crowd's curiosity—a white man lying down on the floor of the depot. He was bloody from head to heels. We soon learned that he had been charged with crime, had resisted arrest, and was, it was thought, fatally wounded by the arresting officer. The wounded man was taken to the hospital at New Orleans for treatment. A vivid commentary to the scriptural instruction that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Arriving at New Orleans, catching a smile and a kiss from our little daughter, and a tender word of parental affection from our devoted mother, we were soon off on the Great Jackson train, making for Holly Springs, Miss. At Summit Rev. J. H. Cook and Dr. I. E. Mullen boarded the train, and at Brookhaven Presiding Elder McDonald also fell in with us. To meet these brethren afforded a season of refreshing conversation. Dr. Mullen was going to Jackson on business; the other brethren were going to join in the commencement and dedication jubilee that was in progress at Rust University at Holly Springs. Upon our arrival there the topic of conversation upon the tongues of all whom we met was the grand time in progress and anticipated at the University. The city was crowded with eager visitors from all parts of the State, and not a few from Tennessee. Every train, regular and excursion, brought in additions to the surging multitudes who had gathered from far and near to witness the exceeding glory of this memorable occasion. Rev. J. M. Shumpert, presiding elder of the Okolona district, and Rev. DeWitt Calvert, of Starkville, accompanied us in the omnibus to the University, where we were appointed to pleasant quarters in the new Rust Hall. We were cordially greeted by President Hooper and his very kind and sweet spirited wife. Indeed the presence of such a model Christian woman in our educational work in Mississippi cannot be anything but beneficial to our work in the whole State. And this is no disparagement to any of the other most excellent ladies connected with Rust University. Indeed the institution is fortunate in the possession of an exceptional faculty of professors and teachers. Dr. Rust, with a firm step and as active as ever, was on hand to lend the great interest which his presence inspired, and to represent the great Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Warren's presence and his masterly address were sources of the greatest benediction to Rust University, and to all who were so fortunate as to see and hear him. We met here, also, Rev. L. Bradford, Presiding Elder of the Holly Springs District; Rev. D. A. Williams, Presiding Elder of the Jackson District; Rev. J. W. Parks, of Jackson, Miss, and a score or more of the members of the Mississippi Conference, who had come from far and near to participate in the joys of commencement day, and to witness the dedication of Rust Hall. June 12 at Rust University was a day long to be remembered and never to be forgotten. Black and white, rich and poor, all joined in a surging mass of happy humanity in the enjoyment of the programme of the day. During his stay here the writer was grandly feasted at Prof. Hooper's liberal board, together with Rev. L. Bradford, Dr. Rust and Bishop Warren. And when, after the close of the commencement and dedicatory exercises, (account of which will be found in another column,) the writer left for home and his work on the La Teche District, Prof. Hooper kindly had his buggy hitched, and we had a pleasant drive, together with him, to the depot. Taking the train at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, 13th, and securing pleasant quarters in a sleeper, next morning fresh and early, we reached New Orleans. Here the writer stopped over a day; spent a pleasant hour with our city brethren, in the New Orlean preachers; had a hearty handshaking with our hale and wholesouled chief editor and our able and clever-hearted book-keeper, and then left for a continuance of his second quarterly round on the LaTeche District,—reaching Eola, La., June 15, at 5 p. m. Thus he had traveled in this round trip from Alexandria to Holly Springs, and back to Eola, a distance of nearly 1200 miles. It was a privilege, however, upon which he will ever look back with thanksgiving and praise; for he certainly returned from Rust University a wiser, and it is hoped, a better man. God bless Rust University, and sanctify the exercises of her recent commencement and dedication, to the promotion of Christian education and the uplifting of the vicious and ignorant masses. A.

For the Southwestern.

From Whitman.

DEAR EDITOR:—No one knows how thankful I am for Mrs. Braden's letters. My heart has often yearned for a little sympathy in the work of lifting up fallen humanity; it has been up-hill work, toiling year after year with small success and sympathy; but, thank God, the thought of others toiling in similar circumstances has encouraged me to hold fast to my profession.

I trust the suggestion of Sister Braden about the "Housekeepers' Convention," will be taken hold of by the females of Nashville, and I should be very thankful to one of them to please send me a report of the proceedings as soon as said "convention" is held.

I thank you for the facts concerning our Houston Seminary. I hope the Texas Conference will be able to show to the world that "God is no respecter of persons," but all who have a desire to serve themselves, and bless their fallen fellow creatures, can do so mutually within the pale of the M. E. Church.

The destructive work that has been done in my neighborhood is enough to make Christ's followers hate caste. An official of a Methodist society near here borrowed two lamps from Ebenezer Church. I think he meant to return them, but through the wrong teaching he has had, they have not been returned. "Thou shalt not steal," is found in the Methodist catechism till yet. I am glad to see the "Band of Mercy" noticed in our neat little church paper. We have started a society in our Sunday-school the roll was presented to the members of the Texas annual conference, and a large number put their names thereon. Some men whip their wives—we do hope they will become members of the Band of Mercy. Please ask the brethren to take a collection for Houston Seminary in July, if possible. Yours in Christ,

MRS. ISABELLA HOWELLS.

Whitman, June, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Philander Smith College.

The closing exercises of the Philander Smith College was a grand time for Methodism in Little Rock and Arkansas.

The new church building on 11th and State streets was finished so nearly as to admit of the services being held there. This building cost near $6000—is a brick, and built by one of the Church Extension plans. Bishop Warren says it is the best design for a church in Christendom. The foundation and erection of the house has been done under the pastorate of the present pastor, Bro. Emory; and the success that has attended his labor during these two and a half years under the difficulties, has required no little energy and steady perseverance. But our good people who have stood so faithfully by their leaders, thank God, now worship in one of the most beautiful temples in the state.

Rev. W. H. Hickman, of the N. W. Indiana Conference, had been secured by Prof. Mason to deliver the annual lecture and preach the annual sermon. These duties he discharged with ability and to the satisfaction of all. Bro. Hickman is a graduate of the Indiana Asbury University, and though a young man, he leads his conference. His head is clear on the great question of caste, which the next General Conference may have to meet and handle honestly and squarely. He delivered a lecture before his Alma mater and took the ground that the solution of the color-line was the intermarriage of the races. Happy thought. This we consider the irrefutable and divine plan for its solution. May God hasten us the glad day when this young Indiana prophet shall see the fulfillment of his predictions. The subject of his lecture was "Preparation Before Position," and for an hour he held the large congregation almost spell-bound. The only regret of all was that he stopped too soon. We can say safely if our Southern conferences wish a friend in some General Conference office or on the Episcopal bench, let them put Rev. W. H. Hickman there and they will have a man of the Gilbert Haven type.

Prof. Mason had charge of the exercises, and the ease with which he handled the many public exhibitions showed his great power over men, and the ability which he has brought to our school and the energy he puts into his work, accounts for the great success of the school this year. Our prayer is that God may send us more like him, to help in this great fight and struggle for right and the uplifting of the poor. I. G. POLLARD.

Little Rock, Ark., June 7, 1883.

Claflin University.

Dr. Rust wrote June 9, 1883: "The examination and commencement of Claflin University closed Wednesday, June 6th. The attendance was large, and the general appearance of the grounds and the students was excellent. The university has steadily improved for the past nine years under the supervision of Dr. Cooke, and now takes rank among the first in the South. The doctor's health has greatly improved in the past few weeks, and he enters upon the next year's work with renewed energy and enthusiasm. He is requested by trustees to visit New England and secure funds for the erection of a new college building, which is greatly needed. The examinations were thorough, the students solved the most difficult problems with promptness, and read the classics with accuracy and elegance. The commencement was a capital one, and the speaking first rate. The orations were full of good practical thoughts which could be understood, and which were highly appreciated by the audience. Four young ladies graduated in the normal course, and five young men in the full college course. The ladies engage in teaching. Two of the young men engage in the work of teaching, two in preaching, and one goes to the Meharry Medical College, So our institutions are sending forth graduates to elevate their people, and bless the world."

NEW BOOKS.

TOBACCO: its Physical, Intellectual, a Moral Effects on the Human System, Dr. William A. Alcott; with notes a additions by Nelson Sizer. 16mo, 150 Paper, price 25cts. New York: Fow and Wells, publishers, 753 Broadway.

Dr. Alcott's work on the use tobacco, published many years ag has been widely read. It sho the effects of tobacco on the teet the voice, and the special sense also its effect on the appetite ar digestion, and how it leads to rions diseases; its effect on t intellect and morals, and points o who are suffering most from use. This work should be in t hands of those who wish to ha presented a feasible way of ov coming the habit, as it is sho that the greatest slave of tobac may learn how to give it up wi out much difficulty or the feeli of nervous loss, and so beco thoroughtly restored to selfmast ship and health;

ECHOES FROM PALESTINE; with seve maps and illustrations. By Rev. J. Mendenhall, A. M., Ph. D. Cincinna Walden Stowe. Price $3.

This is a book of travels th will give both pleasure and pro Ordinarilly the writing travel has confined himself to the si ple narative, and frequently t genius of the tourist, the char teristics of his mind and style, more important than any inform tion he imparts. One reads E erson's "English Traits" more for t sake of seeing how things we viewed by Emerson rather th for any addition to his knowled of England. In Mr. Mendenhal book we see clearly the chara teristics of his mind, and we fe at home in his society. Then takes us through an unfrequent region, and we seem to see the m and places just as they are, a one is made to feel that the auth carries a full supply of brains his eyes. The book is both a pa rama of the land and its peop and of Bible truths so clearly p sented as to afford the studen new basis for his meditations a the presentation of the truth. this book we have a fine illust tion of how much might be do by our scholars; in studying t Bible and bringing out the tr of the scriptures in their tr beauty, before the Christian pe lic, by observations personal made in the Holy Land. Mr. M denhall sees and writes from Christian standpoint. As neith botch nor sham we heartily co mend this book to the Christi public; we believe that it will le to a better understanding of t land of Palestine and its peop and the great truths presented the Bible.

PATHS TO WEALTH. By Rev. John Knox, Topeka, Kansas.

The author of this book is a Meth ist preacher. His health failed, he did not think that poverty essential to piety, nor that is half so demoralizing to grow ri as it was to remain poor, and turned his attention at once business and became a success banker at Topeka, Kansas. F men are better known in the W and East or more heartily dorsed as a reliable advertis and investor of funds intrusted him for investment. We ha read this work with profit a pleasure, and feel safe in pronou cing it sound in its teaching While it is valuable for all class it will be especially so to the you who are entering upon a busine career, as it not only tells the how they may get wealth but h to use it to the glory of God. have a number of works on su cess in life, means of wealth et but we know of nothing th equals this. Bro. Knox has faith in what some people c "chance," "luck" or "fate," b he does believe in hard work, p severance, promptness, econo of time and money, temperan and good society. We comme this book, it cannot fail to good when read. It is sold f $2 per copy but is worth mo than ten times that. We advi young men starting in life, a ministers who desire to preach the demoralizing influence of po erty to purchase and read "*Pat to Wealth.*"

We give our thanks to the Ame ican Tract Society for books for t times:

No. 1. "Christianity and Miracl at the Present Day." Price 10 c

No. 2. "Historical Evidences the Resurrection of Jesus Chris Price 10 cts.

No. 3. "Christ the Central E dence of Christianity." Price 10 c

No. 4. "Antiquity of Man Hi torically Considered." Price 10 c

No. 5. "Love for Souls." Pri 10 cts.

There is nothing of dullnes the names of these books, nor there any thing of dullnes in th make-up. No man will be cheat who buys one, or all of them. F sale by W. D. Skillman, 91 Ca street, New Orleans.

The Housekeeper.

The Milkmaid.

A milkmaid who poised a full pail on her head,
Thus mused on her prospects in life, it is said:
"Let me see—I should think that this milk will procure
One hundred good eggs, or four-score, to be sure.

"Well then—stop a bit—it must not be forgotten,
Some of these may be broken, and some may be rotten;
But if twenty, for accident, should be detached,
It will leave me just sixty sound eggs to be hatched.

Well, sixty sound eggs—no, sound chickens I mean;
Of these some may die—we'll suppose seventeen,
Seventeen! not so many—say ten at the most,
Which will leave fifty chickens to boil or to roast.

* * * * * * *

"Six shilings a pair—five—four—three and six,
To prevent all mistakes, that low price I will fix,
Now what will that make? fifty chickens, I said,
Fifty times three and sixpence—I'll ask brother Ned.

"Twenty-five pairs of fowls—now how tiresome it is
That I can't reckon up so much money as this!
Well, there's no use of trying; so let's give a guess,—
I'll say twenty pounds, and it can't be no less.

"Twenty pounds, I am certain, will buy me a cow,
Thirty geese, and two turkeys—eight pigs and a sow;
Now if these turn out well, at the end of the year,
I shall fill both my pockets with guineas, 'tis clear."

Forgetting her burden, when this she had said,
The maid, superciliously tossed up her head;
When, alas for her prospects! her milk pail descended,
And so all her schemes for the future were ended.

This moral, I think, may be safely attached,—
"Reckon not on your chickens before they are hatched."

—*Jeffrys Taylor.*

VELVET CAKE.—One pound sugar, one pound flour, one-half pound butter, four eggs, one teacup cold water, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon soda. Beat sugar and butter to a white cream; dissolve soda in the water; sift the cream tartar in the flour, mixing them thoroughly. Add to the butter and sugar the pound of flour and water; beat thoroughly; beat the eggs (the yolks first, then the whites), to stiff froth, beat them together for a minute, then stir into the cake; flavor, and beat the batter well three minutes; bake an hour. This rule makes two loaves. It may be flavored with nutmeg and spices, or with raisins and currants, or be made into a delicious chocolate cake by being baked in layers and filled with chocolate frosting.

SWEET POTATO CAKE.—Sweet potato cake is not only an appetizing dish, but this is an excellent way to use up left over potatoes: Mash a half pound of them, after removing the skin; when entirely free from lumps, mix with them about three ounces of flour, salt and pepper to taste, a good lump of butter, and warm milk enough to make a nice dough, about like biscuit dough. Roll this out on the kneading board, and cut out a cake the size of your baking tin; butter the tin well, and scatter a little flour over it; then lay the cake in; when you think it is nearly done, turn it over. If the bottom of the oven is very hot, put a grate under the baking tin to prevent the cake getting too much browned. The danger of burning is lessened if, instead of one cake, you cut the dough in biscuit shaped cakes two inches thick. If covered while baking the cakes will be more moist. These cakes can be made of other potatoes as well as of the sweet ones.

THE USE OF ARNICA.—If the arnica with which bruised limbs are bathed is heated, its good effects are perceptible much earlier than if it is applied while cold. If arnica is to be taken as a remedy, as so many physicians recommend in cases of severe sprains, it should be prepared with water in this proportion—a tablespoonful of arnica in a goblet two-thirds full of water, and of this a teaspoonful is to be taken once an hour, or once in two hours, as the severity of the case determines.

SNOW PUDDING.—Dissolve half a box of gelatine over night in one and a half pints of warm water. The next morning add the whites of four eggs, two scant tea cup-fulls of powdered sugar and one tea spoonful of extract of vanilla. Beat the mixture for an hour, then turn it into a mould and set it upon ice. Serve with golden sauce.

WHAT TO DO WITH COLD CHICKEN.—If you have cold chicken left from dinner, and do not know what to do it with, as there is not enough for a meal, try this way of disposing of it: Mince it quite fine, adding some minced ham, and breadcrumbs, moistened with cream, season with pepper and salt, put in a pudding dish, and spread a thin coating of butter over the top; set it in the oven, and let it bake until it is nicely browned on the top. This is a good dish for tea.

A remedy for weak or inflamed eyes is to take Epson salts and water in proportion of a teaspoonful of the salts to one tumblerful of water, or, what is better, milk and water, and bathe the eyelids with it, using a small soft sponge or piece of old linen.

GRATED APPLE PIE.—Pare and grate on a coarse grater sufficient quantity of ripe apples to make pies as you wish; use rather a deep pie plate, line with a crust, put in a layer of grated apples, then sugar and nutmeg, a little butter or sweet cream if desired; after you have filled the plate, put narrow strips of the pastry across, and bake slowly, or you may leave off the strips, and when done sprinkle with dessicated cocoanut.

PEAS, STEAMED.—Line your steamer with lettuce leaves, put in one leek and put in the peas. Cover close and steam them; when done, butter well and salt them; or if you have no steamer, put them into a tin pail, or some other vessel with a close fitting cover, without water; to every quart of peas, allow one tablespoonful of butter; set the vessel in boiling water and cook until the peas are perfectly tender. Salt to taste. Peas cooked in this way retain their whole flavor.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass by applying hot sharp vinegar.

DRINK FOR FOWLS.—Pure water should at all times be within reach of every fowl and chick; but such is their perversity that if possible to find something stronger than pure water they will eagerly drink it to the immediate danger of their own lives. Shallow tin platters are the first drinking cups, which are kept from overturning by a stone in the middle. These must be scrubbed daily with a small whisk broom, to insure cleanliness. For the older ones a common tin pan, weighted with a stone, is as convenient as any thing. It is easily moved and cleaned.

It is admitted by all competent to judge, that the study of the ancient classics imparts to the student breadth and catholicity of view. At the feet of the great masters he learns humility. The door of wisdom is a low door, and a man must stoop to enter it. When a student has learned this lesson, the vast field begin to open. To his candid mind the wide areas of truth appear equally beautiful and attractive. There is a harmony in his culture which does not prompt him to regard with prejudice or suspicion any department of truth which is attractive to men, but to open his mind to them all with an increasing interest and good-will. —*The Teacher.*

"Best of All."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffallo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist,
Baltimore, Md.

Where Are You Going, Young Man?

Where are you going so fast, young man,
Where are you going so fast,
With the cup in your hand, and a flush on your brow?
Though pleasure and mirth may accompany you now,
It tells of sorrow to come by and by;
It tells of a pang that is sealed with a sigh;
It tells of a shame at last, young man,—
A withering shame that will last.

Where are you going so fast, young man?
Where are you going so fast?
In the flush of that wine there is only a bait—
A curse lies beneath that you'll find when too late;
A serpent sleeps down in the depths of that cup;
A monster is there that will swallow you up;
A sorrow you'll find at last, young man—
In wine there is sorrow at last.

There's a reckoning day to come, young man;
A reckoning day to come,
A life yet to live, and a death yet to die,
A sad, parting tear and a sad, parting sigh;
A journey to make, and a famishing heart,
A sharp pang to feel from Death's chilling dart;
A curse if you drink that rum, young man,—
The bitterest curse in that rum.

Gov. Butler's First Assult on Massachusetts.

HIS CHARGE.

It can be shown that from one hundred and sixty to two hundred and fifty infant corpses were annually sold as merchandise to a single medical institution in the State, for from $3 to $5 each.—*Gov. Butler's Message.*

THE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT IT.

I know that I used fifty or sixty infant bodies a month for the purpose of dissection. I had no knowledge where the bodies came from except as Andrews (the janitor of Harvard Medical college) told me they came from the Tewksbury almshouse. Saw several hundred bodies of infants at the college every year. They came in a team; did not know the driver's name, and should not know it.—*Dr. Dixwell.*

THE DISPROOF.

I dissected at the Medical school with Dr. Dixwell. I never saw a baby in the dissecting room, and only one in the "dead room." Dixwell told me of a severe fit of sickness he had a few years ago, and I thought it greatly changed his character. He exhibited a general erratic condition.—*Dr. William A. Dunn.*

I became acquainted with Dr. Dixwell at the Harvard Medical school and saw him frequently; do not think he could have dissected two or three bodies a week without my knowing it.—*Dr. James A. Fleming.*

I know Dr. Dixwell. His reputation for truth and veracity is not good.—*Dr. Edward H. Bradford.*

I was demonstrator of anatomy at the school from 1869 to 1879, and had entire control of the bodies. During the three years Dr. Dixwell was in the school there was never an infant's body in the dissecting room, or "dead room" adjoining; nor was any baby dissected there in those years.—*Dr. Charles D. Porter.*

I have been regularly connected with the school since 1872; never knew of an infant being dissected there. Babies' bodies would be of no value for the purposes of the school.—*Dr. Wm. L. Richardson.*

I was officially connected with the school from 1856 to 1872—till 1862 as demonstrator. Up to that time never knew of a baby being brought there for dissection or any other purpose. The value of a baby for dissection is trival.—*Dr. R. M. Hodges.*

Dr. Dixwell's reputation for truth and veracity is bad.—*Dr. Charles F. Folsom.*

THE GOVERNOR'S NEW DECLARATION.

I disclaim that there were any babies dissected in the dissecting room.—*Gov. Butler*, May 16.

Emory Storrs says the five hundred saloons in Chicago bear the same relation to the penitentiary that the Sunday-Schools do to the church.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my people whom I left when quite young. I have not heard from them since I left them in 1864. We landed at Mason Island near Washington, D. C., and were taken to East Liberty, Pa. My name at that time was Margaret Roy, but I have since married. Father was Seymour Roy, mother Eulaid Roy; brothers were Seymour, Morris, Thomas J. and George W. Roy; sisters, Rose, Rosaline, Melvina, Eliza and Pocahontas Roy. We were born in King William county, Virginia, and belonged to Mattie Dudley. Address me at 1805 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

MARGARET WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my father, Jim Colwell, who lived in Meridian, Miss. His wife was Dolly, and she had four children—Ellen, Charley, Louvinia and Mary Colwell. Louvinia and Charley died when babes. We are here where he left us—Ellen and Mary—but I married and am now Ellen Loy. Address me at Meridian, Miss., care of R. N. Loy.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my people whom I left in Jefferson, Texas, in 1873. My father was Joshua Daniel, mother was Lucinda Metval, brother was Wesley Smith, sister Milly Smith. I left my little girl Annie with my sister Milly. We all lived with Mr. Osbrook, about one mile from the town of Jefferson. Address me at Huntsville, Texas, care of Rev. A. C. Culbreath.

MRS. AGGIE SMITH.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me to inquire for my son. I have not seen him for some years. I heard of him twice or three times, coming up Tallahatchie river on the boat, but I did not see him. His name is James Monroe Miller. My name is Maria Miller. I belonged to the widow Shannon, on Tallahatchie river, near Minter City, Leflore county. Address me at Minter City, Miss., care of Rev. J. C. Skinner.

DEAR EDITOR: I want to find my people. I left them in Marengo county, Alabama. Father was Dick, mother Lucy, sisters and brothers, Aaron, Peter, Bird, Alcie, Sarah and Isaac. All belonged to Jake Mercarter, but my mother, Isaac and Sarah were sold to Allen Glover in Marengo county. My name then was Shep Mercarter, but is now Shep Renfro. Address me at Mexia, Texas, care of Rev. A. Brown.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to inquire for my father and mother. I was sold at the courthouse Pittsylvania county, Virginia. My mother was Lettie, and father George Clark. I had sisters, Tempie and Martha Ann. Sister Tempie was sold when I was about ten years of age to a trader. Sister Martha Ann and I were sold to Martin Auze, who took us to Alabama, where sister was sold to Tom Jenkins. We were separted and I was taken to Texas by Martin Anez. My brothers were Jesse, Adam, Charles and Orange, one sister was Adlina. They were all left with my mother when I was sold. My mistress was Elizabeth, my master Gustin Clark. After freedom I took my first owner's name, Clark. Address me at No. 130 Travis street, Houston Texas.

CAROLINE CLARK.

Keep Honestly Busy.

It is ordained of God that man should labor. He must have food; to have it he must earn it; and to earn brings sweat upon his brow. The curse however, is turned into blessing, for the idle man can not be happy, and is peculiarly exposed to the power of temptation. Repine not therefore because you are obliged to work, nor be easily discouraged because your exertions are not immediately successful. What if we do meet disappointment and rebuff? It is the common lot of mortals. Succumb not thereto, but press forward.

As one observes: The cheerful are busy. When trouble knocks at your door, or rings the bell, he will generally retire if you send him word you are engaged.

Nothing ventured, nothing have;
Never give up to sighing;
Never sit down and fold your hands,
But try, and keep on trying.

Warm Hearts Wanted.

"We need men of cool heads, but hot hearts, to tell of the love of Jesus," was the appeal sent home by some Chinese converts the other day. This is what the church needs—what the world needs—"Men of hot hearts." "I would ye were hot," is the Master's cry. If we are to succeed, we must be on fire about it. Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, tells of his being at a railroad station one day, and wearied of waiting for the train to move, he asked one of the men what the trouble was.

"Is there a want of water?"

"Plenty of water, sir," was the prompt reply, "but it's no bilin'."

That's the trouble with the church to-day. There's abundance of machinery, the engine is all in order, the train is made up, the men are at their post—"there's plenty of water, but it's no bilin'." The great motive power is wanting. We need to heap on the fuel of sound doctrine, not shavings of sentiment which make a big blaze only to go out as quickly, but the solid logs of fundamental truth—chunks if you will. But we need yet more the fire—to be baptised with the Holy Ghost as with fire.—*Bible Banner.*

New York.

Mrs. Twiet, No. 8 Avenue D, says she has been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Andrew Downing, of Cranburgh township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Benthen Houghman, of West Union, Fayette county, Iowa, writes that that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*.

New York.

Mrs. Hardy, 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

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I intend to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. R. P. Albert	10c.
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"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tale.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

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A Talarial Victim.

The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

TO THE EDITOR:

The following circnmstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be amply verified:

In 1875, I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county. N. Y., to Florida, which state I intended to make my future residence. I pnrchased a home on the banks of the St. John's river and settled down, as I thonght, for life. The summer following the first winter I was conscious of most peculiar sensations which seemed to be the accompaniment of a change of climate. I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizziness and nausea. My head ached. My limbs pained me and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of natnre to become acclimated and so I thought little of it. Bnt my troubies increased untll I became restless and feverish and the physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year 1880 my physicians informed me a change of climate was absolutely necessary,—that I could not snrvive another summer in the south. I determined to return north, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandnsky in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure and I again consulted physicians. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew so much worse that I gave up all hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a relief greater than any other blessing. But notwithstanding all this, I am happy to state that I am to-day a perfectly well and healthy man. How I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the Sandusky, O. *Republican*, entitled:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, so many inquiries were made relative to what medicine, or conrse of treatment had brought such a marked change in my system, I feel it to be dne to the preprietors and to the public to state that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished for me what other medicines and physicians had failed to do. The malarial poison which had work its way so thoronghly throngh my system during my five years residence in Florida had brought me to the verge of the grave, and physicians had pronounced my case incurable, but that is not to be wondered at, as it was undoubtedly one of the worst on record. Hough Brothers, of your city, called my attention to the medicine referred to, and induced me to try a few bottles. So marked was the change after four week's trial that I continued its use, and now, after three months, the cure is complete. This is not written for the benefit of Warner & Co., bnt for the pnblic, and especially for any person troubled with malarial or billons attacks."

Such is the statement I made, without solicitation, after my recovery, and snch I stand by at the present moment. I am convinced that Warner's Safe Cure is all it is claimed to be, and as such deserves the great favor it has received. A remedy which can cure the severest case of tropical malaria of five years' standing certainly cannot fail to cure those minor malarial tronbles which are so prevalent and yet so serious.

ALFRED DAY,
Pastor Universalist Church.
Woodstock, O., May 10, 1883.

The words of Joshua Billings are pointed. "Thar iz advice ennff lying around loose to run three jnst such worlds as this. What we are suffering most for iz sum good examples."

Ducks charge everybody with being a "qnack," and there are but n few who are exempt from the gosling accusation, Dr. Bull's Congh Syrnp is certainly nn exception to the rule, as it is no donbt the greatest remedy offered to a suffering people.

Changes in the system of Mormonism are evideutly coming. The Rev. D. L. Leonard, of Salt Lake, says that "despite the facts that from 200 to 400 missionaries are sent ont annually, whose term of service is about two years, and who secure between 2,000 and 3,000 adherents, a disintegration of Mormonism seems to be surely taking place. Besides the power of Christian Churches and schools, there are material forces which are hastening this result. The Deseret *Evening News* of April 14, the official paper of the Mormon Chnrch, contains statistics of the Scandinavian Mission, from which it seems that abont one in three of the converts in those conntries apostatize from Mormonism before leaving for Utah. It appears, too, that ont of 31 'apostles' from the beginning 8, or nearly one-fourth, have been excommunicated"

"Golden Medical Discovery" for all scrofalons and virulent blood-poisons, is specific. By druggists.

Bishop Burnett preached before Charles II., on one occasion and at a certain point he brought his fist down on the pulpit cushion with great emphasis, saying. "Who dare deny this statement?" The King quietly rejoined: "Nobody, Bishop, who is within reach of such a blow as that."

Hop Bitters Co., Toronto:

I have been sick for the past six years, suffering from dyspepsia and general weakness. I have used three bottles of Hop Bitters, and they have done wonders for me. I am well and able to work, and eat and sleep well. I cannot say too much for Hop Bitters.

SIMON ROBBINS.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention, among excellent resolutions adopted one on the tariff question, which neatly countered the Democratic position and was worthy of the memory of Henry Clay, the father of the American protective system. The resolution says:

Third—That we favor an adjustment of the tariff that will not only provide a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, but afford just and reasonable protection to the indnstrial classes of our country without being oppressive to the agricultural and other interests of our people.

Better than $10,000

"I spent over $10,000 in 23 years," said Major H. W. Hines, of Boston, Mass., "in being doctered for epilepsy. I employed the best physicians in New Orleans, St. Lonis, N. York, Phila., Boston, London and Paris, but all to no purpose. *Samaritan Nervine* has cured me entirely." $1.50.

Judsonia has set a good example for other towns of the state. She has decided to hold a fair this coming autumn. It strikes ns that there are very few connty towns in Arkansas, that conld not get up a fair or exposition that would be a credit to the county. Fairs are great stimulations of indnstry, provided they do not degenerate into horse racing and petty gambling, as is too often the case of late. Our state fairs are notable instances of a disposition to encourage a species of a depravity like this.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

"Dr. Bensons' Skin Cure has cured my Eczema." John A. Andrews, Attorney, Ashton, Ill.

Poriodical Headaches fly before Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomoile Pills. All druggists, 50c.

The English Methodist Thanksgiving Fund now amounts to $1,452,120.

If only we could realize the cost of any great thought, who to him gives it expression, we should put an added valne on that which attracts and impresses ns, as we read it, or as we hear it spoken. "The ink of it it is a brave man's life-blood," wrote Carlyle of Hugh Miller's last work. And there is rarely anything spoken or written so as to lay hold on the life and heart of others nnless more or less of the life-blood of him who utters it has gone into its composition or its expression. —*S. S. Times.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cnre of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, nlso a positive and radical cure for Nervons Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6-13t-eow

In Washington, D.C., the Methodists of all branches have fifty churches, 12,998, communicants, 11,245 Sabbath School scholars.

PROFESSOR J. M. CARNOCHAN. M. D., LL. D., Sargeon-in-Chief N. Y.. State Hospitals, &c., &c., says: "My patients derivo marked and decided benefit from Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic." Beware of imitations. Invalnable to all who are run down, nervons, dyspeptic, bilious or victims of malaria.

The contributions of Peter's peuce have continued to decrease so rapidly during the past few months that an appeal addressed to all the bishops is being prepared by the Pope nrging them to awaken the faithful to the necessity of providing funds for the needs of the Holy See.

Is your wife's health poor? Are your children sickly? Give them Brown's Iron Bitters. It will revive them.

A very important decision has been reached by the United States court in Iowa. It seems that a firm in Milwaukee brought suit against a citizen of Iowa for liquors sold. The defense set up was that the plaitiffs knew that the defendant bought the liquor to sell at retail in violation of the law, and that the debt was void. The court so decided.

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—OR—

Echoes from Birmingham.

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The Birmingham Matter—By Rev. H. R. Revels D.D., of Rodney, Miss.
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Is it Christ, Color Line or Caste?—By Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Columbus, Miss.

(Articles reprinted from the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, without consultation with the writers, by one who believed them to be representative of the current thought of a rising race.)

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36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

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18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc. sent free.
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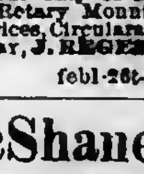
21 26teow



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O
8-1y

Baltimore Church Bells
Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin,) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, &c., address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.
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Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.
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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
jan1

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Furniture Repaired and Varnished
All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

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Attorney at Law,
Office—No. 114 Carondelet st.,
t5-o6m NEW ORLEANS.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
apr26-3m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
jan11-1y

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard Books & Bibles works of character; great variety; low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wm. Garretson & Co., N.E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
26-1y

ROOFING PAINT RELIABLE. Fire and Waterproof. Stops all Leaks. Mixed Ready for Use. Contains no Tar. Saves RESHINGLING. With this Paint old shingle roofs can be made to look better and last longer than new shingles, for one-third the cost of reshingling. It has a heavy body, one coat being equal to three of any other, and when dry is practically slate. It is sold at a price that enables everybody to have water-tight, handsome roof. For TIN, IRON, FELT, SHINGLES, PORUS BRICK WALLS, etc. This paint is sold for less than one-half the price of other mixed paints. Send for Circular. Correspondence invited. NEW ENGLAND PAINT & OIL CO., Boston, Mass.
may24-4teow

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMERS' PICTORIAL
CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK
AND COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR!
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject of Stock of Farm in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1156 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,600 sold in 90 days. Farmers clear $100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. For Confidential Terms, &c., address the Publishers. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., NEW YORK, OR ST. LOUIS, MO.
may31-5t-eow

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec21-1y-eow

CHARTER OAK STOVES
And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
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Mfg. Co.
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feb15-1y

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USE THE ... TRADE MARK

A WONDERFUL ... d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, ... but in no case can the eye become injured by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light ... away with that tired sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard: they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals ... the result is that the optic nerves ... to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having ... the eye, without distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

... the frame ... Medicated ... STAMPED.

... SPECTACLE PEDDLERS.

... Liberal Discount.

ALL ... who may wish to procure these Spectacles ... description, prices, etc., and direction ... sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housal,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY
56 St. Charles street, ... Gravier, ...
nov 6-1y

CATARRH To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
dec28-1y

AUTOMATIC OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE. The only Sewing Machine that can be USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH. Can you AFFORD to be without it! Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.
nov9-16teow

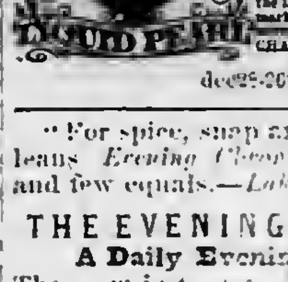
NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD
By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $2. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
26-1y

OPIUM HABIT EASILY CURED with DOUBLE CHLORIDE of GOLD. Essay Free. *The Morphine User:* 200 pp. $1.00 LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., DWIGHT, ILL.
mar22-13t

FLORESTON
Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of *Hiscox & Co.* on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.
COLOGNE.

The Great Church LIGHT.
FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade.
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.
mar1-8teow

THE MODEL PRESS
Prints Cards, Circulars, Labels, Tracts, every thing needed by business men, churches, schools, &c. Strong, rapid, and a boy can manage it and earn hundreds of dollars a year. 10,000 sold. Outfits, including Press, Type, &c., from $5. to $10. and up. Send 3 cent stamp for 40 page Illustrated Price-List and two gorgeous floral book markers printed on Model Press. J. W. Daughaday & Co. Mfrs. MODEL IMPROVED. 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
may17-4teow



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"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER." FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING AND Beautifying the Complexion ... OPINIONS OF NOTED LADIES. LOTTA—It is the best preparation for the face that I ever used ... CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG—It gives me pleasure to add my name to the list of those who recommend your "Liquid Pearl," ... The LIQUID PEARL has been received by the ladies of all countries with the highest marks of approbation. ... CHAMPLIN & CO., Props., Buffalo, N.Y.
dec28-26teow

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARGE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Plants suitable for immediate bloom delivered safely, postpaid, to any post-office. 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $13. We GIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated—free to all.
THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
feb15.10teow

"For spice, snap and vim the New Orleans *Evening Chronicle* has no superior and few equals.—*Lake Charles Echo.*

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The newsiest and cheapest paper of its class published in the South.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

23-4t

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SECOND QUARTER. REVIEW. June 24.

Your heart is full of pictures, and if you have learned the lessons this quarter you have twelve Bible pictures hung in your heart.

First, we have good, brave Philip, his face full of love, and Simon, the deceitful man, whose "heart was not right in the sight of God."

Second, we have a chariot and two men in it busy reading God's Book. They are Philip and the rich man from Ethiopia, who is so glad to hear about Jesus.

Next is a great light picture, and a man is on the ground with the great light around him. We know this is Saul, and God is in the light calling him.

Fourth, we have a picture of Saul coming down from a wall in a basket, and we remember how he preached for Jesus and the Jews tried to kill him.

Then comes a double picture. A lame man walks, a dead women arises and is well. The man is lame Eneas, and the woman good, kind Dorcas. Peter does this because God helps him.

Sixth, comes Peter preaching to the Gentiles; and now our next picture is far away from Jerusalem, in Antioch, and Barnabas and Saul are there preaching about Jesus

Eighth is a prison, and Peter is in it. It is deep night, but a light comes, and an angel leads Peter safe away from the dark prison.

Nine brings an island picture. It is Cyprus, in the Mediterranean Sea. Paul and Barnabas are there preaching.

Ten is a city picture, with Paul preaching to a great crowd. God's word is spreading. This is another city called Antioch.

Next we find Paul at Lystra, where he healed a poor cripple, and told people it was God alone who gave him power to cure and heal.

Last comes our great missionary-meeting picture. Paul is back at Antioch, the city he started from, and they have the first great missionary praise service.

Paul and those who loved Jesus worked hard to tell people about him, and you must be like them. Be sure to do as your lessons teach, and you will preach a good sermon every day God lets you live.—*Western.*

☞ Faded articles of all kinds restored to their original beauty by Diamond Dyes. Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

MARRIAGES.

At Stockdale, Texas, May 26, Rev. J. T. Gibbons officiating, Mr. George Matthews to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Green Hill, Miss., March 3, by Rev. H. Creighton, Mr. P. A. Crayton to Miss Lillie Adams, of Summit.

Any pimply, rough, dry scaly skin disease vanishes on use of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Unrivalled.

"Dr. Benson's Celery Chamomile Pills cured my mother's headache." E. P. Cornell, Pittsburg, Pa.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Maria Cummings died at Little Caillou, La., on March 7, 1883. May she rest in peace. From a friend. A. P.

Houma papers please copy.

Sister A. Tolbert, wife of Rev. A. M. Tolbert, died May 23. She was a devoted worker for the Master all the days of her pilgrimage. Brother and Sister Tolbert lived happily together for nine years. She leaves many friends and class mates to mourn her loss.

Sister Lucy Boyd, a faithful member and Christian, departed this life May 6. She leaves seven children to mourn her loss. R. R. ROBERTS.

Mt. Vernon Church, Houston, Texas.

Sister Charity Whitaker departed this life in peace after a long illness, a true Methodist. She leaves children and other relatives to mourn her loss.

G. C. HARDEN.

Linden, Tenn.

On Jan. 10, little Louisa, daughter of Brother and Sister David Robinson, aged four years, ten months and two days, was standing near the fire place, her clothes caught fire and she was fatally burned; she died the following day. Her father in the field heard her cries and ran to her assistance, but her clothing was gone before he reached her. She asked her mother to pray, and the poor child prayed for comfort from the Master.

Jan. 16, Sister Priscilla Backstrom died aged 43 years. She was a faithful member and felt ready to go. She left a husband and several children.

March 5, Sister Jennie Land, aged 52 years, fell dead on the roadside all alone, but her testimony in class the day before was that she had been in the service of the Lord many years. She left a husband and many children to mourn her loss.

Coffadeliah, Miss. L. J. S. BELL.

Sister Maria Mayfield, after an illness ten months, departed this life, on May 22, 1883, aged 37 years, 3 months and 20 days. She was converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and received by Rev. L. Baker in 1869. She lived a faithful member, and told me a few days before she died she was ready to go whenever the Lord was willing to call her away. She was willing to bear all her affliction here to gain heaven. She leaves a husband, four children, and relatives and friends to mourn her loss. Our loss is her eternal gain. N. CANNON.

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Bilious,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps and history of case for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails. If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, blood, liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle Will you let them suffer?

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœ, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Christopher Columbus, the grand discoverer of the new world—America—died at San Domingo, but his remains were interred in a Roman Catholic Cathedral in Havana, where they now repose beneath a pillar within the altar.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

Dr. Benson's New Remedy and Favorite Prescription.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

FALL CONFERENCES.

Conferences	*Place*	*Time*	*Bishop*
Alabama	Edwardsville, Al.	Nov 27	Foss
Austin	Denison, Tex	Nov 21	Andrews
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	Nov 28	Hurst
Georgia	Atlanta, Ga	Nov 21	Foss
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct 17	Bowman
Kentucky	Barbourville, Ky	Sept 12	Foster
Savannah	Newman, Ga	Dec 12	Foss
S. German	Brennan, Tex	Dec 5	Andrews
West Texas	San Antonio, Tex	Dec 12	Andrews
Tennessee	Murfreesboro	Nov 28	Hurst
Texas	Paris, Texas	Nov 28	Andrews

Desperate Case.

"As a rule," says Drs Starkey & Palen, "our patients belong to that large class of invalids who have failed to get relief from skilled physicians, or from the use of drugs or patent medicines. Their diseases are chronic; frequently of many years standing, and often so deeply intrenched in some vital organ that cure becomes almost a miracle. They come to us in despair of help from any other source, catching at our Compound Oxygen Treatment as a drowning man at a straw. The marvel is, that of these apparently hopeless cases, so many are ameliorated—greatly helped, or radically cured, by the subtle agent we administer. Cases which we have hesitated to undertake, and which in spite of our discouraging answers when an opinion was asked, were placed in our care, have rapidly improved, almost from the beginning, and steadily progressed to a cure—as much to our surprise and gratification often as to that of the patients and their friends." Their Treatment of Compound Oxygen containing large report of cases, and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A new iron clad is to be taken to China under the German flag and with a German crew, for delivery to the government.

As a true and efficient tonic, and one that excels all other iron medicines, take Brown's Iron Bitters.

There are now in Rome nearly 1,000 Protestants Christians, who were converted from Romanism. This is the result of ten years missionary work.

The President appointed William W. Thomas, of Maine, Minister Resident in Sweden and Norway.

My Wife had Fits.

"For 35 years," says our corespondent Henry Clark, of Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., "my wife had fits. They would last about an hour, and sometimes longer *Samaritan Nervine* has permanently cured her."

The powder magazine explosion at Scutari killed seventeen persons and wounded sixty-five.

Rev. V. H. Buckley and Messrs. Cook and Froniberger, agents of the colored people of Greenville, Sumter and other points in South Carolina, to look out homes for them in Arkansas, returned to Little Rock last week, after an extended tour of inspection and inquiry along the line of the Fort Smith railroad. They express themseves highly delighted with what they heard and saw, and will so report to their friends in South Carolina.—*Methodist.*

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS NERVINE

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

$1.50 per bottle.

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (11)

Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.

Sold by all Druggists.

PECK'S COMPENDIUM OF FUN

Our new book by the author of "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa" Sales enormous, surprising old canvassers. Nothing like it. It is a literary marvel. 100 illustrations; low in price. AGENTS WANTED. Terms and Laughable Illustrated Circular FREE.

FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

John G. Lewis, formerly a representative in the legislature for Natchitoches, and lately a customs officer in the customhouse in this city, has been turned out of his position for trying to smuggle a gun for himself free of duty. The duty amounted to $21.

IT IS A FACT

THAT THOUSANDS OF OUR BUSINESS MEN GO TO THEIR OFFICES IN THE MORNING AFTER AN UNEASY NIGHT, OR A LATE DINNER, FEELING DULL AND ALL OUT OF SORTS. THIS IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY, FOR A SINGLE DOSE OF THAT SPARKLING FOAMING SPECIFIC, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISPEL ALL FEELINGS OF HEAVINESS, REMOVE GENTLY BUT SURELY THE CAUSE, AND QUICKEN INTO HEALTHY ACTION EVERY FIBRE OF THE SYSTEM. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The European steamers which left New York, Saturday, June 9, took out 110,552 letters and 236 bags of newspapers.

We Should Help One Another.

MR. NORMAN HUNT, of No. 169 Chestnut St., Springfield, Mass., writes April 10, 1883, saying:

"Having the affliction caused by kidney and liver diseases, and after enduring the aches, pains, weakness and depression incident thereto until body and soul were nearly distracted, I sought for relief and a cure from my trouble, and was told by a friend who had been cured by it himself, that the best and only cure was Hunt's Remedy, and upon his recommendation I commenced taking it, and the first few doses improved my condition in a very marked manner, and a continuance of its use has justified all that my friends claimed for it,—that it was a sure and permanent cure for all diseases of the kidney and liver. Several of my friends in Springfield have used it with the most gratifying results, and I feel it my duty as well as a pleasure to me to recommend Hunt's Remedy in the highest possible terms."

Manufacturer's Testimony.

MR. H. W. PAYNE, manufacturer of harness, saddlery, trunks, valises, etc., No. 477 Main Street, Springfield, Mass., writes us under date of April 10, 1883:—

GENTLEMEN—I have used Hunt's Remedy, the best medicine for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs, and have received great benefit to my health from its use, and I find that it will do just what is claimed for it; it will cure disease and restore health. I therefore pronounce it the best medicine that I have ever used.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

ALBERT HOLT, Esq., paymaster Boston & Albany Railroad, at Springfield, Mass., writes April 23, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy, and my experience with it has been such that I can cheerfully say that I am satisfied that it will do just what it promises to do, if used according to directions.

The next presiding elder's convention is to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, in July 1884.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all new countries—ague, billious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

LUDINGTON, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

Ex-Congressman Julian, who has been making a tremendous row over railway land grabbling, is confronted with a letter bearing his signature, adressed to Henry Villard, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, asking employment for the writer at Washington as a lobbyist for that road.

Conference Notices.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Cypress	July	1
Marshall	"	7-8
Marshall Circuit	"	14-15
Woodlawn	"	21-22
Jefferson	"	28-29
Jefferson Circuit	Aug.	4-5
Marion	"	11-12
Queen City	"	18-19
Texarkana	"	25-26
Clarksville Circuit	Sept.	1-2
Clarksville	"	1-9
Travis	"	8-9
Travis Circuit		

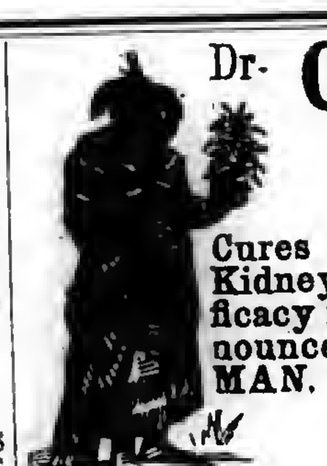
W. L. MOLLOY.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT-TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Franklin	June 30,	July 1
Spring Hill	" "	" "
Lewisburg	July	7-8
Nolenville	"	7-8
Brentwood	"	14-15
Gallatin	"	21-22
Gallatin ct.	"	21-22
Hartsville	"	28-29
Mitchellsville	"	28-29
Springfield	August	4-5
Dickson	"	11-12
Cumberland Furnace	"	11-12
Dover	"	18-19
Nashville City, Miss	"	25-26
Nashville, Clark Chapel and ct.	"	25-26

There will a Sunday-school institute held in Franklin, Tenn., July 5-6. All the preachers, Sunday-school Superintendents, and all Sunday-school teachers are invited to attend. We expect Dr. Braden and other Sunday-school workers will be present. J. PICKETT.



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chill and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.

L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Centreville and Shilo	June	23-24
Leona	June 30. July	1
Madison Circuit	"	7-8
Crockett	"	10-11
Jacksonville	"	14-15
New Hope Academy	"	17-18
Tyler	"	30
Mineola	"	21-22
Hawkins	"	28-29
Butler	Aug.	4-5
Palestine	"	11-12
Fairfield	"	18-19
Cotton Gin	"	25-26
Henderson and Panola	Sept.	1-2
San Augustine	"	8-9
Sabine and Shelby	"	8-9

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

NOTICE.

The District Meeting of Palestine District will commence at Palestine August 9th and close 13th. We hope all of the traveling and local preachers, exhorters and district stewards will be on hand in time to take part in the exercises of which the following subjects will be discussed: Education, led by W. H. Davis, of Wiley University; Christian Perfection, led by P. Douglass; Missionary Work, led by Tenola Edwards; Sunday-school, led by Prof. H. Webb, of Wiley; Revival Meetings, by R. Weaver; Church Building, led by Wm. Allen; Home Mission Work, led by M. Wilson, Paying Church Debts, led by P. G. Brown; on Church Festival from Moses to Christ, led by V. M. Cole; Temperance, led by Robert Williams; What is Theology, led by Aaron Taylor; Rule for Preachers Conduct, led by R. K. Whiting; on Organic Union, by Presiding Elder W. Riptoe. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Morris, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock a. m. All are invited to take part in these exercises.

Committee: V. M. Cole, Robt. Weaver, Wm. Allen. W. RIPETOE, P. E.

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HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

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Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort *cured him.*—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Alleghany City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort *cured me.*"

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

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PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

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THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

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Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington Vt., Kidney-Wort has *cured* them all."

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SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, June 21, 1883.

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FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.50; choice 6.12½.

LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 11¼; choice, in tierces, 11½c.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.50@2.00; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.75; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $5.00@5.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $7 00@8.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

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Western Eggs 13@16c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 17@—c. per dozen.

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CORN, in sacks. ℔ bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 62; mixed, 62.

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Editorial Notes.

There is something suggestive in the cordial greeing of Gov. Ben Butler by the Continental Guards, of New Orleans. The lion has made peace with the lambs.

A Washington jury has acquitted the Star Route plunderers; but that is only a severe reflection upon the jury. The nation holds fast to its verdict of guilty.

The State of Virginia has a school population of 314,827 white and 204,980 colored, for the whites there are 4,062 schools, for the colored only 1,525. The State Superintendent of schools is a Christian statesman and strongly urges increased facilities for the colored children.

The press of New Orleans is vehement in its denunciation of what it claims to be the Gaines "conspiracy." The order of Judge Billings directing the Council to impose a special tax of near $2,000,000, is met by threats to hang councilmen who obey, and to release them from prison by a rising en masse if committed to prison for contempt. These are rash suggestions evincing desperation more than a sense of justice.

When Ex-Senator W. P. Kellogg was given the opportunity the other day to proceed with a speedy trial of the grave charges, which hang like a shadow over his character, he was not ready. His counsel put in a plea of abatement to gain time, and also, an objection against the grand jury which indicted him, and to the appearance of government counsel before the jury. A few months ago it will be remembered Mr. Kellogg was proclaiming his innocence and readiness for trial; now it seems he is not even willing to trust a Washington jury, and is depending upon technicalities for a clearance.

That unrepublican Chinese treaty is making trouble for our government officials, and Secretary Folger, (says a *Globe Democrat* special is about to confer with the President in the matter. A party of ten Chinamen landed at New York with the declared intention of passing through on their way to China. The collector of San Francisco waited in vain for the arrival of five of them at his port, and has asked the Secretary what to do about it. The law provides that in case a Chinaman lands here and does not move on he shall be sent back by the President at the expense of this Government. Nothing is said about where they are to be sent. The question agitating the department is whether to advise the President to send these tardy Chinese to China or to Cuba, or some other part of the globe. And then, again, as their whereabouts are unknown, the next difficulty will be to catch the Chinamen. The President will be advised, and under the law, must direct what shall be done with them. It is suspected they are being harbored by their countrymen in New York or Chicago. There are many people in this country who can conscienciously obstruct the execution ot this feature of the Chinese treaty, as the abolitionists obstructed the fugitive slave law. The days of man hunting in this Republic, except for crime, have gone by.

The *Zion's Watchman* says:

A good brother of wide experience is authority for saying that some men have an innate propensity for running things; they like to have the direction, the management, the control. Their great inquiry is not, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" but, "What shall this man do?" Occasionally we find a man who develops this propensity in a very large measure. He runs the choir, he runs the society, he runs the Sunday-school, he runs the minister, he runs the deacons, he runs the church. Such men are usually more noted for self-confidence than humility, and seem to have a higher estimate of their own abilities than others around them are likely to form.

The above described brethren may sometimes be a little troublesome. But our difficulty has been in the other direction—with men who have developed a strong propensity to do nothing. We know of churches where six or eight men who cannot restrain themselves, nor be constrained by others, from going ahead would be a benediction. We have need of men full of faith and the Holy Ghost who can organize and lead on. Life is better than death.

The *Peoples' Vindicator*, of Natchitoches, La., reminded by the report of the grand jury of that parish that the outlook for public schools was deplorable, investigated and published the result of its inquiries among officials. Public schools were closed in September, 1882, and have not been re-opened since. About the latter part of July enough of school money may possibly be found in the parish treasury to run the schools a session of six weeks. Yet Natchitoches is one of the most populous parishes of Louisiana, and a stronghold of the friends of the present State administration.

Dr. Talmage in his sermon on the criminal classes of society says that in 1869 of the 49,000 people who were incarcerated in the prisons of this country 32,000 were of foreign birth; that in one year the police of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City arrested 10,000 people for theft, 10,000 for assault and battery, and 50,000 for intoxication. Drunkenness always gives men confused ideas and is no doubt responsible for most of the thefts and assaults.

The subject for the July Missionary Concert of Prayer, corresponding with that indicated in the Berean Question Book for the Sunday-schools is "Our Missions in India." Rev. E. W. Parker's Tract on "Self support and Mission Work in the North India Mission," is a valuable source of information about our work there. Send to Phillips & Hunt or to the Mission Rooms. Price 2 cents.

Facts concerning Christianity

The following from the pen of Dr. Dorchester, and published in the *Manual of the M. E. Church*, will be interesting.

The table here presented gives a conjectural but probable estimate of the progressive increase of the number of the nominal Christians in the world in the successive centuries, intelligently made up from carefully collated data, and generally accepted,

First Century	500,000
Second	2,000,000
Third	5,000,000
Fourth	10,000,000
Fifth	15,000,000
Sixth	20,000,000
Seventh	25'000,000
Eighth	30,000,000
Ninth	40,000,000
Tenth	50,000,000
Eleventh	70,000,000
Twelfth	80,000,000
Thirteenth century	75,000,000
Fourteenth	80 000,000
Fifteenth	100,000,000
Sixthteenth	125,000,00
Seventeenth	155,000,000
Eighteenth	200,000,000

Before 1847 Rev. Sharon Turner said: "In this nineteenth century the real number of the Christian population of the world is near to 300,000,000, and is visibly much increasing from the missionary spirit and exertions which are now distinguishing the chief Protestant nations of the world."

The latest estimates are as follows:

Year.	Christians.	Authorities.
1830	228,000,000	Malte-Brun.
1840	300,000,000	Rev. S. Turner.
1850	342,000,000	Rev. E. Baird.
1876	394,000,000	Prof. Schem.
1880	410,000,000	"

In 1,500 years Christianity gained 100,000,000: then in 300 years it gained 100,000.000 more; then in 79 years it gained 210,000,000 more. But in the last 79 years it gained as much as in the eighteen centuries previous to A. D. 1800. During the nearly ten centuries of almost exclusive Papal dominion, Christianity gained only about 85,000,000. Since the birth of Protestantism, a period about one third as long, it has gained nearly four times as much. And since the great religious quickening of Protestantism under the Wesleys and Whitefield, in the middle of the last century, it has gained 235,000,000.

But the portion of earth's population under Christian governments has increased even more rapidly than the number of nominal Christians. as will be seen by the following well established figures.

These figures show the wonderful growth of the Christian nations, the enlargement of their national domains, and the increase of their population. They demonstrate the rapid extension of Christian influences and the Christian subjugation of the world. Nearly seven times the number of people are under the control of Christian nations as at the opening of the sixteenth century, when Protestantism arose. The increase in the one hundred and forty years since Wesleyanism arose in England has been 500,000,000, equal to more than one third the population of the globe.

Now let us see what proportion of this wonderful increase has been Prostestant. The following estimates are drawn from different reliable authorities:

UNDER CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Year.	Population.	Authorities.
1600	100,000,000	Rev. Sharon Turner
1700	155,000,000	" "
1830	387,788,000	Adrian Balbi
1876	685,450,411	Prof. Schem, LL. D.

Year 1500, population under Roman Catholic governments, 80,000,000; under Greek Church governments, 20,000,000. Total, 100,000,000. Year 1700, population, under Roman Catholic governments, 90,000,000; under Greek Church governments, 33,000,000; under Protestant government, 32,000,000. Total 155,000,000. 1830, population under Roman Catholic governments 134,164,000; under Greek church governments, 60,000,000; under Protestant governments, 293,624,000. Total, 387,788,000. 1876, population under Roman Catholic governments, 180,787,905; under Greek Church governments, 96,101,894; under Protestant governments, 408,569,612. Total, 685,459,411.

One hundred and eighty years ago only 155,000,000 of the earth's population were under the Christian governments. Then the Grand Seignior, the Sophi and the Great Mogul were the most potent arbiters of the destinies of the race. Nearly all Asia and Africa were under pagan and Mohammedan sway. The mighty worlds of Australasia, Polynesia, and the Indian Archipelago lay in the undisturbed slumbers of savagery and superstition. Scarcely four hundred thousand Protestant colonists occupied both American continents; all the remainder was pagan or Catholic.—All the religious missions of the world, excepting a few among the aborigines in the American colonies, were Papal, and the only religion not disseminating itself and gaining ground was the Protestant. Great Britian and her colonies did not number ten million of people. Now she comprises a population of more than 300,000,000 under her civil way.

The population under Roman Catholic governments in the year of 1700, as we have seen, was 90,000,000. This has increased to 180,787,905 in 1876, simply doubling. The population under the Greek Church governments, in 1700, was 33,000,000. This increased to 96,101,894, nearly trebling. The population under Protestant governments, in 1700, was twelve million. This increased to 408,569,612 in 1876, a more than twelve fold increase, while Romanism brought 90,787,905 more people under her sway. Protestantism extended her dominion over 376,569,612 more people—an actual gain more than four times as great as that of Romanism in the same period. Since 1830, while Romanism aded about 46,000,000 of people to her civil sway, Protestantism added 215,000,000 to hers.

Columbus District, West Texas Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—About three weeks ago I sent a card to each of the preachers on my district, except those whom I had just seen in person, and asked them to report the number of conversions in their charges this year up to June 11th, which makes just half of the Conference year. The result of my inquiry is too good to keep. I have not received answers from J. Cæsar, of Boxville, W. H. Stevens, of Wellersburg, L. Carper, of Luling, and R. H. Harbert, of Lockhart. The SOUTHWESTERN published an excellent article from Bro. Harbert's pen a short time ago that shows that he is moving up rapidly in every department of church. I have heard from Bro. Carper indirectly and learn that his work is in good condition. The letters that I have received show that Bro. Jones, of Halletsville, is in the lead in the matter of conversions. He has had 69 converts. In other respects Halletsville is doing well. Bro. Jones has secured $300 subscription toward a new church. Part of the lumber is on the ground and I have $250 Church Extension money for them, which will buy the balance of the lumber.

Bro. Lee Reed, of Peach Creek, is second in the list. He has had 33 converts. Bro. Davis of Columbus reports 30 converts. Bro. Coggswell of Alleyton has had 27 converts and has enlarged the church in Alleyton, and had the lumber on the ground to build a parsonage when I left there a few weeks ago. He needs another addition to his church or a new one.

Bro. Harris, of Schulenburg circuit, reports 11 converts; Bro. Dukes, of Morales, 9; Bro. Townsend, of Columbus circuit, 8; Bro. Banks, of Wharton, 8; Bro. Chase, of Industry, 6; Bro. Jarmin, of Ellenger 5; Bro. Scott of Cany, 5; Bro. Cooper, of Oakland, 3.

These reports foot up to 214 conversions. I know there have been several persons converted in the four circuits not reported, and I am safe in saying there have been 250 converts on the District the first half of the conference year. But the great harvest season of the year had scarcely begun. Bro. Cooper has a camp meeting appointed and all his people seem ready to sustain it. Bro. Harvey of Eagle Lake, has a camp meeting appointed, and expects Bro. Reed to help him. Bro. Jones reports that Bro. Porter has been grand help in the Halletsville revivals. The 18 preachers on the District are every one of them at work, and I think will come up to the annual conference with their arms full of sheaves. May the Lord grant it. G. W. RICHARDSON.

Austin, June 22, 1883.

Vicksburg Contributions.

Rev. A. Davis, of Vicksburg, Miss., in giving his list of names of those who contributed one dollar to benevolent purposes from his charge for 1882, failed to state where the list was from, and no one else could tell, hence it was not published in the Journal. The SOUTHWESTERN will confer a great favor by publishing the following names from Vicksburg who contributed one dollar each: Miss Mary A. Campbell, Nancy Morgan, Mary Wyche, Annie Lane, Sophia Terrell, Margaret Madison, Martha Aikins, Wm. Branson, H. Freeman, Mary Primas, Hattie Miller, John Harris, Mrs. Nellie Yandle, Eliza Jordan, Serlena Neal, Lea Calvin, Sarah Wilkerson, Elizabeth Johnson, Virginia Brown, Fannie Powell, Lucy McMual, Emma Washington, Edward Jackson, Patsie Gilbert, P. J. Johnson, Emma Goodwin, Sarah Thorpe, John Platt, Henry Armstrong, Phœbe Lockhart, Susie Boyd, Dodridge Powell, Martha Davis, Bennie Clark, Irena Clark, Hellen E. Wyche, Elizabeth Stith, Amos Hollins, A. Davis. J. M. S.

The Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is clear of debt. Some time since Governor Evans, submitted a proposition to subscribe $25,000, if others would make up the balance of $75,000, whereupon Mr. William Deering, at once duplicated Governer Evans, generous subscription. The remaining amount was raised by President Cummings.

An Important Decision.

In the United States District Court Austin, Texas, June 14, an important opinion was delivered in a criminal suit brought under the civil rights act passed by Congress in March 1875, to enforce the penalty of $500 for excluding Laura Evans, a colored woman, from a ladies' car on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. The court held the act to be unconstitutional, an infringement on the rights of the several States, and that the State tribunals alone have jurisdiction in the premises. Nineteen suits of a similar nature were dependent on the decision in this case.

The Supreme Court of the United States has uniformly held that the first section of the fourteenth amendment does not apply to the actions of individuals but only to those of the States themselves; and while this miscarriage of justice is disappointing, it is undoubtedly true that the New York *Times* has expressed the situation correctly. In an editorial on this decision it says:

It is probable that the rights of citizens to equal privileges on railroads and steam-boats and in hotels and theatres will henceforth be relegated to the keeping of the States where they belong, with the clear understanding, however, that the States are prohibited in the making and enforcement of their laws from denying equal protection to all. There will be more or less failure of the right principle until public sentiment is brought into accord with it, but the national Government cannot deal with offenses which are those of persons or corporations and not of States."

Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Home in New Orleans met at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, June, 20, 1883. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. G. Montgomery. The following members of the committee were present: H. Wilson, M. Hall, A. Mitchel, from Sixth street; M. Malone, J. A. Brooks, from Wesley Chapel; A. Lawson, N. Collins, J. Adams, from Camp Parapet; P. Smith, A. Claud, from Mount Zion. As but a small part of the members of the committee were present, it was thought best to adjourn to meet at the same place on the second Wednesday in July. It is earnestly requested that all the members of the committee be present at that time.

T. G. MONTGOMERY, President.

A corespondent of the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle*, speaks of the commencement exercises of an Atlanta college:

"The exercises have been very creditable. The examination of the pupils shows them to have been well taught, and that they have diligently studied. It must ever be a matter of surprise at the seeming intellectual incongruity to see a black man, with every race-mark strongly defined, showing progress and culture in the Greek language, that classic vernacular of the most elegant civilization of antiquity. A valuable feature of this institution is its industrial instruction. Competitive cooking, gardening, and grass-farming, are all practiced It is this feature that should be most encouraged."

The heirs of Peter Cooper will add another $100,000 to the $100,000 that Mr. Cooper devised to the Cooper Institute.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator*, June 16, speaks of the observance of Children's Day in that city, as follows. "The children of Asbury Sunday-school, and the "Reapers Messenger Society" paraded some of the principal streets. The girls were dressed in white, with blue ribbons, and the boys in black coats and white pants, each one wearing a rosette and insignia of their organization. The procession was headed by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Wright, and controlled by the Grand Marshals, Geo. W. Duncan and King Mickelberry. The procession was large, making a fine display and attracting much attention by their creditable appearance and orderly behavior. The colored societies of this city are in a most flourishing condition and their displays are creditable to those who participate in them. They proclaim in a pointed manner the rapid advancement of this class of our population in education, refinement and morals, which are the sure and solid foundations of an elevated and enlightened condition in the near future. Such men as G. W. Duncan, King Mickelberry, Rev. H. J. Wright and others who stand shoulder to shoulder with them in their labors to elevate and advance the social and intellectual status of their people, are an honor to their race and make good and respected citizens."

J. W. Lewis, Pearl River. "At Mandeville, J. Washington is superintendent and Ida Burrel assistant of the Sabbath-school. A recent meeting resulted in much good to the church. Saturday, May 19, a pic-nic excursion was given under the auspices of Mrs. Susey Lewis and Mrs. Alice Green. We passed in carriages and on horseback five miles through the pine woods to Big Branch, and had a lovely time. The outlook at Mandeville was never more hopeful. The congregation is regular and increasing. May 28, at Pearl River, a basket meeting was gotten up by Sisters Charlotte Vaultz and Harriet Read. The collections amounted to $53.05. Our new church on the northeastern railroad has been completed."

TENNESSEE.

A. Brudett, Friendship: "Six joined the church at Price Chapel, eight at Mayzie Grove. Many mourners are at the altar."

A. J. Fletcher, Kingston: "We have just closed our third quarterly meeting, which was both interesting and profitable to all. Elder ...rine looked after every feature of the work. The Sunday-schools have replenished their libraries and are in fine working order. The receipts for ministerial support of the quarter are, for pastor $30.40; presiding elder $16. We are preparing for Childrens' Day. Allow me a word about district conference, for the consideration of the brethren of the Chattanooga district. At the last session, held at Rockwood last September, Chattanooga was agreed on as the place to hold its next session, not knowing where the annual conference would go next time. Since, the annual conference also has been voted to Chattanooga. Now, brethren, for the sake of Bro. Hays and the people of Chattanooga who are struggling to build if possible, and who have suffered most from the effects of small-pox, I would suggest that the district conference be moved to some other place in the district, say Cleveland, ...ett's Chapel, or some place where all can be cared for without so great a burden. If no better, we will take it again at Rockwood, and by so doing we will relieve Chattanooga of a great expense, as we all know it costs something to support a conference. What say you? Let's hear."

ARKANSAS.

...Smith, Luna Landing: "There is no Methodist church in this district, I do wish one of ... I have just read of in the ADVOCATE had been built here. The Baptist churches in these low ... are composed of the least progressive of our people, and such a thing as a Sunday-school they know not of. It affords me much pleasure to hear of the welfare of the M. E. Church."

MISSISSIPPI.

E. C. Price, Bolton: "The second quarterly conference was held by Elder D. A. Williams, and he preached a glorious sermon. Paid elder $10.95; received 14 full members during the quarter. Sabbath-school is in good working condition with an attendance of 80. A committee purchased five chandeliers and placed them in the church, and they are still laboring to have the church repainted. It is composed as follows: Miss Birdie Mc Allister, Bettie McAllister, Lulice Louis, Narscissia Smith, Mamie Finch and Amanda Walters."

J. H. Cook, Summit: "Magnolia is a nice little railrood town on the Jackson road, ten miles above the Louisiana line. It is the county seat of Pike county. For a long time Sister Isabelle Allen was the only member we had there, who, notwithstanding the hot battles of opposition, held to her profession and waited until the M. E. Church could be organized. Now she can enjoy herself in the midst of 25 active members, in a completed new church 26x44 feet. If the Lord continues his blessings we will soon be able to dedicate it, May 27 four members were received, and we took a collection by subscription; $25 more will pay the last dollar we owe, and then we will go to work for a bell. We hope to be able to take a collection for the Church Extension Society, as we have built without asking aid, as well as the people in the East do. We have a nice little Sunday-school. So the months that have talked so much to make believe there would never be a Methodist Church in Magnolia are compelled to hush after all. Praise the Lord and magnify his name forever."

R. Hayes, State Line: "My work is in a prosperous condition. June 3d two were received into full membership. The presiding elder visited us and administered the sacrament to 47. We gave him $7.70."

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "Elder J. Campbell visited us, preached and administered sacrament to 50. My circuit is in a prosperous condition."

J. M. Conner, a recent convert and an elder from the Baptist church, writes that he is profoundly impressed with the work, doctrines and discipline of the M. E. Church, and he is willing to take work wherever a supply is needed."

A. R. Jordan, Rosemeath: "Nearly all of our church are in Sunday-scoool. We had a grand time at Holly Grove; nine joined on probation. The church is growing."

"Dem Suppose."

Those who are so anxious about the future as to be unhappy in the present, may learn a lesson from a poor colored woman. Her name was Nancy, and she earned a moderate living by washing. She was, however, always happy. One day one of those anxious Christians who are constantly "taking thought" about the morrow, said to her "Ah, Nancy, it is well enough to be happy now, but I should think your thoughts of the future would sober you. Suppose, for instance, that you should be sick and unable to work; or suppose your present employers should move away, and no one else should give you anything to do; or suppose"—"Stop!" cried Nancy. "I neber supposes. De Lord is my shepherd, and I *knows* I shall not want. Aud, honey," she added to her gloomy friend, "it's all dem *supposes* as is makin' you so mis'ble. You ought to give dem all up an' jes' trus in the Lord."—*Presbyterian.*

Epilepsy of Nine Years.

"I thank the giver of all good gifts," writes J. N. Marshall, of Granby, Newton Co., Mo., "for giving me *Samaritan Nervine*. It cured my daughter's epileptic fits, of nine years standing." Get at druggists. $1.50.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Suoth.

An essay read by the Rev. G. B. Donnelly, at District Conference held at Texarkana, June 7-9, 1883.

The M. E. Church entered the South at the close of the late war with a view of educating and elevating the colored race, and at the same time opened the doors of the church to that class of white people who preferred our church to the M. E. Church South. I mention the colored people first, because we believe it was the conviction of the church that they needed immediate help more than any other class of people in the South. But the church has not worked altogether among the colored people; a large population of whites were found without church privileges and without educational advantages. The church could do at first but little and sent a few preachers among them. That the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society has been a grand success, no one dares to question; it is a monumental work that convinces the world of the practical wisdom of the church. The country ought to be proud of it, our church is proud of it, and the beauty of it is, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is not going to abandon this work; but the church, according to the instruction of the last General Conference, is establishing some universities for the whites in the South. Will this work for white schools withdraw any sympathy or money from the colored people? If it should it is impracticable, for whatever withdraws support from them damages our cause in the South; but should education among the white population stimulate our people to make still greater efforts to educate the colored people, our cause will not be damaged. That it is not the intention of the authorities of our church to throw cold water on any part of our works in the South, certainly clear. More than that; our church wouldn't touch a white school if the money and sympathies which have been given for the education of our colored brethren should be turned from that channel. If the church cannot increase the contributions to the Freedmen's Aid Society to such an extent that proposed colleges and those now established can be carried on successfully, then let the white schools stop. Much more money must be raised now, beause the plan for educational work in the South has been enlarged. To say that the leaders do not see an increased liberality towards this work, is to say that they do not understand the church, nor the instructions of the last General Conference. I notice that some our brethren are disposed to criticize the plan to build any school for the education of the whites. Be careful, my brethren, don't strike the hand that has done so much for you, and would not turn its beneficence from us for the world. The missionary spirit of our church seeks to help the most first needy, whether they be black or white. This truth has met a practical exemplification in the South. Our brothers in black have been sitting at the first table, and this order is not to be changed. Let us not unnecessarily condemn those who are serving tables. They are not going to forsake us. We need all our time in preaching Jesus, and answering evil designing men, who make it their business to go into every chimney corner and family of colored people who do not read and think for themselves and misrepresent the M. E. Church. They have three particular falsehoods and they take very well. It might be well to mention them. One is that we have all white Bishops; another is that we send all our money up North to support white Bishops and people; another is, the M. E. Church South and the A. M. E. Church, in fact all, or most other Methodist churches, are doing as much good for the colored people as our church. "The Devil knew that to be a lie before he put it in them to tell it.

Now the work of the church, with its different agencies, the Freedmen's Aid, the Church Extension, Missionary, Educational, and Tract Societies, is moving forward in the work of helping our people. May God help us to convince the world! First: the Freedmen's Aid Society educates for the ministry those called of God; whom the Missionary Society assists to preach the gospel in houses of worship, which the Church Extension Society aids in erecting. The Sunday-school Union employs an agent—awakening an interest in Sunday-school work. The Tract Society distributes tracts, while the Woman's Home Missionary Society endeavors to vitalize in the homes the teachings and work of all the benovelent associations of our church. Blending her efforts in the salvation of our people, late from slavery; yet we find among them some of our bitterest enemies, mostly those who are not at all concerned about the welfare of the race, but use them as tools that they may be called big men. God help them.

There are 18,000,000 of school age children in these United States and Territories; 5,000,000 illiterate and must be educated or lost, and their greatest dependence is upon the M. E. Church for education. Georgia, alone, one of the oldest states in the sixteen late slave states has a population of 1,542,180, and fully 967,099 cannot read or write. Thus while the other people of our race will spend all their lives in watching the white Bishops in the M. E. Church, let us take their children and bless them, as the church has blessed us, and leave the consequences with God as to whether they will join our church or not.

Editorial Correspondence.

TIDINGS FROM THE FIELD.

Thursday morning, May 31, in company with Rev. John Sparks, the preacher in charge of the Stuart chapel and Spring Creek circuit, and Bro. Brown, one of his officers, the writer proceeded, on horseback, for Spring Creek, in the pine woods, twenty miles away. Leaving Mr. Hector Turner's, near Lamourie, where the previous night was spent, our way lay directly through the woods. The further we went, the further in the woods we were, and when at about 2 o'clock p. m. we arrived at our destination we were further in the woods than ever before. The woods are not the main features of our work here, however. We have here splendid, ice-cold, spring water, balmy invigorating fresh air, and broad acres of cultivated and wild government land in abundance; and last but not least, a most excellent body of friends and members. With so many kind remembrances from nature, with an ample supply of wood with which to keep warm, and abundance of water with which to keep cool; with plenty of pure, pine-wood fresh air to inflate the lungs and purify the blood, together with the splendid garden, all backed up by the kind liberality of his good and willing people, Bro. Sparks bids fair to spend a happy year on this circuit. Quarterly conference was held at Spring Creek, and preaching services were conducted at both points of the circuit. At Spring Creek on Thursday, and at Stuart chapel on Friday night. The Holy Spirit attended the ministry of the Word at both places. Our great need at Spring Creek is a church building. Our people there are outdoors, and have been compelled to worship under the trees in the woods, ever since some unholy heart and wicked hands burned down our church here last fall. If some good friend would help to the extent of about $50, in less than thirty days a shelter can be put up for those poor but willing people. Come now, who will assist these deserving poor, who have been so cruelly dealt with by the heartless torch of the incendiary. Notwithstandig many discouragements our work on this circuit is growing. The regular church, Sunday-school and other interests of the church are all looking upward.

At Cheneyville, Bro. Austin Jones, is having a joyful time; in fact, Bro. Jones carries a joyful spirit in his own breast, hence it is always an easy matter for him to have a joyful time anywhere. In his quarterly conference and in all the services in connection with our quarterly meeting a most excellent spirit prevailed throughout. Bro. Jones is faithfully caring for the *lambs* as well as for the sheep of his fold. He had already gathered 16 children in classes for religious instruction; he had received 23 probationers and full members; and both church and Sunday-school were reported in vigorous health. Bro. Jones is a good man, and a good preacher, and we do not wonder that his people are proud of him. After spending Sunday June 3, up to 2, p. m. at Cheneyville, the afternoon and evening were spent at Booneville. Here the writer met Rev. Wm. Murrell and his people looking and going upward and onward. Although the inclemency af the weather interfered we had a very profitable meeting Sunday night. The quarterly conference held next day, Monday morning, was a grand one. Indeed it was. The church was crowded from the altar to the door. Mark you, this was on a *Monday* not a Sunday morning. Who would have hazarded to predict such a thing just a little over twenty years ago? But it was now a fact; that on Bayou Boeuf, away out in the country, in a regular farming community, the quarterly conference is announced for a Monday morning at 9 o'clock, and the church is crowded with men and women who now exercise their freedom in the time, matter and manner of serving the true and the living God. His great name be praised, for the blessings that hallow our day. The reports of pastor and officers were all in nice shape and showed commendable progress in every department of the work. Bro. Murrell is doing good work in Booneville. He is attending faithfully to his church interest, and impressing our people with the great duty of educating their children, of building up character, of securing homes. All of our ministers, not only those of the La Teche district or of the Louisiana conference, but each and every one of them everywhere, should keep these matters up before our people constantly. Urge the young people to crowd our colleges and universities, and insist upon all the great duty of establishing homes and Christian character. Examine the intellectual food in the hands, and persuade them to read our own publications and subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN. You may thereby save not only that one but many more. The writer enjoyed his stay at Booneville, in the church, and at his very generous host and hostess, Bro. Adolph Baham and his kind wife's house, as never before. He fails to account for this fact, unless it was because his better half, who never was here before, was here this time. Don't you think that was it? Something inspires the writer to think that her presence had something to do with it. At any rate is was pleasant to have her there. After a most pleasant season spent here, Monday, 4th inst at 5 p. m. Sister A. and the writer were off for Alexandria. A.

Alexandria, June 11, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Commencement of Clark University.

This institution has numbered another year of its young life. Founded in 1869, it received its name from one of the honored men who devoted life and strength to reconstructing the kingdom of Christ, after the storm of civil war had wrecked the religious as well as the civic fabrics of the South, for civil war affects the moral tone of a nation more than any other calamity that can befall a land. This noble foundation promises to be a lasting monument to his name. Located on the south side of Atlanta, on a plot of over 400 acres of land, with two spacious halls—the Chrisman and Gammon halls—capable of accommodating 300 students, soon to be graced with a third, it starts out with grand prospects. Its faculty now consists of Rev. E. O. Thayer, M. A., President; W. H. Crogman, M. A., Miss F. L. Mitchell, Miss E. L. Smith, M. A., Miss S. E. Abbott, M. A., Mr. John Cardwell, B. A., Miss A. G. Gibbs, and Mr. Z. T. Spencer. The matron, Mrs. C. C. Mitchell, aided by Mrs. M. E. Spencer. This band of workers will be strengthened next year by an important accession to their working force—Prof. W. F. Thirkield A. M., who married Bishop Gilbert Haven's only daughter, has been called to the charge of the Theological Department.

The work done must not be calculated by the number of full graduates sent forth in the years of its existence, for they are few as yet; the intention of the faculty and officers being to restrict its honors to those who can pass a strict examination, so that its certificates may be relied on by the public. But many have gone from its halls well instructed in all the branches of education necessary to make them ministers and teachers, whilst those who return to private life have been fully fitted for its duties. No doubt many of these will return when replenished with the necessary means of support to perfect their education so well begun.

The Sabbath service, June 10th, was of unusual interest; the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Middleton, of Greenville, S. C., and the annual sermon by Rev. John Watts, of Newnan, Ga. On Monday the examinations progressed with much interest. On Tuesday they were continued, and the trustees held a harmonious meeting. At 8 p. m. a prize declamation contest took place that delighted and instructed the audience. Wednesday the orations of graduates, and the prize oratorical contest continued, and to the following were awarded the prizes: Miss Sarah A. Harper and Miss Hattie Robinson. Wm. H. Nelson graduated in the Collegiate Department, and John Leake in the Preparatory Department.

At this point I should speak a word for full endowment. The institution is dependent on the Freedmen's Aid Society for its support. The noble gift of Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Illinois, will render the Theological Desartment comparatively independent, but the other departments of the institution are as yet without support, except that the Savannah Conference has agreed to contribute to the support of our professor.

Will not some noble spirited gentleman follow the example of Rev. Mr. Gammon and endow a chair?

J. MITCHELL.

Atlanta, Ga., June 13, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Trustees of Rust University.

Tuesday morning, at Holly Springs, the Board of Trustees met, Rev. R. S. Rust, D.D., presided. Prof. W. W. Hooper presented his report, which showed the University to be in a prosperous condition. It was found that $2000 worth of furniture were yet needed—and is an absolute necessity in the University. It was also found that about $2000 of the subscription of the ministers of the Mississippi conference remain unpaid. The Trustees ordered President W. W. Hooper to go forward and furnish the University, with the understanding that the preachers of the Mississippi conference were expected to bring up their subscription. The Trustees also appointed J. M. Shumpert, a committee of one, to notify the brethren of their action. In this connection allow me to say, dear brethren, that Dr. Rust and the Board of Trustees have great faith in the brethren who subscribed at the Aberdeen conference. Hence they have instructed Prof. Hooper to furnish the building with the

belief that the ministers are going to pay up this year. Brethren, let us begin at once, so by conference every cent promised may be paid; so that the whole-soul Christian-hearted and cultured man, Prof. Hooper, may not be embarrassed. We should feel proud to know that we have the prettiest and best school building in the State, where our children and friends may receive a Christian education.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., June 15, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR:—The first notice we had of Bishop Jesse T. Peck's demise was May 25th, at Pleasanton, Atascosa co., Texas. It struck us most forcibly, and we felt as though one of our own household had gone! We wished we could have known this venerable Christian gentleman more personally; though we certainly knew something of him through public print, as well as in his official capacity; and we know to love him, and even cherish and keep green his memory till we shall meet and know each other in glory, where all is life and undimmed day of happiness and fadeless green; where we shall take part in the untiring choirs of heaven, to look upon the dazzling beauty of the throne of God. I am glad Bishops Hurst and Simpson, and others, have spoken and written about this good, pure-hearted man. We that were raised in different parts of the country, and under circumstances equally as distant, can certainly appreciate those noble lives spent in the service of God and humanity, and wish we could fully compensate for the blessings that come to us from the sweet spices of their years of toil, for the right against the wrong. It seems as though we know a great deal about our Bishops, as a great deal of their life and work has passed into, what constitutes very largely, the history of the day; still we can appreciate what those have to say, who have been so closely associated in the noble work of life. The conduct of Bishop Peck toward Bro. A. E. P. Albert, the assistant editor of the dear old SOUTHWESTERN, when his traveling companion, certainly embraces some of the brightest lines to be read in the pages of our deceased father's earthly career. It must be ever remembered that the increasing intelligence of the American Negro enables him to venerate the names of those noble characters, who successfully contended for human rights. Job said, when oppressed by his enemies, "My record is on high, and my witness is in heaven." But such men lived in an age when their records were at both places, and clouds of witnesses in heaven and earth.

M. HENSON.

Stephen's Colony, Wilson co., Texas.

Canton Good Templars.

DEAR EDITOR:—The 17th inst. was the third anniversary of Hope Lodge No. 4, Good Templars of Canton. This Lodge has a membership of 82 members in good standing. Composed of our best citizens, both Baptist and Methodist, with a few who are not professors of religion. The anniversary was celebrated at night by a sermon from our pastor, Rev. A. K. Davis. He took his text from I Corinthian's 6 and 10th: "Neither shall a drunkard inherit the kingdom of heaven." His sermon was both instructive and edifying, bristling throughout with telling points. Indeed he held the mirror up to the drunkard to show him his features that he might scorn his own image. The order is and has been working a salutary effect in this entire community. Her vivifying rays are indeed a light house that the wanderer as he runs may be admonished of the dangerous precincts, and the deluded victim of unhallowed lust may see ere it be too late, the path in which his unsteady feet are straying toward that ever yawning gulf, and bitter pangs which have already marked him for their prey.

The Good Templars are an auxiliary of the church; she stands upon the highest pinnacle with tear-stained cheeks, pointing to these deluded wretches, and kindly bids them enter her fold. I would that one of these light-houses were planted in every hamlet in this land. When I reflect upon the great evil to the human family which results from this cursed stuff called alcohol, I can not but tremble for the future of the country. Yes, alcohol is the great bane of this country, especially to my race, who have so many imperfections to overcome. It is indeed a lamentable bane. I've noticed with great interest the progress the cause of temperance is making in some states. May God nerve the friends of temperance to be true to the cause and true to themselves, that they may go forward in their noble work, until they kindle a flame so powerful that the dram-dealer's crime that results from their calling may be driven from the state and nation. The Lodge, in token of appreciation of the sermon of Rev. A. K. Davis, marched in full force from their hall to the parsonage, Tuesday night the 29th, each member armed with a package of the necessaries of life, rolled out the tables and left them laden with many choice things.

Very Respectfully,

MISS ALEXANIA DAVIS.

Canton, Miss., June 19, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Letter from China.

The anti-opium petition sent by the missionaries of China to the British House of Commons a few days ago was supported by a list of signatures twelve feet four inches long! At the request of the viceroy, Li Hung Chang, a translation of the petition was sent to him by Mr. Holcombe, secretary of the U. S. Legation in Peking; while Dr. Martin, president of the Imperial College, sent a translation in to the Foreign Office, so that Chinese may know that missionaries, at least, do not favor the traffic that blights China.

Recent reports say that the foreign houses engaged in opium selling in Chefoo are closing up, because the native article is commanding as good sale as the foreign. After it ceases to be profitable the trade will of course cease, and England will retreat from the field, but it will be with a dark stain upon her name that ages cannot wear away.

"Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, but even the man that is deceived thereby" has sober times, and relics of manhood, at least; but the opium smoker seems to lose the last vestige of his manhood. With every kind and noble impulse withered and blighted, one almost wonders if he is still human! Living not far from this mission is a man—if he may be still called a man—who, two years ago, took home the wadded garments from the Boys' school, for the yearly washing, and repaired and pawned them; he then took from the Girls' school a dear little girl, who had been placed on a scholarship and named after the sainted mother of one of the missionaries, and pawned her for six years! It was nothing to him that he had given his word when the child entered school that she should remain until she was eighteen; his word, his honor, his good name and the happiness of his own child were sacrificed for the drug that has killed his manhood and is fast killing his body. The child was redeemed by her kind patrons and brought back to school through many difficulties. The father made a written agreement not to take her away again until she is of age. He tried to play the model father and be very much grieved and insulted when I told the keeper I did not see how he dared go as security for a man who was bad enough to sell his own child. His attempt at maintaining the sanctity of his honor was pitiable.

Superintendent Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Gamewell send back good reports from the churches which they are visiting in the country. Mrs. Gamewell writes, "April 9th, from Yang Shia Ying, the folks are exceedingly nice here now, a vast improvement on all former assemblies met here. Timo and Helper Chao and his wife have done wonders. Yesterday I had a meeting of eleven women, four members, six probationers and one outside woman. They all seemed interested and intelligent. My own heart swelled with gratitude and thankfulness for them and myself too. The Helper has a general lesson in catechism after service of each Sabbath. He has been teaching several boys, and his wife still teaches the girls. He questioned quite through the catechism both Sundays, and the answers showed that they had all been used to it for a long time, not an impromptu exercise to interest the foreigners. I have visited all around here, as at Yen Shan, and in most cases without noisy crowds. At two places we were asked to take down the gods whom the inhabitants of the house were now to worship no more. Yesterday one woman whose god I brought away with me was present at the meeting. She seemed much in earnest when asked to speak; she said that after her gods were taken down she was not afraid until night, and then she imagined that two had come to beat her, and the more she thought, "what if they come?" the more frightened she became, until she could not sleep. Finally she said, "I am not afraid; I am not afraid; my Great Lady has come." Of course I told the poor creature how to speak to Jesus, to call his name instead of mine.

This week I received a letter from Mrs. Wang, wife of the Helper in one of our country stations, asking for books. She says the prayer-meeting started when I was there in the winter is kept up regularly with an attendance of seven or eight women. They have finished the catechism, and now will take up the Scripture selections. Oh, that one earnest Chinese woman, constrained by the love of Christ, could be put in every village in China, with the Catechism, Hymn Book and Bible in her hand! They would work a wondrous revolution in five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Hobart our new missionaries, are hard at work at the language, and we are all very proud of their progress, and thank God and the Secretaries for sending us such noble helpers.

C. M. C.

Peking M. E. Mission, April 21, 1883.

Queries for Christian Parents.

1. Do you say grace at the table?
2. Do you have family worship daily, reading the Scriptures, and praying?
3. Do you teach your children, as soon as they are teachable, to pray daily, on arising in the morning, as well as on retiring at night?
4. Do you either take or send your children to Sunday-School?
5. Do you require them to go to hear the preaching of the word?
6. Are you as careful of their spiritual and religious training as of their physical and mental?
7. In a word, are you training your children for God and eternity?
8. You ought to be able to answer "yes" to each of these question. Will you not ask God to bless and help you to do your duty toward the souls he has committed to your care?

In Victoria Hall, Sunderland, Eng., Saturday evening, June 16, in which a magician has been giving performances, near 200 children were killed by a crush and panic. When the entertainment was finished, the little ones (between the age of 4 and 14,) who principally occupied the gallery, descended the stairs hurriedly, and encountering a door, which opened but twenty inches, a jam resulted. Here some were lifted from the stairs by the struggling mass, and fell, only to be trampled to death. This brought on a panic, resulting in scenes similar to those which recently occurred on the Brooklyn bridge. The excitement in the town was terrific, and soldiers were sent to the scene of the horror to preserve order. Queen Victoria sent a message of sympathy.

Young Folks' Corner

UNKNOWN HEROES.

BY JOEL BENTON.

We see them and we know them not,
So plain in garb and mein are they;
So lowly is their thankless lot,
We hear not what they do or say.

And yet for weary months and years,
Without a murmur, 'plaint or cry,
Thousands who eat their bread in tears
To daily duty pass us by.

A sickly mother, wan and worn,
Bereft of cheerfulness and light,
From longed-for rest and joy is torn,
To work from early morn till night.

To steal one hour from dreary fate,
Or falter in the hardest tasks,
Would make some home disconsolate,
And so no peace or joy she asks.

A little child, faint with its fears—
A girl, untimely old and gray—
A man bent down by weight of years—
All bravely go their bitter way.

We see them, and we know them not,
So plain in garb and mien are they;
So lowly is their thankless lot,
We hear not what they do or say.

Heroes unknown—through weary years
They make no sign or outward cry,
But eat their bread with bitter tears,
And we, in silence, pass them by.

What Do You Mean To Be.

The distinguished career of Admiral Farragut is pretty generally known, and any good lesson from the history of his life can hardly fail to be both interesting and profitable. One of these lessons is particularly worthy of record and remembrance.

The summer after the late war was over, the admiral was spending the season with his family at Long Branch, in New Jersey. Sitting one morning on the portico of the hotel where he was staying, he was asked by a friend how it was that he had been led on successfully, step by step, to his well-known position in the navy and before the world.

"It was all owing," he replied, "to a resolution I formed when I was ten years of age. My father had been sent down to New Orleans with the little navy we then had, to look after matters connected with the supposed treason of Aaron Burr. I went with him as his cabin boy. I had some qualities that I was then silly enough to think were making a man of me. I could swear like an old salt, and could drink as stiff a glass of grog as if I had doubled Cape Horn, and could smoke like a locomotive. I was great at cards, and fond of gambling in almost every shape. My father, who had long watched my course of conduct, at the close of dinner one day turned everybody out of the cabin, locked the door, and said to me:

"'David, what do you mean to be?'

"'I mean to follow the sea as you have done.'

"'Follow the sea! Be a poor, miserable, drunken sailor before the mast, kicked and cuffed about the world, and die at last in some fever hospital, very likely in a strange and foreign clime.'

"'No,' said I, 'I'll tread the quarter-deck, and command a vessel as you do.'

"'No, David; no boy ever trod the quarter-deck who had such principles as you have, and such habits as you have formed and are forming. You'll have to change your whole course of life if you ever expect to become a man.'

"Saying this, my father left me and went on deck. I was stunned by the rebuke and overwhelmed with mortification. 'A poor, miserable, drunken sailor before the mast, kicked and cuffed about the world, and to die at last in some fever hospital! That is my fate, is it? No! I'll change my life, and change it at once. I will never utter another oath, I will never drink another drop of intoxicating liquors, I will never gamble again.' And, as God is my witness and helper, I have kept those three vows to this hour. This decision led me to reflection; and shortly after I became a Christian, and that settled my temporal, as blessed be God, it has also settled my eternal destiny."

The man who does not give to Foreign Missions "because there are heathen at our doors," is the man who never gives to the "heathen at our doors." The man who says "it takes a dollar to carry a cent to the heathen," is the man who never gives the dollar or a cent. The man who is ready to give for the Gospel at home is the man who is ready for the Gospel abroad; the man who can feel for the need of his remote fellow-men is the man who can feel for those near at hand.

A little girl in Yorkshire, once, when water was scarce, saved as much rain water as she could, and sold it to the washerwoman for a cent a bucket, and in this way cleared near five dollars for the Missionary Society. When she brought it to the secretary, she was not willing to tell her name. "But I must put down where the money comes from," said he. "Call it, then," said the little girl, "rain from heaven."

A Sunday-school teacher was trying to make his class understand the dependence of the branches on the vine. "Jesus is the vine; we are the branches. We derive all our life and happiness from Him." "Yes," said a little fellow. "Jesus is the vine; grown up people are the branches; and we are the buds."

Whatever may be said about the prayer of faith healing the sick, it is a sure preventive of what is known among weak Christians as "Sunday sickness."

While a doctor was visiting a sick woman in Rolandsville, Pa., two children poured out a pint of molasses into a silk hat, which he didn't notice till he put the tile on his head.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

I have *prescribed* Kidney-Wort *with very great success* in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is *very successful*."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
—R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr, of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I was *cured* by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
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The Lightning-Rod King.
—MANAGER OF THE—
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

The Democrats of Ohio nomiuated Jndge Hoadley for Governor.

The *Christian Statesman*, of Milwaukee, Wis., has changed from the quarto to the eight page form, and is printed on new type. We hope these improvements indicate the lasting prosperity of that excellent paper.

Dr. Tanner, of the *Christian Recorder*, says: "With the understanding we have, the way to "benefit the race" is, in so many words, first benefit yourself. Individnally show them what you would like them to be, collectively. But do not he crazed about benefitting them, when yon have yet to show that you know how to benefit yourself."

Dr. Hartzell, in a recent note to member of the Lonisiana Conference, says: "Onr next conference will be an important session in relation to our centennial work, and I hope and expect that the contributions for onr Gilbert-Haven School of Theology will be larger than they were last year." We join the Doctor in this fervent hepe and expectation. No one was hnrt by last year's effort, while great good was accomplished. Let every pastor, every member and every friend do for this canse this year more than ever.

Rev. C. W. Campbell, president of Houston Seminary, in a note to the editor says, "School closed finely ;our exhibition was a grand success, bringing us in over $20. Almost without exception onr students say they intend to be with us next year." Here is a wonderful opportunity for some of the Lord's stewards to use ten or twenty thousand dollars of the Lord's money, in the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the hundreds of onr young people in and aronnd this great center who desire to attend this school. Let there be no delay. The King's business demands haste.

The parish of Avoyelles has a population of abont 20,000, which is equally divided between the black and white. To accommodate her school population, she has now in operation 26 public schools. To only six of these are the colored children admitted, and only four colored teachers employed. Oh, for shame, upon any State or parish that will thus disgracefully and outrageously rob the poor colored colored children of their just right to eqnal share in the educational facilities offered by the State! Is there no moral or legal remedy against snch flagrant wrongs and corrupt practices? The parish of Avoyelles is not alone in snch deeds of injustice. This great wrong flourishes all over the South.

Rust University, in Holly Springs Miss., is beautifully located on an eminence abont three quarters of a mile from the main portion of the city. The College campus contains 23 acres of ground, which is well shaded with splendid and stately oaks, and is covered with a velvet like carpet of green clover On the grounds are two splendid edifices. The old McDonald Hall, which, though inadequate has done such good service; and the new Rust Hall, which was recently completed and dedicated. Rust Hall is a four story building, completed at a cost of $25,000, and containing forty-five or fifty rooms including chapel, recitation rooms. etc. A pleasing coincidence in connection with this institution is, that the grounds upon which it is built, is the identical spot upon which Gen. Grant's army camped when Holly Springs was captured during the late war. Now, here, the children of those who were freed as the result of this war are gradually being emancipated from ignorance and vice.

Christian Fellowship.

It is wonderful how many men there are who will not take a position on any particular question till the atmosphere gets right. They carefully watch the weather vane, and turn as it turns, and speak as it points. If it oscillates they oscillate, when the atmosphere gets settled and they find which way the sympathies of the people point, they are ready to speak. It seems to us that we ought to ask "What is the truth? What does the Lord Jesns Christ say abont this matter?" We certainly want to know what God approves. If we know anything as to the instruction of the Word of God, it teaches that all Christians are one in Christ. That He is the Shepherd of the one fold; the elder brother "of whom the whole family in heaven and on earth is named," the head of the body, and all believers irrespective of race, color or so-called social distinction are "members in one body." As individuals they are nnmerons, but "one body," one people, mntnally dependent, having the same great interests at heart. Love is the magnet by which they are united in one; the sign and seal of true discipleship. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one one another." Love always characterizes the friends of Jesus; it makes a community of interest and devotion, and will be shown by a delight in each other's society and welfare. In all things pertaining to religion all the disciples of the Lord Jesus feel that they have a common cause, and as they become in earnest to secure this privilege in Christ thay show a fondness for close and intimate communion with each other. Christ is the bleuding point, where we are neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, black nor white, bnt all one in Christ Jesns. This is yea and amen of the Holy Ghost in every man, the audible echo of God's voice in the soul, and in his written Word, and every pique, prejndice, and passion that is in opposition is doomed. We do not advocate any peculiar or new theory; we are relieved from that superfluous task. Nor do we beg the privilege of being a Methodist in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Neither do we offer apologies in this year of grace for being snch. Nor do we belong to the family of illegitimates who are born of worldly policy. We want no sounding brass or tinkling cymbal to take the place of supernatural grace. We simply ask for the practice of that system of heavenly Christianity so nnnatural to wickedness and depravity that it makes all races and colors one in Christ Jesus.

That Awful Crime.

The willful and deliberate murder of the Rev. J. Lane Borden, President of the Mansfield Female College, and member of the Lonisiana Annual Conference M. E. Church South, by the Rev. B. F. Jenkins, a member on trial of the same Conference, seems so shocking and hideons one can hardly realize the awful fact. From all that we can learn Mr. Borden was a man of mature years, and had always sustained the reputation of a pnre and consecrated minister. He held a high position in his conference as a pastor, preacher and educator. His unblemished character as a Christian gentleman and scholar was so well established that the trustees of the Mansfield College had prevailed npon him, in opposition to his own wishes, to continne to serve them another year. Persons who have known him from his yonth have the ntmost confidence in his Christian integrity and purity of character, and express the greatest astonishment that he should be even suspected of a crime so heinous as that which is alleged to have been the occasion of his death. They believe that when with his dying breath he declared that he was innocent he told the truth. Indeed the young lady, who has attained such an unfortunate notoriety by her connection with this matter, has not only sustained an unblemished repntation, but she exonerates Mr. Borden, and denies ever having made at any time a confession to Mr. Jenkins to the effect that Mr. Borden had in any manner ill treated her.

Mr. Jenkins, the murderer, is also a minister, a young man on trial in the Louisiana Annual Conference, having joined at its last session, and is said to have united with the Chnrch and entered the ministry under Mr. Borden's influence; but in this instance his entire conduct is much more like that of a fiend than of a Christian minister. In fact we do not know when we have read of any transactiou more diabolical. We have no language to express our utter abhorrence of a man who can follow a another as Mr. Jenkins did Mr. Borden. It cannot be said that he snpposed him guilty of any crime against the virtue of an inexperienced, innocent young lady, whom he hoped to make his wife. She says that she "had never confessed to him that Mr. Borden had *in any manner ill treated her*." Then Mr. Butler, the father of the young lady, who is said to be a high toned, honorable gentleman, says, "My daughter says that she said nothing to Mr. Jenkins from which he could *possibly infer anything of the kind*." The position that he committed this flagrant crime under the influence of a confession made to him cannot be sustained. His spirit in this transaction was not half so mnch that of an aggrieved, injured man as that of a cannibal at his horrid banquet, or the Indian in his paint and feathers, all wild and whooping with his hands full of bloody scalps. *Blood is on his hands that will wash red forever.* We look npon society as in part responsible for these frequent murders. Its voice is heard lamentiug and at the same time condoning murder. The Texas *Advocate* speaks of Mr. Jenkins as "the slayer," "the avenger," "frenzied by a deep sense of wrong," and adds "this case calls for the profoundest pity." We think that it is best to call all things by their appropriate names. No one word expresses the horribleness of this offense as that old Saxon word *murder*. In no sense whatever can Mr. Jenkins be called an avenger; he is a *murderer*, and must ever bear the mark of Cain.

We suggest the legal prohibition of the pistol. It is only made for human destruction, and Mr. Watterson says, "that he who goes about with a weapon if not a coward is a blackguard," and he certainly carries it in violation of law. Yes, let the deadly weapon be prohibited till men come to place a proper estimate upon human life and to control their own base animal passions. Let the training at home be Christian, and then let the pulpit and press speak out, not in condoning terms but in an earnest protest against this murderous spirit, and we shall soon have a faithful execution of the laws, and these murderers, like the mediæval bandits of the Black Forrest, will soon run their course and pass into forgetfulness. In this case the cause of the Lord Jesus suffers. Here again is Christ wounded in the house of his friends. It certainly becomes Christian men, while they denounce sin of every form, to take heed to themselves. God help them to stand firm, and from this point send out a note of solemn warning.

We nave recently received from men of the highest standing, from New England to Texas, the most flattering notes of commendation for which we thank them. The SOUTHWESTERN, notwithstanding the difficulties it has had to encounter, has made an advance the past year. And we think if all the preachers were to do their full duty the subscription list could be easily pushed up to six or eight thousand. Work is needed. We know the excuses, bnt we remember the old adage, "where there is a will there is a way," and we believe there is a world of truth in this trite saying.

Our Country's Mission.

It is a favorite thought of most people that they have a special mission, that God has some particular work some great earthly thing for them to do. So it has always been. Athens thought her style of democracy was the world's panacea; Rome was certain that her form of a republic was the only thing. What is our mission? One important part of our country's mission has been gradually fulfilled. We have opened onr doors and welcomed all people, every exile from "a murdered or murdering nation" we welcome as a brother, We have Caucasian and African, Malayans, Mongolians and Americans. They come from England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Russia, Turkey, China and Africa. White, black, brown, red and yellow, and have mated and fused into a new and distinct sub-race of mankind, the latest birth of time, and peculiar to the United States of America. All of these people are here. God our Creator and theirs has brought us all to this land, foreign to us all, that he might develop just as the world is approaching its ultimate paradisical estate, the oneness of blood, and the oneness of language, which seems to be in advance of all others as a world subduing tongue. We cannot believe that the bringing of so many distinct races and nationalities into one land, and the moulding them into one great people is a mere accident. The giving such a home to the oppressed of all other lands is no more an accident than the creation of the world. But this is only the beginning of God's great plan and purpose in giving us a national existence and in planting his church in the bosom of such a nation. Religion and education must ever be the cornerstone of American liberty. Our people must be so educated as to create and maintain a public sentiment in favor of law, order and constitutional liberty; in favor of truth and righteousness. We have no place nor business for communists, nihilists, rationalists, or atheists in this country, these are anarchy in a Republic. As the Chicago *Interior* puts it:

"Our mission is to be true to God and to his gospel—to be loyal to the church and to the country, to conserve the foundations of social order and true liberty, to maintain the Sabbath as a day of rest and worship, to help the poor, to rescue the perishing, to educate the rising generation, to plant the standard of the gospel, the Sunday-school, and the common school, on every frontier settlement and in every destitute neighborhood of the land. This is the joint work of every pupil in the country, of every teacher, of every Christian academy, college and university, of every public press, of every published volume, tract, Bible, and religious newspaper. All our great educational, benevolent, moral and religious agencies and associations of every Christian organization exist to fulfill this great mission. Nor do they exist in vain. They are all working for the same appointed end. And God himself is working in and by and over them all."

We know that there are difficult problems in our social and political life which must soon be solved. The base-born feeling of caste rules in some parts of our country with a rod of iron as tyrannically as it does the Brahmins of India. But this is sure to disappear. The Bible proclaims the absolute oneness of the race of man in Adam, Noah and Christ. Let the church, let every Christian cling to this central doctrine of the Word of God, one man, one Savior, one God. Whatever makes any separation among the children of men, if it is as the right eye, pluck it out. God in a strange way delivered this land from that foul monster slavery, and this fouler child, caste, will soon follow to an unholy and shameful grave. This divine rock, one man, one Savior, one God, the gates of hell shall not prevail against. The Gospel will work a perfect work. All that is needed is the Bible, the church and the school. The strongest calls of God's providence upon us are in behalf of the ignorant millions who are among us. There are at least two grounds upon which the policy of universal education may be placed. First, they are citizens and as such they need to be educated that they may comprehend their duties and privileges as citizens. Second, ours is a Christian nation, and as such it is an imperative duty to educate our people. Our country's welfare and salvation depend upon this, God calls us to this work. The one great mission of the nation and the churches is give the gospel and with it education to the uneducated millions that dwell among us. And never were a people called to a nobler work.

The annual catalogue of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, 1882-3 is on our table. Total number in attendance 313; college 4, academic 220, primary 193, grand total 417. The University has three courses of study. The academic course is adapted to the wants of such as cannot complete the more comprehensive course. The collegiate places within the reach of those who seek it the means of acquiring a liberal education. The Biblical course embraces the studies usually taught in our schools of theology. Students completing the academic course will be entitled to a certificate of graduation. Those completing one of the university courses will be entitled to a diploma from the faculty and trustees. The object of the church in establishing this and kindred institutions all through the South is to give to our people an opportunity to acquire a Christian education, and to raise up a class of preachers and teachers educated and trained, models in capacity, in character, and example. It is not too much to say that our preachers and teachers should be first class, thoroughly equipped, mentally and morally. Their work is arduous and full of difficulty. They are to educate, mould the young to a pure life, and they need to be well instructed and soundly converted to God. Bro. Davis and the corps of instructors associated with him are eminently fit for the task assigned them, by character, reputation and experience. In accepting their present positions they have obeyed their convictions of duty. They represent the church in an important field and deserve a strong backing.

The Legislature of Illinois has voted to raise the license for sell whiskey to $500, and for beer to $150. Penalties of fine or imprisonment are imposed on beer sellers who deal in any other intoxicating liquors. This is the law that so many of the clergymen of Chicago were anxious to have enacted. They claimed that this law would close up at least one thousand grog shops in Chicago, and thus reduce the amount of liquor drinking. We cannot see how a high license can produce less drinking. It places the saloon keeping business of Illinois in the hands of a monopoly, and makes it more dangerous. If the driving out of the business the poorer and smaller saloon keepers could have the effect of diminishing the aggregate quantity of liquors, bold men might be persuaded to advocate high license; bnt less places for selling, does not mean less drinking. The advocates of the law thought that high license would close up the vice-breeding, sin fostering dens, but it will prove that these will recieve the greatest benefit. And if Chicago or any other city or town has less grog-shops, not a glass less will be sold. The sale will only be more centralized. High license does not mean less drinking, only a fewer persons employed in the business. Temperance people talk of this way and that way to stop the evil of intemperance, but certainly high license cannot be one of them. We may not all think alike as to the best method, but let us do something. Let the pulpit and the pew, the platform and the press cry out against the evil itself. And may God send deliverance.

One of the most shocking catastrophes we have ever read of occurred in Sunderland, England, involving the death of over 200 children ranging from four to fourteen years of age. From details received it seems that an entertainment was given in Victoria Hall by a conjurer, attended almost entirely by children. In retiring from the place a panic was produced and while the mass of children were pushing forward one of them fell and and others crowding, was unable to rise. The result was that a large number were pushed down, trampled on and suffocated to death. Many of the victims who were not killed had their clothing torn from their bodies which shows something of the nature of the terrible struggle through which they passed. The news of this disaster spread through the town and over 20,000 people it is said rushed to the scene of the disaster. The feeling was so intense that the authorities ordered out the infantry to preserve order while the work of getting out the bodies was going on. It is not possible to give (and, we could not if we would) the least idea of the heartrendering scenes of parents who discovered the dead bodies of their little ones, laid out in the hall.

We thank Dr. Buckley for the following advice to our people coming South, and we earnestly hope that all the editors of our *Advocates* will follow this example:

"One of our pastors in the South writes us that, during his administration in the State where he now lives, he has met with a number of families who, having come from our Church at the North, and settled here, would gladly have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church had they known of its existence, but not knowing of it, they have united with other Churches in the South. He thinks, and we fully agree with him, that our ministers giving letters to members going South should interest themselves in finding out whether our Church is represented in or near the place where those members expect to settle, and if so that they should inform them of this fact, and also acquaint the minister in charge of such station or charge of their arrival. This is the true course to pursue in all cases; but it seems especially desirable when our members go South, not for the reason that some might suggest, that we are discouraging our members from joining the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, bnt because our own Church in that section needs all the help that it can get, and because we believe that where we have a church it should be sustained and made as efficient as possible.

PERSONAL.

—Right Rev. John Wm. Colenso, D. D., Bishop of Natal, is dead.

—The health of Queen Victoria is poor, and excites apprehension.

—Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, U. S. Minister to Russia, is about to leave his post on furlough.

—Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, has been quite sick, and was unable to fill his pulpit on a recent Sunday.

—A. K. Warren, Esq., Secretary of Chautauqua Assembly, and Superintendent of Grounds, died on June 9.

—Prof. P. M. White has been elected President of the Texas Wesleyan College in place of Prof. Harvey resigned.

—Horatio N. Ogden, who was Attorney General of Louisiana during the Nicholls administration, died in New Orleans, June 21st.

—Rev. L. A. Rudisill, one of the new firm publishing the *Methodist* is at his post, looking after the interests of the paper.—*Kansas Methodist.*

—Mr. James Getty, for twenty-two years a faithful and trusted employe of the Western Methodist Book Concern' died at his home in Covington, Ky., of pneumonia.

—Emma Key, eldest daughter of ex-Postmaster General Key, was married to W. B. Thompson, superintendent of the railway mail service.

—The South Georgia and Florida Conferences of the Church South, have among their members two patriarchal preachers—the

Revs. James Dunwoody and Adam Wyrack. The latter is 90 years old, and the former has just celebrated his 93d birthday.

—Fred. Douglass being at a meeting of white clergymen in Boston the other day, was called on for a speech. "No," he said, "I came here merely to give color to the occasion."

—A telegram from Rev. A. Moore Jeanerette, La., dated June 23, says: "My wife died at twenty minutes to one." The deceased was an earnest Christian woman, and Bro. Moore has our hearty sympathy in his bereavement.

—Rev. G. E. Taylor, Laredo, Texas, gives a statement in the *Christian Recorder*, of the 21st inst., how he was assailed by three persons dressed in soldiers uniforms, knocked down, his head split open, and when the blow was about to be repeated he was saved by the timely interposition of one of his brethren, and was delivered from the hands of his murderers.

—Dr. Dean, president of the New Orleans University in a personal note from his home Mystic Coun., says: "I have been here two weeks and I am just beginning to feel rested. The bracing air here, frequently so cold as to need fire all night, with riding and rowing and hill climbing, are making us rapidly forget the weary labor of the past months. The good bright face of the SOUTHWESTERN is like the visits of a dear friend from a far off land."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

P. Johnson: "I went with Rev. J. Hason, from Natchitoches, intending to stay four days in Sabine parish, but I found a good neighborhood and have remained. We have got at Negreet a large Sunday-school with 53 scholars. Two boys named Aaron and Moses were born in this parish last October."

J. Hason, Columbus: "The people are just beginning to look like Methodists. They have been following strange doctrine. They will labor to take care of a preacher. I have appointed a missionary committee to push the claims of the Gilbert Haven school of Theology. I have advocated temperance. There are two Sabbath-schools with 125 scholars. Philip Johnson, a superintendent, is a useful man."

R. L. Perry, Jackson: "Our pastor, Rev. C. D. Shallowhorne, and members, are striving to have a nice church. Our church, 30x50, had boxing all around, and overhead rough ceiling, with a centre beam and post. Our pastor raised means to secure 6387 feet of lumber, and it is now on the ground. At the first quarterly meeting a building committee was appointed composed of Tinker Haines, Geo. Shattuck and R. L. Perry. The committee had specifications drawn up. It was expected to start the work June 4; a thousand feet more of lumber was needed. We are going to have the church well ceiled, with a new pulpit and gothic front over the pulpit; a new cupola. The people are rallying to the support of the pastor and committee, and we are going to complete the work as soon as possible. Too much thanks cannot be extended to the following friends and brethren for hauling our lumber from Clinton free of charge: Ben Barnes, Morris P. Lee, Sam Haines, Tinker Haines, Henry Capital, Perry & Marshal, Lewis James, Geo. Shattuck, Milton Brown, Jerry Young. They are giving our preacher a good support. We have made him a present of a twenty-four dollar suit. The Feliciana Benevolent Society made him a present of ten dollars. Our Sunday-school is progressing very well. A fine corps of teachers and a good school."

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "Our basket meeting realized $22. We had a short memorial service in remembrance of Bishop Peck. We have made some improvements on the church and property."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. B. Smith, Handsboro: "On Sunday July 8, there will be a basket meeting at the church for the benefit of the church and pastor, given by the stewards and members. Our brethren in New Orleans are cordially invited. Had 17 converts this quarter."

H. Roundtree, Union Church: "Elder McDonald held quarterly conference at Wesley chapel. A glorious rivival followed and there were 15 additions to the church. Rev. J. Ford, our pastor is a heroic worker in the vineyard of the Lord. Our new church Hickory Block, is finished all but ceiling and whitewashing, and we are out of debt."

R. M. May, Mashulaville: "Elder Campbell held our quarterly conference, and said he was pleased with the reports, which were in writing, and from nearly all leaders present. He christened some nine or ten children."

J. J. Martin, Assistant Sunday-school Superintendent, Pickens: "Children's day, June 10, was observed. Rev. E. Scarborough preached an interesting sermon to the children, subject, 'O send out thy light and the truth,' which was a real treat to all who heard it. Just before service the teachers and pupils formed a procession and marched into the church with a beautiful banner in front of them. A collection of $5.90 was taken up. A better time on such an occasion was never had or even equalled at this place. Committees are at work on the other collections required by our church discipline."

TEXAS.

J. T. Jacobs, Pleasanton. "My camp meeting will commence at Fredericksburg, July 15th. Elder M. Henson and Rev. D. Edmonds, of Pleasanton circuit, will attend. All ministers of the gospel, and friends are invited to come."

D. Edmods, Pleasanton: "Elder M. Henson held my quarterly conference, preached and administered sacrament to 37; collection $10.25. Twelve children were given to the Lord. Protracted meeting closed with four converts, making 16 in all this year; 3 have been received by letter and 5 on probation."

A. Lockhart, East Waco: "Elder Gates held second quarter at Aquilla, preached three sermons and gave the children in Sunday-school a good talk. The pastor's report was as follows: Two Sabbath-schools; officers and teachers, 14; scholars of all ages, 75; three appointments. We expect to commence building soon; have some money on hand. The pastor's salary is fixed at $300. Four were received in full connection, six probationers. Paid the elder $7.50, benevolent collections were $5.35."

TENNESSEE.

J. S. Sinclair, Spencer: "We are going to build at one point. There are now three preaching places. At Lock's chapel all the lumber is on the ground now, and work will commence soon. There are three Sunday.schools. Have receivad into church 15 full members."

J. Kirby, Hollow Rock: "Elder Price held my second quarterly meeting. The elder and Rev. J. W. Hall preached for us, and we received one convert. We have built a church, except the covering and flooring. Sunday-schools are flourishing; at Clarksburg there are 45 scholars, Johnson school house 37, Shady Grove 43."

J. J. Barr, Sharon: "Our Sunday school at Cold Springs, taught by Miss Nance Allsberry, R. C. Cotton, Miss Liza Allsberry and Mr. Tom Cheney, is under good discipline. I visited it on the first Sunday in June. Nearly 200 persons were present to hear preaching."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A preacher's meeting and Sunday-school institute is announced to meet in Orangeburg, July 25th to 30th. It will be opened on Monday at 12 m., by Rev. A Webster, D. D., presiding elder of Orangeburg district, an address of welcome by Rev. D. Mimms, and a reply by Rev. W. R. Jervey. At night "The Rise and Progress of the M. E. Church" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Webster. On Thursday at 9:30 pastors will begin their reports, each being allowed ten minutes; and in the afternoon and evening there will be expositions of texts, essays, and songs. Friday morning at 9:30 discussion will be had on this question; "*Resolved*, That our church would receive more benefit if Claflin University was distinct from the State;" Rev. L. Arthur, in the affirmative, and Rev. L. S. Blakeney, in the negative. In the afternoon: "*Resolved*, That it is Expedient for the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish separate Schools and Churches on the ground of Color," will be affirmed by Rev. Thomas Sims, and opposed by Rev. W. S. Bailey. The presiding elder will speak on our publications; and at night there will be short addresses on benevolent claims. The Sunday-school Institute will open Saturday at 9:30 under Rev. E. M. Pinckney, superintendent; a varied programme will be carried out, and the session end Monday night. We hope our brethren will see that a summary of the proceedings is furnished the SOUTHWESTERN, whose readers take a deep interest in the work in the Palmetto State.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"Is the M. E. Church True to Its Principles?"

This is the significant heading of an editorial in the late Atlanta *Advocate*, July 5th, 1882. It put me to thinking on the same line. The editorial is too pointed to be forgotten, and I therefore give it in full:

"Among other principles she has taught the equality of all men before the law and before God. She has spurned all caste feeling and professed to treat every man like a brother. Has she been true to her profession? The Freedmen's Aid Society has now over thirty teachers of the colored race in its employ. It has almost from the first had a colored man for professor of ancient languages in Clark University, at Atlanta, and at the last commencement at Claflin, we are told that one was elected for that institution. These teachers have salaries ranging from $900 downward. It seeks to raise men up and treat them like men. It is a pledge of the whole church's action in regard to all offices, even the highest. It is a perpetual incentive to all men to seek to rise."

Taking a retrospect upon the work accomplished by the church for our race through our Freedmen's Aid Society, we are made to exclaim "What hath God wrought?" Looking forward we see more promising and inviting fields widening out before her, and the thought comes up whether under the present responsibilities and mode of operation will the church be adequate to her future task? Are the best steps now being taken to gather the bread cast many days ago upon the water; to garner into the Methodist Episcopal Church the harvest, whose seeds, when planted immediately after and since the war, received the warm showers and sunshine of God's approval that made them sprout? To say we are educating the Negro out of our communion sounds as if coming from the other side of the house. Some serious mistakes in the selection of teachers for this work have been made, for *too much* missionary zeal and not enough *salary coupled with proficiency*, injures our work in the South to-day. Many changes of teachers have occurred from as many different causes. Many teachers have been employed in the work of our church among us, who never met and lived among colored people before, and hence know nothing of their wants, characteristics, etc. Everything to such teachers is as if placed to teach in the heart of Africa or China. Habits, customs, family affairs, in fact everything to them was novelty. In some cases their efforts to train our people have been *too* radical, if the means employed were not questionable. No one can deny that their intentions were good, but they did not know how to take hold of it. Where teachers have come from institutions of learning where they have been associated with our people, results have been far different and more beneficial. Now, as to the relation our colleges in the South sustain to the church that gave them birth, could not much more and better work be done among the masses of our people, if, wherever we have a college and a church in the same city or town, the professors and students attended one service at that church on Sunday in a body, professors and students together? It would be beneficial to the entire church; then the pastor of that congregation would necessarily have to be above the average, prepare his sermons with much care, and deliver them in the same way; the singing would be better; the students would enjoy it more than they do the "chapel exercises" in the college after having been there shut up all the week; the membership and the entire church work at that place would be elevated and increased in number and quality. What the paster was not qualified to do alone, advice from professors would aid him to do, and besides this the pastor would feel doubly secured in properly training and preaching to his pupils, and the hysterical and sensational preacher and member would be straightened out to solid work. There can be no objection to this on the score of breaking the Sabbath by leaving the college grounds, nor allowing the students to "scatter all over creation," for none of our teachers er presidents, could, under the light of to-day, and the teaching of the church, object to being seen in line with their students any more than if of their own race. As the case now stands the students when allowed to go out, nearly always hunt for the crowd. Would it not be an incentive also if more of our graduates were employed by their own church to teach in these institutions of learning? There can be no objection to this from those teachers who come South to help educate our people, for not *one* of them, who now occupies position, but would be willing to give place to some efficient former student. To say, now after 20 years' training, "we have no man or woman qualified intellectually and morally for president, professor or matron," is to make a concession that would reflect no credit on the society or teachers. Unless we do this, the saying of our enemies, that we are fattening flies for frogs," will be verified. From these institutions of learning your young men and women go forth with diplomas that mean something or nothing; they are qualified for the duties of life, or they are not. If the latter, we are only building air castles and binding our young people to the church and race with ropes of sand. To give them such positions would indeed be an incentive for them to more patiently pursue the course to completion. I have heard it said "too many young men and women can not now be spared from the active work to pursue the college course." Now, even to *my ears* this has not the right ring. The Methodist Church in the South to-day has need of a *hundred* college graduates where she has only *ten*. Lengthening the curriculum, and exacting the utmost farthing, and tapping all the manhood out of students, will, as a matter of course, discourage and drive them away; but a fixed curriculum will be stuck to until it is completed. To build up the Methodist Church among our people in the South is one thing, but to fill the presidencies, professorships, pulpits, and schools of other denominations and encourage it, is quite another thing. Preaching everywhere and organizing nowhere will destroy any church; and the same is true of teaching. It is far different with some institutions of other denominations. If a boy enters the back door of a Baptist institution, he generally goes to the front door a Baptist, out-and-out. It is just the same way with a number of other institutions. It is too often the case with our Methodist institutions of learning, that, "he that hath eaten bread with me hath lifted up his heel against me." Students go out of our colleges in the South with sharpened swords given out of our armory, and sharpened by our steel, and soon as they get outside of the yard,—nay, sooner—begin to brandish our weapons, now in their hands in our faces. I know this cannot always be avoided, but I see no need of courting such trouble. But some one will probably say, who desires no one to think but himself, "don't be so narrow, bigoted and sectarian." Well, that will do very well at times. I have no objection to the grand old church educating the *whole world*, but as an individual part and parcel of the whole, I think a little more Methodism—simon-pure—given the pupils of our colleges, lectures on her economy, and such lectures as Dr. Porter gives in his incomparable "Compendium of Methodism," and we will be putting *up* a foundation for Methodism in this land instead of sapping that already laid. In one of our institutions of learning here in the South, during a whole term, the only colored man who addressed the students was of the African church, and immediately after the address by one of their D. D's, a student, who had finished one course of study and was pursuing another, offered a resolution welcoming him to the institution, as the *only Negro president* of a college in the land. Another student happened to think of Dr. Revels, and the "resolver" sat down to have his motion put to the school and carried "unanimously" by those who voted for it. These things amount to but little, I presume, to presidents of colleges and professors, but those of us who have to contend with it in the prairies and back woods find it pretty hard to hold our own against such fearful odds, and notoriety thus purchased hurts *our* work. Because of these things the hearts of many of people are faint, and unless the church ceases, like David, to sit up over the gate and weep, we cannot hold the church up. I am not a fanatic, nor am I an ultraist, neither is my system filled with insubordination, but I feel like saying to the church, like Jacob did to David, as found in 2 Sam. 19: 5, 8. Now, I ask if it is not possible for us as a church to multiply the "thirty teachers" ten-fold and place them where they can help carry on this grand work. Let *our own students* be employed in preference to others, and our people will see we are not simply clamoring for honor and position, but to elevate and set to work the students we have trained. Let there be a more earnest effort on the part of preachers and the teachers that love these institutions to get others in, and we will then hear no more of the "burnt child dreads the fire." It may be that I have drawn these lines too light, but if I have it is simply because I wish not to do or say anything that will give our opposers any hold or that would in any way retard the progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. I am set for the defense of the church in which I was born. L. M. HAGOOD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Jno. B. Alden's magazine, *Choice Literature*, for June, contains articles from Tyndall, Fronde, Huxley, Mathew Arnold, Mrs. Oliphant and others. Price 15c; $1 per year, This excellent publication may be obtained from the Mr. Alden, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

The Pansy for June (Boston. D. Lothrop & Co) has the usual store of pictures and sketches for very young people. Price 25c.

General Charles P. Stone, "Stone Pasha," of the Egyptian army, who is at present visiting in New York, has written for the July *Century* a paper describing the events which came under his notice in Washington on the eve of the Civil War. General Stone tells much that is new regarding the precaution taken to insure the safety of Mr. Lincoln in his memorable journey to the White House in March, 1861.

The Century, encouraged by the cordial reception of the many articles on outdoor sports which it has already published, is soon to print, as a summer feature, three additional papers of this class: "Black Bass Fishing," by Dr. James A. Henshall; "Bob White: The Game Bird of America," by Prof. A. M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute of Technology, who is said to be as expert in the field as in the laboratory; and "Hunting the Musk-Ox," by Lieut. Schwatka—a reminiscence of Arctic Adventure. The series will be fully illustrated.

"The Bridge," proposed for the East River in 1811 by Mr. Thomas Pope, to connect New York and Brooklyn, is to be shown in the July *St. Nicholas* in connection with a fully illustrated description of the present bridge by Mr. Charles Barnard.

George W. Cable will conclude in the July *Century* his series of illustrated papers descriptive of the Creoles and their Crescent City. "Flood and Plague in New Orleans" is the title of the paper, which deals with the sufferings of the Creoles from the Mississippi's overflow and from yellow fever and cholera.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for July contains several striking articles. The first one, "The Railroad Problem in the United States," is an admirable statement of the various urgent and difficult questions that have been created by this new and colossal interest of our civilization. A brilliant paper, as practical as entertaining, is that of Dr. Oswald on "Dyspepsia" in his series on "The Remedies of Nature." Dr. Emily Blackwell has a very able article on "The Industrial Position of Woman." The editor of the *Monthly* makes a lively reply to Dr. Blackwell's main positions: Huxley's article on "Unwritten History" is one of the finest of this incomparable essayist. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The *Journal of Christian Science*, Mary G. Eddy, editor, is a new Boston alternate monthly, intended to promote health and morals.

The *Manhattan* for July opens with an illustrated article on Princeton College, followed by a variety of articles, poetry and fiction of fair merit. Price 25 cents. New York, Temple Court.

The June or second number of *Electra* has "The Homeless Poet," "Jesse and Colin," "An Oriental Wedding," "Louis VII of France," with editorial notes and scraps that are entertaining. The ladies who are conducting this magazine are doing some creditable literary work. Price 25 cents.

The frontispiece for the July number of *Harper's Magazine* is an exquisitely beautiful engraving from Mr. F. S. Church's picture, "A Witch's Daughter." The opening article is an interesting description of Hampstead Heath, the most picturesque of the suburbs of London, by William H. Rideing. Alexander F. Oakey contributes a brief article explaining what is meant by "Conventional Art." A second paper on "The Romanoffs" is contributed by H. Sutherland Edwards, devoted to the reign of the late Emperor Alexander II. The article is illustrated by portraits of Alexander II., Alexander III., the present Empress and the heir apparent. An admirable paper on Cincinnati is contributed by Olive Logan. Colonel Higginsons eighth chapter of American History is entitled "The Second Generation of Englishmen in America," The fiction of the number is of an attractive and popular kind. William L. Stone contributes a paper entitled "The Declaration of Independence in a New

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Admiral Pierre bombarded and captured Tamatave, Madagascar.

The burial of Ex-Gov. Jenkins occasioned a suspension of business at Augusta, Ga.

The Attorney General of Texas says that Masonic property is not exempt from taxation in that State.

An extensive fire in the Royal dock yards, Amsterdam, caused a loss of between three and four million florins.

The steamer Nevada, from Queenstown for New York, brought 671 Mormons—500 Scandinavians and the remainder British.

The purchase of six railways gives the German government the control of the railway system of Prussia.

The electric light has been found useful in the diamond mines of South Africa. By its light the miners are able to distinguish the color of the diamonds at night.

Chinese troops are massing on the borders of Tonquin. China will not accept any treaty that is apposed to her sovereign right, in Anam.

The Housekeeper.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Doing One's Duty.

As I was putting my house in order this morning, it was warm and I was tired, and my thoughts were not pleasant. This all of the time doing the same things over and over again is depressing. Every day the food has to be cooked, the dishes washed, and the rooms swept and dusted, and many other things have to be done. At night we pronounce our work well done but the next morning we have it all to do over. Our work does not show. I sat down and opened my Bible to see if I could not find something to soothe me. I read these words, "And let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not." Does the "well doing" mean the cooking, and sweeping and dusting, and if so what shall we reap, and when will the "due season" come? I have read a piece of poetry in which are these words: "O, where shall rest be found; rest for the weary soul." The reply was "in Heaven." That is a pretty sentiment, and it is true, but it does not quite satisfy us impatient mortals. I read again in my Bible "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Now, that is just what we need. We have'nt got to wait; God's time is now. No doubt the "due season" means now, if we are only prepared for it.

When we are willing to come to the Savior, we are just prepared for work as well as rest. It is only independence upon Him that we may develop our faculties so as to be the most useful. God favors not inactivity. His richest blessings must be sought, and His gifts must be properly used. Many by lying idle never accumulate. Muscles become weak and the brain loses its power, and the mind grows narrow, and the heart cold and hard by too little use. "Let your light shine" must be obeyed, or one ceases to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. We have much reason to believe that many poor sufferers chained down by physical disease may "arise" if in the strength of the Lord they are willing to "take up their beds and walk." There would be less of sorrow and disappointment, if there were less false views of life and its duties, and if all would work from good motives. Many are trying to improve themselves, and do good, some are making the accumulation of riches their motive for living, others are seeking fame; and very many are in deep depravity, seeking to draw people down to their own level. We are not left entirely to the guidance of our own judgment about what we are able to do. "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet," and if we follow its teaching one duty after another will come up in succession, and if it is not always what our taste would choose, nevertheless if it is the work God has given us it will promote our own happiness and lead to positions of honor in proportion to our faithfulness.

"Work for the good that is nighest,
Think not of the greatness afar."

To have one's name handed down to posterity as having done some great thing is many a one's fond ambition. As we carefully study the history of those who have been thus favored we have found that their lives were made up of very commonplace duties. God' instruments to do his work have always been chosen from those who have endured fiery trials and were purified in the furnace of affliction. Hard work, temptations and trials have always accompanied all that has been of worth to the world. To the faithful Christian these words seem written everywhere,

"If you want a field of labor
You can find it everywhere."

In this world there is room for all workers and a plenty to do. This is indeed an age of great activity and much is being accomplished. Wonderful scientific discoveries are being made, and we are getting stronger proofs of the authenticity of the Bible, and its truths are being more clearly brought out, and we are learning more of the goodness of God in His dealings with us. People are working and thinking and peering into mysteries, and getting out of old grooves. Even the men on the street corners or lounging about the saloons have the spirit of the times and they are working, planning deeds of darkness, and working their wicked passions, and making themselves strong for evil, and women, too, clothed in filth and rags, are wasting their lives in wrong doing, and enjoying nothing so much as hating those who are doing better than themselves. It is said that there are avenues to every human heart and if they could be reached, faith in God would lead them in better ways. The Salvation Army are having influence with that class—God speed them in that work of love.

There is great satisfaction in doing one's duty—what God directs us to do. In working for the Lord the pay is sure. He pays well for work well done, no matter what it is, so that it is directed by His spirit, "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." The time is coming when we shall stand before the judgment seat of Christ, and we shall hear the words spoken to us, "Well done, good and faithful servant," or "Depart from me ye workers of iniquity." Which shall it be?

L. C. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

CREAM PANCAKES.—Take the yolks of two eggs. mix them with a half pint of cream and two ounces of sugar; rub your pan with lard and fry as thin as possible, grate sugar over them and serve hot.

QUEEN'S PUDDING.—One pint of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, warmed and poured over the crumbs yolks of four eggs, well beaten with one cup of sugar and one teaspoonful of butter. When baked, spread over the top a layer of jelly or preserves. Beat the whites of eggs dry, and add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and spread over the top. Bake a light brown. Serve warm with sauce, or cold with sugar and cream.

When bread is taken from the oven wring a clean cloth out of water and wrap around. Then cover tightly with the usual bread cloth. This makes the crust nice and tender.

SALADE DE TOMATEES.—Blanch your tomatoes; skin them well. Let them get very cool and slice them; serve with mayonnaise or plain dressing.—*La Cuisine.*

ONION POSSET, OR GRUEL.—This has been found very efficacious for colds, and is made with Robinson's groats, with the addition only of an onion, which should have been previously boiled for six hours. The yolk of an egg, well beaten, is an improvement.

POTATO CHOPS.—Mash nicely with a little milk, butter, pepper and salt any potatoes left from the day before, spread evenly over a boned loin chop previously sprinkled with finely chopped fried mint. Fry to a golden brown in boiling fat, then place it on blotting paper to remove the superfluous grease. Garnish with fresh mint and watercress.

RICE BLANC-MANGE.—Ingredients—One quarter of a pound of ground rice, three ounces af loaf sugar, one ounce of fresh butter, one quart of milk, flavoring of lemon peel, essence of almonds or vanilla or laurel leaves. Mode—Mix the rice to a smooth batter with about half a pint of the milk, and the remainder put into a saucepan with the sugar, butter and flavoring; bring the milk to the boiling point, quickly stir in the rice and let it boil for about ten minutes, or until it comes easily away from the sancepan, keeping it well stirred. Grease a mould with pure salad oil; pour in the rice and let it get perfectly set, when it should turn out quite easily; garnish it with jam, or pour round a compote of any kind of fruit. This blanc-mange is better for being made the day before it is wanted, as it then has time to become firm. If laurel leaves are used for flavoring steep three of them in the milk and take them out before the rice is added. About eight drops of essence of almonds, or from twelve to sixteen drops of essence of vanilla, would be required to flavor the above proportion of milk.

What They Both Thought.

It was twenty-five minutes past seven. The buggy was at the door, to take him to the train. His hand was on the knop: "Good-bye," he called out. There came from somewhere upstairs, through the half open door, a feminine voice, "Good bye;" then he had gone out into the glad spring air, odorous with the foretokens of coming life and musical with the songs of nest builders. But there was no song in his heart, no spring hope and light in his life, as he took the riens out of his groom's hand and spoke to his impatient horse a sharp "Get on!" And as he rode through the royal avenue that led up to his house, this is what he thought:—

"If I had been a guest, Martha would have been up and dressed. She would have had a spray of fresh flowers at my plate. She would have set at the table and seen that my coffee was good, and my eggs hot and my toast browned. And I should have at least a parting shake of the hand, and a hope expressed that I would come again, and perhpas a wave of the handkerchief from the balcony. And I should have carried away with me that smile that is brighter than the sun shine, as the last gift of her gracious hospitality. It is a chance if she would not even have proposed to ride to the station with me, to see me off. For she knows, if ever woman did, how to welcome the coming and speed the parting guest.

"But I am only her husband, and I can eat my breakfast alone, as if I were a bachelor; and get my coffee muddy or clear, hot or cold, as Bridget happens to make it; and take eggs hard or soft, and toast burnt or soggy, as it chances to come from a careless cook. And nobody cares. And when I go, "Good-bye" is flung after me like a dry bone after an ill cared for cur. Heigho! What's the use of getting married, anyway?"

And this is what she thought as she put the last touches to her hair before her glass, and tried hard to keep the tears back from her eyes before she went down to see that the family breakfast was ready:—

"I wonder if Hugh really cares anything for me any more. When we were first married he never would have gone off in this way, with a careless "Good-bye" tossed upstairs as he might toss a cleaned bone to a hungry dog. He would have found time to run up and kiss me good-bye and tell me that he missed me at his breakfast, and ask was I sick. He is gracious to his friends; a perfect gentleman to every one but his wife. I believe he is tired of me. I wish I could let him go. It would be hard for me; but if it would be better for him! Well! well! I mustn't think such things as these. Perhaps he does love me after all. But—but—it is coming to be hard to believe it."

And so with a heavy heart she went to her work. And the April sun laughed in at the open windows, and the birds chirped cheer to her all day, and the flowers waved their most graceful beckoning to her in vain; all for want of that one farewell kiss.

Oh! husbands and wives, will you never learn that love often dies of slightest wounds; that the husband owes no such thoughtful courtesy to any other person as he owes to his wife; that the wife owes no such attentive consideration to any guest as she owes to her husband; that life is made up of little things, and that oftimes a little neglect is harder burden for love to bear than an open and flagrant wrong?—*Christian Union.*

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my brother John Comfort. He left Jefferson county, Miss., in January, 1882, and went to Texas. He wrote to me several times. I heard he was visited by the great storms, and I have not heard from him this year. Address me at Union Church, Miss.

Rev. J. K. COMFORT.

MR. EDITOR.—My half brother, David Smith, left Jefferson county, Miss., and went to Louisiana about thirteen years ago, and in the time of the exodus went to Kansas. I have not heard from him in five years. Address me at Union Church, Misss.

Rev. J. K. COMFORT.

MR EDITOR:—I desire to find my two sisters, Mary Noel and Juliette. Mother was Harriet Humphreys; father, Bruno. We lived in New Orleans when we separated, on St. Phillip street, between Bourbon and Burgundy. We belonged at that time to Miss Diswaraget. My name was Mary Louise Bruno. I believe I was the youngest child. One sister was sold to Mr. Christville on Baronne street, and the other to Texas. Address me now at 311 Baronne street, between Laharpe and Columbus, New Orleans.

MARY LOUISE PRATTS.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to find my mother, father and sister. There was only four of us, and we lived in Montgomery county, Alabama. Father was Bob Patterson and mother Edna Johnson, after their old owners. Sister was Dorcas Johnson. We were taken from father and mother to Mobile, and sold at sheriff sale. I was quite small and do not know the year. Address me Mexia, Texas, care of Rev. A. Jackson. SALLY HOOKS.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am inquiring for my people. My mother was Priscilla; she belonged to Watson, and he sold her to Bill Calburt, near Hopewell, Georgia. We lived near Knoxville. My name was Betty Watson. I left her when I was three years old; I am now 55 years of age. I learned how to read when I was 50. I take and read the SOUTHWESTERN, it is food for my soul. I am anxious and would be glad to hear something of my mother or my brother Henry. Some one help me. Write to me in care of Rev. H. J. Wright, Asbury M. E. Church, Natchitoches, where I am a member and a Sabbath-school scholar.

BETTY DAVIS.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to find out if possible the whereabouts of my mother Mathilda Gill. We were separated in 1843, in Wake county, North Carolina, when I was about one year old. We belonged to Col. Waddia, (who was my father). He sold us to Israel Gill. My mother being high tempered, Gill sold her from me to a preacher Rev. Purefil, who carried her to Roseville, where he kept a hotel When Isreal Gill bought mother from Col. Waddia, we lived near Raleigh, N. C., then Gill wandered with me to Texas. Address me at San Felipe, Austin county, Texas, care of Mr. C. H. Graves. HENRY CLAY.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to inqure for my mother, Martha Miner. She belonged to Baylor Winn, who, at that time lived in Adams county, Miss., 8 miles below Natchez. My sister was Cinthia Ann, who was sold with mother. Address me, in care of Samuel Bright, Roseville, Atascosa county, Texas.

ELVIRA BRIGHT.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to make inquiry for my two aunts, Lizzie Robertson and Lucy Hunter. Aunt Lizzie belonged to Jas. Robertson, a widower, who lived in Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn. She was the mother of nine children whose names I have forgotten, except her oldest daughter, Louise. Aunt Lucy Hunter belonged to Charles Hunter. Col. Hunter, and his son Charles Hunter came to Texas. We all used to belong to Wm. Gosson of Virginia, and were sold by him to the Hunters. Aunt Lizzie was sold by the Hunters to Captain Glasco and carried by him to Hardeman co., Tenn. My father's name was Weldon Gosson. I left him in Brunswick co., Virginia; he belonged to James Gosson. Aunt had but one child, her name was Ellrich (mulatto). My father's wife's name was Judy; she belonged to the Gosons. Father's oldest child was named Cincinnati, oldest daughter Mary Jane, and youngest son Andrew was the baby when I left. My name was Mary Jane. Write to me at Mayfield, Milam co., Texas. MARY JANE RENFRO.

The reported discovery of gold in Lower California is a story such as many people have wearily longed for in recent years, for there is nothing like a new gold field to drain large cities of the more active portion of their bad characters. To get gold—money—by digging it out of the ground is almost as much fun, if the dirt is soft, as picking a pocket or breaking open a bank safe. Then, too, there are never any police at new gold fields. Lower California will be just the place for bad Americans to go to for their country's good; it is out of the United States, it contains neither food nor water, and persons who go there seldom come back again. If therefore, the peninsula contains gold enough to attract the dangerous classes, the Society for the Prevention of Crime ought to offer free transportation to as many persistent law breakers as may want to go.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow and act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny. —*Geo. D. Boardman.*

French imports increased 21,000,000 francs, and exports fell off 19,000,000 francs, for the five months ending May 30. There was a heavy decrease of imports and exports of manufactures.

Krazewski, a Polish author, and three poets, have been arrested by the German authorities on a demand for their extradition by Russia. They are charged with informing the revolutionists of the movements of Russian troops.

Sadder and sadder grow the reports of the opium misery in China. In the province of Cheh-Kiang, it is said that sixty per cent of the women smoke opium.—*Heathen Woman's Friend.*

Forty Year's Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Even the New York *Sun* is constrained to say that "no man can be trusted to do work which requires good judgment if he is much addicted to drink."

Myers, Fla., September 20, 1883.

Fleming Brothers:

It affords me pleasure to assure you that after using Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for more than twenty years in my family, that I regard them as being superior to any I have ever used or have seen used. I have not had them constantly and had to try others, and I have tried a good variety, but I have never had any to act so promptly, profitably and nicely as McLane's. I have used them on myself, wife and children, with the most gratifying results.

For children, having used them on my own with such easy and happy effects, I need only recommend them to one and all. They will do their work—do it promptly, do it well, and leave no bad effects behind.

As a bile remover, as a liver corrector, as a forerunner preparing the system for quinine, there is no pill or medicine equal to Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I expect to use them as long as I live, if they continue as good as they have been in the past.

Yours truly, E. H. GILES,
Pastor of M. E. Church, South Myers' Station, Tampa District, Florida Conference.

P. S.—I am now using your Vermifuge, and I am highly pleased with it. It is death on worms.

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S PILLS,

Are the Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills,
MANUFACTURED BY

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Flutterings of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	$ 25
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Hallowed Songs	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	35
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
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—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung.."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Mrs. Charles Dickens's experiences with a genius for a husband were even more unhappy than poor Mrs. Carlyle's. To a friend she once remarked. "I suppose the world needs a few geniuses to live in it, but it's a dreadful fate to have to live with one of them."

Judge Billings granted a mandamus to Mrs Myra Clark Gaines to compel the city of New Orleans to levy a special tax to pay the judgment of nearly $2,000,000. A devolutive appeal from the decision which gave her the judgment for the above amount has been taken to the supreme court of the United States.

GOOD-BYE, PROUD WORLD.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Good-bye, proud world! I'm going home;
Thou art not my friend; I am not thine:
Too long through weary crowds I roam,
A river ark on the ocean brine,
Too long I am tossed like the driven foam;
But now, proud world, I'm going home.

Good-bye to Flattery's fawning face;
To Grandeur with his wise grimace;
To upstart Wealth's averted eye;
To supple office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street,
To frozen hearts, and hasting feet,
To those who go, and those who come,
Good-bye, proud world, I'm going home.

I go to seek my own hearth-stone,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone;
A secret lodge in a pleasant land,
Whose grove the frolic fairies planned,
Where arches green, the livelong day,
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And evil men have never trod
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

O, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I mock at the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the love and pride of man,
At the sophist schools and the learned clan;
For what are they all in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet.

If I Saw It To Be My Duty.

It is related of Bishop Blomfield, that once when he was reproving one of his clergy for some bad conduct, he received as an excuse this reply, "My Lord, I never do it when on duty." "On duty," replied the bishop, "when is a clergyman ever off duty?" In like manner we may always ask each person, "When are you ever off duty?"

Brooks says, "A soul sincerely obedient will not pick and choose what commands to obey, and what to reject, as hypocrites do."

It is a mistake to decline abstaining from intoxicating drinks under the oft repeated excuse, "If I saw it to be my duty," for the following reasons:

I. It is a duty we owe to ourselves.

1. To secure our own safety. We shall be perfectly secure from [illegible]ences if we never use intoxicating drinks.

2. To avoid all appearance of [illegible]. It is our duty to shun the [illegible] of the destroyer. To avoid it [illegible] pass not by it.

[illegible] obedience is the practice [illegible] of the several graces [illegible] of Christianity, such as, "Whatsoever things are lovely [illegible] report," etc.

[illegible] to do evil,—learn to do [illegible]

[illegible] said, "I would rather [illegible] work miracles."

[illegible] is a duty to do the proper [illegible], and the proper thing is to [illegible]

[illegible] It is a duty we owe to our [illegible]

[illegible] put no stumbling block in [illegible]

[illegible] Chesterfield says, "No [illegible] insignificant as to be sure [illegible] can do no hurt."

[illegible] seek to save him from fall[illegible]

[illegible] parable of the good Samari[illegible]

[illegible] example of the Savior—[illegible] rich, for our sakes be[illegible]

[illegible] strive to deliver him from [illegible] the perishing, duty de[illegible]

[illegible] liberty to refuse to help [illegible] peril.

[illegible] wash our hands clear of [illegible]ility.

[illegible] that are strong ought to [illegible] infirmities of the weak, [illegible] to please ourselves.

[illegible] set such an example as will [illegible] others to copy at all [illegible] all circumstances, [illegible] avoid being reproached for [illegible] any astray by a bad exam[illegible]

[illegible] It is a duty we owe to our [illegible]

[illegible] said, "It is by each [illegible] his obligation in do[illegible] part that the army con[illegible] by each bee doing its [illegible] the hive is stored with [illegible] by each insect putting [illegible] might, that the coral [illegible] an island, and cities [illegible] of the main. [illegible] country shall rise

or fall, depends upon whether we lift it up or pull it down.

Lord Nelson, on the eve of his great battle at Trafalgar, said, "England expects every man to do his duty."

Duties are ours, events are God's.

Make duty a matter of conscience.

Listen to the still small voice within.

Ask, "What wouldest Thou have me to do."

IV. It is a duty we owe to God.

Burkitt well says, "Look carefully that love to God, and obedience to his commands, be the principle and spring from whence thy actions flow; and that the glory of God, and the salvation of thy soul be the end to which all thy actions tend; and that the Word of God be thy rule and guide in every enterprise and undertaking."

All God's biddings are enablings.

Lord Peterborough, who was noted rather for his wit than for his piety, was so charmed with Fenelon's piety and beautiful life, that he said, after lodging with him a short time, "If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself."

V It is our duty to seek for light.

Our seeing a thing to be true does not make it true, though it increases our responsibility. But there are those to be met with in the world who "love darkness rather than light." What shall we say of such? "Is truth and duty to wait for their verdict?" No, for truth is truth, and duty is duty, apart from man's decision.

Truth does not depend upon our seeing it. It never varies, it is fixed and unalterable, like its Author, and, whether we see it or not, it remains "without variableness, or shadow of turning."

"Walk therefore in the light, whilst ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you."

Chrysostom compares prayer to a haven for shipwrecked mariners, an anchor to them that are sinking in the waves, a staff to the limbs that totter, a mine of jewels to the poor, a security to the rich, a healer of diseases, and a guardian of health. Do we look upon it thus? Is it our refuge, our anchor, our strong staff? What gift so rich, what power so great, what privilege so high! True prayer is the speech of the heart; the voice of the soul; it is the avenue by which our desires and longings reach the ears of the Most High.—*The Criterion.*

Twenty Years A Sufferer.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir:*—Twenty years ago I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery," and now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours,

WILLIAM RYDER, 97 Jefferson St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Church must read. The circulation of our literature is an imperious necessity. Information is the parent of liberality and activity, and a protection against designing teachers. He who puts a paper in a household has done a service to that family of lasting good, and starts a tap-root of Methodism.—*Richmond Advocate.*

LONE JACK, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

Some one recently wrote a letter to Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, asking him if a member of the Methodist Church can conscientiously keep checker boards for sale in his place of business. Dr. Buckley at once answered as follows: "It depends largely on the kind of business he is in. If he is a butcher, or baker or candlestick-maker it would seem inconsistent to keep checker-boards for sale, as there is no connection between them and that kind of business."

"Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success." Dr. G. P. Holman, Christiansburg, Va.

A decision of the second auditor of the treasury that the acceptance of positions in the civil service deprives persons on the retired list of the army of the latter honor and accompanying emoluments, affects Gen. Daniel E. Sickles equally with Col. Badeau, whose case invoked the ruling. General Sickles has been drawing $4,000 a year as brigadier general on the retired list since 1869, including the time he served as minister to Spain.

The upper Mississippi is rising rapidly.

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

To induce people

To give them one trial, which so proves their value, that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along pining away all the time for years,

"The doctors doing her no good;

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.

"Indeed! Indeed!

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we have shunned before using it."—*The Parents.*

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable.

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

Last year a temperance society was organized in the Congress of Protestant Episcopal church, the object being the enlistment of the ministers into action against drinking customs and the liquor influence. The society held its first anniversary in New York, when it was decided to raise $10,000 for carrying on the work the next year. A strong sentiment favorable to prohibition was manifested.

Guard and protect your health, make use of that true and efficient tonic medicine, Brown's Iron Bitters.

At a medical examination a young aspirant for a physician's diploma was asked, "When does mortification ensue?" "When you propose and are rejected," was the reply.

Sickly children and infants grow strong and ruddy under the use of Liebig Co's., Coca Beef Tonic.

Guiteau's miserable bones are not to be strung up in a glass case for crowds to gape at, after all. It was realized that the exhibition would be out of place in the government medical museum, and the surgeon-general has disposed of the skeleton, nobody knows how.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER.

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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs..........	325 lbs......	$45 00
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36 "	550 lbs..........	800 lbs......	126 00
40 "	750 lbs..........	1050 lbs......	166 00
44 "	1000 lbs..........	1350 lbs......	200 00
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SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches..............	100 lbs..............	$13 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, without distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

[illegible] MEDICATED GLASSES [illegible] on the frame H. HORN [illegible] Medicated [illegible] STAMPED

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES [illegible] Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for measuring eyes, [illegible], and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Bousel,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPA[NY]
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nov4-1 [illegible]

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[illegible]ear Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.

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Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
apr28 3m

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"There is a land of pure delight."

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By Geo. F. Root and C. C. Case.

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No Dry and Useless Matter!
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192 pages, printed on fine paper and handsomely bound in boards. Price, 35 cents, by mail; [illegible] per dozen by express, charges not prepaid. A single copy (in boards) for examination, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Specimen Pages Free.

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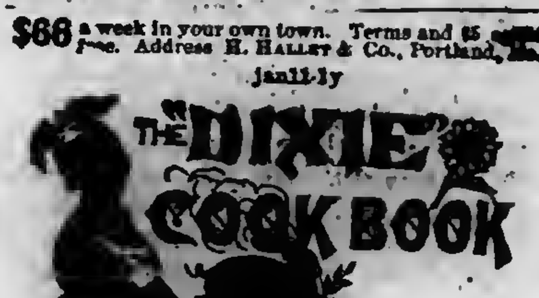

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The leading book; strongly endorsed and now on the Top Wave of Success. Great authors, among whom are Bishops Simpson, Foster, Warren, [illegible], Jos. Cook, Talmage, Dr. Currie, Dr. March, Dr. McCosh, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Cuyler, and others, on this Grand SUBJECT make BIG SALES. One agent 1025, another 558. See GRAND RESULTS reported by agents Last Month: 30 in 6½ days, 26 in 36 calls, 60 in one township, 67 in 20 days, 65 first 18 days, 38 in three evenings, 25 in 21 hours, 61 in 18 days, 32 first week, 35 first 2 weeks. Send for circular and terms to Agents.

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By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U. S. N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $3. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA,

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES,

[illegible] It is also a sure PREVENTIVE against Yellow Fever [illegible] and will cure [illegible] and conditions from which many ladies [illegible] For further information send for Pamphlet or write to [illegible] personally. If not found at your nearest druggist, send registered letter direct to this [illegible] and get your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad $2.00. Special Pad $3.00, post and duty (for Canada), paid. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., P. O. Box 2112, 93 William St., N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON I. July 1st. JOSHUA, SUCCESSOR TO MOSES. (Joshua i, 1-9.)

The lesson applied, 1. The life of every one is bound up with that of his nation, he is a part of that, he can not separate himself from it. The history of Israel contains within it that of Moses and Joshua. 2. Each individual life has a bearing on the nation. 3. Each has his own sphere and work. 4. One succeeds another, Joshua succeeds Moses. 5. Each is appointed by his Maker to do a certain work. 6. To shrink from or falter in our work is wrong. 7. We are to strive to overcome defects of temperament training, and habit, and to cultivate elements of strong character, and firm confidence in God, 8. A proper use of God's law will make us wise unto salvation, and prove a corrective against despondency. 9. Jehovah has promised to be with those whom he appoints to serve him. 10. Workers die, but the work goes on.—*Western.*

Better than in Ten Years.

A gentleman in East Saginaw, Michigan, reports, after using Compound Oxygen: "My nervousness, headache and inability to sleep have been almost entirely overcome. I feel better in every way than I had before in ten years." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 & 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The President of Hayti is purchasing American vessels to put down the rebellion.

Wrecks of Humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers to youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solitude, inducing Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Mental Anxiety, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Weak Back, Involuntary Vital Losses, and kindred weaknesses, should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise, giving unfailing means of cure. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

MARRIAGES.

In Mission Valley, Texas, by Rev. J. Henderson, Mr. Gilly Burnett to Miss Hetty Ford; Mr. Neal Ballocks to Miss Kate Pitts.

Mr. John Hadson to Miss Harriet Somprayrac, June 15, 1883, in Natchitoches, La., Rev. H. J. Wright officiating.

At Fort Smith, Ark., June 14 1883, at the bride's residence, by the Rev. G. W. Sams, Mr. P. W. Clardy to Miss Mary Ann Green.

At Van Buren, Ark., May 31, 1883, in the M. E. Church by Rev. G. W. Sams, Mr. John Persons to Miss Lydia Walters.

June 14, 1883, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wallace Lewis to Miss Milley Samuels, were united in holy wedlock, by Rev. L. J. S. Bell. May peace and prosperity attend them on their journey.

At the bride's residence Monday evening, June 18, 1883, Mr. John Queen and Mrs. Anna Reed were united in holy matrimony. A large number of guests were present to enjoy the luxuries of life. Mr. Queen is a very enterprising gentleman of Washington City, D. C. The bride is one of our active members, who loves to attend all the services. We pray for the blessing of God on them both through life. G. W. SMITH.

Galveston, Texas.

By Rev. A. [illegible], of Hahnville, La., at the residence of the brides' father, June [illegible], 1883, Mr. Charles Norris to Miss Mary Norris.

DEATHS.

Bro. [illegible] Carr, died June 1. He joined Murray Street M. E. Church a few weeks ago. A wife and two children, mother and sisters, mourn his loss.

L. J. KENNEDY.

Alexandria, La.

Bro. Frank Johnson, died April 29, in the triumph of faith. R. TOOLE.

[illegible], Miss.

[illegible] Thompson, the wife of Bro. [illegible], departed this life May [illegible] faith in the Lord [illegible] aged [illegible] years 9 months and [illegible] a husband and three children [illegible] and a good many [illegible]. E. D. SPENCER.

[illegible], Ark.

[illegible] died May 22, aged 72 [illegible] children and [illegible] his loss. He had been a member of the M. E. Church for about 35 years. He called his wife just before he died, and told her not to grieve after him, he was going home.

Sister Leah Miller, died May 27, 1883, aged 85 years. She called for her grandchildren and told them she was willing to go. She had been a member of the M. E. Church for many years. She left some children and many friends to mourn her loss. G. CARR.

Buenavista circuit, Miss.

Sister Charity Thompson, wife of Rev. Peter Thompson, died May 31, 1883, aged 55 years; was born in South Carolina, has been a faithful member of the M. E. Church twenty-five years, and died in full triumph of faith. Many friends mourn their loss which was her gain.

TENOLA EDWARDS.

Hawkins, Texas.

Sister Lucy Vaughn died May 21, 1883. She was a church member for six years, and died in the triumph of a living faith. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. J. S. SINCLAIR.

Spencer, Tenn.

Sister Martha Jenkins was among those killed by the great cyclone on the 22d of April. Sister Jenkins and her husband were at home spending the Sabbath in reading, when the muttering thunder and gathering clouds told them of approaching danger. When they found it necessary to leave the house as they saw it was moving everything before it, they started with their little boy to seek refuge behind a hill near the house, but so soon as they were out the wind carried them about 60 yards into a woods, where Sister Jenkins was found; she lived five hours and died. She leaves many mourners. L. O. CROWDER, P. C.

Walthal, Miss.

Last Saturday, May 19, the angel of God seemed to whisper to one of his servants that He would in a few moments call her to rest from many days of toil and labor. She called her brother and asked him to get ink and pen and write a letter to her parents, relatives and friends, as if the time was short. She was a member of Asbury Chapel, on this circuit, of known fidelity, and leaves three bright eyed little boys and a little girl, all of whom bid fair for a Christian life. She committed them to her brother and wished him to care for and rear them rightly in the fear of the Lord. The remains of Mary McFarland were brought here on Monday, and our chapel was crowded. Our Baptist brethren were represented. We marched to the place of interment, and consigned to the grave one whom we dearly loved.

P. H. DAVIS.

Bolton, Miss.

Walk More, and Sleep Soundly.

Mr. JOHN W. COLE, Principal of the Gale School, Troy, N. Y., writes us:

TROY, N. Y., April 7, 1883.

"Having been afflicted for several years past with illness, the cause of which was unknown to me for a long time, and my continued disability getting to be of so serious and distressing a character as to cause great anxiety with my family and friends, I became satisfied upon close investigation that the cause of my sickness was the diseased condition of my kidneys and liver. At this time by accident a friend who had similar symptoms to mine informed me of the great improvement in his health by taking Hunt's Remedy, and persuaded me to try it. I immediately commenced taking it, and from the first bottle began to improve, and its continued use affords very encouraging results. I can sleep soundly, walk better, am free from pains, and the severe attacks of headache from which I suffered so much have disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Hunt's remedy for all purposes for which it is advertised. I will add in closing that my wife has used it very successfully for preventing the attacks of sick headache with which she had been afflicted from youth."

Almost Disheartened.

A prominent citizen sends us the following statement:

"For several years I have been seriously afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I long supposed to be lumbago or rheumatism of the back. More recently the pains had become more severe, so much so that it was with difficulty that I was able to get out of bed in the morning. I had tried various remedies without any apparent relief. By the earnest solicitations of a friend I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy, about three weeks ago, and its instantaneous benefits are wonderful, for I have had no pains in my back since taking the first three doses: and am relieved from the pains, aches, and exhaustive weakness, the painful symptoms that usually accompany disease of the kidneys. And I confidently expect to be completely and permanently cured by the use of it. I most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who are afflicted with any kidney or liver disease.

WM. S. ARNOLD,

Walnut st., Providence, R. I.

March 20, 1883.

Uncle Sam's and Patent Rights.

Last week several uncrupulous Philadelphians attempted to sell on our streets some Cough Candy on which they had willfully neglected to put the U. S. Revenue Stamps. Of course, Uncle Sam speedily fined them and confiscated their stock. Yesterday another chap thought to fill his pockets with sundry change by trading on the wide-spread and well known reputation of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Armed with a goodly supply of his choicest "Honeyed Herb Drops," claiming them to be "prepared by Dr. Bull's original recipe," he takes his stand on one of the thouroughfares of our city, reasoning in this way: Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup sells always; everywhere, and to everybody; ergo, these "Honeyed Berb Drops," made from the recipe of Dr. Bull, will roll me up such a nice little fortune that—this illusory day-dream is suddenly ended by the appearance on the scene of the representatives of the *genuine* Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Whereupon the fellow is compelled to beat a sudden retreat and to leave his spurious goods on the field. Moral.—Unscrupulous dealers, and venders of *fraudulent imitations*, will find it quite as dangerous to infringe the Patent Rights of Bull's Cough Syrup, as to break the Revenue Laws of Uncle Sam.—*Baltimore, Md., Sun.*

The authorities of the Argentine Republic have secured the services of eight young women recently graduated from the Normal School at Winona, Minn., to take charge of normals schools in the Republic.

The *Irish Times* says the government has given James Carey, informer, option of proceeding to one of the British colonies or being released and allowed to remain in Dublin without police protection.

One voice all over the land goes up from mothers, that say, "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

The levee convention at Baton Rouge, endorsed the plans, of the Mississippi river commission and satisfied its friends.

The Norwegian Storthing rejected, by a vote of 80 to 32, a proposal to increase the allowance of the Crown Prince 50,000 kroner. The reason given by oppnents is the unsatisfactory political situation.

"The United States are?" Oh, no, little man; not this fourth of July. Remember that the United States is a Nation with a big N, and has been ever since the Lincoln administration. Bear this in mind and always say "the United States is," for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

50 Fits in 24 Hours!

"I employed some of the best physicians here," wrote Wm. E. Tanner, of Dayton, Ohio. "They all said my child could not live for three weeks. It had 50 fits in 24 hours. We gave it *Samaritan Nervine* and the medicine effected a permanent cure." Druggists.

Gen. Foote arrived at Soul, the capital of Corea, on the 14th, and exchanged ratifications of the Schuieldt treaty. The ratifications of the English and German treaties were postponed to the end of the year.

There is significance in the fact, and a rebuke to stale slander about ministers' sons, that fourteen of the members of the Pittsburgh Conference are sons of Methodist ministers.

Thousand of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a soverign remedy. remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflamation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Capt. Eads has broken ground on the Atlantic terminus of the ship railway across the isthmus of Tehauntepec. Of a distance of 150 miles, 50 miles of waterway will be utilized, connected by 100 miles of railway.

The people of Dakota Territory south of the 46th parallel will hold a delegate convention Sept. 4, to frame a State constitution and preparatory to a demand for admission into the Union.

IT IS A FACT

THAT THOUSANDS OF OUR BUSINESS MEN GO TO THEIT OFFICES IN THE MORNING AFTER AN UNEASY NIGHT, OR A LATE DINNER, FEELING DULL AND ALL OUT OF SORTS. THIS IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY, FOR A SINGLE DOSE OF THAT SPARKLING FOAMING SPECIFIC, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISPEL ALL FEELINGS OF HEAVINESS, REMOVE GENTLY BUT SURELY THE CAUSE, AND QUICKEN INTO HEALTHY ACTION EVERY FIBRE OF THE SYSTEM. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A distant relative of the celebrated Indian girl Pocahontas, whose history is so intimately connected with the early settlement of this country, is a member of our Church in Washington, La.

Heal those eruptions of your skin promptly and surely, by using Dr. Benson's Skin Cure.

For nearly half a century the 5th of May, the anniversary of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte has been the occasion for saying mass by the Roman church, but this year General Thibandin, Minister of War, prevented it, saying that he would have no more mummeries over the bones of the founder of Bonapartism.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail.*

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters. 26

We can truly say that Dr. Holman's Liver Pad was the first article of the kind introduced to the public which has proved to be a radical cure for all malaria, chills, fever and dumb ague. Holman's Pad has a power to reach and regulate the liver and stomach that no other treatment possesses. Every day adds new testimony to the correctness of Dr. Holman's absorption theory. Most people take too much physic. Every dose of medicine taken into the stomach is a blind experiment. Try Holman's Pad, which is nature's way.

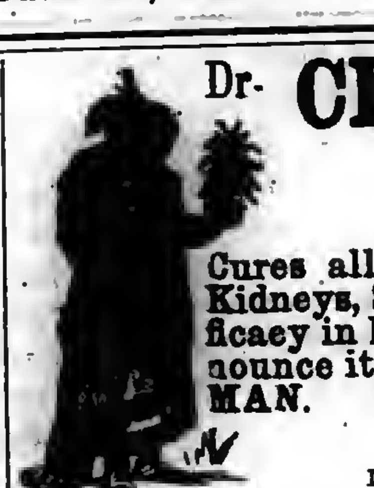
Silver was discovered in Colorado in 1854. In 1882 its product was $18,000,000. Wheat and corn was first raised in Kansas in 1855. In 1882 its wheat and corn product was worth $65,000,000. Farming is ahead of mining.

If you don't want to freeze when its cold; suffer from excessive perspiration when its warm—use Brown's Iron Bitters

The Albanian tribes are fighting the Turks, and the revolt is spreading.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE
THE GREAT
NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits.
Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness.
Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured.
Equalled by none in delirium of fever.
Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness.
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores.
Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation.
Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds.
Permanently and promptly cures paralysis.
Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient.
Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers.
Changes bad breath to good, removing cause.
Routs biliousness and clears complexion.
Charming resolvent and matchless laxative.
It drives Sick Headache like the wind.
Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates.
Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it.
Restores life-giving properties to the blood.
Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders.
Reliable when all opiates fail.
Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body.
Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.
Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe.
Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe.
Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror.
For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.
For testimonials and circulars send stamp.
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (12)



Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Trade Mark.) Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL.

July27-1y

Conference Notices

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Cypress	July	1
Marshall	"	7- 8
Marshall Circuit	"	7- 8
Woodlawn	"	14-15
Jefferson	"	21-22
Jefferson Circuit	"	28-29
Marion	Aug.	4- 5
Queen City	"	11-12
Texarkana	"	18-19
Clarksville Circuit	"	25-26
Clarksville	Sept.	1- 2
Travis	"	1- 9
Travis Circuit	"	8- 9

W. L. MOLLOY.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT-TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Franklin	June 30,	July 1
Spring Hill	" "	" "
Lewisburg	July	7- 8
Nolenvillle	"	7- 8
Brentwood	"	14-15
Gallatin	"	21-22
Gallatin ct.	"	21-22
Hartsville	"	28-29
Mitchellsville	"	28-29
Springfield	August	4- 5
Dickson	"	11-12
Cumberland Furnace	"	11-12
Dover	"	18-19
Nashville City, Miss	"	25-26
Nashville, Clark Chapel and ct.	"	25-26

There will a Sunday-school institute held in Franklin, Tenn., July 5-6. All the preachers, Sunday-school Superintendents, and all Sunday-school teachers are invited to attend. We expect Dr. Braden and other Sunday-school workers will be present. J. PICKETT.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONF.

THIRD ROUND.

Centreville and Shilo	June	23-24
Leona	June 30. July	1
Madison Circuit	"	7- 8
Crockett	"	10-11
Jacksonville	"	14-15
New Hope Academy	"	17-18
Tyler	"	30
Mineola	"	21-22
Hawkins	"	28-29
Butler	Aug.	4- 5
Palestine	"	11-12
Fairfield	"	18-19
Cotton Gin	"	25-26
Henderson and Paoola	Sept.	1- 2
San Augustine	"	8- 9
Sabine and Shelby	"	8- 9

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

In addition to the programme already published for this conference, to convene at Corinth July 12, 1883, there will be a Sunday-school institute held during the session, when the following topics will be discussed:

1. How Long Should a Session Continue.......B. L. Crump
2. What Should be the Qualification of a Sunday-school Teacher. T. W. Davis
3. Should Old People Attend Sunday-school.......Gilford Carr
4. Should Parents Send or Bring Their Children to School.......L. F. White
5. How Much Time Should be Given to the Study of the Lessons, I. M. Lamkins
6. Should the Good Tidings be used in the Sabbath-school.......J. Mosely
7. What is Adoption.......G. Shannon

All the traveling, and local preachers, and exhorters, Sunday-school superintendants and one class leader from each pastorial charge, are earnestly requested to be present. Extensive preparations are being made for the brethren of the district. Be on hand without fail.

Fraternally yours,
J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

NOTICE.

The people interested are requested to meet at Shady Grove Church, Walthall circuit, Miss., June 30, for the purpose of clearing off the grave yard there. All who can, are requested to attend and bring dinner, as we expect to have a sermon preached on "The Resurrection of the Body," by Rev. G. H. Hodge, of the M. E. Church South. Brother Hodge is a good preacher and we feel that those failing to come will regret it. L. O. CROWDER,
One of committee.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The literary exercises for the Second district conference of the Huntsville District, Texas, annual conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Huntsville fall conference: To preach the opening sermon, A. Britton; Is there a Hell, Rev. Spencer Kelly; What is Unity, Wm. McKenzie; Relation of Baptism to Salvation, E. Jefferson; Relation of Baptised to the Church, J. K. Loggins; Atonement, T. Ward; Why ought Members of the Church take their Church Literature, A. Harris; Christian Perfection, H. W. Wilson; What is the Flaming Sword, A. A. Davis; The duty of the Stewards, R. Williams; The duty of the Class Leaders. The local preachers and exhorters will please select some subject from articles of religion of the discipline. Rev. J. Smith, What is Prayer; Rev. A. Harris, Unfortunate Sin; Rev. A. Logan, The Doctrine of Resurrection; Rev. A. Moore, What is the Bible; B. Fisher, Regeneration; Rev. A. C. Culbreath, Faith and Temperance; W. B. Pullam, P. E., Holiness. The brethren will please write their essays before coming to conferance.

Your committee on programme.
J. K. LOGGINS.
E. JEFFERSON.
A. C. CULBREATH.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. Unequalled for brilliance. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
June 25, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 7 13-16; Mid-10; Good Middling, 10 1-16; Middling fair, 10 5-16.

SUGAR, ℔ lb — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 26; fair, 30; choice, 50.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 19@20.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 9½.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 60.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 6.00; choice 5.62½.
LARD, ℔ lb — Choice, in kegs, 10½; choice, in tierces, 10½c.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.50@2.00; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.75; apples, ℔ bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, ℔ crate. $5.00@5.50; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $7 00@8.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $18.12½.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 8½; sides, clear rib, 10; sides, clear, 9½; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@13¾.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

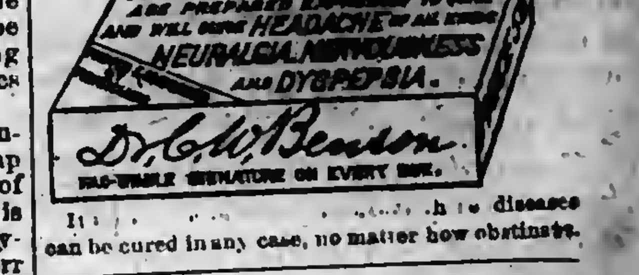
POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.75@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.
Western Eggs 13@14c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 16@17c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00 @6 50 ℔ dozen; young do. $1.50@3.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 63; mixed, 63.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 45.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 85.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $14@15; choice, 16@17.

"I had sick headache for 40 years, your pills cured me." Lucy A. Warren, Deerfield N. Y.



It [illegible] the disease can be cured in any case, no matter how obstinate.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

Cod-Liver Oil [illegible].—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

OPIUM

Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD
LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., Surgeon, C. & A. R. R.
DWIGHT, Illinois.
Je28-6m

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. je14-1y

Our Books for Sale,

—AT—

Southwestern Office,

32 Natchez Street.

Wakefield's Theology	$2 50
Methodism In The Field	1 00
Class Leaders Work and How to Do It	1 25
History of the M. E. Church, 4 volumes	6 00
Wesley's Sermons, 2 volumes	5.00
Whedon's Commentary on the New Testament	7 50
	2 00
Life of Bishop Gilbert Haven	1 00
Life of John Wesley	50
Brown's Concordance	2 50
Hand Book of Bible Geography	1 00
Bible Stories	1 25
Hand Book of Religion	1 25
Hints to Self Educated Ministers	1 50
Christianity Demonstrated by Experience	1 00
Baker on the Discipline	75
Binney's Theological Compend	50
Pope's Theology, 3 volumes	7 50
Outlines of Bible History	50
Outlines of Church History	50
CATECHISMS—	
No. 1, Per Dozen	35
No. 2 Per Dozen	45
No. 3, Per Dozen	60
American Primers, per dozen	50
Spelling and Reading Book, per dozen	1 50
Sunday-School Minute Book	40
Sunday-School Register and Receiving Book	40
Sunday-School Class Book	10
Church Record	2 50
Church Class Book	20
Hymnal 24 mo.	50
" 16 mo, with Ritual	75
" 16 mo,	1 00
" 12 mo, "	1 50
" 16 mo, with Tunes	1 00

SOUTHWESTERN
Christian Advocate

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Editorial Notes.

The Presbyterians have adopted Children's Day.

Dr. Somerville, is encouraged by his labors for evangelization in South Africa, and has addressed considerable congregations of Zulus.

The President's new internal revenue commissioner has discovered that the country will not quietly submit to removals from office for mere partisan reasons, without regard to fitness or gratitude for faithful service of present incumbents. President Arthur has conferred with Mr. Evans, and it is reported, desires him to proceed with more discretion in the future.

We sometimes hear extravagant humanitarian talk from persons backed by a good salary. We know of some doing a grand humanitarian work on a meagre salary, where, with the most rigid economy, they hardly make ends meet. Some are noted for their talking qualities but talk is cheap. Would that men would talk less and work more.

The *Agents' Herald*, of Philadelphia, June number, republishes extracts from the speech of Hon. [illegible] W. Robertson, of Louisiana, on the suppression of lotteries, and under the heading "The Crescent City Robbers" gives the substance of a large number of letters received from persons who say they are the victims of the Louisiana and other lottery swindles.

Did you observe Children's Day in your charge this year? What did you do with the collection? If you belong to the Louisiana Conference, according to your positive [illegible], you are to devote the collection of that day to the building fund of the Gilbert-Haven School of Theology. Rev. Dr. Dean, President of the New Orleans University, is treasurer of that fund. Send the money to him, or place it in the hands of your presiding elder, taking his receipt for the

The [illegible] tobacco patch in Con[illegible] is cultivated by a [illegible] member of a certain [illegible]. The [illegible] man is provided [illegible] and he lives in [illegible] built for him, upon [illegible] grounds, the greater [illegible] which he now devotes to [illegible] of the filthy weed. [illegible] should be grown [illegible] cabbages and a [illegible] but not so, [illegible] tobac[illegible]. How can a [illegible] such a thing [illegible] use of to[illegible]

The decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama in a test case confirms the opinion that the framers of the new constitution intended to disqualify from voting those who have been convicted of even the smallest grades of petit larceny. The Mobile *Gazette* adds: The decision confirms, also, the opinion that it was a political trick to disfranchise poor men for committing petty offenses, who are sure to be convicted when accused of crime, while a State treasurer who steals two or three hundred dollars from the treasury, manages to avoid arrest and escape punishment."

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* says: "The action of the Minneapolis presiding elders will prove to be quite harmless because of its extravagance. It reminds us of the darkey and his master who went out upon a deer hunt. They had reached the hunting ground and presently saw a big buck coming along by prodigious leaps. The darkey stood motionless, gun in hand. "Why don't you shoot, Pomp?" cried his master. "No need shootin' at dat ar dee', Massa; he jump so high he kill hisself," was the answer. Had they confined their action to the question of adding a year or two to the term of stay, it would have commanded much more favor."

We enjoy lively singing. Indeed spiritual songs form a source of great joy to our soul. We believe in singing with the spirit, but it must also be with the understanding. We sometimes hear sung in churches such unscriptural and unreasonable rhyming nonsense as the following:

Who are those people dressed in black?
It must be the hypocrites just turned back
I want to cross Jordan in that morning.

Who are those people dressed in blue?
It must be the mourners just come through
I want to cross Jordan in that morning.

Who are those people dressed in white?
It must be the children of the Israelite,
I want to cross Jordan in that morning.

Who are those people dressed in red?
It must be the multitude Jesus fed,
I want to cross Jordan in that morning.

If you want to dream the heavenly dreams
Just lay your head on Jordan's stream.
I want to cross Jordan in that morning.

Chorus—Cross me over; cross me over, etc.

Sometimes they sing such sacreligous strains as:

Eighteen hundred and sixty one;
Jesus sucking at the breast so young.
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
Christ done brought that mourner through
Eighteen hundred and sixty-three,
Christ done set the sinner free. etc.

Many more such songs, without any foundation in scripture or in reason, are sung in too many of our churches. The people should be taught better. We fear that too many preachers, who know better, indulge their people in this senseless singing because they are afraid to offend. Let the preachers fearlessly teach the people, and lead them out of this foolish and sacraligious singing.

The statistics report 2,800,000 Baptists in the world—of this number two million are in the United States. The great Methodist Ecumenical Council held in London two years ago represented over 5,000,000 Mothodists in the world; nearly four millions of whom are in the United States; an army which is influencing directly, not less than about 30,000,000 souls besides the innumerable multitude of past, present and coming generations, which no man can number. Skirmishers of Methodism, away out upon the outposts of Zion, take courage, you belong to a numerous, grand and glorious army.

Notes from Nashville.

The schools have all closed. The year has been a prosperous one, on the whole, for all the institutions of learning located in this city. The whites have first the Vanderbilt University, then the State Normal School, Montgomery Bell Academy, Dr. Ward's school, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Dr. Price's, Methodist, South—both for young ladies; two medical schools, two dental schools, one school of pharmacy, one law school, two Catholic schools, a high school of the city, and a good list of grammar and primary schools bring up the rear. The colored people have Roger Williams University, Baptist; Fisk University, Congregationalist; Central Tennessee College, Methodist Episcopal; the Meharry medical department of this latter college, and also the law and theological departments of the same institution. Then there is a good system of public schools, including the primary and grammar grades—no high school yet, owing to the fact that so few of the scholars reach this grade, and they cannot attend the high school for whites, as this is a violation of the laws of Tennessee, which requires that separate schools shall be maintained for white and colored children. Some of these schools for colored children have white teachers, while the others are supplied with colored teachers. Recently there has been a movement on the part of the colored people to secure colored teachers in all their schools. The grounds on which this was urged was that colored teachers could appreciate the circumstances of the children, have more sympathy, and socially be able to treat the children better, as well as give the colored teachers a chance for employment. Then, too, it is reported that certain white teachers are employed in the colored schools that would not be permitted to teach in the white schools. It is also reported that some of the white teachers in these schools give their scholars notice that they must not speak to them (the teachers) on the streets. This breach of the rules of the school is a punishable offense according to report. Teach who are ashamed to have their scholars recognize them in public, are not fit to have any such scholars to teach. The schools however are good, and good work is done in spite of these drawbacks

Children's day was observed here by our own church, and also by other churches. This day is evidently getting to be popular among the churches. It will do good if rightly used, but if it is to be an excuse for questionable innovations of removing the children still further from attendance on the regular services of the sanctuary, it will hardly prove to be a blessing. Our churches in this city have taken on themselves to improve. Spruce Street has finished the outside repairs required by the storm of three years ago, and now, with its beautiful iron fence, presents a very pleasant appearance. Our German brethren are making some improvement on their church property, which will add much to its convenience and appearance. Clark Chapel is undergoing thorough repairs; a new roof, frescoing the walls, and repainting the wood work, with the addition of belfry, costing about fifteen hundred dollars, will make it one of the pleasantest audience rooms in the city. East Nashville charge began in January to arrange for a new church, and have had the building so as to worship in it for some weeks. It is a neat frame, and when finished will cost about one thousand dollars. The old Slade Town church is to have the last service in it in its present positon next Sunday, July 1st. The pastor, Rev. Calvin Pickett, has raised enough money by his push and beg, with the donation of two hundred dollars (less the expense of getting it, which is from 5 to 10 per cent.), from the Church Extension Board, to let out the work of putting the walls and inclosing it, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The building will cost when finished, as the pastor proposes, about three thousand dollars. It will seat between three and four hundred, and will be one of the best church buildings in the conference. Bro. Pickett secured the money for this, largely from a trip to the East, and he proposes to try again to secure enough to complete it. After this era of church building and repairing, may we not hope for a better spiritual condition of the membership and an increase of aggressive work on the hosts of sin? It may come after the picnic season is over, which is on us, and like the fashions, must be followed. So think pastors, superintendents and the scholars. It is strange that a crowded car on a hot day, if people are going out to enjoy themselves, is so productive of happiness, when if going on business the same side would be voted as an intolerable nuisance, and railroad officials would be rated soundly as utterly soulless. But picnics are fashionable.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, June 27, 1883.

National Education Assembly For 1883.

The National Education Assembly for 1883 is announced to meet at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12. The conductor, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, makes the following general announcement. A complete program will be published shortly.

The purpose of these annual Assemblies is to bring together upon the same platform, prominent representatives of popular education, irrespective of section, church or political party; to awaken and direct public sentiment in favor of enlarged National, State and Church efforts, for the education and elevation of the illiterate masses of our country.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania will preside at the first session, at which the opening address will be delivered by Gen. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The chief subjects of discussion during the Assembly will be as follows:

1. *National Aid to Common Schools.* The National Committee, of which Bishop Simpson is chairman, will report its work for the past year, and the conditions, and prospects of securing National aid to common schools, will be discussed. Papers and addresses will be delivered by United States Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, Judge Tourgee, of Philadelphia, Dr. W. R. Waite, of Washington, Dr. Wickersham, and others. Prominent men from the Southern States will discuss the attitude of the South toward this movement.

2. *The Negro in America.* Among those who will give papers and addresses upon this subject, are Frederick Douglass, Bishop H. W. Warren, of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Ward, editor of the *Independent*, and Dr. Hamilton, of Boston.

3. *The Mormon Question.* Upon this question papers and addresses will be given by Bishop Wiley, of the Methodist church, Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Rev. Dr. Kendall, of New York, Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Missionary Board, and others.

4. *The Indian Question.* Among those who will participate in the discussion of this question will be Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New York, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, Capt. Pratt, of Carlisle, Pa., Bishop Coxe, of New York, Herbert Welshe, Esq., and Henry Pancoast, Esq., of Philadelphia, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Secretary of Woman's National Indian Association, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of New York.

5. Last year, at the Assembly, there were brought together for the first time, on the same platform, representatives of the great benevolent organizations, of the north, which have been doing church and educational work in the Southern States since the war. This year for the first time, a conference will be held of Missionary teachers and preachers, who have labored in the South from the North since the war. An address of welcome will be delivered to them, and responsive addresses will be given by one from each of the great churches from which these laborers for the Master have gone.

6. The Sunday of the Assembly, Aug. 12, will open with an educational love feast or religious conference meeting, and be followed during the day, with addresses and sermons bearing upon the different phases of Christian education, by prominent men representing the leading denominations of the nation.

Among those who are engaged, in addition to those already named, to be present and participate in some one of the different sessions of the Assembly, are the following:

Bishop Mathew Simpson, of the Methodist church, Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, Rev. Dr. Strieby, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, Rev. Drs. Morehouse and Allen, of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of New York, Rev. Drs. Upham, Butz and Crooks, of Drew Theological Seminary, Rev. Drs. J. M. Walden, I. W. Joyce and F. S. Hoyt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust, corresponding Secretary Freedmen's Aid Society Methodist church, Hon. B. Peters, of Brooklyn *Times*, Rev. Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. C. W. Cushing, of Rochester, Rev B. K Pierce, editor *Zion's Herald*, Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New York, Rev. Drs. L. H. Bugbee and I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Carroll of the New York *Independent*, Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chidago, Rev. Dr. Moss, President Indiana University, President Warren, of Boston University, Dr. Bricknell, of the Eew England *Journal of Education*, Mr. Sheldon, Secretary National Education Association.

Lynch, alias Norman, the informer against the dynamite conspirators, was released as a reward for his services.

Meridian District, Mississippi Conference.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I have had anything to say in your valuable paper. If you can spare the space, probably a synopsis of our work here would be accepted by your many readers. We are in the act of completing the second round on this district. Thus far we have seen and heard many things which tend to encourage, and we have been led to believe that our labor has not been a failure. This being our first year on this district we have moved along slow, this being necessary to become thoroughly acquainted with the work. The ministers are trying to prove true to their trust, and through their instrumentality the work is prospering. Some new churches have been built, old ones repaired, and the best of all, souls have been converted to God. Yet there is room for improvement. Too many of our official brethren fail to get disciplines, and the SOUTHWESTERN should be welcomed in their homes more than what it has been. To be without these great helps of the church is detrimental to the cause. God bless the SOUTHWESTERN in its new dress; may it have a larger cash subscription among the people everywhere.

J. C.

Macon, Miss., June 26th 1883.

Charles T. Evans, in the New Orleans *Advocate*, Church South, has given, at the request of the editor, an interesting article on the murder of Rev. J. Lane Borden, at Mansfield, La. He says the indignation against the brothers Jenkins is very great and with little encouragement would overleap the restraints of the law. They are now in jail, committed without benefit of bail. The preliminary examination failed to elicit one word of evidence, except what comes from Ben. Jenkins, of the awful crime imputed to Mr. Borden: Says Mr. Evans: "I do not hesitate, after having heard much—all the testimony, some rumors, etc.—to declare my faith in his purity of act, speech and intention unaltered. I firmly believe he sleeps in a slandered grave a quiet and innocent sleep, and that before the courts of the land, as he does now before the bar of public opinion almost universally, he will stand unimpeached and unimpeachable."

Rev. William Moister in a book called "The West Indies: Enslaved and Free," and recently published in London, says: "Much however, yet remains to be done by the genuine friends of the African race before they can become independent of external help. The people of the West Indies must not be summarily and suddenly cast upon their own resources. What they have already done in the way of self-support in regard to their schools and natives churches amply illustrates their capabilities when fully developed. But they must be generously assisted by the Missionary Societies and the Christian philanthropists of England a little longer. More institutions must be established for the training of native ministers and teachers, weak stations must still be succoured, and a generous sympathy must still be extended towards a people who, in times past, have suffered so much at the hands of the white man."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. W. Hilton, Shreveport: "Elder [illegible]can held second quarterly con[illegible]ence. The pastor reported the [illegible]rk in good condition. We were [illegible] able to observe Childrens' day [illegible] account of some little things [illegible]out the church."

R. L. Johnson, Washington: Childrens' Day services were held [illegible] the 10th of June, and the school [illegible]ned out, led by Superintendent [illegible]. M. Brown. The church was [illegible]orated with flowers by a com[illegible]ttee of ladies. We had a glori[illegible] time. Pastor, Wm. Davis, [illegible]ched to the children. Pray [illegible] the Lord may continue his [illegible]ings upon us."

H. C. Armstou, Morgan City: "The church is growing, and I am [illegible]ond to see a good spirit mani[illegible]d among the friends and mem[illegible]. Graham Bell, G. G. W. S. of [illegible]. O. L. C., was with us and [illegible]ched; after which we collected [illegible]95 for repairing the church. [illegible] organized a Tabernacle with [illegible] members."

Miss L. E. Lightfoot, Monroe: "I wish to inform you of the pro[illegible] of our work. Last Sunday [illegible] the Children's day, and there [illegible] 102 Sabbath-school children [illegible]ent, and also a large number [illegible] adults; and the hours spent were [illegible]. The children came on [illegible]day and decorated the church [illegible]tifully. We also have a day [illegible] which is making rapid [illegible]. Our people seem very [illegible]us to have their children edu[illegible]. As a whole the church is [illegible]cing under the pastoral [illegible] of Rev. Frank Walker."

C. Thompson, New Iberia: "We [illegible]ve just finished the parsonage, [illegible] fenced in church and parson[illegible] and are better prepared to go [illegible]. The Grand United Order [illegible]nted the church with a $5."

[illegible] S. Wright, Fort Jesup: "On [illegible] second Sunday in June, at [illegible]ley Chapel, we had a grand [illegible] in basket meeting, and raised [illegible] to assist us in building our [illegible]rch."

[illegible]. A. Payne, Bertie: "Although [illegible] members were reported here I [illegible]nd only 110, and many live a [illegible]g distance apart. On examina[illegible] of the building I found it was [illegible]ting. I began a protracted meet[illegible], 29 united with the church. [illegible] work commenced on the [illegible]ding, and then subscription [illegible] were returned, amounting to [illegible]45. On Sunday a union meet[illegible] brought us in a large sum, and [illegible] we have on hand $228. Sabbath [illegible]l has improved under Superin[illegible]ent J. M. Bryan, and has 45 [illegible]. I feel thankful for Divine [illegible]."

TENNESSEE.

[illegible] Alexander, Mason: "Al[illegible]h it rained hard Sunday [illegible]ng, and was very muddy on [illegible]'s day, June 10, the house [illegible] crowded. The pastor gave an [illegible]te explanation of the object [illegible] the day; C. E. Alexander was [illegible] reporter to the SOUTHWEST[illegible]; B. V. Burchett, secretary. [illegible] followed the programme: [illegible]ing address, D. W. Fields, [illegible]ration;" essay, Miss Ada Cage [illegible]cation;" Miss Martha E. Wil[illegible] read the letter sent out for [illegible]' Day; essay, C. C. Bur[illegible], "The Origin of Childrens' [illegible]y;" Miss Amanda Davis, "The [illegible]y School;" D. D. Fields, [illegible]ity;" Miss Eudora Stev[illegible] "Teachers Duty;" B. V. [illegible], "Education;" J. W. Wil[illegible] the closing address; C. E. [illegible], "The Home Training of [illegible]." These pieces were in[illegible] with sweet songs, under [illegible] Miss M. B. Alexander. [illegible] was $6. The ladies [illegible] a beautiful banner with the [illegible] "Christian Education" in[illegible] it. Through the efforts [illegible] Fields the Sunday-school [illegible] an organ."

[illegible]ford, Purdy: "My sec[illegible] conference is over. [illegible] seems to be on the ad[illegible]. [illegible] this year [illegible]. The [illegible]

fonr to the Church and received one in full."

G. W. Cowan, Robertsville circuit: "This is my third year and we are moving on with satisfaction. There has been 27 additions since last conference. I converted five from the Baptist Church (one a deacon another an ordained elder). There is only one Methodist Sunday-school on the work, but there are union schools. We are trying to establish our own schools wherever practicable. We are delighted with Elder Provine, and have paid his entire claim thus far. The people are well pleased with your good paper."

TEXAS.

G. Pleasant, Cedar Creek: "I will commence my protracted meeting July 5, on Allen Creek, twenty-six miles south of Austin. I hope to have the help of brethren near by, and I expect Revs. E. Nesbit and M. Lott. I want to have a grand time in the oaks. On June 1 the children and their teacher, Sister Hall, enjoyed themselves; they marched and had nice music."

W. H. Jackson, San Felipe. "Rev. S. Hardwell, of Richmond, was with us June 3, and preached three noble sermons. Collection $14 55. Seventeen joined on probation. Childrens' Day was a time of refreshing. There were the regular exercises, beautiful flags, sashes and a march, and a well supplied table. We are determined to do all we can for benevolent causes."

P. G. Brown, Fairfield: "After my return from conference and protracted illness of my family, I must tered up my shattered forces. There is a gain of four. The people seem to be waking up. The membership is small. Elder Ripetoe held the second quarterly meeting and preached a masterly sermon. Fairfield circuit will always remember him in her prayers."

W. H. Davis, Columbus: "I closed a protracted meeting a few weeks since, resulting in 30 conversions and many at the altar for prayer. Our church seems to be moving upward. The presiding elder held third quarterly conference. The people look to the close of the year with regret, when Elder Richardson shall be moved from them, as his presence and sermons are of much benefit. Ninety persons partook of the Lord's supper, and a collection of $15.55 was taken up. At night Rev. H. J. Davis, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, preached another good sermon. The collection was $6. We expect to repaint our church and build a belfry in the fall."

W. McKenzie, Cold Springs: "During a visit to my family at Montgomery, Bro. Adair asked me to help him. He is getting on well. Ten were added. There is a good membership under Bro. Adair."

MISSISSIPPI.

O. Tolson, Hickory: "Elder Williams held quarterly conference and administered sacrament to about 30. The work has greatly improved. We trust to God to aid us in saving souls. Raised for pastor $50.05; presiding elder, $7; Bishop, $1. Sunday-schools are better than ever before, with an attendance of about 145, and are four in number. Children's day was observed; collection, $2. We are trying to raise money enough to rebuild, as our edifice was burned down some time ago. We have a rude one to worship in until we can build again."

J. J. Garrett, Forest: "On Childrens' Day the church was decorated with choicest flowers. There were readings and recitations by the little ones. When collection was called we received $3. All well satisfied. In Sunday-school are 150 children."

GEORGIA.

A new Methodist Church is being organized at Woodville. A new building for the church there will soon be in progress of construction.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and enriches the blood. By druggists.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Missionary Movement of the Ethiopian Host of the South.

BY E. M. COLLET, OF NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you permit me to speak a few words through your paper to my brethren throughout the South upon the subject of Missions. I have thought much upon the subject, and cannot rest until I publish my thoughts to the world; and I do not feel that these are my thoughts, but that they were given me by the Holy Ghost. Before beginning to write this article I bowed before the Lord, and asked the assistance of the Holy Ghost in the controlling of my thoughts, and the guidance of my pen on this important subject. There are several reasons why the Ethiopian or Negro race ought to be the greatest missionaries in the world.

First, because they have been cast off from God for at least forty centuries, and have been the common spoil of all nations upon the face of the globe. It is said that fifty millions of them have been brought from their father-land and enslaved by other nations.

Secondly, God has undertaken to raise them up from woe, degradation, and shame, into the sunlight of heaven. "Ethiopia shall yet stretch out her hand unto the Lord." I like the expression of Dr. Watts, "Ethiopia shall make haste to lay down presents at His feet."

Thirdly, we owe it to God, to ourselves, the church, and to generations unborn. The church has poured out thousands of dollars for us, in building churches, schools, seminaries, and colleges, here and there a lighthouse has been reared where we can receive instruction. And I might add because it pleased God to start this great missionary movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through the instrumentality of an ignorant Negro, which has been the means of quickening the step of the whole Christian church throughout the civilized world.

Fourthly, God calls upon us, as well as other nations to help subject the world to Christ. "Who will come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty?" So why not we take a great part in gaining the victory over sin, death, and hell, and when the general roll is called we will be glad to answer to our names. When we consider the great missionary work now going on we are stirred to jealousy. Well might we say, "arm me with jealous care as in thy sight to love." What can be done in order to awaken ourselves and people to this important work? I suggest that there ought to be almost an independent movement among us. For this reason, our people think that this great work belongs to the white man, and that we are only thrown in for good measure. We talk about our great missionary work at the North; brethren I am tired and sick of this, we read in the newspapers of the great missionary meetings in New York, Boston, and elsewhere at the North, but what are we doing in the South? We meet once a year in our annual conferences and hold a missionary anniversary, and that is about all of it practically speaking, in the way of missionary meetings. What can we do? I have thought that each annual conference ought to appoint a delegation to meet in Atlanta, Ga., or Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of organizing a Missionary Society auxiliary to the parent society at New York. With this end in view, that we will raise a certain amount of money per annum to aid in planting a successful mission in Central Africa, the balance being turned over to parent board to be disposed according to its wisdom. Said delegation should make headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., or Nashville, Tenn. It should provide that each annual conference should be organized into a missionary society, auxiliary to the said parent society at Atlanta, or Nashville. And each conference should require each pastor to organize each of his societies into a missionary society. Then let each society hold missionary meetings and concerts monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually, or as the case may be. And lyceums should be formed, and missionary tracts, magazines, and charts should be placed in each society; and they should have monthly meetings of recitations, talks, readings, essays, &c., upon the subject of missions. And this would kindle a holy fire thoroughout the church, and our sons and daughters would grow up with a missionary spirit to reach forth to the ends of the earth, and bring all nations to the feet of our blessed Redeemer. Of course provisions should be made that said society should not interfere with the parent society at New York, or our annual collections laid down in our discipline. But I am ready to say that such a movement would double our annual collections. Some one may think that I want to narrow the minds of our people down to Africa alone, be it far from me, that is not the idea; their minds are too little and pent up now, and I want to make known to them all the world and its conditions, then they will have a greater love, and a higher thought about God and his cause than ever before. But I think it nothing wrong that we have some special thought about Africa, our fatherland. A permanent mission planted in Central Africa would act like a stone cast into a pool, which throws the ripples to the banks in every direction. "Africa has a race Prometheus—bound upon the altar of the world's avarice, with a vulture tearing away at its heart. And students of the Bible and of providence have come to think of the question as one of the greatest moral and governmental mysteries in the divine administration," says Dr. I. G. Bidwell: also infidels point at Africa and say if the God of the Bibles lives let him explain the mystery of Africa accursed; and Christians have only been able to put their hands upon their mouths and cry: "Holy! holy, Lord God of hosts, truly and righteous, doth thou not judge and avenge the blood of Africa on them that dwell upon the earth?"

I only wish to give a few hints how we should raise money, First, let $10 paid down at any one time constitute a life member of this society. For the yearly payment let each pastor take a subscription throughout all his work headed with his own autograph. When I delivered a missionary address in St. Mathew, in this city a few days ago, setting forth the plans of this organization, one of the prominent members of that church came to me before I left the altar and took me by the hand and said: "Go a head and get up this organization, and I will pay from five to ten dollars a year to it," and he is only one out of hundreds that would thus do if we were thus organized. And we might get our women to give a hen and her increase to this cause. Last year three poor sisters paid me $5 15 missionary money from three hens, ten thousand hens like these would make a grand showing; those that could not do this, let them give a row of cotton, corn, potatoes, &c. Before writing this article I talked this question over with all the presiding elders of this conference and they favored such a movement. Rev. W. W. Morgan suggested that these ideas be published so that each conference could act upon the subject at the next session. I hope to hear from our brethren from various conferences through the public press as to what they think about this question.

Greensboro, N. C., June 20.

U. S. Surgeon Recommends.

Dr. J. M. G. Pheeton, is a U. S. Ex-Surgeon, residing now at Bloomington, Ind. The Dr. writes, to say: "I recommend *Samaritan Nervine* because it cures epilepsy." Physicians, generally, are its friends.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Progress of the Freedmen.

BY REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D.D.

The progress of the Negroes of America since their emancipation has been marvelous. They came out of slavery poor in body, mind and soul. Their bodies were cursed with generations of degradation—not of labor, for that if followed as it should be, is ennobling—but of unnatural labor, where every refinement of taste and habit were sacrificed, to the demand for muscular endurance. Their minds were cursed with generations of enforced ignorance. Their souls,—those inner sanctuaries of human instinct and purity, where dwells the image of God, and out of which flows the holiest and best forces of life—even these had by generations of cruel bondage been belittled in capacity and warped in sentiment, and lowered in instinct, until in not a few respects, the distinctions between right and wrong, were lost sight of in practical life. To the Negro in slavery, true marriage, except at the will of the master, was unknown. Among the masses the Negro slave woman was taught that for her there was no virtue. Her mission in slavery was to propagate her species for the auction block! And this in Christian America for two hundred and fifty years!

To understand anything of the progress of this race since emancipation, we must look into the awful depth of the moral state in which freedom found them. I do not forget the work of Christian missionaries among the slaves of the South; much good was done by them, but only the few comparatively were reached, and with even these the fundamental laws of virtue were subject to the accidents of the master's whims or necessities respecting his property.

With only a few individual or family exceptions in a neighborhood, the great body of the Negroes came out of slavery absolutely penniless, and with scarcely enough rags to cover their nakedness; with every influence of the church, and state, and commerce and social life about them, opposed to their freedom, and determined that if not slaves, their future of right ought to be and must be one of dependent subserviency to the white race.

They were given the ballot in the midst of their ignorance and poverty and expected to stand with their few "carpet-bag" and "scalawag" friends, for the maintenance of the national authority in the South, against the combined wisdom, wealth, and statesmanship of was a few years before a mighty what confederacy. Failing in this, as was inevitable, their former masters scorned them the more, the General Government forsook them, and the whole nation questioned their capacity for heroism or devotion to principle.

Whatever progress the freedmen have made has been chiefly because of the splendid qualities they possess, in spite not only of what slavery could do, but in spite also of many great disadvantages since freedom.

Whatever helps have come to them they have laid hold of with tremendous faith and tenacity. Go into the schools established by northern benevolence all over the South. In them to-day are more than 20,000 young Negro men and women. Nearly all these are there by their own exertions, or by those of their parents or relatives as poor as themselves. They are climbing up into the higher realms of learning. The silver tones of their orators, and the enchanting music of their songsters, are heard in all that Southland; their botanists are in the fields; their mathmaticians are communing with Newton; their metaphysicians are mastering Hamilton. Leaving these schools their young men are entering the pulpit, are on the rostrum and in the school-room; and they are there to lead, and their young women are teaching or becoming wives of men worthy of them, and doing their part in building up Christian homes.

Go into the public schools of the South. *Eight hundred thousand Negro boys and girls are there.* One hour in any such school sweeps to the winds all the pro-slavery theories about the Negro's capacity to learn. A vast proportion are yet but little beyond where freedom found them, but that so many should have advanced at all, and that so large a proportion of those who have advanced should have gone so far is simply marvelous. Where the best are to-day, the great majority will be in the near future.

They are acquring much in the fields of mechanical skill and activity, and in the self-respect and independence which these bring. In many portions of the South they are the carpenters and the bricklayers and blacksmiths. They are the engineers and headmen on multitudes of the smaller plantations, and on some of the larger ones. They are gaining property. They own $15,000,000 in Louisiana. They pay taxes on $5[illegible]0,000 of property in Atlanta, Georgia, and in that whole State they own probably $10,0[illegible],000. That means nearly $100,000,000 in property f r the Negroes of the South, acquired mostly since the war. That is not much for 6,500,000 of people, but is a good beginning.

The Negro is improving morally. Go to their churches all over the South, and with the eye and heart and common sense of a friend and philanthropist, study their work in church-building, Sunday-school organization and at administering discipline. For thirteen years I have studied these people in every part of the South, and seen them in their cabins and in their best and poorest churches; and studied their weaknesses and follies and successes, and if I knew anything of human nature, or of human progress, I must say that vast multitudes of the Negroes of the South to-day are leading virtuous and Christian lives, and that those under the lead of a fair proportion of their ministry, are powerfully leavening the whole mass. For whatever the Negro in America is to-day, in morals or poverty or ignorance, the white people of the nation are largely responsible. Slavery is gone with its accursed effects. Let now the whole nation do for the Negro as a freeman, just what ought to be done for him, in sympathy and helpfulness, as if he was a white man in our midst and as needy, and another generation or two will see the Africo-American in our midst an assimilated part of American enterprise, thought and success.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Baton Rouge.

MR. EDITOR:—The Home Missionary Society is increasing wonderfully. At the quarterly session of the 5th, at the City Hall, the place we occupied from April 2d to June 10th, for church services, was filled. Mother Hester Williams presided, and very many joined Presiding elder Landry, who is serving us both in the capacity presiding elder and builder, favored us with one of the most instructive addresses upon the subject of woman's missionary work, that we have had the pleasure of hearing for many days. The reports showed the great work of charity that the society is doing in relieving the needy, sick, and poor, especially the poor orphans. The school under the auspices of this organization is largely attended and is prosperous. On the first of March an organization of the Look Up Legion society, was perfected with the following officers: William Harrington, Emma Harrington; Rosa Kenedy, Secretary. It numbers about thirty, and still they come. This organization and the Sunday-school have taken upon themselves to raise the fund to build the steeple of the new church which is to be completed at a cost of $350. Last Sunday, June 10, was Childr[illegible]ns' Day; but the exercises had to be confined to the morning hours owing to the fact that the day was set apart for a grand union meeting, and the laying of the cor-

ner stone of our new Wesley Chapel which promises to be the prettiest church in Lousiana conference. At any rate we think so. At 11 a. m., the services were opened by Rev. A. M. Green, of New Orleans, who preached an excellent sermon. We had also the presence of Revs. Hudson, Samuel Davage, Elder Dale, H. O. Abbott, of Rosedale; Rogers, of the Plains. Each in his turn preached a powerful sermon, and at the conclusion of each a collection was taken up. Elder Dale preached the closing sermon and collected $103—Total $203 for the day. At three o'clock p. m., the corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of nearly 1000 people, Our pastor Rev. Andrew Jackson officiating, assisted by Elders Landry, and Dale, and Revs. Green, Hudson, Davage, and Abbott. At 7 p. m., Elder Davage preached in one of his most happy moods to an audiance of an immense size and took up $35. Bro. Jackson is the beloved of all with whom he comes in contact. We are in hopes soon to occupy the auditorium of our new church. Elder Landry, as builder, thinks that about the month of August we will go up stairs. We ask an interest in your prayers. FANNIE C. ROBINSON.

Baton Rouge, La., June 1.

The Drunkard's Ten Commandments.

I believe in the existence of one Mr. Alcohol, the great head and chief of all manner of vice; the source of nine-tenths of all diseases; and not only believe but am sure that when money is gone and spent the landlord will stop the tap and turn me out.

I have ten commandments to keep, the same which the landlords take in the bar, saying, "We are the master and mistress who brought thee out of the path of virtue, placed thee in ways of vice, and set thy feet on the road which leads to misery, starvation and everlasting destruction.

1. Thou shalt use no other house but mine.

2. Thou shalt not make to thyself any substitute for intoxicating drink—such as tea, coffee, ginger-pop, and lemonade, for I am a jealous man, wearing the coat that should be on thy back, eating thy children's bread, and pocketing the money which should make thee and thy wife happier all the days of thy life.

3. Thou shalt not use my house in vain.

4. Remember that thou eat but one meal on the Sabbath. Six days shalt thou drink and spend all thy money, but the seventh day is the Sabbath day wherein I wash my floors, mind my fires and make ready for my company the remaining part of the week.

5. Thou shalt honor landlords, the landladies and the gin shops with thy presence, that thy days may be few and miserable in the land wherein thou dwellest.

6. Thou shalt commit murder by starving and beating thy wife and children.

7. Thou shalt commit self-destruction.

8. Thou shalt sell thy wife's and childrens' bread and rob thyself of all thy comforts.

9. Thou shalt bear false witness when thou speaketh of the horrors, saying thou art in good health when laboring under the barrel fever.

10. Thou shalt covet all thy neighbor is possessed of; thou shalt covet his house, his purse, his wealth and all that he has got, that thou mayest indulge in drunkenness and help the brewer to buy a new coach and a pair of fine horses, a new dray and a fine building, that he may live in idleness all his days; likewise to enable the landlord or the landladies to set back and scorn you as you walk the streets. C. L. SEWARD.

Alexandria, Tenn.

At Havana 52 persons died in one week of yellow fever. In Vera Cruz 1600 persons have perished in two months.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 8th inst., the evening southbound train, I. and G. N. R. R., brought me to San Antonio. The next morning I was left by not knowing that the schedule on the G. H. and S. A Railway had been changed; so I remained over till the 4:45 mixed train pulled out to bring me to Seguin. On boarding the train at the depot in San Antonio, I unexpectedly enconntered one of those unpleasant scenes which ought to make true civilization blush. As I had purchased my ticket I went aboard, but had not been in my seat one minute before Mr. Coy Spangle, conductor, addressed me in the genuine vernacular of the day, with the "other coach, old man!" I replied that I was comfortably seated. "But the other coach is for colored people." "I am satisfied where I am, sir." "You shall not ride in this coach, I will show you that you shall not; the company backs me in what I do." "All right, sir, I am a patron of the company, and certainly it will not exact first-class fare of me, then force me into the smoking car. I neither smoke nor chew tobacco, it is both offensive and injurious to me." "I don't care, you shall not in here." "I am a minister of the gospel, and will treat my fellow passengers with good behavior." A police officer, standing by, said: "It is best for you to do as he says to avoid trouble, he is the conductor, and the company backs him in what he does." "All right, sir, I have promised to be a good man and citizen; whenever I fail to be, it will be time enough for you; I will behave myself as well as any one aboard this train, or that ever travels this road." The conductor turned from me, blinded by prejudice and bursting with rage, said in a threatening tone, "I run this thing and will show you." While he went in the direction of the telegraph office, thence to the ticket office, I glanced briefly over the passengers, to read if possible, what might be their feelings toward me, but I could see nothing of a dissatisfactory nature towards me, only some ladies seemed anxious as to what would follow. The conductor, about half-way between the ticket office and the train, said in an angry tone, "If you say out this box out and not carry it through, I will do it." I neither saw nor heard the voice of the person he feigned to have addressed. Now, dear sir, it is plain to be seen that this persecution is not against my color, but against my manhood. When ignorant and poorly clad servants to white people are welcomed, and even assisted by the brakesmen or conductors, either to embark or disembark, what can it be then, but an unholy persecution and a disparagment of my manhood? The G. H. and S. A. R. R., and also the Houston and Texas Central, proves to be worse than any of the others in Texas. On these there are exceptions, for some of the conductors permit decently dressed Negroes into the first-class coaches. If possible, these gentlemen—I mean conductors and brakesmen—are under no particular direction in this matter, therefore the Negro is at their caprice. Certainly, there is no one benefited by this wicked persecution of the Negro; and surely it ought to be far beneath the sense and dignity of these presidents and managers to force colored people to pay first-class fare and compel them to ride in the smoking car, regardless of their standing or health. I hardly ever ride on either of the above named roads without paying extra to gain back my lost health from inhaling unhealthful tobacco smoke. Our excellent Governor said in his recommendations to the last legislature, among many other statesmanlike recommendations, "Let there not be any unjust discrimination on the railroads in Texas." Is there not enough patriotism and magnanimity in the executives of a state to be true to its law abiding citizens? O Lord, how long! I got through to Seguin safe without further outrage, but did not reach Mt. Pleasant till Sunday morning at 8:30. Bro. Mosby had held the conference at the appointed time (Saturday evening, 3 p. m.) The church here has been in a cold state all the year; whatever it intends to do this year for the Master, it must do between now and conference. The first part of the year has been spent in accusing, or else excusing, each other; and many of them have whipped themselves to a frassle with going to law. The law is good, so is a razor, but it is a dangerous weapon to put in the hands of a child. 13th and 14th, found us at Stevenson's Colony. The work is in poor condition, the pastor, D. W. Tucker, was not present, and but few of the brethren. The 16th and 17th was spent at Stockdale. The pastor J. T. Gibbon's wife is lying at the point, likely to die, he could not be present. The doctors have given her up, both at San Antonio and here; we are sorry for Bro. Gibbons. Many of the brethren got out to the quarterly meeting, one hour after it was over, feigning to be very much astonished, but we fear their astonishment will be manifolded when they get to heaven; and see and recieve their slim rewards. Bro. Gibbons stated the precarious condition of his suffering wife, at 11 o'clock service, but he had rassled with the Lord for her soul's salvation, and that his prayer had been answered, at 12 o'clock on last Saturday night the 16th; and asked prayers of the church that the Lord would grant unto this new babe in Christ Jesus more strength; and prayer was offered for that blessing. I had been asked to deliver an address on the 18th anniversary of the colored people's emancipation at San Antonio, on the 19th, but as the weather continued hot and dry I could not undertake the long dusty road that separated me from San Antonio. Being in seventeen miles of Riddleville, my next point to visit, I contented myself with what might be enjoyed here, on that auspicious occassion. Being elected president for the day, I had the profound pleasure of introducing Prof. S. M. Coles, late of Yale, who read the 13th 14th and 15th amendments, and he gave a brief outline of the same. Rev. M. Thompson followed in an half hour's speech, next Rev. J. W. Strong entertained the audiance with an able effort. Prof. J. R. S. Hollowell, of Straight University, N. O., prepared a very interesting speech, and delivered it from manuscript; it was listened to with rapt attention throughout. I wish our young orators would divest themselves of the false notion that it was not the "intention of Abraham Linclon to free the slaves." What time I did not spend in my constant leaps for freedom, I served in the most equitable circles of Southern learne daristocracy, and their discussions were always that President Lincoln, was up to freeing their "niggers." All the Southern orators ever I listened to accused Mr. Lincoln of it; till sometime after the slavery was abolished, many of the negro vote catchers fabricated this story, and inserted it into the pages of Southern oratory; and alas! some of our colored brethren are falling fast into the same error. It must not be forgotten that Mr. Lincoln, was the nominee, and standard bearer of the anti-slavery party. If these were not matters of history I should blush to be the first to mention them. The day past off delightfully, not a word, or act marred the happiness of the hours. White and black met at the same table to satisfy their appetites, which were amply provided for. Miss M. M. Vaughan gave a good exhibition at night; the whole gave entire satisfaction to all. Her school headed the long procession, to the festive ground and furnished music for the day, as we had no other. The school closed its five months term and exhibition for the school to-night, on the 22d. Great advance has been made. The quarterly conference met at 3 p. m., June 23d, it was wellat tended. Sunday 24, the Sunday-school well attended. Miss M. M. Vaughan had organized a temperance Band of Hope here, and there are 54 members with officers, etc. We lectured to them on temperance at 11 a. m., meetings interesting throughout. Take the collections, brethren, five months more brings us together at conference. M. HENSON, 6124.

Riddleville, Karnes Co., Texas.

On the whole, I would bid you stand up to your work, whatever it may be, and not be afraid of: it not in sorrow or contradiction to yield, but pushing on towards the goal. And don't suppose that people are hostile to you in the world. You will rarely find anybody designedly doing you ill. You may feel often as if the whole world is obstructing you, more or less, but you will find that to be because the world is traveling in a different way from you, and rushing on its own path. —*Thomas Carlyle.*

A Methodist in a class-meeting, said that he "had been a Christian off and on for thirty years."—*Central Presbyterian.* Which illustrates the Presbyterian doctrine of the perseverance of the saint.—*Richmond Advocate.*

General News Items.

An immense audience greeted the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church on his 70th birthday.

The funeral of Eugene Casserly, once U. S. Senator from California, in San Francisco, June 16th, was largely attended.

Louise Michel was found guilty at Paris of inciting to pillage, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and ten years' police surveillance.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, the great English temperance statesman, has carried his measure for local option through the House of Commons by a large majority.

Near Vienna, La., one Dukes, a negro, who, it is alleged, purposed an outrage on two females three weeks ago, and who has been hunted since, was taken by his pursuers and shot to death.

A disgusting case, recently tried in Nashville, a voudou doctor's cheating of a poor negro woman by pretended necromancy, terminated by sending the doctor to the penitentiary for five years.

During severe fighting at Miragoane, Hayti, General Casimir, the rebel leader, was killed, and the Government forces are now in possession of the lower portion of the city. Twenty-four insurgent ringleaders at St. Louis and ten at Cavallon were shot June 14th.

The New Zealand passenger vessels, the Aurunni and Waitara, collided in the English Channel in the night, and the latter went to the bottom in two minutes. The steerage and second-class passengers, numbering twenty-five, were all drowned.

Crawford county has not an open saloon within its borders, and yet it shows an increase in population during the past year of 1,647, This too in spite of the statement made by Gov. Glick last fall that prohibition is depopulating the State. The governer will notice the figures.—*Girard Press.*

The Michigan Legislature has by large majorities passed the following exceedingly important and beneficial law concerning schools. "District Schools Boards shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the district, provided always provision shall be made for instructing all pupils in every school in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics generally, upon the human system. No certificate shall be granted any person to teach in the schools of Michigan on and after Sept. 1st 1884, who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, narcotics, and stimulants upon the human system."

Young Folks' Corner

A Little Gentleman.

BY M. E. SANGSTER.

His cap is old, but his hair is gold,
And his face is clear as the sky;
And whoever he meets, in lanes or streets,
He looks him straight in the eye,
With a fearless pride that has naught to hide,
Though he bows like a little knight,
Quite debonair, to a lady fair,
With a smile that is swift as light.

Does his mother call? Not kite, or ball'
Or the prettiest game, can stay
His eager feet as he hastes to greet
Whatever she means to say;
As the teacher depends on the little friend
At school in his place at nine,
With his lessons learned and his good mark earned,
All ready to toe the line.

I wonder if you have seen him too
This boy, who is not too big
For a morning kiss from mother and sis,
Who ain't a bit of a prig;
But gentle and strong, and the whole day long,
As merry as boy can be,
A gentleman, dears, in the coming years,
And at present the boy for me.

—*Harper's Young People.*

Jerry's New Pantaloons.

When Jerry was six years old he began to go to school. Towards the end of the school term the teacher wished to have an exhibition. All the scholars were to learn pieces to speak. Jerry's mother found some verses beginning—

"Twinkle, twinkle little star,
How I wonder what you are."

Jerry thought these verses were very nice, and with his mother's help he soon learned them. She taught him how to make a bow, and to point up to heaven when he said "star," and to wave his hand over his head when he said "Up above the world so high." After some practice, she thought he made these motions very prettily.

Jerry's best pantaloons were old and patched. He must have a new pair to speak in; but the stores were far away, and money was very scarce. After searching for something to make them of his mother used a large check apron she prized very much, and wore only on holidays. Some of my readers would have smiled if they had seen Jerry dressed in his long blue and white check pantaloons, check shirt and heavy shoes. He thought he looked very fine. He could not help admiring himself; in fact, he thought too much about his new pantaloons.

On the evening of the exhibition the school room was crowded. It had been dressed with wild flowers and grasses. A great many tallow candles burned in bright tin candlesticks. The children thought it looked very grand. When it was Jerry's turn to speak he stepped boldly upon the stage and made his bow. His father and mother leaned forward, so that they could see him better. Alas, his thoughts were on his new pantaloons, so that he had forgotten all about the "little twinkling star." But he was not afraid, and after looking all around he began in a loud, distinct voice:

"I have got on a new pair of pantaloons." Putting his hands into his pockets, he went on: "My mother made them out of her new apron my aunt Salina sent frow New York, where you can buy lots and l-o-t-s of nice things; for in New York they have g-r-e-a-t big stores. Some day I shall go there, for I think that new pantaloons are—"

But he did not have time to tell what he thought. The teacher got upon the stage, and, to the relief of his parents, hurried him to a seat. The farmer lads had greatly enjoyed his speech, and, clapping their hands, gave a hurrah for "Jerry's new pantaloons."—*Our Little Ones.*

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1883.

The catalogue of Rust University, now before us, is a typographical beauty.

How would you like to live in a grave-yard? Probably you would not like it at all; but we know of a good brother and his family who are now living in a grave-yard. They are not disturbed by that fact, however, for they seem as happy as merry June bugs. Verily, godliness with contentment is a great gain.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an article in another column, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, on "The Progress of the Freedmen." It is an able and graphic delineation of the Negro's progress, by one who has been intimately connected with them in all the stages of their advancement since the war.

That school teacher who teaches private school in one of our churches, and who sometimes forgets his pipe on the pulpit in that church, should either throw his dirty pipe away, stop preaching there or anywhere else, or quit bringing his pipe to the church to lay it upon the [illegible] Bible on the pulpit. Away with the pipe and all such teach[illegible]

While on his visit to Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., Rev. A. E. P. Albert was the recipient [illegible] beautiful and fragrant bouquet [illegible] Mrs. Prof. Hooper. The [illegible] trimmings, with which it was [illegible], were taken from one of [illegible] many bouquets presented to [illegible] Hooper upon the occasion of [illegible] graduation in an Ohio College, [illegible] ten years ago.

[illegible] few weeks ago, a white boy [illegible] years old, was sent from Atlan[illegible] Texas, to Alexandria in this [illegible], by express, with a tag tied [illegible] coat button-hole. Such a [illegible] scene recalled many sad rec[illegible] of a shameful past. It [illegible] anew the cruel, but now [illegible] dead, "peculiar institu[illegible]."

[illegible] A. J. Fafargue, editor of the [illegible]ville *Bulletin*, has on exhi[illegible] his office a perfect curi[illegible]. It is a corn cob of last year's [illegible] formed in the exact shape of [illegible] arm and hand. The hand, [illegible], with its five fingers and [illegible] nails, is almost perfect. [illegible] this a freak of nature? This [illegible] editor also knows of a hen [illegible] in his neighborhood in whose [illegible] was found a ten penny nail. [illegible], what do you think of this?

A [illegible] is not an "assault." [illegible] within certain limits is [illegible] a *right*, but a *duty*. We [illegible] the peace of the church as [illegible] as any living man. But [illegible] for *real* peace; no false [illegible] peace, peace, when there is [illegible]. We don't want to be [illegible]stood, but we propose al[illegible] in a Christian spirit to cry [illegible] spare not, till all of our [illegible] who are crying for bread [illegible] their want supplied. [illegible] this is the true way to [illegible] the Church of the Lord [illegible]

[illegible] of a private school in [illegible] that is being taught by [illegible] moral contagion [illegible] to corrupt instead [illegible] the morals of the [illegible] to her charge. [illegible] instead of being set [illegible] of our children [illegible] without the camp, [illegible] mark of their [illegible] and infamy branded [illegible]. Our peo[illegible] [illegible] need of teachers [illegible] they can never [illegible], or patron[illegible] [illegible] character. Let our [illegible] wherever [illegible] pulpit or in [illegible]

Assurance.

Assurance is the persuasion or confidence which a Christian has that he is a child of God. It comes as the joint testimony of the Holy Spirit, with our own spirit. The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God. In no instance in the Bible is the distinct work of the Holy Spirit more clearly stated. It is not to the relation but to the fact of the relation that he witnesses, it is subsequent to the relation, and distinct from it. This is not the work of regeneration, nor is it the fruit of that work, but a distinct and immediate testimony to the soul of its acceptance with God. "And because ye are sons God hath sent forth the spirit of his son into your hearts crying Abba Father." Mark this, "Because ye are sons," because of the relationship, comes the testimony. "Ye are sons:" here is the the relation. "God has sent forth the spirit of his Son into your hearts crying Abba Father," here is the testimony. This is not regeneration, nor the fruits of regeneration, nor a special revelation, but an immediate impression produced by the spirit that we are the sons of God. Here we have the witness of the Holy Spirit with ours that we are the children of God, which is nothing less nor more than assurance. We suppose that our own spirit derives its testimony of our adoption from a comparison of our experience and life with the word of God. In the Bible a number of things are spoken of as characteristic of the children of God. The children of God love him, and this is an affection of which the mind is conscious. We know when we love and whom we love. Love is of God, and every one that loveth is born of God. A consciousness of this love brings the assurance that we are born of God, and hence the children of God. The children of God are obedient to His will. "Ye are my frends if ye do whatever I command you." "If ye love me keep my commandments." This is a test and the child of the Lord will carefully, and prayerfully study the word of God *to* make it the rule of his life. "He that saith I know him and keepeth not his commandments is a liar and the truth is not in him." "But whoso keepeth his word in him verily in the love of God perfected, hereby know we that we are in him." Carefully and closely will he search his own conduct to see if it conforms to this rule. The children of God love one another. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love one for another," and "We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren." Now when one finds this love in his own experience he has an assurance that God dwells in in him, and that he is a child of God. This state of assurance is desirable because of the strength it imparts. Doubt always produces a wavering and unstable walk. Assurance helps to answer a thousand questions about which the doubting Christianis constantly troubled. The one great reason why so many Christians seem to be inconsistent, sort of half and half in the service of the Lord, is they have knowledge of their acceptance with God, they are weak. Assurance gives strength. Bishop Latimer used to say, "When I live in a settled and steadfast assurance about the state of my soul I am as bold as a lion, I can laugh at all trouble, no affliction daunts me." His soul was not vexed with doubts. Assurance gave him peace, made him fervent, constant and abundant, in the work of the Lord. An assured Christian will put his hand to any work of the Lord, and his neck to any yoke for Christ. The individual who "can read his title clear to mansions in the skies" will certainly accomplish the most for God. Men who are loose from Christ are loose from the point of duty, their lack of assurance is discovered in the unevenness of their work. Assurance is worth seeking, it is worth having.

Church Work in the City.

Times and seasons with their experiences have much to do with the life's work of a Methodist minister. All things here are not equal. The world is full of inequalities, and but little work is remunerated in this world. In fact for most of our best work the reward is necessarily postponed. It is nevertheless sure to come. Christ had to wait for his. Bro. Marshall at Mt. Zion is doing solid work. Two years ago this church was a mere shell with over four thousand dollars debt upon it. That debt has been nearly all canceled and the vestry nicely finished, and this furnishes one of the most attractive audience rooms in the city. The congregations are large, the Sunday-school is constantly increasing. Sabbath, June 17th, was given to the Trustees as a special day, and nearly one hundred dollars was raised towards paying the last debt. Think of it, brethren, Mt. Zion is delivered and is now beautiful for situation. Any good minister may count it a joy to have the Bishop appoint him to so good a charge. Bro. Marshall believes in God, in man, and hard work, and it is certain that he loves all three. His reward may be postponed but it is sure to come. It is hardly possible to find two men just alike, one will most always lack something the other has. Most every man has something peculiar in his make-up and this becomes an element of strength, or of weakness.

Bro. Johnson at Camp Parapet is a living man, he is gathering and holding the people. We know of no pastor who is more popular and beloved by his people. At the last quarterly conference the stewards, report showed the pastor presiding elder, sexton etc., all paid up to date. The trustees had money in hand for the erection of a bell tower. The class reports were as follows, No. 1, $7.95, No. 2, $10,85 NO. 3, $12.80 and a pound party of $7.40, No. 4, $3.65, No. 5, $7.55. The pastor in his report said that the stewards had anticipated all of his wants, he had not asked them for a single nickle. Well done for our brethren at Camp Parapet. Methodism is putting on strength every week. Simpson chapel is coming up out of the wilderness, and putting on her beautiful garments. At the last quarterly conference Bro. Jackson reported a state of perfect harmony and great religious prosperity, nearly seventy have been converted to God and received on probation. One new class has been organized. The class collections were nearly double any former quarter. The report of the stewards showed the pastor, presiding elder, sexton etc., all paid and one hundred and fifty dollars on hand to be applied on their church debt. All the affairs on this charge seem to be rising. Sixth street is joyous and happy, and well they may be. Three times have they purchased the property they now own, and twice through the bad management, management that indicated a great lack of Christian honesty, they have lost the church. Some three or four years ago the church was bought for the third time, Bishop Peck sent Bro. Dyer there with an earnest hope that through him the church might be saved; he soon became satisfied that night dreaming could not take the place of day work, and that he could not have much assistance from A B and C outside his own congregation; he felt that if ever Sixth Street was saved the people of Sixth Street must do it. And they are of the right sort, they now have to do, and seem to take delight in doing, and every effort small or great had God's blessing on it, till at the last quarterly conference the pastor reported the last dollar paid, and the church saved and everybody joyous and happy. In the meantime the congregation has so increased that an enlargement of the church has become a necessity, and an architect has been employed to draw plans for enlarging and remodeling the house so as to make it one of the most pleasant and attractive houses in the city. The people are all alive for this work. They are not of the sort who have nickels for God and dollars for themselves. May God bless and multiply them a hundredfold.

We know of no church more pleasantly situated than our brethren at Clinton Street. They have a valuable property, a nice church and parsonage and no debts. They are a good sort of people and never give their pastor or the presiding elder a stone for bread. The Sunday-school is strong and full of life. At the last quarterly conference all the reports were in perfect order. There are no class leaders on the disrict who present a better report than those of Clinton Street. Then the report of the stewards showed the current expenses all paid. Brother King is on his second year, beloved and respected by his people, and is doing good work for the church.

First Street is doubtless the strongest church on the district, has the largest membership, the largest congregation and Sunday-school, and is moving on harmoniously, with great strength. Many of the members of the church and congregation own their homes, and are in comfortable circumstances. The reports at the quarterly conference are always in order, and improvements are constantly going on. The old fence that has for so many years surrounded the church is to be removed and a new one made of iron is to take its place. The First Street people are of a good Methodist type. Bro. Montgomery, their pastor, is abundant in labors, his every day is in accord with the pure gospel he preaches. He is respected by all his people.

Hanes Chapel is the property our Plum Street brethren bought of the Germans of the M. E. Church South, and is situated at the corner of Jefferson and Plum, streets in Carrollton. It is a valuable property and well located for the accommodation of the people. The congregation has nearly doubled since they moved into the church, the Sunday-school has over ninety scholars enrolled with an average attendance of over sixty. Bro. Mason is an active workingman to whom good things come easy; one of the best workers in the temperance cause we have in the city. We cannot restrain ourselves from going ahead a few years and looking at the strong church and congregation that is sure to be gathered here. We have in this church some good people, and we think their possibilities for the future are of the largest kind.

We have heard the question as applied to Ames' "Watchman, what of the night?" many times, and this has always been our answer, "The morning cometh." At the last quarterly conference the reports of the pastor, Sunday-school superintendent and stewards, were encouraging. Just now many of our people are out of the city, but the congregation holds up, and Bro. Vaughan holds on and stands by his guns. We are no stickler for tremendous demonstrations, but we do believe with all our heart in the almightiness of the Holy Ghost and would like to have Penticost re-enacted at Ames. To some here in New Orleans it would be an awful moment, but to the pastor at Ames it would be a gala day. The outlook for the year is full of promise. What we need is to have all of our people take strong hold of the notion that it is a great privilege and honor to work for Jesus, and there get the baptism of the Holy Ghost upon them and there will be no doubt as to their success. Just here this pencil that has traveled hundreds of miles calls a halt, just craving benedictions upon each member of the churches herein referred to.

Mob Law in Avoyelles.

Vigilance committees, Regulators, and other unlawful bands of armed men continue to scour the whole parish of Avoyelles; threatening, whipping, killing, or driving out of the parish such persons an may be suspected or found guilty of crime, or of such things as might be distasteful to the Regulators. The excuse for the existonce of such unlawful and revolutionary organizations is, that the perpetrators of petty crimes, chicken thieves and the like, can be detected and punished effectively in no other way. What a fearful commentary upon local home goverument, as exercised by that class and party, which distinctively and presumptuously style themselves "We, the people." We have positive and reliable information of the whipping and driving out of that parish, of several men, recently. These unlawful organizations flourish right in and around Marksville, under the very shadow of the courthouse and jail, and instead of being crushed out of existence by the good citizens and the lawfully constituted authorities of the parish, they roam the parish undisguised, in crowds, with guns on their shoulders, and seem to enjoy the approbation of those who love to call themselves "We, the people." A week or two ago, Antoine Kelly, a colored man, living near Marksville, whom the Regulators *suspected* of hog stealing was most unmercifully whipped and given ten days to leave the parish He wisely left, for had he disobeyed, the nearest tree with a noose stared him in the face. Since then, Paulin Toussaint, another colored man, one who is considered something of a leader among his people, has been the object of the search of the Vigilants. We do not know whether he was found or not, but we do know that bands of armed men without any legal authority were scouring the whole parish in search of him. His great crime was that he was *suspected* of stealing a plow. Toussaint did well in running away for he certainly would have been whipped if he was not killed. Such a shameful state of affairs ought not to flourish any longer in any civilized community. To make it appear that this unlawful Vigilance movement was the spontaneous uprising of an injured populace, of both races, against petty thieves generally, they induced a few colored dupes to join them, but it was not long before they detected that they were the victims of the meanest deception, and they got out of it as best they could without endangering their safety. Now, with the exception of two black Judas Iscariots, the whole army of Regulators, in Avoyelles, are white men. With *rare* exceptions, their victims are almost invariably colored men, who are often whipped, or driven out of the parish and sometimes hung to the nearest tree, Indeed it is said that only a few years ago, one could hardly go in the woods, without coming upon some colored man or other hung to a tree, the result of vigilance and regulator rule. The lawfully constituted authorities of the parish of Avoyelles should arise in their might and power, and put down this shameful and barbarous method of punishing persons suspected of crime. The good people of that parish owe it to themselves to assist in stamping out all such revolutionary administration of justice. Let the courts do their full duty, let the administration of justice be prompt and impartial, but, by all means away with vigilance rule. Citizens of a great state are responsible for their civil conduct to the Stato and not to a mob. Regulators should and must be made to understand that. Let parish or state authorities assert themselves in this matter. This is the only means of redemption for the good name of the parish or state.

It is a mistake to suppose that Christianity is the only religion in the world that is making aggressions or that is using the press. Nearly 300 years ago Luther threw his inkstand at the devil and routed him. But to-day the devil is making free use of the press against Christianity. In Lucknow and Cawnpore, India, there are said to be over forty large publishing houses publishing books, tracts and papers for the defense of paganism and against Christianity. We have recently read of a rich Mohammedan who gave $5,000 to assist in printing books and papers devoted to the defense of his religion. In India alone it is said that there are over one hundred newspapers devoted to the defense of paganism and Mahommedanism, and assailing Christianity With the Christians there can be no doubt as to the final issue. The struggle, however, is going on, and the Church must not hesitate for a moment. Men engaged in this conflict need to remember that they are in the army of the *Overcomer*.

Editorial Correspondence.

TIDINGS FROM THE FIELD.

Tuesday, June 5th, found us in Alexandria, where we were most agreeably entertained in the very hospitable home of Bro. Alto Mitchell, that model trustee of our church there, and his kind-hearted and devoted wife. We always find a pleasant Christian home here, where we are always made to feel welcome. We found Bro. Morant, the popular and much beloved pastor of our church here, with his hands full of good work for the promotion of all the interests of the church. The gracious revival with which the church was visited, and which resulted in the conversion of two scores or more of precious souls had just closed; and Bro. Morant was then as busy as a bee training his Sunday-school, the lambs of the flock, for the observance of children's day, June 10. The occasion was a grand success in every respect, and how could it be otherwise, when so many willing and intelligent heads working like beavers joined together, determined to make it the grandest in the history of the school? Our Sunday-school here is thoroughly organized into a missionary society, the name of which is the Reaper's Missionary Society, and in the observance of Children's Day it came out in full force with over 150 members in line, neatly arrayed in attractive uniforms, with about a dozen beautiful banners, with appropriate mottoes inscribed. The exercises, which were highly satisfactory, consisted of recitations, declamations, responsive services, etc. The collection was something over $15. The officers of the society, who labored so very faithfully for the success of the celebration, were Miss Alice Thomas, president; Mr. P. H. Osborne, secretary; Mrs. Cora L. Armstead, treasurer; Mr, H. Reason, Sunday-school superintendent; Mrs. Peggy Powell, assistant superintendent; Mr. Wm. Murray, organist; Mr. James Madison, and others. The programme from first to last was a credit to all concerned. Our work here is, under God, prospering in all respects. Bro. Morant is in charge of a grand people here, and he bids fair to close his three years' pastorate here in grand style. Over the river in Pineville our church is holding her own. Rev. H. Johnson, the preacher in charge, is faithfully doing his duty amid many discouragements. Our work promises much good here for the immediate future. A little more grace and mutual Christian forbearance, on the part of a few who are in the lead, will hasten on the good time. Come now, brethren, read the eighteenth chapter of Matthew oftener. Learn to understand each other, and put your heads, hands and hearts together, and our Pineville church will ere long be completed.

At Avoca and Rigolet, Bro. Wade Hampton is laboring among a poor but worthy people. Ten accessions are reported, as the result of their quarter's work.

At Eola, Bro. Luster is doing a good work. Arriving here, Friday afternoon, June 15, we found him with several of the brethren, hard at work completing the repairs on the old parsonage, which had been thoroughly overhauled, recovered, refloored, and enlarged into four

good rooms. Bro. Luster had just moved his family in their new home. They seemed perfectly contented in their new quarters. It is certainly far superior to no parsonage at all. This is the second parsonage built upon this district this year. Who will build the next? No church is complete without its parsonage, and its heavy furniture.

The conference, Saturday afternoon, and the love feast at night were seasons of special interest. Sunday morning the missionary society came out about 50 strong, dressed in their new and beautiful regalia, presenting quite an attractive appearance. The officers are Wesley Coleman, president, and Mary Luster, vice president. At 11 o'clock the church was crowded at the quarterly meeting. The services of the day were interesting and profitable. The general outlook promises much influence and expansion for our church in that section of country. From here, in company with Bro. Luster, we went to Cotton Port, where Bro. Stephen Green, our pastor, on Bayou Des Glaize, was found waiting our arrival. Bro. Green is doing a good work in that portion of the parish of Avoyelles. He has on this circuit three preaching points: Birdlong Point, Choupique and Cotton Port; the latter two of which he organized this year. These are as yet weak points, but they are in process of development. At Cotton Port, at the close of a short sermon in English and an exhortation in French, Mr. Decote, a prominent white citizen of Cotton Port, came forward and offered to lend us all the possible aid in the erection of our church in that town. Quite a number of white persons were in attendance. They seemed to be much pleased with what they saw and heard. Consecrated hands and hearts cannot fail to establish Methodism in that section. We were pleasantly entertained here in a Baptist family. They kindly took good care of us. The Lord bless them all. They were a deal more Christians than [illegible]. Tuesday, June 19th, [illegible] us crossing Bayou Dulac, [illegible] through Cocoville; and [illegible] arriving at Marksville, the [illegible] point on the Eola and Marksville circuit. It is an inland town, the county seat of the parish of Avoyelles, and has about 900 [illegible]; several stores, a drinking saloon at every turn, and only [illegible] church—the Roman Catholic; and two weekly papers; the Marksville Review and Marksville Bulletin. These papers are said to be [illegible] edited. We visited the sanctum of the *Bulletin* and were cordially and fraternally received by [illegible] and gentlemanly editor. [illegible] pleased with the editor [illegible] paper. It has a large subscription list among the colored as [illegible] among the white people. [illegible] great need of the town or [illegible] the pure evangelical type [illegible]tism, which is able to [illegible] Romish practices and [illegible]. Our information is that [illegible] is no Protestant church in [illegible] town among white or black. The colored people have a Baptist [illegible] about a mile and a half [illegible] town, and the scattering [illegible] hold an occasional [illegible] meeting now and then, but [illegible] regular Protestant church [illegible] in Marksville. We ought to have a Methodist church in that [illegible]. There are plenty of people [illegible] are ready to welcome our [illegible] and by the grace of God [illegible] to have one there. In [illegible] of unfavorable weather [illegible] get to meet many [illegible] and sympathizers, [illegible] we met are anxious [illegible]. Bro. Luster, who [illegible] the circuit, is en[illegible] to labor [illegible] at his task [illegible] and a Method[illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] rose- [illegible] a bitter [illegible]."

A Step in The Right Direction.

At one of its recent sessions, the police jury of St. Mary's parish appointed a committee to investigate the subject of crime in the parish, the causes that produce it, and the proper remedies to be applied for its suppression. Of this committee, C. M. Smith, M. D., was chairman. At a meeting of the jury held June 5th, the committee, through its chairman, made its report, from which we gather some important facts. The coroner's records were searched from 1875 to 1883; during this period there were in the parish 47 homicides, 51 deaths from accidents and five suicides. The homicides occurred with only two or three exceptions during the fall and winter months. Most of these crimes were committed on plantations, and nearly all between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, Saturday, and the hour of midnight the following day. Thirty-seven of the homicides were committed by colored men and ten by white men. The suicides were all white. The homicides, with two or three exceptions, are easily traced to the following causes: 1st, intemperance in the use of alcoholic stimulants; 2d, the habit of gambling, so universally prevalent among the people; 3d, the practice of carrying concealed weapons. As the expense incurred by the tax-payers in the parish for criminal prosecutions was said to exceed any other parish in the State outside the city of New Orleans, the committee made the following, we think, wise suggestions. They recommended that the planters instead of paying all each week, adopt the system of paying each employee when his time amounts to twenty-four days. By this method each man would receive his pay on a different day, and the temptation to meet and spend their earnings in drinking and in games of cards and dice would be removed. They also recommend that the police jury pass an ordinance that whenever any number of persons, without regard to race or color, shall assemble together for the purpose of holding a ball, festival, collation, or for any other purpose, except as a religious gathering, they shall be required to procure a license, for which they shall pay $3 for each and every such meeting, and that at each such meeting there shall be a special officer appointed, who shall be required to examine each and every person desiring to enter a room or place where any public assembly is held with a view of ascertaining whether such person has about him a concealed weapon, and disarming him if he is so provided. The report of the committee was accepted, and an ordinance, carrying out its reccommendations, was unanimously passed. We call this a step in the right direction. It may not remove the crime of homicide from the parish, but we do believe that it will greatly diminish it. As to the cause of these homicides the committee place "intemperance in the use of alcoholic stimulants" first. This is doubtless strictly in harmony with the facts in the case. Experience, wide as the civilized world and through all the centuries of time, has shown that universally wherever there have been saloons and the liquor traffic has flourished homicides have multiplied. When in Marion county, Indiana, there were 300 licensed rum shops, the criminal court expenses amounted to $2.85 to every voter, and there was one man in the State prison to every eighty-five voters, while in Henry county at the same time there was not a rum shop licensed; the criminal court expenses were only eighty cents per voter, and one in State prison to every 3440 voter. Shut up the saloons, prohibit the sale of all intoxicating stimulants, save as used for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and you banish nine-tenths of the homicides not only from the parish of St. Mary, but all the parishes of the State. We earnestly hope that all [illegible] preachers in the parish will [illegible] all they can to give strength to the ordinance passed by the police [illegible], and push on the gospel of [illegible].

Before us lies the catalogue of the Central Tennessee College, Nashville, Tennessee, for 1882–3, from which we gather the following facts: This school was organized first as a primary school for freedmen by Bishop D. W. Clark, D.D., in January, 1866, in what is now known as Clark Chapel. In July of the same year, the charter was obtained, and during the years 1866–7, the school was transferred to the trustees under its present title, and by them placed under the care of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and Rev. J. Braden, D.D., was elected president; and with the exception of one year he has sustained the same relation to the school ever since. Dr. Braden is a man of rare peculiarities, an excellent preacher, and a wise administrator. Grasping the work with a will and purpose not to be thwarted by any obstacle, he has accomplished what few men could in the same time. In 1875, the medical department was organized, and in 1879, through the munificence of Rev. S. Meharry, A. Meharry, D.D., and H. Meharry, Esq., three brothers, the beautiful four-story building, now known as the Meharry Medical Department, was erected. This school has conferred the degree of M. D. on thirty-five young men. We have met some of these men and found them respected and successful in their profession. This is the only thoroughly organized medical school in the Mississippi valley south of the Ohio river, where colored persons can pursue this study. G. W. Hubbard, M. D., is dean of the faculty. The enrollment for the college the year now closing has been 354, and in the primary department 139; total 493. This is a Christian school, its influences are on the side of an intelligent and earnest Christianity. The use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors are positively forbidden. Christ, not caste, reigns in this school. Dr. Braden and the entire corps of teachers are Christly in their spirit and administration. We most heartily commend this school to the prayers and liberality of all Christian people. We know it to be free from the foul and hateful sin of caste. It is facing the sun-rise, and any relic of barbarism is out of place.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Postmaster General James received from Hamilton College the degree of L.L. D.

—Rev. Moses White desires his corespondents to address him at Meridian, Miss.

—H. C. Astwood, U. S. consul to San Domingo, is sick with scarlet fever at the residence of P. W. Downing, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—If any of our readers know Mrs. Catherine Brown, mother of Isaac Brown, of Shelbyville, Ky., please tell her to call or send to this office for a letter from her son.

—Blanche K. Bruce, a nephew and namesake of the colored ex-Senator, won the first prize at the commencement of the Kansas University, at Lawrence, a few days ago.

—Mrs. Martha A Haygood, mother of Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., died in Atlanta on the 13th inst., at the age of seventy-three. She was a woman of rare intellectual force and of rare gifts as a teacher.

—A. T. Grigsby Esq., a prominent layman of our Church in Donaldsonville, is an efficient postal mail agent on the M. L. & T. R. R., running between New Orleans and Alexandria.

—Hugh J. Campbell, formerly a prominent Republican in Louisiana, was a member of the committee on ordinance, in the convention to divide Dakota Territory, preparatory to admission as a State.

—Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is said to have been the author of the phrase "The office seeks the man, not the man the office." Add his name to the list of American authors of fiction.—*Inter Ocean.*

—Mr. Matthew Vernon Simpson, son of Bishop Simpson, was married to Miss Emma Lathers, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Richard Lathers, of New Rochelle, on Thursday, June 21.

—State Superintendent of Education, Fay has resigned the presidency of the Sillman institution in Clinton, a position he has held for eleven years. His arduous duties at the capital necessitated the resignation.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

—Prof. Joseph Duffy, President of Tullahoma College, passed through Chattanooga en route for Philadelphia, and gave us a call. The Professor will fill a pulpit in Philadelphia this summer. We wish him a pleasent vacation and a safe return to Tullahoma.—*Methodist Advocate.*

—John H. Alexander (colored) passed the examination at West Point, and was admitted as a cadet. He was appointed by Congressman Gedders, Democrat, of Ohio, because he was successful in a competitive examination. A prominent Democratic paper warns him "to look out for his ears."

—Judge J. R. Waters, editor of the Alexandria *State Central Express*; A. J. Laforgue, Esq., editor of the *Marksville Bulletin*; and Messrs. Sandoz, of the Opelousas *Courier*, have placed the SOUTHWESTERN under many obligations for courteeies and special favors shown our Assistant.

—The Nashville *Advocate* says: "The Rev. Valentine C. Randolph, who has been pastor of the Spruce-street M. E. Church in Nashville, for the last two years, will return to the Illinois Conference. He will leave us with the respect and good will of all who have known him while among us. We wish our zealous and sweet-spirited brother the fullest measure of success in the field of his future labors."

—Dr. J. S. Ford, of Hagerstown, Ind., whose funeral took place at West Sonora recently, evinced a disposition to be eccentric in his old age, after living all his life in a most common-place way. In his will he left $20,000 to his wife, and from $200 to $500 each to all the women who are now old maids or widows whom he courted in his youth. This romantic remembrance required an outlay of $5000. Two weeks before his death he chartered and paid for a special train for for the use of the funeral party.

—The New York *Advocate* speaks of a former pastor of Ames Church this city, and a presiding elder in the Louisiana Conference: "The Rev. Lucius C. Matlack, D.D., a prominent member of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Cambridge, Md., early on Sunday morning, of heart disease. He was well known as a life-long advocate of abolition, and served for four years in the Union army. He entered the United States service in the civil war as a chaplain, but was soon transferred to the fighting ranks as major, and for heroic services in the field he was brevetted Colonel of the Seenteveth Illinois cavalry. For some time he was on duty at St. Louis as Provost Marshal. His convictions on slavery led him to leave the Methodist Episcopal Church and join the Wesleyans. When the war had abolished slavery it seemed to Dr. Matlack, Lee, and others of the organizers of the Wesleyan body, that its mission was accomplished, and they returned to the Mother Church, and were warmly welcomed. Dr. Matlack was a man of rich personal qualities—able, naturally kindly and conscientious, and thoroughly consecrated to God."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

E. Harrison, Stony Point: "We had a delightful day in all respects, a good congregation in the morning and in the evening everything passed off with universal approval and hearty, even enthusiastic satisfaction. Children's Day is evidently destined to be a great day in our Israel."

Our people at Spring Creek are without a house of worship. They are a poor people, but out of their poverty, last year, they built a house, which was destroyed by some heartless incendiary. They appeal to Christian sympathy for assistance to rebuild. Who will now come to their assistance. If they can get $100 they will be able to rebuild. Send contributions to this office.

Through the faithful agency of sister Susan Boxter, one of the elect of our Alexandria Church, a Methodist church is about to be permanently located at Le Compte Station, in the parish of Rapides. Going there ahead of Bro. John Lee, who was appointed as the supply to that point, she succeeded in making necessary arrangements for his reception, and for a place to hold services. She has organized a Sunday-school there, under Bro. Lee, with about fifty scholars. Bros. E. Powell, and W. H. Carter, from Alexandria, assisted her in the Sunday-school work. A few Sabbaths ago, when Rev. S. E. H. Morant, together with a large number of his members from Alexandria visited Le Compte, a subscription and cash account amounting to over $60 was taken up toward buying a lot upon which to build a church. This is a rapidly growing town; our church is wanted there; and with the godly zeal manifested by the willing workers concerned, it doubtless will be well established there before many more days. Too much credit can scarcely be given to Sister Boxter for her missionary efforts in this work, in her own church in Alexandria, and in the Pineville, and the Stuart Chapel Sunday-schools. God bless her and raise many more like her."

TEXAS.

W. McKenzie, Cold Spring: "On Children's Day 105 scholars were on hand. There was a lecture, recitations and addresses and a fair collection."

S. Coleman, Waelder: "We have a temperance organization at Wesley chapel on Peach Creek; about 35 joined the first night. Rev. L. Reed is doing all he can for us this year."

I. B. Scott, Houston: "Our third quarterly conference, Rev. F. C. Moore P. E. passed off pleasantly. Reports were quite full and encouraging considering it had been less than two and one half months since the second quarter. Trinity charge is blessed with many trusty and devoted members, male and female, as well as a goodly number of substantial sincere friends. These stick to the church wet weather and dry weather. God bless them. Our Children's day exercises were very enjoyable. Collection $7.25. During the hour Mr. Thomas Freeman, superintendent and Mr. L. L. James, librarian, made short temperance speeches after which 23 signed the pledge. We are moving on nicely."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. D. Jones, West Point: "Rev. I. L. Pratt, pastor in charge, certainly deserves more than a passing notice for earnest and successful work here in the past eighteen months of his ministry. A revival just closed, adding 28 souls to the church; making about 70 during his administration. Sabbath school has 60 scholars under superior dicipline to any they have ever enjoyed. The church once torn asunder by eternal discord is now rapidly regaining her former strength. A hearty co-operation between pastor and members certainly is the highest assurance of his ability to succeed under the most unfavorable circumstances. Public schools have closed. Teachers salaries from $15 to $30 per month. West Point is situated in the prairies of Miss., a rich section and is rapidly improving in population and wealth."

H. F. Bardwell, Oktibbeha county: "We had a happy time on Children's Day. The church was beautifully, decorated with flowers of many kinds and fine chromos. Rev. Church Gordon conducted the services. James Thompson recited 195 verses; G. W. Bardwell lectured on the Sabbath-school, to the enjoyment of the children and parents. Collection $5.15."

A Malarial Victim.

The Trying Experience of a Prominent Minister in the Tropics and at the North.

TO THE EDITOR:

The following circumstances, drawn from my personal experience, are so important and really remarkable that I have felt called upon to make them public. Their truth can be amply verified:

In 1875, I moved from Canton, St. Lawrence county. N. Y., to Florida, which state I intended to make my future residence. I purchased a home on the banks of the St. John's river and settled down, as I thought, for life. The summer following the first winter I was conscious of most pecular sensations which seemed to be the accompaniment of a change of climate. I felt a sinking at the pit of the stomach accompanied by occasional dizziness and nausea. My head ached. My limbs pained me and I had an oppressive sense of weariness. I had a thirst for acids and my appetite was weak and uncertain. My digestion was impaired and my food did not assimilate. At first I imagined it was the effort of nature to become acclimated and so I thought little of it. But my troubles increased until I became restless and feverish and the physicians informed me I was suffering from malarial fever. This continued in spite of all the best physicians could do and I kept growing steadily worse. In the year of 1880 my physicians informed me a change of climate was absolutely necessary,—that I could not survive another summer in the south. I determined to return north, but not to the extreme portion, and so I took up my residence at Upper Sandusky in Central Ohio. The change did not work the desired cure and I again consulted physicians. I found they were unable to effect a permanent cure, and when the extreme warm weather of summer came on I grew so much worse that I gave up all hope. At that time I was suffering terribly. How badly, only those can appreciate who have contracted malarial disease in tropical regions. It seemed as if death would be a relief greater than any other blessing. But notwithstanding all this, I am happy to state that I am to-day a perfectly well and healthy man. How I came to recover so remarkably can be understood from the following card voluntarily published by me in the Sandusky, O. *Republican*, entitled:

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN: During my recent visit to Upper Sandusky, so many inquiries were made relative to what medicine, or course of treatment had brought such a marked change in my system, I feel it to be due to the preprietors and to the public to state that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished for me what other medicines, and physicians had failed to do. The malarial poison which had worked its way so thoroughly through my system duing my five years residence in Florida had brought me to the verge of the grave, and physicians had pronounced my case incurable, but that is not to be wondered at, as it was undoubtedly one of the worst on record. Hough Brothers, of your city, called my attention to the medicine referred to, and induced me to try a few bottles. So marked was the change after four week's trial that I continued its use, and now, after three months, the cure is complete. This is not written for the benefit of Warner & Co., but for the public, and especially for any person troubled with malarial or bilions attacks."

Such is the statement I made, without solicitation, after my recovery, and such I stand by at the present moment. I am convinced that Warner's Safe Cure is all it is claimed to be, and as such deserves the great favor it has received. A remedy which can cure the severest case of tropical malarial of five years standing certainly cannot fail to cure those minor malarial trouble which are so prevalent and yet so serious.

ALFRED DAY,
Pastor Universalist Church.
Woodstock, O., May 10, 1883.

I read of three brethren who had to carry on a college when funds were running short. One of them complained that they had no helpers, and could not hope to succeed; but another who had more faith said to his brother, "Do you ask what we can do? Do you say that we are so few? I do not see that we are few: for we are a thousand at the least." "A thousand of us!" said the other, "how is that?" "Why," replied the first. "I am a cipher, and you are a cipher, and our brother is a cipher; so we have three naughts to begin with. Then I am sure the Lord Jesus is ONE; put him down before the three ciphers and we have a thousand directly." Was not this bravely spoken.—*Spurgeon.*

☞ A pint of the finest ink for family or schools can be made from a ten cent package of Diamond Dye. They color Silk, Wool or Cotton.

No one who walks the streets with his eyes open can fail to find some one to whom a kind word, a pleasant smile, a small exhortation, even a cordial grasp of the hand, would be a benediction. To encourage such effort the God of love has ordained that the satisfaction of doing good is greater than that of receiving a favor. In the laws of the kingdom of Christ it is written that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."—*Zion's Herald.*

Strength and health go together. Obtain this happy physical state by using a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

There is no ideal Americanism in the low-lived unwillingness to fairly meet brother-nations by the sympathy of intellectual and moral competition. "The way to conquer the foreign artisan is, not to kill him, but to beat his work." The way to prove a superiority to the Negro is by the enforcement of a higher, not a lower, justice than his own; the way to confute those who stand for Confucius is for you to show that by standing for Jesus you stand higher.

For Palpitation and other heart affections, epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, chronic throat troubles, and bronchitis, take Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

"I've admired an unknown woman all winter," remarked a man the other day, "she was stylish, well-dressed, carried herself well; but I heard her speak to-day, and the charm vanished." "What did she say?" some one asked, "Only two words. A companion in a car asked her a question, to which she replied in the affirmative, 'You bet.' 'Twas enough."

The Profession a Unit.

Mr. C. H. Draper, of No. 223 Main Street, Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following:— ... occasion recently to use a ... for kidney disease, I applied to ... Mr. D. B. Williams, of Lin... this city, and requested him ... the best kidney medicine ... knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was ... the best because he had sold ... bottles of it to his customers in ..., and they all speak of it in the ... terms, and pronounce it always ... I took the bottle home and ... taking it, and find that it ... work effectually; and I am ... to recommend to all who have ... or liver disease the Hunt's Remedy ... the sure cure." April 11, 1883.

We All Say so.

Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point:— ... afflicted with ailments to which ... is subject sooner or later, I ... the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seems to apply ... exactly, I purchased a bottle ... at Jenney's drug store ... having used it with ... in my own case, ... commenced its use, ... improved their ... its use in ... favorable results."

... Evidence.

... druggists, 129 ... Street, Troy, N. Y. ... selling Hunt's Remedy ... kidney, liver, bladder ... to ... trade and ... general ...

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my severe headache." Mrs. A. Dressler, Milton, Pa.

The editor of the Franklin (N. C.) *Times* has recently received $2 in a letter from a man who said he had been owing it for the paper a long time, and having lately gotten religion, could not rest until he had paid it. The Raleigh *Advocate* adds: "We wish some of our delinquent subscribers would get a good supply of such religion. They need debt-paying religion, and we need the money."

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get a medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me in a short time.—A Distinguished Lawyer of Wayne, Co., N. Y.

Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., recently said; "Drunkenness is no longer palliated as a misfortune, but is characterized as an atrocious self-abuse, a crime against society and sin against God.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to employ the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Prescription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

Noble county, Ohio, with a population of 20,0 0 people is well worthy of the name it bears. There is not a saloon in the whole county, there is not a case on the criminal docket, and not a person has been arrested for a criminal charge. There were only five lawsuits last year, and if it hadn't been for a meddling lawyer, three of these would not have been recorded.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-eow

Here is the way a practical temperance man turned the scales on a man who scouted at woman's work: "My dear sir, I wish you could stay at home and bend like your wife, over the washtub, and nurse the babies, darn the socks, and attend to the duties of the house, and everything else of that character which intends to wear out the physical strength of women, while your wife could loaf for a while around some grog shop; you would then be a fanatic yourself upon this question." If there is one of you here to-night who should catch your wife loafing around a saloon, you would apply for a divorce inside of twenty-four hours; you would think if she were guilty of so infamous a thing she would be unworthy such a specimen of manhood as yourself; and yet for all this you linger about these places week after week.

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* and · price · book *
* tells · how · to · order *
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CATARRH. ... any ... with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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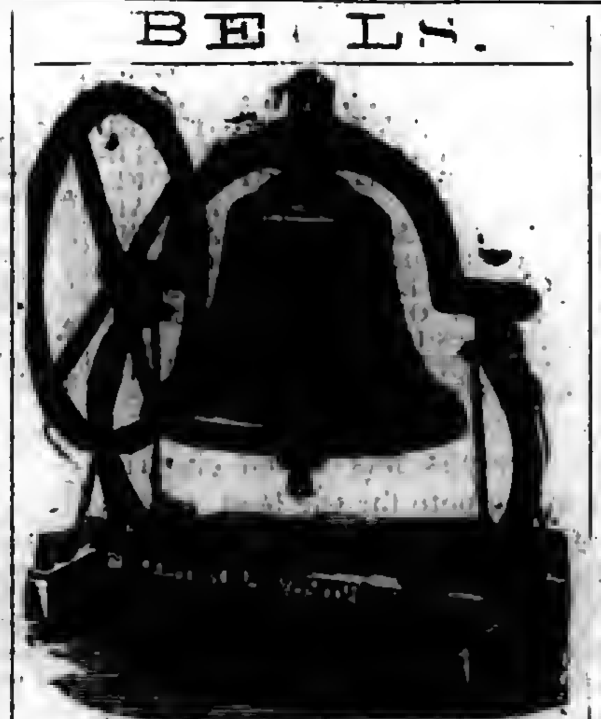
AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; Books & Bibles low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wm. Garretson & Co., N. E. Cor. ... & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
26-1y

BELLS.



The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches....	175 lbs.........	325 lbs......	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs.........	375 lbs......	55 00
32 "	350 lbs.........	550 lbs......	86 00
36 "	550 lbs.........	800 lbs......	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.........	1050 lbs......	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.........	1350 lbs......	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs.........	1800 lbs......	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs.........	2900 lbs......	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches............	100 lbs............	$13 00
20 inches............	130 lbs............	18 00
24 inches............	190 lbs............	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
tf 32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.
TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
nov26-1yr

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
8-1y

McShane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.
aug31-1y Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Church Bells
Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin,) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, &c., address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.
feb1-26t-eow

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Fine-toned, low-priced, warranted. Catalogue with 1500 testimonials, prices, etc., sent free.
Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
21 26teow

FLORESTON
Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of
Hiscox & Co.
on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfumery can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes.
LARGE SAVING BUYING 75c. SIZE.
COLOGNE.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
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PECK'S COMPENDIUM OF FUN
Our new book by the author of "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa." Sales enormous, surprising old canvassers. Nothing like it. It is a literary marvel. 100 illustrations; low in price. AGENTS WANTED. Terms and Laughable Illustrated Circular FREE.
FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

Furnished Rooms to Rent
By the Month, Week or Day,
At No. 227 Customhouse Street,
Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor
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The Great Church LIGHT.
FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade.
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.
mar1-8teow

CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."
PRESERVING, RESTORING AND Beautifying the Complexion ...
OPINIONS OF NOTED LADIES.
LOTTA—It is the best preparation for the face that I ever used ...
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG— ...
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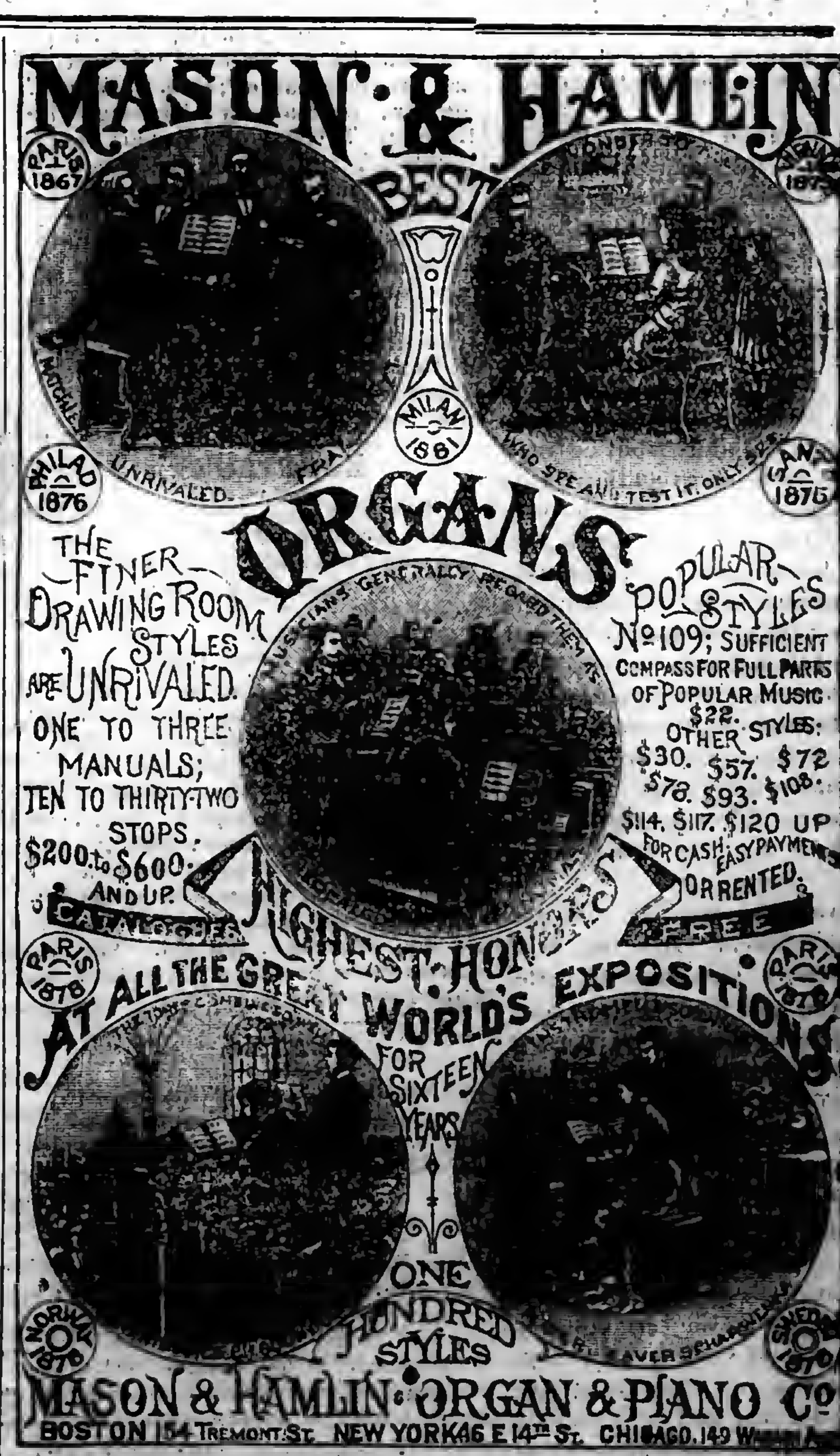
THE MODEL PRESS
Prints Cards, Circulars, Labels, Tracts, every thing needed by business men, churches, schools, &c. Strong, rapid, and a boy can manage it and earn hundreds of dollars a year. ... sold. Outfits, including Press, Type, &c., from $5. to $20. and up. Send 2 cent stamp for 40 page Illustrated Price-List and two gorgeous floral book markers printed on Model Press. J. W. Daughaday & Co. Mfrs.
IMPROVED. 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
may17-4teow

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
... THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
feb15.10teow

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. Stephens, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.
apr26-3m



PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMERS' PICTORIAL
CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK
AND COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR!
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject of Stock of Farm in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1150 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,500 sold in 90 days. Farmers clear $100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. For Confidential Terms &c., address the Publishers. N. D. THOMPSON & CO., NEW YORK, OR ST. LOUIS, MO.
may 1-3 eow

And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO
17-1y

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL ... d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
... MEDICATED GLASSES ... on the frame H. HOUSAH. Medicated ... GENUINE ... STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES ... Persons making at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans
nov. 6-1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON II. July 8th. PASSING OVER JORDAN. (Joshua iii, -5 17.)

God promised Joshua to be with him and help him. Joshua and the people were standing by a river. God said to Joshua, "Go, over this Jordan, thou and all the people." How could they cross? There was no bridge, and they had no boats. Does it seem a hard thing to do? Joshua saw it all, but God said, "Go." He saw the women and the little children, but he trusted God. So Joshua told the priests to take the ark and go into the deep water. The ark held God's law, and it must go first. It was taking God with them. So the priests went into the river, and, O, a great wonder happened, the waters divided when they came in, and the blessed ark with God's word went before, and the people all followed through the Jordan on dry land. God was with them. If he had said to go through a river he could find a way.

How sure they felt that God was leading them. How they must have praised God and felt safe. Do you see how the text suits the lesson? "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." The people saw no way, but they just obeyed. That is all we need. God tells us just how to live, and promises to care for us to take us to heaven. May be you are poor, and hungry sometimes. Then it is just to do the very best you can and trust God for the rest. He made a way for his people through Jordan, and will make a way for us all to reach heaven, our promised land, if we only do as they did—obey him. He asked no questions, but just believed. That is the way God wants his children to do, for God never breaks a promise or makes a mistake.—*Western.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

On May 19 the first number of ... appeared in New York. ... weekly magazine devoted to handicrafts household affairs, ... manual arts, experiments, invention, moral ... entertaining employ ... for young people." Terms ... copies, 7c. per year, $3. ... 842 Broadway, New York. ... examined the numbers ... and feel convinced that ... should be in the hands ... young people as can afford it. It conveys practical ... in an agreeable way, ... stories and pictures are ...

... disclosing some novel facts ... with the passage of the ... resolution, and the subsequent ... signing of the instrument ... Declaration." George ... treats the subject ... of Women from a ... point of view, urging that ... of more value as a woman ... a scholar. Wong Chin ... of The *Chinese* ... contributes an interesting ... entitled "Political Hon..." Mr. George Wil... is the *Editor's Easy* ... important suggestion ... other editorial Departments ... are as timely and interesting ... and the *Editor's* ... especially good.

... *North American Review* ... Julius H. Seelye ... as a Factor in ... of the subject ... that it being ... of present discussion ... a transient ... which will ... as the institution ... are brought ... the interests ... masses of ... Last Days of ... the operation ... under ... week pre... of Lee, and ... contributions ... and ... of the ...

out some "Needed Reforms in Prison Management"; Thomas Sergeant Perry writes of "Science and the Imagination"; Geo. E. Waring, Jr., of Sanitary Drainage"; Elbridge T. Gerry of "Cruelty to Children"; and finally there is a Symposium on "Church Attendance"—the question whether the churches are growing to be less of a power for good now than in former times—the symposiasts being "A Non Church Goer", Rev. Dr. Wm. Hayes Ward, Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, and Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, La., June 19, 1893; Mr. Peter J. Jones and Miss Cecilia Cobles, were united in the bond of matrimony, at First Street Church, by Rev. T. G. Montgomery.

Better in Every Way.

"I am happy to say," writes a gentleman who had used Compound Oxygen, "that I am very much improved. I am using it principally for Bronchitis, but find that it is relieving other troubles, as much or more than Bronchitis. My digestion is better—sleep more refreshing—in fact *am better in every way.*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 & 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATHS.

On May 31, Bro. Spencer Wells received fatal injuries from the bursting of a steam mill. He joined the church several years ago, and was prepared for death.

JOHN EANES.

New Albany, Miss.

Sister Matilda Mavey died June 6, 1883. She was born Oct. 15, 1826. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church 45 years. Sister Mavey was a faithful member of the church, we believe she has gone to rest in heaven. She was much beloved by all the people who knew her. A. PHILLIP'S

Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sister Bettie Barney, an old and faithful member of the Church, died June 6, in full triumph of faith. She leaves a host of friends to mourn her loss.

The Lord has seen fit to take Sister Rennie Patent from among her relatives and friends here, to join with heavenly friends. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. A. BUTLER.

Deerbrook, Miss., June 10.

Brother Willis Curtis, a local preacher of St. Paul M. E. Church, Jeannerette, La., died June 6. Revs. E. Fields, A. Moore, and other ministers conducted the funeral services. Bro Curtis aged 66 years, had been preaching the gospel about 40 years, and was one of the most active workers in the church. He became old and feeble, and his sickness was a lingering one, but eyes were fixed upon his future home. He leaves a wife and two sons. E. FIELDS.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to-day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists

Political and other persons at Tomsk, Siberia, numbering thousands, are dying rapidly from typhoid diphtheria, the disease first appearing in vessels which brought convicts to the place.

It is seldom that you will feel unwell or suffer from indigestion if you use Brown's Iron Bitters.

A Puppet theater at Dervio, a town on the Lake of Como, took fire Sunday evening during the performance, and forty-seven persons perished, while twelve others were wounded.

COLORLESS AND COLD.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

When we fine a man $300 for giving tobacco to a giraffe, as in Central Park, and the same day ... five dollars of another man, ... Chicago, for selling whisky ... children, it shows how far the ... has walked into our affec... —*American Reformer.*

THAT "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER,"

NEEDS NO DEMONSTRATION, AND HE WHO BY EXPERIENCE KNOWS THE VALUE OF *TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT* DOES NOT NEED TO BE TOLD THAT HE HAS IT WITHIN HIS POWER TO WARD OFF FEVERS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, HEADACHES, AND ALL THE ILLS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER OR BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER, BEFORE EATING, ACTS LIKE A CHARM, AND NO WISE MAN WILL BE WITHOUT IT. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

De Lesseps has asked electricians to compete for the best means of lighting the Suez canal by electricity.

Students of Music, Literature and the fine Arts, will find valuable information in the New Calendar of the New England Conservatory of Music, which will be sent to all applicants. Address,
E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.

Work will soon be begun on the first railroad in Persia, to connect Rescht, on the Caspian, with Teheran, the capital. The new line will be 400 versts in length and will much facilitate trade with Russia.

Cured of Spasms.

"I am well and happy again," says our fair correspondent, Miss Jennie P. Warren, 740 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill., "your *Samaritan Nervine* cured me of spasms."

Chinese are coming over the line from British Columbia to Washington Territory in small numbers. Were they to make a strong effort it would be impossible to stop them, as there are hundreds of miles of border line to watch. What few Chinese have come over came disguised as Indians.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body.
Dr. Benson's New Remedy — and Favorite Prescription.
It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort *cured him.* April 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and others, too, that Kidney-Wort *cured my 20 years liver disorders.* Publish it; please, in St. Louis *GlobeDemocrat.*"

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

Another ... Cashier ... Geo. H. Horst, Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding piles."

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
PERFECTLY CURED.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. April 20, 1882.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney Wort. *Now I'm well.*"—David H. Hutter, Hartford, Wis.

Conference Notices.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

In addition to the programme already published for this conference, to convene at Corinth July 12, 1883, there will be a Sunday-school institute held during the session, when the following topics will be discussed:

1. How Long Should a Session Continue..................B. L. Crump
2. What Should be the Qualification of a Sunday-school Teacher.T. W. Davis
3. Should Old People Attend Sunday school.... ....Gilford Carr
4. Should Parents Send or Bring Their Children to School......L. F. White
5. How Much Time Should be Given to the Study of the Lessons, I. M. Lamkins
6. Should the Good Tidings be used in the Sabbath-school.............I. Mosely
7. What is Adoption.........G. Shannon

All the traveling, and local preachers, and exhorters, Sunday-school superintendants and one class leader from each pastorial charge, are earnestly requested to be present. Extensive preparations are being made for the brethren of the district. Be on hand without fail.

Fraternally yours,
J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

NOTICE.

The people interested are requested to meet at Shady Grove Church. Walthall circuit, Miss., June 30, for the purpose of clearing off the grave yard there. All who can, are requested to attend and bring dinner, as we expect to have a sermon preached on "The Resurrection of the Body," by Rev. G. H. Hodge, of the M. E. Church South. Brother Hodge is a good preacher and we feel that those failing to come will regret it. L. O. CROWDER, One of committee.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The literary exercises for the Second district conference of the Huntsville District, Texas, annual conference of the M. E. Church, to be held at Huntsville fall conference: To preach the opening sermon, A. Britton; Is there a Hell, Rev. Spencer Kelly; What is Unity, Wm. McKenzie; Salvation, E. Jefferson; Relation of Baptised to the Church, J. K. Loggins; Atonement, T. Ward; Why ought Members of the Church take their Church Literature, A. Harris; Christian Perfection, H. W. Wilson; What is the Flaming Sword, A. A. Davis: The duty of the Stewards, R. Williams; The duty of the Class Leaders. The local preachers and exhorters will please select some subject from articles of religion of the discipline. Rev. J. Smith, What is Prayer; Rev. A Harris, Unfortunate Sin; Rev. A. Logan, The Doctrine of Resurrection; Rev. A. Moore, What is the Bible; B. Fisher, Regeneration; Rev. A. C. Culbreath, Faith and Temperance; W. B. Pullam, P. E., Holiness. The brethren will please write their essays before coming to conference.

Your committee on programme.
J. K. LOGGINS.
E. JEFFERSON.
A. C. CULBREATH.

CHANGE IN LA TECHE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E., announces that the La Teche District conference has been changed from Jeannerette to Alexandria, for July 18.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

The following is the Presiding Elder's salary as estimated and apportioned by the district stewards:

Arkansas City	$20 00
Camden	10 00
Centre Point	40 00
Fulton	20 00
Hot Springs	40 00
Little Rock	60 00
Lewisville	25 00
Paraclifta	40 00
Pine Bluff Station	30 00
Pine Bluff Circuit	20 00
Red Land	20 00
Swan Lake	10 00
Texarkana	40 00
Taxarkana Circuit	10 00
Washington	40 00
Watson	5 00
Sunny Side	20 00
Bright Star	10 00
Garland City	5 00

G. B. DONNELLY, Sec.
Texarkana, Ark., June 9.

NOTICE.

The programme for the Sunday-school Institute of the Murfreesboro District, to be held at McMinnville, July 26 to 29, 1883.

Thursday, July 26.

Opening devotional exercises.
Opening address............Dr. J Braden
Modern Relation of the M. E. Church to the Sunday-school....Rev. S. Knight
Relation of Sunday-school to the Church........Rev. C. H. Bullington
Sunday-school Organization......Rev. C. Seward.
The Circuit Preacher and the Sunday-school...............Rev. B. James
The Sunday-school Literature of the Church...............Dr. J. Braden
The Sunday-school Teacher Rev. A. Phillips.
Church Literature for the People, A. Cooper, S S. Supt.

Friday, July 27.

Relation of the Sunday-school to the Temperance Cause......Rev. H. W. Key
Relation of Parents to Sunday-school Rev. W. Lillard.
The Primary Class in the Sunday-school..... ....Rev. J. Wade
Address on Sunday-school work, Rev. J. C. Sinclair.
Normal Class "Bible Construction," Dr. J. Braden.
How to Secure Qualified Teachers, Jos Warmick, S. S. Supt.
Growth of Sunday-school work, Rev. S. P. Bell.
Music of the Sunday-school, Miss. M. E Braden.

Saturday, July 28.

The Sunday-school and its Relation to the various Benevolences of the Church, Dr. J. Braden.
Organization of Sunday-school, Rev Wm. Miller.
Catechism in the Sunday-school, Rev. B. F. Whitley.
The Sunday-school and the Home, Rev. B. B Munson.
The Pastor in the Sunday-school, Rev. J. Kenser.
Work of the Superintendent, Rev. P. Brooks.
The Relation of Sunday-school and officers to the Quarterly Conference, Dr. J. Braden.
Discussion Benefits of the Institute, and shall it be Perpetuated, Opened by Rev. B. Anderson.

Addresses by members of the Institute whose names do not appear on the programme. All preachers and officers of Sunday-school are requested to be present. H. W. KEY, P. E.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 11, 1883

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment, and contains no poisonous drugs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 2. 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7 13-16; Middling 9 13-16; Good Middling, 10 1-16; Middling fair, 10 5-16.

SUGAR, ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 26; fair, 30; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 19@20.
COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; prime, 11.
CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 9¼.
CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $2 75.
FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy. 5.87½; choice 5.82.

LARD, ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 10½; choice, in tierces, 10⅝c.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, 87½; fine, $1.10.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.50@2.00; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $3.75; apples, bbl. $3.50 @5.00; cabbages, crate, $5.00@5.50; sour krout, bbl. $7 00@8.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@ 60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $17.75½.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 8; sides, clear rib, 9½; sides, clear, 9¾; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $ —@4.50; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 11@13c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@17c. per dozen.

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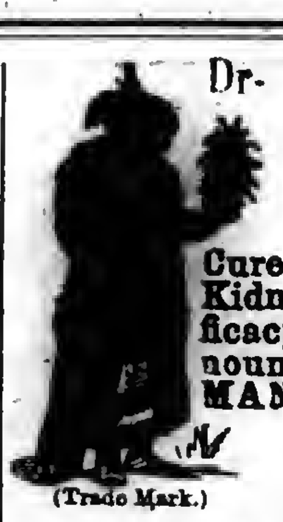
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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

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A citizen of Gardner, Maine., who died recently, it is said, left a fund of $2,000 to a Methodist church of the village provided that society would give up its church sociables.

Another Blow To Be Aimed At Our Schools

The time for the annual paring of the resources of our public schools is at hand, and people have begun to talk it up, and get the press to write it up. One would think it the accepted policy on the part of officials reponsible for the admistration of our public affairs to work for as much of the proposed illiterate fund to be appropriated by Congress as possible. To that end, or for some other reason not so creditable or honorable, every possible occasion is seized upon to reduce the city school fund, and decrease the facilities for educating the children. The appropriation has been reduced from an aggregate of more than half a million of dollars a year to $185,000, which has never been paid, and probably never will be. It is now proposed to dismiss teachers, give up leased school-houses, advance the minimum age of qualification of pupils to enter, and otherwise pinch, pare and scrape, in order to bring the total expenses within the parsimonious appropriation which has been set apart for school purposes. Having once succeeded in reducing the force and thus paved the way for further encroachments, the next step is to again reduce the estimates in the budget. And this game of paring has been carried on so long that our once first-rate system of public education has been almost destroyed. Our schools have been robbed for political purposes. The money which should be sacredly devoted to their maintenance is given to private institutions in violation of the spirit and the letter of the constitution. The apportionment of money from the State has ceased altogether, so far as this city is concerned; the public school fund has been taken to pay the interest on the public debt and the salary and office expenses of a State Superintendent whose position is a sinecure. The Governor and the Attorney General, under his direction claim and exercise the right to control the educational fund, and these gentlemen have never given us any evidence that they are zealous friends of popular learning, unless it be of that thin and watery kind that is taught in Sunday schools. The Governor is even suspected of hostility to free public schools, though we hope there is no foundation for such a damaging imputation against the Cheif Executive of an American State.

Instead of cramping our city school system into narrower limits it should be enlarged and improved. Any public spirited member of the Council with an honest and determined purpose to uphold the cause of education, could easily find a place for $250,000 in the budget for it. Take the $185,000 now allowed, and add the items for unnecessary, even improper expenditure, and the thing is done. But it never will be done under the political influences which now prevail at the City Hall. As long as it pays to sacrifice duty to policy, it will be done, and the only remedy is for the people to take care that it does not pay.—*N. O. City Item.*

The Independent Satae convention met at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th, Benj. King, of Copiah, was chairman. Only 15 counties were represented. Gen. Chalmers addressed the convention, and spoke of a Lynch-Lamar fusion. The President's Southern policy was endorsed.

Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Advocate* writes: The Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D., is a name so familiar to us that it seems as though he was one of our own Conference. We mourn most of all that we shall see his face no more. He passed from his pastoral charge in Cambridge, Md., to his heavenly home last Saturday night.

He was born in Baltimore in 1816. When a young man he removed to this city, and was converted in Union Church. At 20 he was licensed to preach, and recommended to the Conference for admission. Every thing was in his favor. His gifts, grace, and usefulness were above the average, his physical frame commanding, and his face exceedingly attractive. But there was one serious defect—Brother Matlack was an abolitionist, and he was unanimously rejected. This was in the year 1837. The next year he again was recommended; this time his case was referred to an able committee of three for private examination. "Are you an abolitionist? Do you belong to an anti-slavery society? Would you preach against slavery?" These were the questions. The answers given by Bro. Matlack may be gathered from the report of the committee. "On his own confession he is an abolitionist."

In January 1839, his license was withheld for the same reason. He continued to preach, however, principally among the colored people, who heard him gladly.

In June of the same year, on the invitation of the Revs. Timothy Merritt, O. Scott, and others, he went to New England, was licensed, recommended, and received into the Annual Conference in 1830. He waged unceasing war against the aggressions of the slave power in Church and State, and in three years afterward he, with others, went outside the Church to plant their batteries, and organize the Wesleyan Methodist Connection on the platform of opposition to slavery and universal freedom. He fought on this line for 20 years, on the rostrum, in the pulpit, and by the pen.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the Union service as a chaplain, but was soon transferred to the fighting ranks as Major. Never was a sword wielded by a stronger hand or backed by a nobler soul. For services in the field he was brevetted Colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry. In 1864 he was on duty as Provost Marshal of St. Louis. The Iron-Clad Constitution of Missouri was in force, requiring all professions to make oath of their allegiance to the Union before they could practice medicine, law, or preach. The first preacher that appeared before the Provost Marshal to take the oath was one of the committee who had reported against the reception of the abolition preacher into the Philadelphia Conference more than 20 years before. The war over, the Union re-established, and slavery abolished, he directed his energies for two years toward uniting the minor bodies of Methodism preparatory to a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Failing fully to accomplish this, he, with about 100 other ministers, left the Wesleyan body and joined various Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1867 he was unanimously invited to join the Philadelphia Conference. To this he cheerfully consented, after serving Central for a season, and was stationed at Elkton in 1867-68. In 1869, at the request of Bishop Simpson, he consented to go to New Orleans, was transferred and made presiding elder of that district. Failing health compelled his coming North, and he was re-transferred to the Wilmington Conference in 1872. Here he was pastor of Grace Church for one year, three years of Middletown, two years of Bethel, four years presiding elder of Wilmington District, and in 1883 stationed at Cambridge, Md. Dr. Matlack was a man of commanding presence, six feet high, an attractive preacher, and thoroughly conscientious and faithful in preaching the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as he saw and believed it.

The almost unpardonable negligence of many of our preachers to the claims of the SOUTHWESTERN may be illustrated by the following dialogue between an attache of this office and a member of one of our churches:

Representative of SOUTHWESTERN.—"Do you belong to any church?"

Church member—"Yes, sir, I belong to the Mythodist Episcopal Church at ——, and Bro. —— is the pastor."

Rep. S. W.—"Why, I am glad to know that. I am well acquainted with Bro. ——, your pastor; I visited his charge last year and secured a good list of subscribers to our church paper, the SOUTHWESTERN. Don't you take it?"

Church Member—"What was the name of the paper?"

Rep. S. W.—"The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at New Orleans."

Church Member—"Oh, yes, I think I remember of such a paper now; but it has been such a long time since I heard any talk of it, I had almost forgotten all about it."

Rep. S. W.—"Almost forgotten all about it, did you say? Why, I am surprised. Does not Bro. ——, your preacher in charge, speak of it every week or two, from the pulpit and in the homes of his people, and seek to get subscribers for it?"

Church Member.—"No sir; this is the first time I have ever heard anything about the paper since Bro. ——, our former pastor, moved to another charge two years ago. He used to speak of the paper very often, but since his removal I have not heard a single word about it. Some even tried to get our present pastor to get the paper for them but he neglected the matter so often that they have been discouraged; and now I don't think it comes to any one in our church."

Such careless negligence is almost unpardonable. Come, now, brethren, you who have been doing nothing or next to nothing for your church paper, roll up your sleeves, go to work and send us a long list of subscribers.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

To the Memory of a Good Man.

The subject of this sketch was born in Maryland in 1810, and was brought to Louisiana at the age of ten years by Col. James Bindworth, with whom he lived until the death of this gentleman, which occurred in 1852. He was then owned by Mrs. Dr. F. Johnson and was well known and always respected by the white and colored people of Natchitoches. At the close of the war, which gave him his freedom, he began his new era with the determination of continuing the life of truth and honesty which had already won for him the respect and entire confidence of all who knew him, and never did he swerve from the narrow path which he had marked out for himself.

Always a consistent member of the Methodist Church, he for years occupied a position of trust in the "Lutheran Benevolent Society," and discharged the duties of his office with that scrupulous honesty which always characterized his life. In May, 1882, after seventy-two years spent in honest labor, he felt the icy touch of death, and left this world, as he had always lived, full of faith in the promise of his Redeemer and confident of hearing the glorious welcome of "well done thou good and faithful servant." His remains were followed to the grave by by a large concourse of people, and the societies of which he was an honored member were well represented. According to the rules of the Methodist Church a memorial service was held on the anniversary of his death, and a sketch of his life was given by Revs. Reese Thompson and Wright, the pattor. The church was draped in black and everything was done to honor the memory of a truly good man. He lived and died in the fear of a just God, and though an humble servant, he is certainly a man worthy the respect of all. "May he rest in peace."

Natchitoches, June 18, 1883.

The Strongest Drink.

Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of lions and horses, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotalers if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon build a house. If what goes into the mash-tub went into the kneading-trough, families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in waste were only saved against a rainy day, workhouses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the publican, and thinks the landlord's bow and "How do you do, my good fellow?" mean true respect, is a perfect simpleton. We don't light fires for the herring's comfort, but to roast him. Men do not keep pothouses for laborer's good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then, should people drink "for the good of the house?" If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own, and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beer-house is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches.

He who calls those his friends who let him sit and drink by the hour together is ignorant—very ignorant. Why, red lions, and tigers, and vultures are all creatures of prey, and why do so many put themselves within the power of their jaws and talons? Such as drink and live riotously, and wonder why their faces are so blotchy and their pockets so bare, would leave off wondering if they had two grains of wisdom. They might as well ask an elm tree for pears as look to loose habits for health and wealth. Those who go to the public-house for happiness climb a tree to find fish.—*Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.*

James F. Jones (Democrat) was elected to Congress on the 3d, from the First District of Alabama.

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The one great need of our churches everywhere is a great continuous revival of religion, of converting and sin-killing power. We need an outpouring of the Holy Spirit that will effectually drown with a deluge of love all the feuds and divisions and make enemies love and embrace each other. We have little faith in mere fits and starts, comes and goes. We venture a suggestion here. We want a revival that begins with the *pastor*. We like a preliminary work of deep heart-searchings attended with secret prayer and wrestling with God on the part of the pastor, for personal preparation. The pastor needs to get his own heart fully right. Many wonderful revivals have sprung from a covenant between the pastor and his wife, to pray together for their own personal religious improvement.

The secret of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge's power lay in the first hour of every morning. That hour he gave to God with his Bible and on his knees, and if he came down among business men with his face shining with cheerfulness and loving kindness, it was because he had been up in the mount in communion with his master.—*Guyler.*

A citizen of Gardner, Maine., who died recently, it is said, left a fund of $2,000 to a Methodist church of the village provided that society would give up its church sociables.

Another Blow To Be Aimed At Our Schools

The time for the annual paring of the resources of our public schools is at hand, and people have begun to talk it up, and get the press to write it up. One would think it the accepted policy on the part of officials reponsible for the admistration of our public affairs to work for as much of the proposed illiterate fund to be appropriated by Congress as possible. To that end, or for some other reason not so creditable or honorable, every possible occasion is seized upon to reduce the city school fund, and decrease the facilities for educating the children. The appropriation has been reduced from an aggregate of more than half a million of dollars a year to $185,000, which has never been paid, and probably never will be. It is now proposed to dismiss teachers, give up leased school-houses, advance the minimum age of qualification of pupils to enter, and otherwise pinch, pare and scrape, in order to bring the total expenses within the parsimonious appropriation which has been set apart for school purposes. Having once succeeded in reducing the force and thus paved the way for further encroachments, the next step is to again reduce the estimates in the budget. And this game of paring has been carried on so long that our once first-rate system of public education has been almost destroyed. Our schools have been robbed for political purposes. The money which should be sacredly devoted to their maintenance is given to private institutions in violation of the spirit and the letter of the constitution. The apportionment of money from the State has ceased altogether, so far as this city is concerned; the public school fund has been taken to pay the interest on the public debt and the salary and office expenses of a State Superintendent whose position is a sinecure. The Governor and the Attorney General, under his direction claim and exercise the right to control the educational fund, and these gentlemen have never given us any evidence that they are zealous friends of popular learning, unless it be of that thin and watery kind that is taught in Sunday schools. The Governor is even suspected of hostility to free public schools, though we hope there is no foundation for such a damaging imputation against the Cheif Executive of an American State.

Instead of cramping our city school system into narrower limits it should be enlarged and improved. Any public spirited member of the Council with an honest and determined purpose to uphold the cause of education, could easily find a place for $250,000 in the budget for it. Take the $185,000 now allowed, and add the items for unnecessary, even improper expenditure, and the thing is done. But it never will be done under the political influences which now prevail at the City Hall. As long as it pays to sacrifice duty to policy, it will be done, and the only remedy is for the people to take care that it does not pay.—*N. O. City Item.*

The Independent Satae convention met at Jackson, Miss., on the 14th, Benj. King, of Copiah, was chairman. Only 15 counties were represented. Gen. Chalmers addressed the convention, and spoke of a Lynch-Lamar fusion. The President's Southern policy was endorsed.

Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Advocate* writes: The Rev. L. C. Matlack, D. D., is a name so familiar to us that it seems as though he was one of our own Conference. We mourn most of all that we shall see his face no more. He passed from his pastoral charge in Cambridge, Md., to his heavenly home last Saturday night.

He was born in Baltimore in 1816. When a young man he removed to this city, and was converted in Union Church. At 20 he was licensed to preach, and recommended to the Conference for admission. Every thing was in his favor. His gifts, grace, and usefulness were above the average, his physical frame commanding, and his face exceedingly attractive. But there was one serious defect—Brother Matlack was an abolitionist, and he was unanimously rejected. This was in the year 1837. The next year he again was recommended; this time his case was referred to an able committee of three for private examination. "Are you an abolitionist? Do you belong to an anti-slavery society? Would you preach against slavery?" These were the questions. The answers given by Bro. Matlack may be gathered from the report of the committee. "On his own confession he is an abolitionist."

In January 1839, his license was withheld for the same reason. He continued to preach, however, principally among the colored people, who heard him gladly.

In June of the same year, on the invitation of the Revs. Timothy Merritt, O. Scott, and others, he went to New England, was licensed, recommended and received into the Annual Conference in 1830. He waged unceasing war against the aggressions of the slave power in Church and State, and in three years afterward he, with others, went outside the Church to plant their batteries, and organize the Wesleyan Methodist Connection on the platform of opposition to slavery and universal freedom. He fought on this line for 20 years, on the rostrum, in the pulpit, and by the pen.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the Union service as a chaplain, but was soon transferred to the fighting ranks as Major. Never was a sword wielded by a stronger hand or backed by a nobler soul. For services in the field he was brevetted Colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry. In 1864 he was on duty as Provost Marshal of St. Louis. The Iron-Clad Constitution of Missouri was in force, requiring all professions to make oath of their allegiance to the Union before they could practice medicine, law, or preach. The first preacher that appeared before the Provost Marshal to take the oath was one of the committee who had reported against the reception of the abolition preacher into the Philadelphia Conference more than 20 years before. The war over, the Union re-established, and slavery abolished, he directed his energies for two years toward uniting the minor bodies of Methodism preparatory to a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Failing fully to accomplish this, he, with about 100 other ministers, left the Wesleyan body and joined various Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1867 he was unanimously invited to join the Philadelphia Conference. To this he cheerfully consented, after serving Central for a season, and was stationed at Elkton in 1867-68. In 1869, at the request of Bishop Simpson, he consented to go to New Orleans, was transferred and made presiding elder of that district. Failing health compelled his coming North, and he was re-transferred to the Wilmington Conference in 1872. Here he was pastor of Grace Church for one year, three years of Middletown, two years of Bethel, four years presiding elder of Wilmington District, and in 1883 stationed at Cambridge, Md. Dr. Matlack was a man of commanding presence, six feet high, an attractive preacher, and thoroughly conscientious and faithful in preaching the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as he saw and believed it.

The almost unpardonable negligence of many of our preachers to the claims of the SOUTHWESTERN may be illustrated by the following dialogue between an attache of this office and a member of one of our churches:

Representative of SOUTHWESTERN.—"Do you belong to any church?"

Church member—"Yes, sir, I belong to the Mythodist Episcopal Church at ——, and Bro. —— is the pastor."

Rep. S. W.—"Why, I am glad to know that. I am well acquainted with Bro. ——, your pastor; I visited his charge last year and secured a good list of subscribers to our church paper, the SOUTHWESTERN. Don't you take it?"

Church Member—"What was the name of the paper?"

Rep. S. W.—"The SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, published at New Orleans."

Church Member—"Oh, yes, I think I remember of such a paper now; but it has been such a long time since I heard any talk of it, I had almost forgotten all about it."

Rep. S. W.—"Almost forgotten all about it, did you say? Why, I am surprised. Does not Bro. ——, your preacher in charge, speak of it every week or two, from the pulpit and in the homes of his people, and seek to get subscribers for it?"

Church Member.—"No sir; this is the first time I have ever heard anything about the paper since Bro. ——, our former pastor, moved to another charge two years ago. He used to speak of the paper very often, but since his removal I have not heard a single word about it. Some even tried to get our present pastor to get the paper for them but he neglected the matter so often that they have been discouraged; and now I don't think it comes to any one in our church."

Such careless negligence is almost unpardonable. Come, now, brethren, you who have been doing nothing or next to nothing for your church paper, roll up your sleeves, go to work and send us a long list of subscribers.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

To the Memory of a Good Man.

The subject of this sketch was born in Maryland in 1810, and was brought to Louisiana at the age of ten years by Col. James Bindworth, with whom he lived until the death of this gentleman, which occurred in 1852. He was then owned by Mrs. Dr. F. Johnson and was well known and always respected by the white and colored people of Natchitoches. At the close of the war, which gave him his freedom, he began his new era with the determination of continuing the life of truth and honesty which had already won for him the respect and entire confidence of all who knew him, and never did he swerve from the narrow path which he had marked out for himself.

Always a consistent member of the Methodist Church, he for years occupied a position of trust in the "Lutheran Benevolent Society," and discharged the duties of his office with that scrupulous honesty which always characterized his life. In May, 1882, after seventy-two years spent in honest labor, he felt the icy touch of death, and left this world, as he had always lived, full of faith in the promise of his Redeemer and confident of hearing the glorious welcome of "well done thou good and faithful servant." His remains were followed to the grave by by a large concourse of people, and the societies of which he was an honored member were well represented. According to the rules of the Methodist Church a memorial service was held on the anniversary of his death, and a sketch of his life was given by Revs. Reese Thompson and Wright, the pattor. The church was draped in black and everything was done to honor the memory of a truly good man. He lived and died in the fear of a just God, and though an humble servant, he is certainly a man worthy the respect of all. "May he rest in peace." ——

Natchitoches, June 18, 1883.

The Strongest Drink.

"Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of lions and horses, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotalers if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon build a house. If what goes into the mash-tub went into the kneading-trough, families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in waste were only saved against a rainy day, work-houses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the publican, and thinks the landlord's bow and "How do you do, my good fellow?" mean true respect, is a perfect simpleton. We don't light fires for the herring's comfort, but to roast him. Men do not keep pot-houses for laborer's good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then, should people drink "for the good of the house?" If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own, and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beer-house is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches.

He who calls those his friends who let him sit and drink by the hour together is ignorant—very ignorant. Why, red lions, and tigers, and vultures are all creatures of prey, and why do so many put themselves within the power of their jaws and talons? Such as drink and live riotously, and wonder why their faces are so blotchy and their pockets so bare, would leave off wondering if they had two grains of wisdom. They might as well ask an elm tree for pears as look to loose habits for health and wealth. Those who go to the public-house for happiness climb a tree to find fish.—*Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.*

James F. Jones (Democrat) was elected to Congress on the 3d, from the First District of Alabama.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

F. D. Bookman, Prairie Plains. "We had a grand time in the Sunday-school, collected $5.55; grand, as to the result, in the improvement of our scholars since last year. We endeavored to encourage them from time time up to the day of proceedings and promised them we would publish in the SOUTHWESTERN" the names of each of the scholars, and the number of verses they were able to recite from the Bible. Endeavoring to make all things, pleasant and delightful, we decorated the church with flowers, ever greens and various kinds of vines. As the weather was unfavorable in the morning, we did not start at the usual time, after making an appropriate address to the scholars we proceeded to business. The names of those who recited and the number of verses repeated are as follows:—Sallie Carington, 185 verses; Randy Bookman, 183; Mattie Carington, 161; Betty Parker, 150; Israel Bookman, 121; Ann Nowlin, 108; Richard Doaks, 81; Robt. Bookman, 60; Horace Ward, 55; Frances Carington, 53; Stephen Curtis, 49; Belle Carington, 48; Davey Bookman, 25; Armstead Magee, 25; Mattie Reddin, 24; Hester Raglin, 23; Annie Raglin, 23; Nettie Redden, 22; Julia Ann Woods, 22; Clara Rankins, 21; Davey J. Bookman, 19; Lucretia Ward, 18. These 22 scholars recited 1472 verses from the Bible. We are anxious to learn from you, if any other Sunday-school scholars in the U. S. recited a larger number of verses on "Children's Day." Please inform us as we desire to make known the fact to our scholars. All who can read the "SOUTHWESTERN" for themselves are awaiting your reply. Please don't fail to give us this information. Trusting the Lord will bless you in your labor of love, and that your life may be spared for many years."

M. V. [illegible], [illegible]: "Our pastor, Rev. [illegible] L. [illegible], has done good work on this charge to bring [illegible]. We had a fine Sunday-school picnic but a [illegible] and [illegible] Children's Day. We realized $[illegible]."

LOUISIANA.

W. A. [illegible], [illegible] Point: "The weather prevented some of the children getting out, but some were present on Children's Day, and we collected $[illegible]. They are delighted with Sunday-schools."

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "We enjoyed and were under many obligations for the visits made us this week, Monday, June 17. Rev. Reese Thompson, of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Shreveport, preached a splendid sermon in memoriam of Bro. George Henry. The church was crowded. The colored firemen turned out in full uniform. At 3 p. m. Rev. Tennessee Jackson, of Simpson Church, New Orleans, preached in memoriam of Sister Fanny Yarborough. At 7 p. m. Rev. Frank Harvey, of Fairfield, preached to a good house. During this day, after Bro. Harvey's sermon, Bro. Thompson administered the Lord's Supper, assisted by Bros. Jackson, Harvey and myself; 87 partook of the sacrament. Rev. A. [illegible] was with us during the day. We realized $23.60. Our church here is entirely too small for the congregation. We have the matter before the Trustees, and later in the fall we will decide. The [illegible] leaves this place 12 miles [illegible], which has caused it to be on the [illegible] grade so far as business is concerned."

MISSISSIPPI.

T. A. Cotton, Paulding: "Pre[illegible] Elder Campbell was with us [illegible] preached an able sermon. [illegible] Supper was administered to [illegible]. Collection $3.35. Sunday-[illegible] are all in good standing [illegible] supplied with books. We [illegible] over 300 books this [illegible] are [illegible] of church [illegible] Sunday-school."

TENNESSEE.

[illegible], Martin: "The next [illegible] West Tennessee District conference will be held here instead of at Gardner, and the camp meeting will be on Aug. 25-26, the closing days of the conference."

J. A. Wade: "Our second quarterly conference convened at Cedar Spring, in a small school house, as we have no church house at that place Rev. P. Brooks presided and gave a very interesting talk. On Sunday he preached a rousing sermon to a large congregation, and we were forced to accommodate the people in a grove. The elder was with us at Friends Hill; on Monday night a love feast was held, and a grand lecture given on temperance. Collections $11.40."

W. S. Butler, Gallatin: "We made great preparation to have a grand rally on Children's Day, but the heavens seemed to open and to let loose all the terrible elements; the rain came down in torrents. We were unable to have the exercises until night and then to a small congregation. Our collection was $1.30. There was a memorial read on the death of one of our teachers. About 125 scholars were enrolled, and 90 in regular attendance. The following is the memorial:

"We meet to-day to pay the last tribute of love and affection to our departed sister, Lizzie Miller. She was born July 1857, died Nov. 1882, making her nearly 27 years old. She was converted at the age of ten, lived a consistent Christian up to her death, leaving behind her a glorious testimony of faith in God and acceptance with Christ. Her whole life has been one of true Christian devotion. As a child she was a faithful Sunday-school scholar, and when she grew to riper age, she was faithful to her duties as a teacher. In recognition of her faithfulness and zeal for her church, she was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, which she filled with honor to herself and profit to the church. Few lives can show a more active and busy career than here. Her relations to those with whom she came in contact were always pleasant and kind. Ever ready to give a pleasant word and a smile to every one.

> "A perfect woman, nobly planned;
> To warn, to comfort, to command.
> The reason firm, the temperate will,
> Endurance, foresight, strength and skill."

And it truly can be said, "None knew her but to love her." In looking over this good and noble woman's life we truly can say, woman is God's noblest and best work. While we may never see her smiling and pleasant face, her kind and gentle words on earth, we trust and hope her life has not been spent in vain. She has written no books, nor done anything the world calls great, but her consistent Christian life, and gentle influence speaks more than volumes. The good influence which shehas left behind will last throughout eternity. Her life more forcibly impresses upon us the grand lesson, that the Christian life is one of great activity, and full of works and faith in God. Also it teaches us that the Christian life is a great grand school; ever teaching us to lead a grand, pure, and noble lives. We trust that she is to-night in that sweet Beulah laud waiting and watching for us around the throne of God. singing the sweet hallelujahs, "I am saved, the Lord has saved me, help me scout the glorious news; I have tasted God's salvations, and 'tis sweet as honied dews. Her life is worthy of imitation by every young woman. And as she was true, pure, good, noble, try to imitate.

Consequences of Calumny.

Who can arrest a calumnious tongue, or who can stop the consequences of calumnious misrepresentation? You may refute it, you may trace it to its source and expose its authors, you may sift every atom, explain, annihilate it, and yet, like Greek fire, it remains unquenched and unquenchable; or like weeds, which, when extirpated in one place, sprout forth vigorously in another spot. Half-truths are often more calumnious than whole falsehoods. Not a word may be uttered, but a half suppressed innuendo, a dropped lip, an arched brow, shrugged shoulder, a significant look, an incredulous expression of countenance, nay, even an emphatic silence, may do the fiendish work; and when the light and trifling thing which has done the mischief has fluttered off, the venom is left behind to work and [illegible] and fester, to inflame hearts, to fever human experience, and to poison human society at the fountain springs of life.—*F. W. Robertson.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Shreveport District Second Round.

MR. EDITOR:—I commenced my second round at Cotile. Bro. H. Wallace is pastor. Though he has had quite a hard time he is doing well and is preparing to rebuild the church which was blown down on the 28th of April; $50 has been subscribed for the purpose. After a few hours ride I reached Shreveport, and held Bro. Reese Thompson's second quarter, May 25. The church is doing well, both spiritually and financially. Bro. Thompson is a wide-awake pastor, and is holding the fort at this point. Class No. 1 has 30 members, and raised $17.65; class 2, 25 members $15.25; class 3, 38 members, $16.65; class 4, 40 members, $18; class 5, 40 members, $24.25; class 6, 19 members, $10.75; class 7, 46 members, $18.40; class 8, 19 members, $10.40. The pastor received this quarter $280; the presiding elder, $15.

From thence we crossed the river to Scott circuit. They have no pastor. The work has been supplied by a local preacher. The people have been a little discouraged from the death of the pastor, but they are doing quite well under the present circumstances. The pastor has received $40 this quarter, P. E. received $10. They are preparing to build a new church which will cost about $450.

From thence we reached Fairfield circuit. We met Bro. F. Harvey and held his second quarter on Saturday. The work is in a prospering condition. They have had a sweeping revival which ended in the conversion of 40 souls. They are preparing to build a new church.

We met Bro. Hilton at the St. James M. E. Church, and held his quarterly conference. Bro. Hilton is doing a good work for the Master; he has had a grand revival which ended in the conversion of 27 souls. The pastor has received $180 this quarter, P. E. received $12.50. Paid on parsonage, $125. The following amounts have been raised by the classes: Class 1, $7.50; class 2, $29.75; class 3, $3.70; class 4, 26.65; class 5, $3.55; class 6, $25.50; class 7, 28.70; class 8, $4.55.

We reached Grand Cane on the on the 9th inst. and met the pastor, Bro. P. B. McDonald and held his quarter. On the Sabbath we preached for him under the trees near the place where he expects to build a church. The people are very poor but they seem willing to do the best they can. We shall soon build a church, providing we can get some help from the Church Extension Society. Bro. V. Chapman met us at the place designated for the meeting and preached for us. The spirit of the Lord was manifested in the meeting, and we had a pleasant day's journey to the Celestial City.

We reached Mansfield at night and preached for Bro. V. Chapman, and held his quarter Tuesday the 12th. We had a pleasant meeting; wepreached at night and the Spirit of the Lord was in our midst. We administered the Lord Supper at night to a good number. This has been a very discouraging appointment to Bro. Chapman, as this is his first year out. It seems as if they opposed intelligence; the clouds hung quite heavily over the work up to now, but by the help of the Lord they seem to be breaking away.

> "The bud may have a bitter taste,
> But sweet shall be the flower."

He has a promising future; there is no one to help him in his Sunday-school work at the principal church on the circuit. They have paid him $68, paid P. E. $10.25; he has raised $45 for building a church at Shady Grove. The work would have been commenced but the land is not properly deeded to the church. He has raised a subscription of $20 to have the Mansfield church painted. Pray for the success of the work on the district.

Yours Fraternally,
S. DUNCAN, P. E.

The estimated decrease of the public debt for June is $17,500,000.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Great Britain.

The annual Methodist Conferences have begun to be held. The Primtive Methodist, Methodist New Connexion, and Irish Methodist assemblies have been held. The first named represents the oldest of the minor bodies Alexander Kilham, one of the itinerants, and others, soon after Wesley's death, desired a change which the conference declined to adopt, and the result was that Mr. Kilham and some five or six thousand others seceded and formed themselves into a new organization on a more liberal basis. This body has not grown, as might have been expected.

The Primitive body began work with some nine or ten persons, but so rapidly did it grow that it is now the largest of the minor bodies and continues to increase every year. Its conference is composed of two laymen to one minister, and yet a layman has been elected to the chair of the conference. The New Connexion conference has an equal proportion of ministers and laymen, and as far as we can remember no layman has ever been president. Prosperity during the past year has been reported at both conferences.

The Irish conference assembled in Dublin. The Rev. Charles Garrett, presided, and the Rev. James Donnelly was re-elected secretary Mr. Garrett is the English president. The relation of the Irish to the British conference is such that the president of the latter always presides over the Irish conference. This is an anomaly that should cease. The Irish body has many men who could preside as ably and efficiently in the conference as any Englishman or any member of the English conference.

Mr. Garrett is a very able and worthy man. He is the people's president. His labors in the cause of temperance have been herculean and untiring, and have so endeared him to thousands that his name is a household word throughout Lancashire, where he has spent the greater part of his public life.

Irish Methodism has had great difficulties to contend with, and, owing to a variety of causes, it has not prospered numerically as much as it would have done if more favorably environed. Emigration is constantly drawing away its membership, but they are not lost to Methodism; they are merely transferred from the Methodism of the Green Isle to that of other lands. But still it prevents the growth of Methodism in Ireland. The Romish population is almost inaccessible to Protestant ministers and little progress is made in winning over these to a more intelligent and all-purer faith. Recent occurrences have shown the influence of the Pope is not so great as it was. A few weeks ago he sent a manifesto to his Irish Bishops forbidding them taking part in political meetings of a certain type, but instead of commanding unquestioning submission, it is criticized, and even priests have the temerity to challenge the right of the Pope to dictate in reference to political questions at issue. This may turn out to the futherance of the gospel. If the people release themselves from the grasp of priestcraft, and think for themselves there is hope.

The Irish conference has been a happy and hopeful one. Prosperity was reported and the outlook is charming. JUNIUS.

June 15, 1883.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Buzzard Roost.

This is a place in Burleson county. Its name was suggested by the many secret murders of the slaves, more especially during the time of the rebellion. This so-called town (Buzzard Roost), is a swamp filled with large trees and vines, which furnished a convenient place for these murderers to hide the victims of their hellish rage. As I was riding through this part of the country I asked why it was called Buzzard Roost. The information I received was as follows: At one time this place was inhabited exclusively by poisonous reptiles and wild beasts. There was not a buzzard to be seen, until during the war, when the slaves began to think they were human beings, not brutes, and that they of right ought to be free. Where the symptoms of this dreaded disease appeared the desire for liberty appeared, they were taken to this swamp, where they were secretly murdered and their bodies hidden in this dense thicket. Their bodies being denied either funeral or burial, but being left to rot in this swamp, death sent its message through the poisoned air, and on the line of scent the vultures came to perform the funeral obsequies of those dishonored dead.

From this circumstrance the place received its hideous name, not a millioneth part as hideous as the crimes which gave it birth. The employers of the vultures kept them so busy that they were obliged to take up their residence in the place. So, slavery, which has dealt death to liberty, morality and to man, has had and continues to have its victims and its buzzards and their roosts taken there.

But this buzzard roost where these secret murders were committed is now a thing of the past. The vultures, just after the death of slavery, smelt something very rotten and went apparently in search

The injudicious crimes which were committed in the name of civilization and Christianity, sleep not with these dead men's bones; nor have they flown away with the carrion crows, but are resurrected every day by the use of familiar old slave-time name, "Buzzard Roost." For miles around this omniverous haunt of infamy and of wild beasts the land is now owned and cultivated almost exclusively by those who once felt the lash of slavery and stood in awe of this dismal swamp. The neighborhood of this dense thicket is some of the richest Brazos bottom lands, and one would wonder at the corn, cotton, and other produce that is growing for the ex-slaves.

These sons of Ham now invite the sons of Japheth to their tents, and some of them accept this invitation, but many are afraid to enter for fear they should be defiled; some stand at a respectful distance and gaze with wonder upon these animals, which, without the aid of masters, can secure a living for themselves, which can learn to read and write, to calculate and reason, and to perform so much like a man.

But, alas! there is another great evil from which our people are suffering, and that is false teaching. They are taught that once converted they can afterwards steal, lie, drink whiskey, break the Sabbath, and kill, and that not by precept only; for a Baptist preacher set the example by helping to take a man out by night and to lynch him. They say God loves them just the same, whether they curse or pray, save or kill, and they are of heaven. This converts the church into a roost for buzzards which have nothing with which to feed their young. From these pulpits is inculcated a race prejudice or a race religion as fiendish as that which fostered slavery in the past, and denies to the colored man equal rights in the present. This is not done by perverting the principles of theology, but by belying the facts of history. There are hyenas who are busy day and night in digging up the dead and rotten prejudices of the past and substituting these for the living issues of the present. Their congregations are fed upon their carrion prejudice instead of the pure word of God.

So now, Buzzard Roost has been removed from the swamp and thicket, and instead of one roost have two. Let me say in conclusion, some of these buzzards teach that adultery between Christians is no sin.

CROSS-CUT SAW.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Pounded Minister.

On the evening of June 25th, at about the hour 10:15, while the little ones lay silent under the influence of Morpheus, and Mrs. M. and I sat at the table, the one with busy needle and the other with interesting book in hand, the silence of the hour was broken by the voice of song at the door. We were not long taking in the situation; and as the door swung wide to admit the gala visitors, numerous cheerful faces, of all ages, from hoary-haired ones who stand under the wintry frosts of age to juveniles over whose heads five summers have hardly past, greeted the eye. But, with this contrast of age and appearance, there was unity of heart and action; for *all* bore parcels of useful and delicious articles of food, which they presented in words that rang a welcome through our hearts. Song, speech and prayer was the order of the passing moments. "Good night!" was sung and the party retired, leaving their pastor and his better-half with hearts brimful of praise to God and gratitude to them. J. F. MARSHALL.

New Orleans, La.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

What Shall The Harvest Be?

BY J. J. HOLLAND, A. M., B. D.

The trite aphorism that revolutions never go backward is not true in fact, nor is it consistent with the nature of man. History affords convincing proof that revolutions have gone backwards. By a careful study of the progress of the human family from Eden in its happy simplicity, to Rome in the zenith of her glory; from the acme of pagan civilization down through nearly nineteen centuries, we shall find varied fluctuations in the career of mankind; history repeating itself; revolutions going backward. Nothing in the universe; nothing in nature can be beyond the inevitable law of change.

All great methods adopted for bettering the condition of humanity need therefore to be guarded with the greatest skill, to be watched with the utmost vigilance. In society, in church, or in state the principle is the same. Realizing the force of the above statements, the writer is caused to inquire concerning the work of the great M. E. Church in the south among the Freedmen. "What shall the harvest be?" In attempting to answer this question, it is necessary to consider the work in a two-fold manner. First, her effort to educate; second, her effort to spread the gospel. The Freedman's Aid Society of the M. E. Church has inaugurated a noble work in the entire southland, that of placing the facilities for acquiring an education in the reach of every Afro-American upon southern soil under its influence. Institutions are springing up as if caused by some magician's wand, and are becoming powerful agencies in solving the negro problem in the South. In nearly every state south of Mason and Dixon line, there is planted one or more educational institutions under its supervision. Thousands of our people are being reached by these efforts, philanthropic and God inspired as they are. The work is advancing, and the many brilliant accounts published in the SOUTHWESTERN and other journals—of the successful termination of this college year are very encouraging indeed. But while acknowledging these things, are there not reasons for apprehending friction in the working of this great machinery of the church at no distant day?

One who may have had an inside view of the matter can reasonably cherish such fears, though they may seem unreasonable to those who can behold only the exterior. The venerable Dr. Rust has done and is to-day doing yeoman service by his devotion to the cause of the Freedmen, rearing up for himself in their grateful hearts a monument that will defy even the insatiate tooth of time. Dr. Hartzell also by indefatigable efforts is doing much to render more effective this work. Notwithstanding this fact I have no hesitancy in declaring that the class of tachers now employed in some of the church schools are wholly incompatible to the work. I speak only what I

know when I say some enter the field with the vaguest and strangest ideas imaginable of those among they are sent to labor, having nothing in common with the people they must instruct. Hence there spring up feelings that might be avoided. I am a southerner and in every respect allied to the interests of the south. Therefore deeply deplore what I know to be a fact. Recently I attended the commencement exercises of my own Alma-Mater, Central Tennessee College, Nashville Tenn., the institution to which I owe all that I am, having been thrice honored by her. The commencement exercises were simply grand. I looked but in vain for some one of the gentlemen high in position in the church. Central Tennessee College is doing an excellent work in the South. Yet I am thoroughly convinced that her resources are inadequate, the working force insufficient. Teachers of a higher grade must be employed, capable of imparting besides intellectual training, culture and refinement to those coming to them. Better facilities are everywhere needed. If the church desires to hold what has been so triumphantly gained, she must double her efforts, and friends of large hearts and ready purse must be won to this southern experiment. The work being done by the A. M. A. of the Congregational church among the Freedmen, cannot be gainsayed or denied. Every institution under its auspicies is equipped to some extent, having a good corps of instructors. While this is so, most of the institutions of the church there are others very much crippled for want of working power. One man cannot perform very successfully the labor of two. The men and women, the boys and girls who attend these schools expect to return to their homes improved in every particular, but it is often the case that while they have mastered successfully the prescribed text books in the curriculum, very little has been acquired in the way of refining their nature during their stay at the institution; this must not continue to be so. But, ... one, what must be done? I say, let the president of these institutions have first class teachers in their work; let there be employed men and women who have an interest in those they are to instruct; let those who harp throughout the school term upon the sacrifices they make in entering the southern field as *missionaries(?)* ... at home; let there be instead thirty an hundred of the Alumni employed in our schools; and I guarantee a different result. When men and women are sent forth bearing the honors of the institution, let it not be that others be brought to serve their Alma-Mater, ... they possess the testimonies ... of their fitness. With ... things done, as they must be ... next decade, there can be no ... as to the harvest. This experiment will have become a reality, these efforts in behalf of down trodden humanity have became permanent, and influence of those who have blessed by these institutions be felt down through the ages, as instrumental in blessing. If not ere another quarter century weeping heaven will chanted the requiem of an ...cessful effort. To those who ...wer, I propound the question 'What shall the harvest be?

...eaville, Ohio, June 20, 1883.

...ition of Colored People in the South.

Editor of the Witness:

... dismal pictures some of your ...pondents draw of the state ...rals and physical surround... colored people in the South ...be set over against pictures ... cheer and hope. Where ...e aid has been extended, ...ful results may be seen. ...ve a school and a church in ... city where there are six ...d colored people. One in ... them is a member of a ... church. Of the con... in the courts for three ..., not over four in one hundred have been colored people. Their numbers would entitle them to twenty if they had convictions in proportion to population. The pastors and teachers testify from intimate knowledge that the state of morals among these people is above the average of the community. No colored person has been convicted of lewdness; several others have been. As to the schools, the county superintendent said that no school in the county, white or black, had done such perfect work. Five pupils come and return five miles each way every day. One comes six miles, and one came last year eight miles, and returned every day. Pupils so earnest for education have neither time nor inclination to be vicions. That school has cost but a few hundred dollars, but it uplifts the whole community.

The assertion that colored ministers are leading their flocks astray by low, sensual lives is not true, if made of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. My lack of observation in other communions does not warrant a statement. Every minister of our million hearers of colored people has his character examined every year in open conference in the presence of his brethren, the presiding elders, and the bishop. Occasionally, a man gives evidence of having fallen from grace. He is as promptly tried and expelled as in any other body of ministers of Christ. In the last conference where I presided, a minister was emphatically set aside for not paying his debts. Let the example spread.

Of course these elevating influences of education and religion have not reached a tithe of the colored population of the South as yet. But if men would study the magnificent results of efforts properly applied, and then devote themselves to bringing these influences within the reach of all, they would be amazed at the growth of virtue and intelligence of a people eager to make the best of advantages but lately within their reach.

HENRY W. WARREN,
A Bishop of the M. E. Church.
Atlanta, Ga.

Extracts From A Sermon.

BY BISHOP WARREN.

Blind old Homer, with a singular pathos, narrates this incident of the Greeks before Troy. He says that on a given occasion there fell upon them a great horror of darkness, and men went stumbling here and there, fighting with one another, they knew not whether they were slaying friend or foe; dying themselves, but whether by the hand of a brother or of their bitterest enemy, they could not say. And in the midst of that darkness great Ajax lifted up his hands and his face to what he supposed to be the sky and said, "Oh! ye Gods, grant me but to see, and Ajax asks no more." It seems to me that fittingly represents the condition of the whole world. Ask any man whence he came, he cannot tell; any philosopher what is that object of life, and he is dumb; any great student of the race, what shall be the outcome of humanity, and there is only a mocking echo for reply. And it seems to me, good friends. to-day, that the fitting position of every one interested in life and its marvelous outcome, in its untold advantages or its closing at the grave, should be standing like old Ajax, with his face, hand and heart turned to the sky, saying, "Oh God, grant me but to see!"

In the darkness of this life it seems to me that if we were to ask Him that made us, what he made us for, if we would implore the unfolding of the purpose of our being, He would answer out of his infinite wisdom far more clearly than we can ever discover in our ignorance.

The first word of God about you, the whole thought and plan of your being, lies in the text: "the Lord God said, Let us make man, and let man have dominion." Over what? God had just made this beautiful world, he had curtained it with morning light, and sent it singing through the heavens and put into all nature a great power to push upwards, changing dark soil and the elements of the air into flowers and luscious fruit. He filled it with power, coal in the mountain, steam in the water. He had put electricity to flaunt its flags over our heads day by day. He had made the winds to carry the autumn leaves and to suggest that they could carry us as well. He had filled the world with power, and he wanted a king. How should he get one? He could only get one by making in the image of Himself, a child of the infinite King, that could wield this dominion, that could have abilities to rule, that could go forth and take these finite powers out of an infinite God; and handle them for great and high and glorious ends.

Does it seem to you that man shows any aptitude for such a destiny? Does it seem to you that men, that you and I, members of the human race, were intended, and were really constitutionally made to handle such great forces and control these vast powers that we see about us? I confess that when I study man it seems to me as if he had been made for that very purpose. The very first manifestation of the little babe, that is not a day old, is an attempt to exercise power. He appropriates freely to himself, as if he were a king, the best of all that is on earth, human life, human love, and human sacrifice. It is a strange child that is born into your family, and different from those I have known elsewhere, if he does not deliberately seek, before he is a year old, to manage father and mother both, and he succeeds in that matter altogether oftener than he ought. It is simply an indication of what the very genius of the little child is. One by one the cat, the dog, the horse, steam and electricity is compelled to yield to his power and confess his mastery. He takes possession of one after another, and lifts himself up into empireship and dominion. He is striking the harmonic notes of the great anthem of his existence, that God sang so sublimely before he was created.

The Lord Jesus Christ came into the world to revoice the lost anthem of man's existence; to sing over to the world once more the great purpose God had in view when he made man. Did he have the same idea? I think so. He stood among men, saying unto them, "If you change your manner of life and take the life I will give you, I will make you to sit on thrones with Me, the King of the universe, ruling widely." Did man catch the idea? Did any body think that Christ meant the enhancement of man's ability for dominion when He uttered more of the great song of man's eternal honor and welfare? Did man strike the harmonic notes and sing the same strain that the Lord Christ had given him? I think so. The Apostle Paul stood up in the presence of men that never owned their hands, nor head nor movements, and said unto them, "All things are yours, whether Paul or Apollos, or things present," this world, "or things to come," the next world—all things, from the lowest manifestation of power to the highest soaring of the archangels' wings.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail.*

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—*Ed. Oswego Sun.*

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters. 26

Young Folks' Corner

The Stolen Custard.

Sugar-toothed Dick
For dainties was sick,
So he slyly stole into the kitchen,
Snatched a cup from the pantry
And darted out quick,
Unnoticed by mother or Gretchen.

Whispered he, "There's no cake,
For to-morrow they bake,
But this custard looks rich and delicious;
How they'll scold at the rats,
Or the mice, or the cats;
For of me I don't think they're suspicious.

"They might have filled up
Such a mean little cup!
And for want of a spoon I must drink it;
But 'tis easy to pour—
Hark! who's that at the door?"
And the custard went down ere you'd think it.

With a shriek he sprang up;
To the floor dashed the cup;
Then he howled, tumbled, spluttered and blustered,
Till the terrible din
Brought the whole household in—
He had swallowed a cupful of mustard!

—*Our Little Ones.*

"My Boy."

In Norwich, Connecticut, many years ago, I spoke to a large audience in a railway station. I knew whom I had in my audience, and I said. Ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Faulkner, who lives a little way out from here, gave me some interesting incidents with regard to her son.

"My boy." she said, "was a drunkard. He signed the pledge. He said, 'Mother, I will go away from home. I will not stay in the midst of temptation, but I will keep this pledge.'" He went away, but she continued to hear good news from him. By and by, after he had been gone a little over two years, a letter reached home to say: "Mother, I am coming home to spend Thanksgiving with you."

"My boy is coming home to Thanksgiving! Well his poor mother will get a dinner for him worthy of New England; and if there's but one guest it shall be a famous dinner."

And he came by stage into the town, which stopped at the door of Solomon Parson's tavern. The stage passed on. It was just after dark. Some young men were in the bar.

"Hollo! Fred, how are you? What will you have to drink?"

"Nothing."

"Not on Thanksgiving? Come, take a little."

"No, I'd rather not. I've come home to see my mother. She hardly expects me to-night. I thought I'd wait till dark and go in and surprise the old lady."

By and by, Solomon Parsons, who was leaning his elbow on his counter, looked at him, and said:

"Fred Falkener, if I were six feet tall and broad in proportion as you are, and yet was afraid of a paltry glass of ale, I'd go to the woods and hang myself."

"But I'm not afraid."

"O, yes you are—ha! ha! ha! I say, boys, here's a great big fellow afraid of a glass of liquor. I suppose he's afraid of his mother!"

This young man, with all the strength of mind to keep the pledge, was weak when they jeered and joked him. They handed him the liquor, and dared him to drink it.

"Well," said he, "I'm going to mother, and I may as well show you that I'm not afraid to drink it."

He drank it. Then came another glass; and they plied him with more. Twelve o'clock that night he went in to the barn, and there was found in the morning—dead! They brought him to his mother, stretched on a plank with a buffalo rug thrown over the body.

She said to me: "Parsons came" and I said to him, 'You tempted my boy.'"

"'Well, I didn't know it was your son.'"

"'You did! you called him by name. You knew it was Frederick Falkener, the only son of his poor crippled mother. You knew it, and you killed him.'"

"'Mrs. Falkener, I am not used to having such language applied to me.'"

"God forgive me! if I have sinned'" said the poor woman; but I put my hand on the face of my dead boy, and I lifted up my finger, and I cursed him! He went out with a face white as chalk."

"Then I said: Ladies and gentlemen, Solomon Parsons, the man who tempted Frederick Falkener to his ruin—Solomon Parsons, who staggered through life under the weight of that poor woman's curse—Solomon Parsons is in this hall, and he sits right *there!* and this same Solomon Parsons keeps a grog-shop on the bridge of your city, licensed by the state of Connecticut. Rout him out!"

And before twenty-four hours had elapsed, bag and baggage, bottles and demijohns of liquor, furniture, licenses and all, were carried out of the city.

They violated no law. They laid no hands on him; but they made him go out himself. They helped him not to pack up a single article of his furniture, but they went to him in a body, and declared that such a man should not be tolerated in the city, and he was obliged to go.—*John B. Gough.*

The Seven Wonders of the World.

Joseph Cook enumerates the seven wonders of the world as follows:

The first is the speed of intercommunication. Boston, London, or any of the large cities of the world, is as near to the ends of the earth as Rome was to the borders of its empire.

The second great wonder is the self-reformation of the hermit nations. Japan has made changes greater than any other nation has made in twenty-five years, and receives missionaries cordially. Some of their pupils have been at the bottom of the recent reformation in that empire. Japan is more largely under the influence of America than any other country.

The third great wonder of the world is the rapid parallel advancement of education and democracy all over the world, and the fourth is the world wide unity of civilization. If he could see the thing he most desired, it would be a league, not a union, of the English-speaking nations.

He would have conventions held for the codification of international law. By an alliance, difficulties would be settled by arbitration, not by war. It will be the duty of Christians to lay their hands on the throat of any power hostile to peace and break its neck.

The fifth of the modern wonders of the world is the triumph of Christianity. In the first 1500 years Christianity had 100,000,000 of people as adherents. In the next 300 years it gained 100,000,000. In the next eighty-two (the present century) it has 210,000,000. These people are communicants in the church. At the opening of this century the United States had one in fifteen in its free churches. Now it has one in five. The Bible is fast becoming the constitution of the advanced nations. A community of text-books is approaching.

Sixth, in the wonders of the world, is the current fulfilment of Biblical prophecy. Whatever be said of the Book of Daniel, it was not written after the beginning of Christianity and it outlines the history of Christianity. Soon will the lights of Christian ships and the bells of Christian churches be within sight and hearing of each other around the whole world.

The seventh and most marvelous wonder of the world is the establisment on a sure basis of a scientific supernaturalism. It is a thing settled by the best authority of microscopists, physiologists and chemists, that the origin of life is not explained by the molecular theory of physics. A theory of evolution may be proved, but the theory as held by materialistic agnostics has been already abandoned. Nine out of ten of the best scientific men are theists, and utterly opposed to agnostic atheism. The tendency of science is not now away from Christianity.

Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, retired, died in Washington.

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no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

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39 Maverick St., E. Boston.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

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THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1883.

We spent Fourth of July at Morgan City, and the day passed off almost as quietly as a poor man's funeral. We believe there were two guns as if ashamed fired after dark. This was not much like the glorious old Fourth of July we are to enjoy in our boyhood.

There is one topic peremptorily forbidden to all well-bred, to all rational mortals, namely their distempers. If you have not slept, or if you have headache, or sciatica; or leprosy, or thunder-stroke, I beseech you, by all the angels, to hold your peace, and not pollute the morning, to which all the housemates bring serene and pleasant thoughts, by corruption and groans. —*Emerson.*

The *Missionary Review*, of Princeton, N. J., will not acknowledge that it blunders, misleads or is stupid, as charged by the SOUTHWESTERN, when it uses the words in its classification of missionary work "Methodist Episcopal Church, North." We believe it best to tell the truth on all occasions, especially among Christians and about the relative positions which they occupy; we therefore charge the *Review* with deliberate misrepresentation when it attempts to affix a sectional brand on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We desire to call the special attention of our preachers, the superintendents of our Sunday-schools and teachers, to the *Sunday-School Journal* published by Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, N. Y. Sixty-five cents the single subscribers and fifty-cents each for clubs of six or over sent to one address. As a helper we know of nothing superior. [illegible] fresh and in[illegible] and suggestions. [illegible] who observes [illegible] will always have a live [illegible] and the teacher can never have a [illegible] class. We earnestly [illegible] all of our preachers to see that their Sunday-schools have a good supply of the *Sunday-School Journal.*

[illegible]

There are at least two ways of taking life. We can fret and fume and complain of the heat, the cold, the wet or the dry, and be just as miserable as we please; or we can pass quietly through our business, and have no aggrieved thought on account of the heat or cold, the wet or dry. But few people can swing in a hammock and be lulled by the murmur of the wind among the trees; most people have to follow duty, and this keeps them close in office or behind the counters, in the kitchen, or on the farm, wielding a hammer or sticking at a machine. And if they have learned to stand on the Apostles' platform, and can say from the heart, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am therewith to be content," in the end they will surely conquer.

Why is Turkey the weakest power in Europe? Because she publishes and reads less newspapers than any other country in Europe. Why is the United States the strongest power on the American continent, and one of the strongest in the world? Because she publishes and reads more newspapers than any other nation on the American continent, and about as many as any [illegible] European power. [illegible], the periodical manifestations of the power of the pen, [illegible] the pulpit, represent the [illegible] in the world. No [illegible] in greatness [illegible] the progressive [illegible] without the [illegible] influence [illegible] THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] supply this need. [illegible] to be great and [illegible] for the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] Grant has de[illegible] constitutional.

House Top Religion.

Among the disciples at Joppa of good worldly standing there was one by the name of Simon, "a tanner." His house was by the sea-side that is beyond the town, for the trade of a tanner was one which the Jews would not allow to be carried on within any of their cities. This was doubtless done from a primary regard to sanitary considerations. Then by the Jews the trade of a tanner was regarded as mean and low, and a tanner was held in great contempt. But Simon being in good circumstances, Peter while staying in Jappa made his house his home. One day he withdrew and went to the house top about the sixth hour—noon—to pray; he soon hungered and in this condition he went to sleep and fell into a trance, and what more natural than for a hungry man in the hot hours of the day to drop off to sleep. Things are strangely mixed in this world. The hunger and sleep of Peter were natural, the vision supernatural. God is not confined to any particular method in making known his will. In olden times he reveald himself by dreams and visions. Now when Peter was hungry and sleeping God revealed to him one of the fundamental truths of Christanity. He saw in his vision a vast sheet let down by the four corners from heaven, and observing it closely he saw that it was full of all kinds of four footed animals; some were tame and some wild, some clean and some unclean, all kinds of living creatures and creeping things were there. And before Peter could suppress his fear or make any inquiry as to the import of this matter there came this command: "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." But Peter had Jewish prejudices to overcome, and with prompt readiness he replied. "Not so, Lord, for I have never eaten anything that is common or unclean." To this the voice replied: "What God hath cleansed that call not thou common or unclean." This was done three times and the vessel was received up into heaven. God made no allowance for his bigotry or caste notions. "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." Not so Lord, I have never eaten anything that is common or unclean." "Rise, Peter, kill and eat." God makes no compromise with sin. Wonderful contrasts are here seen. Peter went up to that house top to sleep, he came down with his eyes open to the nature of the gospel and the needs of the race. He went up there a bigoted Jew, who would not worship in the same synagogue with a Gentile, he came down a cosmopolite and went out preaching, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respector of persons but in every nation (even the decendants of Ham,)he that seeketh righteousness is accepted of God." He was cursed of all heresy as to God's being after particular men and nations. Here on this house-top Peter learned the doctrine of the equality of all men before God, and the right of all men to all the privileges and provisions of the gospel as revealed from heaven. The house-top gospel, is a gospel ordained of God, and needs to be ingrained deeper and deeper into the Christian life of these times. It is the great gospel idea which must leaven all Christian civilization,and will surely undermine and overthrow every relic of heathen life This short but decisive house top experience of Peter has given birth to all the aggressive moral agencies now employed for the scriptural enlightenment of the world. The Missionary Society, Church Extension Society, Bible Cause, Freedmen's Aid Society, were born on the stone paved roof of Simon the tanner. They all sink their roots deep into Peter's vision. On this house top Peter was troubled as never before; here was fought the great battle with prejudice and caste, "in which the divine power were engaged and the result was a Waterloo to the power of evil." To our mind there is no doubt as to the triumph of the house top religion. The day of its complete vindication draws nigh. The great procession is surely marching on to the final jubilee. This earth so long in revolt from God is sure to surrender to his Son its temples and treasures. All humanity will hail the glory of that day, and all humanity will take up its shout of joy; the redeemed in heaven and on earth shall commingle in one song.

At the semi-centennial anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Washington in 1869, at one of the evening meetings Chief Justice Chase presided, and in the course of an address he then delivered he said, "I saw, only a day or two ago, an illustration of some of the difficulties which are to be overcome. I saw an essay written by a Japanese gentleman, a very able scholar, upon the Christian system. He claimed the superiority of his own, and denounced the Christian system as evil. And it is singular," said the Chief Justice, "that his two leading objections to the Christian system were founded upon precisely the two ideas which we consider as laying the foundation of all progress." He objected first to the fatherhood of God as taught in the Bible. He said he had read from the first chapter in Genesis to the last verse in Revelations and he found everywhere the fatherhood of God taught; and this he said was incompatible with proper devotion to Mikado and the rulers of the Japanese empire. His second objection was to the brotherhood of man. He found that taught everywhere in the Scripture and said that was incompatible with proper reverence for rank. His book was circulated through the Japanese empire for the purpose of protecting it against the dangers of Christianity. No doctrines are more clearly taught in the Bible than the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This wayfaring heathen could not make a mistake here. And in that brotherhood there is neither Jew, barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free. This was the declaration of the Apostle to the Greeks of Colosse. True he did not add "white or black," because in that dusky clime there were no whites. The Church should be one pure, holy brotherhood, where men and women hold the grace of the Lord Jesus without respect to persons. Were James the Just to come into some of our churches, and look over our congregations, and witness some of our sacramental services in the administration of the Lord's Supper, we fear that he would have occasion to say "Brethren, ye have 'respect of persons,' 'ye have despised the poor.'" And that, too, because of a complexion God gave them, and just as beautiful in His eyes as your complexion is in your eyes.

Sinful Distinctions.

"Shall we know each other there?" The minister of a fashionable church once preached a beautiful sermon on this subject. He drew the picture of a very beautiful heaven. We would walk in sunlit groves, by the music of waterfalls, and gaze out upon amaranthine fields. And then, too, "we shall know each other there," said the minister, and then added, "there'll be no strangers in the New Jerusalem; we'll all be friends." "Beautiful!" said Deacon Sham, as he trotted down the aisle. "A lovely sermon!" said Simpkins, as she put her bony hand into the minister's. She was stopped by a poor mechanic, who came up and addressed the preacher: "Mr. ——, I am glad we shall recognize each other up there." "Yes," said the minister, "it is one of the greatest consolations of our religion." "Well, I'm right glad we shall know each other. It will be a great change, though; for I have attended your church for over four years, and none of the members of this society have recognized me yet. But—we shall know each other there!"

The above is from an exchange, and the reader doubtless asks: Is it possible for such destinctions to be made in a Christian church? O yes, that is nothing. That is full a thousand miles from the bottom of sinful distinctions. We have known a church that invited all world to Christ to push off, and compell a portion of their brethren and ministers also to worship in separate churches by themselves. And this is for no fault of their own, for no leprosy of sin, or disease that was upon them, but because of a sinful heaven—daring pride on the part of their brethren. Better, a thousand times better, go back to first principles. Better cling to the corner stone doctrine of Jesus Christ, the Broth r alike of all men, the Brother especially of the poor and needy. Without fear, without bitterness, without favor, without weariness, we must proclaim against this sin of sinful distinctions in the church of the Lord Jesus. Let us learn and

> First count men all of equal caste
> Then count thyself the least and last.

Near the Methodist Episcopal Church at Morgan City lives one of the good deacons of one of the Baptist churches. Recently some of the members of the church of which this brother is a deacon have been visiting the Methodist church, and speaking and praying; this gave great offence, for while a person can be a good Baptist and do sundry improper things, they cannot retain their standing in the Mt. Zion Baptist Church and go to the Methodist meeting and pray. Their pastor has pronounced that church unclean, and his members are instructed not to visit it lest they become defiled. So this deacon was appointed to watch and report to the church the names of all the Baptists who should dare to visit the Methodist church. This is one of the best specimens of pig-headedness and intolerence we have heard of for many years; slaves may submit to it, but freemen never can.

Chaplain McCabe, the assistant corresponding secretary of the Church Extension Society, says "it would be a good plan for all of those who are trying to furnish the sinews of Zion's war to stop and give a whole year to the work of getting every Methodist family in the whole denomination to take a church paper." This is certainly good testimony in favor of our Advocates. There is no man in our church who addresses more congregations during the year than Dr. McCabe, and he has found that in all of those communities where our church papers are taken he has the least difficulty in securing large collections for the society he represents. A careful reading of our church papers never hinders but uniformly helps on in every department of church work. We say to our preachers, consider Dr. McCabe's suggestion, and put the SOUTHWESTERN into every home. It will help you and your work.

A correspondent in *Zion's Herald* speaking of Methodism in Fall River says: "There is one encouraging feature of Fall River Methodism—it is a unit; it focalizes its powers; it has the connectional spirit." There is no feature of Methodism more to be admired, or more fruitful of good results than its connectional. Here in the city of New Orleans if all the Methodist churches would focalize their forces, and act as a unit on the great temperance question, there can be no doubt as to the good results; so of any and all questions affecting the moral, social, and religious welfare of the people. With our forces united, and a little more of the missionary spirit, there are a number of points where mission Sunday-schools could be established out of which would grow in a few years strong and vigorous churches.

While at Morgan City we visited the sanctums of the Morgan City *Riview* and the Morgan City *Free press* and were cordially and fraternally received by each of these gentlemanly editors, to whom all high and honorable things become easy, and with whom there is no respect of persons. We wish our brothers Woodcock and Gray all the success they deserve, and this is the largest earthly benediction we can ask.

Churches and Schools.

A "color-line" church is one from which a person is excluded because of his color. We feel perfectly safe in saying that there is not a single "color-line" church in American Methodism. A caste church is a church to which colored persons are admitted as members, but are made to occupy special back seats by themselves, and at the communion services wait till the whites are served. It is caste, and not Christ that makes a colored person take a back seat in the house of the Lord, and at the administration of the Lord's supper wait till all the white members are served. "Slavery" it is said was "born first of love for money, came at last to be accounted a holy thing because of race prejudice. The first has gone, but that upon which its defense was based remains and dies slowly, but die it will." We have no doubt as to the final issue. We believe the time will come when Christ not caste will control not only in the hotels and railway cars but in the schools and churches a'l through the South. But what part is the great Methodist Episcopal Church to have in this conflict?" The mere fact of color just now places upon two hundred thousand of her members "a more damning and ineffaceable stain, than does murder, treason," or arson. And we are anxious to know whether in her educational work in the South, so far reaching and tremendous in its influence, she is to act in obeisance to Christ or caste. It does not satisfy to refer us to her past history. The past amounts to but little if in the present we are recreant.

Dr. Hartzell (and we are frank to say that we know of no man in the Methodist Episcopal Church who has done *more* or *better work* in the South than the Dr.) says, "I cannot speak authoritatively, (we wish he could) but still feel safe in saying that our Society would see any one, or any dozen of its schools in the South closed, and the property sold at auction, rather than commit itself to the policy that no freedmen should be admitted into what are technically known as freedmen's schools." Just here let us make a pause. It is always wise to consider facts. The first fact is, our church has not a colored school in the South from which white students are excluded. The next fact is, *we know*, this is no rumor; *we know* of white schools from which persons have been excluded for no sin, or fault of theirs, a little negro blood found in their veins, and it was said to them *"depart."* Now we do not ask to have one of these schools "closed" or "sold at auction" we should regard that as a terrible calamity, but, we do ask that the church adhere "to the policy" *that no person shall be excluded from any of her schools because of their color.* Why not? We have the best authority for saying that for seventeen years since the war Berea college, Kentucky, has had nearly equal numbers, blacks and whites in its school. Straight University here in New Orleans has graduated more than twice as many white students as it has colored. The supreme crisis has come. Any man who supposes that, the church can divide the second time on Mason and Dixon's line, is simply blind to the events which are now transpiring. it may be true that there are members of our church in the North who are still so completely under that form of civilization that was symbolized in that cargo of slaves that was landed in Virginia about two hundred and sixty years ago, as to believe that the church can "remain faithful in her teachings and administrations to the doctrine of Christian brotherhood," and at the same time erect churches and schools from which our colored members are excluded; but there is not a colored member of our church in all the South who does not see that it involves a palpaple contradiction, nor is there one who does not look upon the erection of churches or schools from which they are excluded merely because of their color as an insult to their essential manhood. We never deny the debasing influence of slavery; it has a traditionary force; its accursed marks are still visible upon the physical, mental, and moral nature of the enslaved. But there is need of an honorable and uncompromising faith in the real manhood of the colored race. This, with a little unflinching Christian bravery, will surely and effectually elevate society into a divine brotherhood and equality, where all unchristian distinctions on account of color will be forgotten.

On the Road and Among the Churches.

It is only fifty-five miles from New Orleans to Terrebonne. The full luxuriance of July is visble on all sides. The cane, corn and cotton crop is coming on nicely. But traveling by rail, in a buggy, or on horseback these hot days is not a luxury. The heat starts the sweat,and the movement of the cars and carriage starts the dust, and the moisture and the dust, like fleas and dogs, will find each other. I suppose if there was but one flea and one dog on the South New Orleans District, they could not be kept apart. I do not know which loves most, the flea or dog; I am satisfied, however, that if the Mississippi lay between them, if the dog did not go to the flea, the flea would go the dog; and so long as fleas and dogs are satisfied with and keep each company, I find no fault; but when I am weary and worn and want rest, and some six or eight fleas, more or less, as the case may be, resolve to keep my company, I say they are an unmitigated nuisance.

The pedler who is constantly passing through the cars with his stale literature, over ripe bananas and long kept and well dried [illegible] while he is a good example of persistence and devotion to business is more of a torment than a comfort to the travelers.

There is much talk floating out of decayed Christianity, slackness in church discipline, loss of spirit power. At Terrebonne we have a good people, with all the appearances for a grand church. Bro. Carr is increasing in popularity with the people, they brag on him and he on them. Recently they dressed him up in a nice new suit of clothes, as a token of their love for him. If one has the gift of seeing it is easy to see that our church here is putting on strength. The report of the stewards showed over $115 collected since April 5th. Thank the Lord for this form of Christianity.

Friday, at 12 M., I was at Houma. Bro. Ford met me at the depot and conducted me to the parsonage where I always find a pleasant home. There I spent three nights with Hon. Jordan Stewart, local preacher in our church, and was entertained with the warmest Christian kindness.

From Houma to Dulac it is full twenty miles. The recent rains and constant travel, we were told, had made the road almost impassable; but my appointment was out and I must fill it. Generally where there is a will there is a way. Saturday, horseback through mud and slush, I was off for Dulac, and slowly but safely my faithful steed carried his burden through the mud to the home of Bro. James Johnson, a local preacher, and member of the Dulac church. Of this ride I can give no adequate description; there was mud and there was slush on an ample scale. The command of the Master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," is far-reaching, and is still in force. Young men and old men hear these words and are led out to the ends of the earth to work for Christ. These are the men the church has just now has need of, who, though persecuted, reproached and reviled, keep pressing on, they are sure to conquer. At Dulac our church is having a year of great prosperity. The quarterly conference had all the

essential elements of a love feast. The business had been gathered up and formulated for presentation. Class reports were as follows: No. 1, [illegible].20; No. 2, $5.50; No. 3, $3.50; and only 25 members. The stewards had received $101, and had turned over to the trustees $40, to be applied on their debts. The Sunday-school has seventy scholars enrolled with an average attendance of over forty-seven. Bro. Claiborne desires to make special mention of the young people who join in every effort to raise money to help on in any and every department of church work. Indeed the old and the young of the congregation seem to vie with each other as to who can best work to raise funds for the church. A nice chandelier has been placed in the church. The platform for the pulpit, and the altar built, giving a neat and improved appearance to the church. There is not one jar between Bro. Claiborne and the people. The work is moving on grandly.

Sabbath, July 1st, at a quarter before one, under a hot burning sun, I mounted my hired horse and started for Houma. It may be true that Mr. Beecher never preached from the text, "The blanket is hot," but had he rode along with the writer from Dulac to Houma under this hot July sun, I am sure he would exclaim, it is awful hot! My faithful steed bore the burden and heat of this day nobly; he kept pressing on, and at half-past four was front of the Houma parsonage, and I was ready for the business of the quarterly. Bro. Ford has always each report in order and ready when called. The Sunday-school has over two hundred scholars enrolled, with one hundred and ninety-five as the average attendance. We have no better school on the district than this. The report of the classes showed an increase in the spiritual and financial work. That of the stewards showed $2.10, collected from all sources, being an increase of $40 over any preceding quarter. The Trustees placed a nice new fence around their property, and procured bricks for the construction of pillars for the church to rest upon. Class No. 6 has just purchased a nice light for the pulpit costing $5.50. Monday night we had a love feast, and for one hour and a half I dwelt amid hallelujahs, amens, and singing, giving forth a sound like the voice of many waters; I was taken back to other days; but whether these or those are the better I cannot say. The present, however, is on the glory side—full of glory. C.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Harris is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

—Bishop Wrren starts to the Pacific coast on the 13th.

—Yale College has conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Geo. W. Cable.

—Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson has accepted a professorship in a Chicago theological seminary.

—Mrs. Dr. Hartzell, now at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. seems to be gaining permanent restoration to health.

—Bishop Hargrove, of the M. E. Church South, will sail from San Francisco for China about Nov. 1st.

—Bishop Asbury's watch, which has passed from son to grandson in North Carolina, is still keeping time.

—Rev. E. M. Bounds, of the M. E. Church South, has been elected associate editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*.

—Rev. John Reed, pastor of Washington Square Church, New York City, will succeed Dr. Isaac W. Joyce in the pastorate of St. Paul Church, Cincinnati.

—Bishop Bowman gives the [illegible] of July to hard work in [illegible] in raising money to secure the McTyeire endowment for the university at Gainesville.—*Western.*

—We regret to learn that Dr. A. F. Leonard of Cincinnati, who visited New Orleans this spring, has [illegible] of an infant son, [illegible]

—We are very much afraid that ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg's lawyers will cheat him of the opportunity he so much covets to vindicate his character before a fearless Judge and an honest jury.—*N. Y. Times*

—*Der Evangelist* of June 16 contains the sad announcement of the death of Dr. Carl Weiss, a prominent member of the Germany and Switzerland Conference, and for several years editor of the Methodist papers in Germany.

—Col. D. F. Boyd, formerly president of the Louisiana State University and A. & M. College, and for several years past principal of the Military school at Greenwood, Va., has been elected to the presidency of the Alabama Agricultural College, Auburn, Ala..

—The Rev. W. H. Moseby writes from Floresville: "The wife and little three-year old son, of Rev. J. T. Gibbons, are both lying dangerously sick near Sutherland Springs, Texas. His wife is suffering with that dreaded disease, consumption; his little son with typhoid fever.

—On Wednesday, July 4th, the following deaths occured: At Davenport, Iowa, Bishop McMullen, Catholic; at St. Martins' Convent, John Baptist Purcell, of Cincinnati, Catholic Archbishop; at Cockeysville, Maryland, Bishop Pinckney of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Rev. A. E. P. Albert, assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE, delivered a very able address in reply to Dr. Tucker's indictment of the colored race at the dedication of Rust Hall, at Holly Springs, Miss., recently. It was one of the most thorough reviews of Dr. Tucker's speech that has yet been delivered. Brother Albert is a young man of much promise and usefulness.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

G. J. Rogers, Port Hudson. "In a protracted meeting I have 27 converts, and 22 joined on probation. The altar is crowded with mourners. I ask the brethren to pray for us."

R. Anderson, St. Martinsville: "Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather Children's Day was duly observed here. We departed a little from the usual method of observing the day. We had select readings from the Bible, one of which, the 144th psalm, was beautifully read by Miss Rosa Patterson. The congregation manifested a hearty appreciation of the songs "The Child's Prayer," and "I will be good, dear mother," by little Aurelia Faulks and Victoria Patterson respectively. Aurellia, a child of nine years has a remarkable, clear, sweet voice. Carrie Toupon, a little girl barely six years old, recited a piece entitled "Little Chatterbox," without one mistake. Evans Patterson, one of the smartest little boys in our Sunday-school, spoke in a commanding voice for one so young, "If I were a voice." A feature of the occasion which pleased me much was the bestowing of prizes to those who spoke best. By thus giving prizes to the best speakers Sister Rosa A. Turner showed that her heart is with her Sunday-school. The children have wonderfully progressed in less than six months under the tutelage of Sister Turner. The excellent graduate lady of the New Orleans University reflects credit upon her Alma Mater. My desire is to keep Sister Turner with us, as a worker for the Master, during the year. Yes, we feel that Christ is with us, and if He is for us who can be against us? A few more storms and then will come the calm for the M. E. Church at St. Martinsville."

ARKANSAS.

Edward Pinkett, Watson: "We observed Children's Day and had a nice time. Collection $1.00—a good sum for this hard place. Our Pea Ridge school is a good one, but there is a small congregation. Pray that the Lord may bless this wicked people."

TEXAS.

R. W. H., Mt. Vernon, Houston: "Elder F. C. Moore held the third quarterly conference and lectured the Sunday-school. There were 180 scholars present. Collection for elder $13.30. The church is moving up under the pastorate of Rev. R. Roberts. Two joined and four were baptized."

M. Reddick, Houston: "We have just closed a glorious meeting. Four were baptized. Elder Moore has been with us, twenty communed with us. Raised for the elder $2.50. Paid $40 quarterage, and raised $25 towards paying off a debt on the parsonage. St. James is growing, and is in a prosperous condition."

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "I have just built a new church on my work."

J. M. Lampkins, Starkville: "On Children's Day our church was beautifully dressed with pure flowers of many kinds, maps and chromos. Our collection was $5.15. Rev. Church Gordon conducted the exercises. Zion church, also decorated, raised $3.85. J. H. Hall delivered a beautiful lecture. Services conducted by Rev. J. M. Lampkins. At Spring Hill Wm. Bell lectured. R. Weaver conducted services. The church was decorated with flowers; collection, $3.25. At Sixteenth section the collection was $1.80. Bro. Louis Mims conducted the services, and P. Watson lectured. The total amount raised on Starkville circuit was $14.05."

TENNESSEE.

E. M. Manson, Clifton: "Our second quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. Rev. G. C. Harden, of Linden circuit, was also present. Twenty-five came to the altar inquiring for the good old way, and four professed faith in Christ. On Sunday six joined the church, six infants and one adult were baptized. Four have fallen from our ranks by the hand of death this quarter. The reports of the superintendents showed that they had been at work for the Master, but there is still room for more to be done, and as the most of them are young and promising I think they will go on in the good work begun. The trustees reported $10.65 on the parsonage. Paid presiding elder $14; pastor $44.10; Bishops 50c. The Committee on Missions reported $6; Church Extension, 45c.; Tract, 25c. Bro. G. C. Harden, of the Linden Circuit, $3.35; and we would have been glad to give him more for we are taught that the strong must help the weak. The amount of money collected for the sick was $10. Total amount $78.65."

Union Chapel.

Our work is progressing. The belfry has been repaired, painted and a new bell purchased. The work is finished, and the cost for improvements was $484. The members and friends have responded to our church grandly, as follows, with tickets:

Silena Gray $2, Molly Gardner $9, M. Burgess 2, Rosa Gidrey 2, C. Robinson 5, C. Nelson 1, E. Thomas 1, S. Smith 1, E. Dixon 1, L. Clement 1, J. L. Creekey 1, J. Baptist 1, C. Scales 1, B. Carter 1, R. Winbush 1, Wm. Harris 1, H. Payne 1, M. Waters 3, C. Crane 4.50, R. Washington 2, J. Pritchard 1, T. Polite 1, A. White 1, M. Randolph 1, A Joiner 1.50, J. B. Hall 1, C. Ogilvie 1, Mrs. Coleman 1, M. Bernard 25c, E. Harris 50c, N. Hill 1, H. Hamilton 1, Wilkerson 1, L. Lincol 1, C. Nelson 1, M. Londen 1, B. Davis 1, S. J. Maurice 1, J. A. Sparrow 1, Wm, Hughes 1, P. Boss 1.85, A. Dudley 1, George Washington 1, D. Winbush 1, H. Nelson 1, L. Williams 1, P. Scott 1, Kennedy and Morris 1, A. Henderson 1, E. Lamison 1, L. Henry 1, S. Smith 1, B. Hurd 1, S. A. Mason 1, Kate Rodgers 1, B. Martin 1, J. Malone 1, K. Williams 1, M. Seals 1, P. Seals 1, S. Polite 1, C. Alexis 1, P. Hamilton 1, C. Brown 1, J. Johnson 1, Wm. Fields 1, R. Lincoln 1, E Mitchell 1, M Gray 1, R Davis 1, A Thomas 1.05, M. Denby 1, M Lincoln 1, G Anderson 1, L Brent 1, C Brown 1, L Baker 1, A E Boutte 1, J Alexis 1, M Bass 1, J Baker 1, E Grisby 1, J Prenelle 1, L Stevenson 1, L Bradford 1, C Turner 1, F Bateman 50c, E Parker 50c, P Jones 50c, J Loyd 50c, E Qualls 50c, M Carpenter 50c, A Scott 50c, M. Slant 50c, E. Loyd 50c, B Parker 30c, F Mitchell 50c, J Mason 50c, E Jones 50c, J Robinson 50c, A Hughes 50c, L Rowe 50c, Nicolas 50c, P Jones 50c, F Joseph 50c, A Lynch 50c, L Smith 50c, A Johnson 50c, Celestine Payt 50c, C Patsan 50c, B Coacks 1, M Baker 25c, L Laura 25c, B Bradley 25c, A Carter 25c, C Taylor 25c, J Beauregard 25c, W Davis 25c, J Harris 25c, P Baptist 25c, N Humphrey 1, J Hamilton 1, A Minor 50c; C Alexis 1, C Epolite 50c, N Thoefield 75c, J Baptist 75c, Lacoste 75c, L Morris 75c.

There were some names that could not be read and some omitted. Tickets were blank. We collected $136. Many of the friends had no tickets but gave willingly.

We expect to have the church painted, for the Louisiana Conference is expected to hold its session at our church; it will be the largest body ever met since the church has been organized in the South. We are at work now for Church Extension Society. This matter is in the hands of the ladies of the church.

STEPHEN PRIESTLY,
New Orleans, La. Pastor.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

St. Louis has adopted nigh license for dram shops.

Brazil has caught the spirit of the age, and many of her influential and leading families are freeing their slaves.

Oberlin College celebrated the fifteenth year of its existence with a jubilee, a large number of persons attending.

Mrs. Pope, Milan, Tenn., was stung on the nose by a bee, and died from the effects of the sting in a few minutes.

By a vote of 145 to 140, the House of Lords on the 28th, rejected the bill to allow marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Gov. McEnery appointed Thomas P. Clinton, associate judge of the court of appeals, second district, vice O. Mayo, deceased.

The president has reduced the internal revenue machinery. Forty six districts have been consolidated with others, about one-third of all, and $140,000 in salaries are thus saved.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of Nebraska, says that the consumption of beer is in no degree lessened by high license. The brewers are doing a better business than ever.

Captain M. L. Cole was found near Vicksburg, Miss., riddled with buckshot. Dr. H. P. Cook and his son have been arrested for the murder.

The New York press makes the startling announcement that "General Grant paid his cent and walked across the bridge." The bridge men were doubtless pleased that he "paid his cent," and his many friends in the West will be glad to know that he got over alive.—*Inter Ocean.*

The mayor of Philadelphia, having been informed by the Sabbath Association that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intended to repair their tracks on Sunday, notified the president of the company that it was unlawful for such work to be done on that day, and if an effort was made he would cause the arrest of all concerned in it.

The *Times-Democrat* on the 15th printed an interview with T. T. Allain, of Iberville, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the Third District, in which Allain foreshadows a determined purpose on the part of Republicans of Louisiana to make fusion with Democrats in 1884, similar to the Mississippi plan, that will give the Republicans fair representation in the city and State government with a view of securing better educational facilities for the colored people throughout the State.

A Veteran Benefactor.

His Past Life, Present Plans, and What He Has to Say Upon a Subject That Astonished Him

(*New York Times*)

Nearly forty years ago a young man, of unusual endowments, began to mould public opinion upon a subject of vital importance. Like all pioneers, his early efforts were unsuccessful, but his ability and the value of his work soon won public confidence, and to-day there is not a village or hamlet in the country that has not been influenced by Dr. Dio Lewis. When, therefore, it was learned yesterday that he contemplated the establishment of a large magazine in this city, the fact was deemed so important that a representative of this paper was commissioned to see him and ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Dr. Dio Lewis is a gentleman of sixty years and two hundred pounds, with snow-white hair and beard, but probably the most perfect picture of health and vigor in the metropolis. He is a living exponent of his teachings, and notwithstanding the amount of work he has already done, promises still greater activity for years to come. He received the interviewer most courteously, and in reply to a question said:

"It is true I have come to New York to establish a monthly magazine: I have came here for the same reason that I went to Boston 25 years ago. Then Boston was the best platform in the country from which to speak of education. New York has now become most hospitable to progressive thoughts, and especially so to movements on behalf of physical training.

"I have reason to know the great and abiding interest of the American people in this subject. They have come to realize that the future of our country pivots upon our physical vitality, and especially upon the vigor of our women. My new magazine will bear the title 'Dio Lewis's Monthly,' and be devoted to Sanitary and Social Science. I hope through its pages to inaugurate a new departure in hygiene."

"Have you not written several books on the subject?"

"Yes, nine volumes, and some of them like 'Our Girls,' published by the Harpers, have had an enormous circulation, but the best work of my life I shall give the world in the new magazine. Forty years of skirmishing ought to conclude with ten years of organized warfare."

"Doctor, what is the occasion of this new interest in health questions?"

"It has come through suffering, which seems the only road to self knowledge. The stomach, heart, kidneys or liver fall into trouble, happiness is gone, and then people give attention to their health."

"Which of these organs is most frequently the victim of our errors?" asked the Reporter.

"Within the last few years disease of the kidneys have greatly multiplied. When I was engaged in practice, thirty-five and forty years ago, serious disease of the kidneys was rare; but now distressingly frequent and fatal."

"To what do you attribute this great increase of kidney troubles?"

"To the use of stimulating drinks, adulterated food and irregular habits of life."

"Doctor have you any confidence in the remedy of which we hear so much now-a-days. 'Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I believe in the ounce of prevention, rather than in a ton of cure."

"But have you noticed the remarkable testimonials of Warner's remedy?"

"I have, and confess that they have puzzled add astonished me. The commendations of proprietary medcines usually come from unknown persons residing in back counties. But I see in our most reputable newspapers the warmest praise of Warner's Safe Cure from College Professors, respectable physicians, and other persons of high intellingence and character. To thrust such testimony aside may be professional, but it is inhumanly. No physician can forget that valuable additions to our *Materia Medica* have sprung from just such sources

I was so impressed with this cloud of witnesses that I purchased some bottles of Warner's Safe Cure at a neighboring drug store, and analyzed one of them to see if it contained anything poisonous. Then I took three of the prescribed doses at once, and found there was nothing injurious in it. I do not hesitate to say that if I found my kidneys in serious trouble, I should use this remedy, because of the hopelessness of all ordinary treatment, and because when a hundred intelligent and reputable persons unite in the statement that a certain remedy has cured them of a grave malady, I choose to believe that they speak the truth."

"But as you may know, my great interest in life lies in prevention. For forty years I have labored in this field. One of the phases of my work in New England was the establishment of the Ladies' seminary at Lexington, Mass. My aim was to illustrate the possibilities in the physical training of girls during their school life. This institution became before I left it, the largest and most successful Seminary for young women owned and managed by any person, in our country. I sat down to dinner every day with a family of two hundred persons. The remarkable results of this muscle training among girls, were given in my paper published in the *North American Review* of December, 1882.

"Besides, I established the Normal Institute for Physical Training in Boston, and for ten years was its President and Manager. Dr. Walter Channing, Dr. Thomas Hoskins, Professor Leonard, and others were among its teachers, and more than four hundred persons took its diploma and went out into all parts of the land to teach the new school of gymnastics. And now the years left to me I propose to devote to the magazine which I have come here to establish. It will be the largest periodical ever devoted to this field of literature, and will present the hundred and one questions of hygiene with the simplicity of a child's talk. To this end all so-called learning will be subordinated. The magazine will be more or less illustrated, and will strive to reach a high place in the confidence and hearts of the people. In a few weeks, our first number will appear, and we shall fondly hope for it a hearty welcome."

The facts above narrated are indeed most important. It is gratifying to know that the life long experiences of a gentleman who stands without a peer in successfully demonstrating the principles of hygiene; whose heart has always been in sympathy with the afflicted, and whose brain has ever been active in planning for their relief are to be given to the public through the pages of a magazine. And it is specially significant and proof positive of rare merit that a proprietary medicine, even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have, should be endorsed and recommended by a man so able, so reputable and of such national renown as Dr. Dio Lewis.

Dr. Buckley pertinently introduces this sentence in an appreciative memoir of Bishop Peck: "It is but simple justice to say that Bishop Peck saw as much of the people (and the people as much of him) during the eleven years of his episcopacy as of any Bishop since the days of Asbury and McKendree."

The German cities are greatly annoyed by the tendency of the criminal classes towards the cities from the rural districts.

At the dedication of the new German Methodist Church, Newport, Ky., June 24 the following sums were subscribed: Morning service, congregation, $7,680,09: Sunday school, $110: afternoon service, $603; evening, $293,13: total $8,663.

The Housekeeper.

USE BORAX IN WASHING.—In employing a common, cheap, but clean soap, put less than a level teaspoonful of powdered borax into the tub, pouring hot water on it, and then cooling to the proper degree. This borax makes the washing more easy, and is good for the hands, healing them when chapped, and leaving them in good condition after washing. Whatever good soap you use, it is not necessary to boil the clothes, but this process helps in most cases, especially if the clothes are well stirred about in the boiler. It is not best to leave them actually boiling many minutes, as this will turn them yellow. The whole washing may be done without warm water, if desired, but more or stronger soap must be used, and the labor is harder. We want to loosen the dirt between the fibers of the cloth as easily as possible, and then to rinse it all away. That is the philosophy of making soiled clothes clean.

CORN PONE.—Is highly recommended as a breakfast dish. Take one heaping coffee-cup of boiled hominy, beat it, and stir in a tablespoonful of butter, three eggs, and nearly one pint of sweet milk; as much corn meal may be added as will serve to thicken this till it is like the batter for "johnnycake." Bake in a quick oven, and serve hot.

RICE GRUEL.—One ounce each of rice, sago and pearl barley, boiled in three pints of water, which in two hours generally reduces it to a quart. Strain and flavor [illegible]. This forms a good nourishing diet, especially with the addition of a little isinglass.

GREEN PEAS A L'ANGLAISE.—Boil your [illegible] in boiling salt and water; [illegible] an onion and a [illegible]. When done [illegible] onion and parsley, and [illegible] of fresh butter; [illegible] chopped parsley and [illegible] pow- [illegible] —La Cuis- [illegible]

[illegible] —Remove [illegible] put each oyster [illegible] and all with a [illegible] An ounce [illegible] with two table- [illegible] one teaspoonful [illegible] and two of salad oil, [illegible] egg and a little salt [illegible] Allow the batter to [illegible] before using beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, and mix it. Fry the oysters covered with the batter in boiling fat, turn them, place them on blotting paper to drain; serve on a hot dish, and garnish with slices of lemon and thin rolls of brown bread and butter alternately.

A DELICIOUS TOMATO SOUP.—Is made by frying some bits of beef [illegible] in a saucepan with a lump of butter and a small onion sliced. Take a quart can of tomatoes, or a dozen fresh ones, (medium or small sized,) add a coffee cup of stock, and then put the meat in with it and boil; season with pepper and salt. This may be strained or not; of course it is in better taste to strain it; if the soup seems too thin after it is strained, put it back on the stove, add a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in cold water, and let the soup simmer gently for [illegible]. In making any kind of [illegible] it is much better to let it simmer than to boil violently; nothing is gained, not even time, by the [illegible] process, as any thing will [illegible] quickly without it. It is the degree of heat to which the [illegible] is subjected which cooks it, and flavor suffers by rapid evaporation.

TREATMENT OF COLDS.—Colds which are prevalent just now need [illegible] attention. Remedies at [illegible] will sometimes save valuable [illegible], an amount of suffering, besides large doctor bills. Ten cents worth of Dover's powders will last [illegible] a long time. When symptoms of a cold are felt take a small [illegible] two hours before re- [illegible] repeating the dose upon re- [illegible] enlarging the powder. Your [illegible] will give you a sample powder. After once using no one will do without them. These powders have saved us hundreds of dollars besides the suffering.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—The best application for rendering boots waterproof, is the fat of fowls. The fat is saved when the fowls are dressed, melted, and applied to the leather as needed.

BUTTERED APPLES.—Pare a dozen apples, or enough to fill a yellow nappy, and scoop out the cores with a tin cutter. Butter the bottom of the nappy well and put in the apples, fill up the cores with pounded sugar and grated lemon peel, and scatter the same over them. Pour a little melted butter over them, and bake in the oven till quite soft. Serve with whipped cream.

Sinai and Calvary.

Hark! from Mount Sinai's flaming brow
The long blown trumpet's quivering sound!
Beneath, the sons of Israel bow,
With trembling hope, with awe profound.

Jehovah speaks—the lightnings fly,
And peals of heavy thunder roll
Their awful voices through the sky,
While nature shakes from pole to pole.

"I am the Lord—a thousand peals
Still louder sound one vast "Amen!"
Louder than when, on bloody wheels,
Huge Moloch shakes the Hindoo plain.

I am the Lord—thy God alone,
Alone possessed of power divine,
Bend not to any other throne,
Obey no other law but mine.

That, Jehovah, oh, how broad!
Who can my arduous path pursue?
That holy law, O righteous God,
Includes thoughts, words, and actions too.

"Cursed is the man," I hear it say,
"That keeps not, while he lives, the whole;
For in the last great Judgment day
One failing sinks the guilty soul.

But hark! from yonder purple hill
Sweet accents float upon my ear—
Christ's last words through my bosom thril
And gently dissipate my fear.

Dear Jesus! to thy cross I fly,
On thy almighty love I fall;
Be thou my Advocate on high,
My Life, my Righteousness, my All!

A Religion Called For.

What is wanted now is a greater amount of religion—that which is deep and true and abiding. Something is called for, and loudly, too, that will of itself and in secret compel a man to give honest weight and measure; to deal by a customer as he would by himself; to leave off lying and stealing for a better reason than the fear of being found out; a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, pebbles from the cotton bags, sand from the sugar, chicory from the coffee, alum from the bread, and water from the milk cans. This is something that everybody understands. It is not itself religion, but it is the unmistakable fruits of it. The man who has genuine religion will practice none of these things. The religion which is to save the world, will not put all the big strawberries at the top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half a pair of shoes of good leather and the other of shoddy, so that the first shall redound to the maker's credit and the second to his cash. It does not put bricks at five dollars a thousand into chimneys it contracts to build with seven dollars material, nor smuggle white pine into floors that have paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join. And so on to the end of the chapter. The first thing to do is to stir up human souls to their depths with fundamental principles, and reach down to the motives and springs of action, that things may begin again at the beginning. There is dire necessity of a radical change like this. Affairs are running wrong now, and there must be a turning back to first principles, which are always those of truth. "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." "Behold I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has removed its headquarters from the Bible House in New York city to No. 16 E. 14th Street.

To The Women Of The United States.

DEAR SISTER:—For three years past, we have been publishing the *Anti Polygamy Standard*, a monthly journal devoted to the object of suppressing polygamy in Utah and other Territories of the United States. During this period we have labored under many disadvantages in not having printing material and presses of our own, yet in spite of many discouragements and obstacles, working right in the heart of the enemy's camp, we believe, we have succeeded in arousing public opinion throughout the country, against the monster iniquity of the Mormon Church, and the dangers which menace the Republic in the constant spread of this dire enemy to the unity and purity of home. This labor we desire to continue until that vicious doctrine is completely exterminated and the women now held in such revolting chains, be loosed from their shackles.

To enable us to accomplish this end, we desire to place the *Standard* upon a more permanent footing, by purchasing such material as is necessary to conduct the business of the paper, and without which, it cannot be carried on successfully.

You will understand the urgent necessity of maintaining the paper, when we tell you it is the only medium by which we can make our influence felt with the people of the United States, from whom the remedy for the evil is to be obtained. Until the people are fully educated to the importance of dealing with Polygamy, Congress will never enact any adequate laws for its suppression.

In addition to its main object, the *Standard* will be an organ for the local Temperance and Benevolent Organizations, will also devote [illegible] to the educational interests of the Territory, and will aim in every number to furnish something that will tend to elevate and Christianize the homes of Utah.

We now appeal to all friends of morality and progress, and to lovers of American Institutions, to aid us as liberally as they can, both by making donations to the printing fund and sending subscriptions for the paper, which is only One Dollar a year. We want to raise outside of Utah, about $1500, the balance needed will be furnished by the Gentiles here, who have already been taxed far beyond their means, in maintaining this unequal conflict for so many years. We trust, dear Sister, you will respond to our appeal at once, and let your individual amounts be ever so small, remember our object is, that the breaking of women hearts, and the destruction of the purity of homes might be made to cease. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary of the *Standard* Publishing Company, Box 453, Salt Lake City, Utah, who will send receipts for all amounts received.

We remain, cordially yours,
Mrs. SARAH A. COOKE, President.
Mrs. Jennie Froiseth, Secretary.

I commend this good work to all those whom this appeal may come. A work greater than any elsewhere, is to be done here. Help to do it.

ELI. H. MURRAY,
Governor of Utah.

We heartily join Gov. Murray in endorsing this appeal, the object is one which all Christian people should aid.

Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary of Utah Territory; Thos. W. Lincoln, Principal, Salt Lake Seminary, M. E. Church; D. J. McMillan, Supt. Presbyterian Schools and Missions; G. D. B. Miller, Head Master, St. Mark's Episcopal School; D. L. Leonard, Supt. Congregational Home Missions; L. Scanlan, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Salt Lake City; Thomas C. Ilif, Supt. Missions Methodist Episcopal Church, Utah; Dwight Spencer, General Missionary of A. B. H. M. Society.

June 1883.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is everywhere acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

An Acrostic.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO PROF. RICHARD T. GREENER.

Strew a good man's path with flowers while he lives,
If he needs must tread on thorns let them be spread by foes,
So when he dies his friends shall not as a mockery give
Tokens of esteem and love.
Rich in principle, rich in mind,
In character noble, in manner refined;
Claiming a standard all men to unite,
High in his bearing upholding the right.
A man indeed of beautiful mould,
Rare in his qualities not to be sold;
Deeming true principle better than gold.
Tested in a trying hour when the foes to kill had power.
Greener shall live in the hearts of his race,
Resting in memory's fond embrace,
Ever as a scholar, teacher and friend,
Ever as an advocate willing to lend
New efforts when dark shadows bend:
Excelsior may his steps attend,
Renewed blessings God to him send.

M. L. H.

Washington, D. C., May 28, 1883.

Unreasoning Prejudice.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, is being severely censured, we observe, for having appointed some negro school trustees in the city of Richmond. Several of the Virginia newspapers are advocating a State Convention to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the separate maintenance of white and colored schools—taxing each race for its own schools. The Richmond *Dispatch*, in the worst spirit imaginable, says: "It might as well be understood at first as last that the whites of Virginia do not intend to permit negroes to be trustees of white schools. This is a humiliation to which nobody has a right to expect the superior race to submit." This talk about "humiliation" and the "superior race" is in exceeding bad taste. The Constitution of the United States has made negroes citizens in the fullest sense of the word. They may fall short of the whites mentally and morally, but when they manifest the capacity to lift themselves upon a plane of equality with the rest of mankind they should be encouraged. It should be the duty of the Democratic party of Virginia to protect, encourage, and assist this lowly race instead of making eternal war upon it. If Democracy means anything it means sympathy for the poor and the ignorant and the oppressed. This is the Democracy of the *World*, and it counsels the people of Virginia to dismiss forever the blind prejudice which the Richmond *Dispatch* seeks to foster and stimulate. We respect Governor Cameron for the step that he has taken. It is time for this war against "niggers" to stop. The negro in the South and elsewhere is entitled to every right of citizenship. If he fails to maintain himself the fault is his, but no white man has a right to bar a single avenue of his advancement.—*N. Y. World.*

A Negro Michael Angelo.

In Champinas, Brazil, there is an enormous church, which has been seventy years in building, and is not completed yet. The remarkable feature about it is, the still more wonderful fact that the greater part of it is the work of a Negro man, who has never studied the simplest principles of sculpture, and who, indeed, does not know his alphabet. The sense of beauty of form was instinctive with him, and with the cunning hand of self-taught genius he has carved temples and columns, flowers, arabesques, and cherubims, throwing off his wondrous creations with the profusion which is only possible to those who draw their inspiration from within. He worked at his labor of love until old age brought failing sight and trembling hands; and now—poor, solitary, helpless, and blind—he ekes out a miserable pittance which his townsmen grant for his support by begging alms in the streets of Champinas. Others have continued his work, more or less imperfectly, and as there have been no plans made, the variety of workmen has greatly detracted from the harmony of the general effect.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my mother. The last time I saw her was at Black Bluff, Wilcox County, Ala. I was born in Duplin county in North Carolina, in Jack Carneaga's family. Mother and I belonged to James Hall at the time we were separated. Mother had two children, myself Olive, and sister Louisa; my fathers's name was Louis, and sister's father was Handy; he belonged to John Simmons. Mother's name was Hednia. James Hall took her and started to Texas. I have not heard of her whereabouts since I was brought to Texas in 1859 from Alabama. I married in 1861 to Mahalie who belonged to Mrs. Caroline Tate. Wife's father was named Alexander, they all called him Alex. and her mother's name was Louisa, who died just before she left Alabama. Wife had two brothers Abraham and Charles; Charles died the same year they came to Texas. Her grandmother was left at Black Bluff, Wilcox county, Ala; her name was Charlotte; we all called her Mamma Lotta; she belonged to Mr. Felix Tate. I heard in 1880 that she was still living. Please address Oliver Lewis, Buckhorn, Austin county, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to find my father Jack Payne; mother, who was Julia, and my oldest sister Mary; there were three brothers, Randolph, Sam and Jacob. My name was William Payne but is now Wm. Monroe. I left Lynchburg, Va., in 1870, with my cousin Reuben James. Brother Sam was then in Lynchburg; sister Mary and Randolph had gone out on the railroad to work. Since then I have heard from them but once; brother Jacob had gone to Illinois. Address me at Port Allen, West Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to find my people I left in Northumberland county, Virginia, on the Potomac river. My father was Isaac Sherman, mother Maria. I had one sister Eda, and she married James Thames, who was free born. There was sister Mary and brother Ephraim also. Father was a Baptist deacon. They belonged to William Hardin, and lived within one mile of the court house. I left them about thirty years ago. Address me at Brazoria, Texas.

HULLAN SHERMAN.

Enthusiastic professor of physics, discussing the organic and inorganic kingdom: "Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and should not move, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap, I run; then what do you call me?" Voice from the rear: "A clodhopper!" Class is dismissed.

The Northwest Swedish conference will meet at 3 p m. Sept. 5th.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Boulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing, but apt comparison between *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.

"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge* to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach and lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge
PREPARED BY
FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.
july27-1y

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD
By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights; with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only [illegible]. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
26-1y

TUTT'S PILLS
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
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Family & Fancy Groceries,
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GROCERY,
Corner of
Washington and Hampson Streets
CARROLLTON, LA.
nov23-1y

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say, or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographe Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carrall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
38-tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.
By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D D.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

General News Items.

On the first, Pawtucket, R. I., had a $125,000 fire.

There is a demand for men in Idaho to toil for the Master.

Doctors say that the perspiration coming out on bald heads is poisonous.

It costs Turkey over $15,000,000 annually to support the Sultan and his harem.

East Baton Rouge Parish, La., proposes to open public schools for nine months.

The Methodists in Utah have 10 ministers, 6 churches, with 189 members, 5 schools, 6 teachers, 450 scholars.

Twenty-three "assisted" immigrants were sent back to England from New York, June 30th, by the authorities.

The bishops of the Southern Methodist Church have appointed August 12-19 as a week of prayer for the church.

The new brick church at Corydon Iowa, was dedicated by Bishop Hurst, July 1. The first church at Rockford, May 27.

An exasperated Canadian, who has had a pig stolen from his premises, has offered a reward of $200 for the conviction of the thief.

Stephen S. Price, of Philadelphia has been held for embezzling $800,000 of the funds of the Richardson estate, of which he was executor and trustee.

New York has 1,110 bakers, 2,500 butchers, 3,726 grocers, 7,336 in all, to sell necessary food, and 10,075 places where liquors are sold.

England has addressed France a note hoping for an amicable settlement of the Tonquin question. A Russian organ at Brussels say that country is unwilling to mediate between France and China.

European government are taking active measure to prevent the spread of cholera from Damietta, Egypt, where 112 deaths in 24 hours were reported July 1.

The only drawback to silk culture in Louisiana has heretofore been to find an available market for cocoons. Mr. J. [illegible] has opened an establishment in New Orleans for the reeling of silk and manufacture of silk fabrics. His operations so far have been most successful. The Louisiana cocoons, which are said to be of a superior quality, command the highest market prices.

Deacon J. C. Hartshorn of Ohio has given $10,000 toward the establishment of a school at the South for the higher education of colored girls, the gift to be a memorial of his wife, recently deceased. A similar sum, it is understood, has been pledged by other parties, making the total amount $20,000. Mr. Hartshorn stated that it was not absolutely decided that the proposed school would be situated in Richmond, but probably that city would be the site. Mr. Hartshorn has gone to Richmond to consider the question of site and other matter connected with the benvolent enteprise.

The Sioux Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation are reported dying by hundreds from consumption and other pulmonary affections, caused by lack of proper nourishment. The same thing is regarded as the cause of similar distress among the soldiers. The Indians eat their rations in one day and have to go without the balance of the week. Five yards of calico furnishes a full suit for a squaw, and when a new piece is received [illegible] until [illegible] reach four or five. [illegible] pieces of cloth are wanted [illegible] is required to [illegible] up. [illegible] with equal relish as the [illegible]

[illegible]

preparations were made to burn him alive, as has been the cheerful custom in that region. [illegible] law-abiding citizen in the [illegible] that the statutes of [illegible] provide that the crime charged [illegible] the culprit shall be punished by hanging. The law must be obeyed. With much surprise at their moderation, the citizens of Jefferson refused to burn the man, and he was summarily hanged from a convenient bridge, and the people, to the number of 500, went to bed with the serene consciousness that a part of the law had been faithfully executed, although the proceedings were a little irregular.—*N. Y. Times.*

THAT "KNOWLEDGE IS POWER,"

NEEDS NO DEMONSTRATION, AND HE WHO BY EXPERIENCE KNOWS THE VALUE OF *TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT* DOES NOT NEED TO BE TOLD THAT HE HAS IT WITHIN HIS POWER TO WARD OFF FEVERS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, HEADACHES, AND ALL THE ILLS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH, LIVER OR BOWELS. A TEASPOONFUL IN A GLASS OF WATER BEFORE EATING ACTS LIKE A CHARM, AND NO WISE MAN WILL BE WITHOUT IT. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The whisky party had only about [illegible] the amendment in Iowa, to offset over 100 temperance orators, besides all the preachers. Men do not like publicly to advocate free whisky any more than they like to drink it except behind screens. A soda fountain travels up to the open door, but even a beer bar skulks behind painted windows.

Licensed grogshops are traps to catch inexperienced young men as well as old men whose minds have been weakened by intoxicated drinks. If these traps are allowed to be set they will catch plenty of game. We have game laws prohibiting the snaring of game and seining the fish. We only ask the same protection for society.—*Weekly Sun.*

[illegible]

pamphlet on Consumption, send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

There were fifty-two thousand children in line on the occasion of the annual parade of Sunday-school scholars of Brooklyn, New York.

☞ In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cts. than in any 15 or 25 cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors.

The total membership of Mr. Talmage's Tabernacle, Brooklyn, is 2920. One hundred and ten new members were received into the church by him on a recent Sunday.

DELAVAN, WIS., Sept. 24, 1883.

GENTS.—I have taken not quite one bottle of Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. BOYCE.

With slight modifications, the French chamber of deputies has adopted the American postal-service regulations.

Many who never complain are nevertheless seriously ill. Use Brown's Iron Bitters and there will be no cause of complaint.

The School Board of this parish is unable to find teachers for a number of colored public schools, which are now closed for that reason alone. Any competent persons, of good moral character, can secure teacherships in these schools.—*Marksville (La.) Bulletin.*

Forty Years Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

The project of turning the Sahara, or a part of it, into a vast inland sea connected with the Mediterranean, promises to be both practicable and profitable. Soundings in various parts have shown the existence of nothing but sand to the depth of over 200 feet. With the aid of 100 excavators, representing the work of 100,000 men, the sea might easily be made. M. de Lesseps met with the best reception from the Arab soldiery and population, and made a complete survey of the country between Gabes and the Marsh Lakes. He declared that the soil will allow of the excavations necessary to connect the lakes with the Mediterranean; that the works will present no extraordinary difficulty, and that the concessions asked for with regard to the forest and adjoining lands will make the scheme remunerative and wholly independent of State aid, subvention, or guarantee.

Bad Case of St Vitus Dance.

Minister is the singular name of a town situated in Auglaize Co., Ohio. It is the residence of Mr. J. Brandewie, who writes: *"Samaritan Nervine permanently cured my son of a bad case of St. Vitus Dance."* $1.50.

It is a pity that comments concerning domestic affairs in various portions of the Union should be treated as sectional grievances only in one section. Much must be allowed to a sectional pride that grew rank in the South during the old days, and the like of which has never existed in any other part of the Republic. But we must hope that something of this morbid sensitiveness this intolerant suspiciousness, will die out after a while. Perhaps when the people of the South are busier with mills, shops, fields, looms, and the vast machinery of trade and commerce they will cease to bother themselves with imaginary slights and affronts.—*N. Y. Times.*

No Rest Day or Night.

In the fall of 1875 my sufferings were terrible. I was swollen to such proportions that I feared my limbs would burst. I had the best medical talent obtainable, and at the worst stage of my illness, when my husband and many friends had given me up to die, the late Dr. John Woodbury made a thorough examination of my water, and pronounced my case acute kidney disease, bordering on Bright's disease, and accompanied by gravel, and recommended the immediate use of Hunt's Remedy. At this time I was suffering most terrible pain in my back, limbs, and head, and could find no rest day or night for weeks, and I was growing weaker daily until this kind physician ordered me to take Hunt's Remedy. Before taking half of one bottle I commenced to improve, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. This was nearly eight years ago, and I have had no return of the disease. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to others in similar cases, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for sick headache, and found in it a sure relief. I think it the best medicine made, and cheerfully recommend it to all,

MRS. W. H. STILSON,
No. 16 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.
April 18, 1883.

A Well-known Man.

Hunt's Remedy having been recommended to me for kidney and liver complaints, I purchased some at the "People's Drug Store" and used it in my family, and found it to be a very valuable medicine, and I gladly recommend it highly to my friends, knowing it to be beneficial to those troubled with kidney or liver disease. Respectfully yours,

ELISHA NOYSE,
April 14, 1883. 63 G. St., So. Boston, Mass.

A Last Manufacturer.

I have used Hunt's Remedy for the kidney complaint, and, having been fully restored to health by its use, I can testify to its value.

Daily I recommend it to some one of my friends, all of whom I know have been benefited by its use. Gratefully,

GEO. P. COX.
Malden, Mass., April 23, 1883.

The West Tennessee Seminary, located at Hollow Rock, has just closed a very successful term. An unusually large number of boarding students were in attendance. Prof. Lasier has been re-elected Principal and will spend the vacation in the interest of the school.

There is nothing so contemptible nor more dangerous than imitations and adulterations of food or medicines. The Liebig Co's., celebrated Coca Beef Tonic has been imitated by unscrupulous druggists. Take none but the genuine. Invaluable in lost appetite, debility, failing eyesight, and biliousness.

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The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

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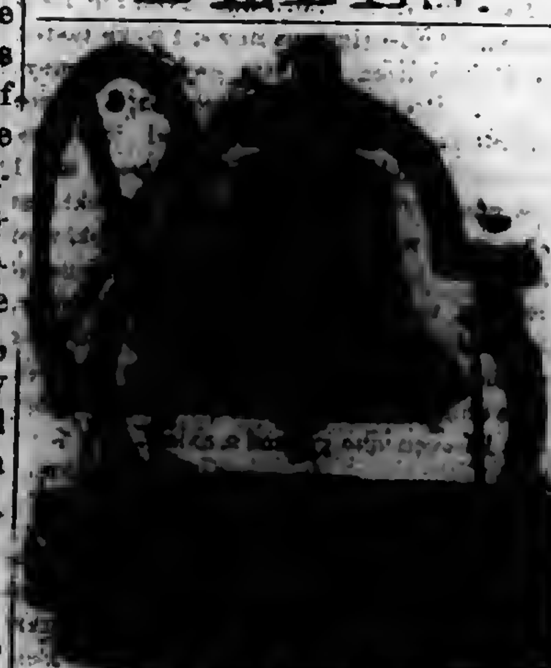
BELLS.



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Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price.
26 inches	175 lbs.	[illegible] lbs.	[illegible]
28 "	225 lbs.	275 lbs.	55 00
30 "	325 lbs.	350 lbs.	[illegible]
36 "	540 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	[illegible]
44 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
54 "	2100 lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	[illegible] lbs.	$15 00
20 inches	120 lbs.	18 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well-known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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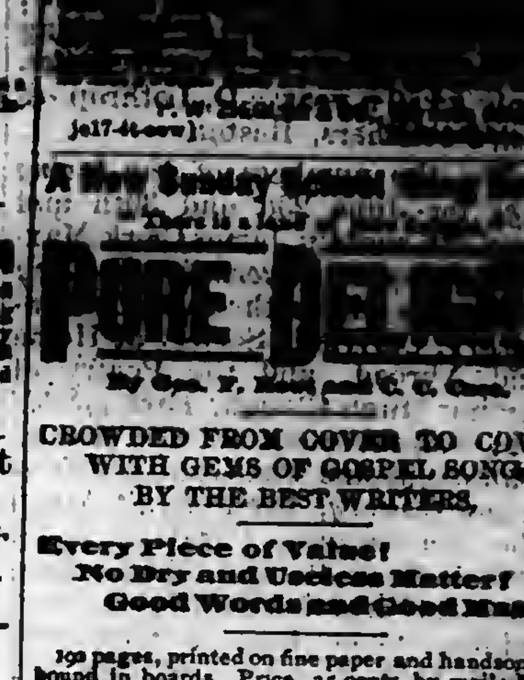

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NEW BOOKS.

THE DAWN OF HISTORY. Edited by [illegible] Keary, of the British Museum. Complete in two parts, 15 cents each. [illegible] Fitzgerald, Publisher, [illegible] Lafayette Place, New York.

This is a new work on a new field of scientific research. It is the first book in the English language in which an attempt has been made to present [illegible] form the [illegible] of the [illegible] which scientific men have been able to gather with respect to the conditions of human life in the dim period before history. For sale by newsdealers.

"Love And Praise." Truly a [illegible] book of Sunday School music. W. Ludden and Geo. O. Robinson [illegible] editors, and the [illegible] shows their ability. It is filled with the very best of music [illegible] old, and the choicest hymns [illegible]. Two different editions [illegible]. One with [illegible] at 35 cents, and one [illegible] only, at 12 cents. Address [illegible] & Bates' Southern [illegible] House, Savannah, Ga.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The [illegible] for July, a joy to [illegible], with roving notes of [illegible] received from our [illegible] Street, Boston.

Our Little Ones for July, with "Little Mother Hubbard," "Apple Jack's New Hat," "Chucky and his Picture," and other juvenile pleasantries is on our table. Boston, Russell Pub. Co.

The *Scientific Californian*, of San Francisco, is a new monthly, edited by Dr. W. O. Thralkill. Price $1 per year.

The July *Wide Awake* has two seasonable stories: "How They Celebrated," by Ada Carleton Stoddard, a story of boys in whom was the self-control which makes good soldiers; and "A Hero," by Mrs. [illegible] A. Humphrey, another [illegible] courage and [illegible]. There are delightful [illegible] serials. Another [illegible] is a portrait [illegible], the world-famous London artist, accompanied by a [illegible] [illegible] Next [illegible] Anna Maria up- [illegible]

[illegible] the Roman [illegible] Fox Hunting, *Nineteenth [illegible]*; The Portrait Art of the Renaissance, *Cornhill;* Gladstone's Early Politics, *Temple Bar;* The Old Virginian Gentleman, *Macmillan;* Some Fashion Gleanings from 1744 to 1768, *Leisure Hour;* [illegible] as Occupation, William Chambers, The Coronation of the Czar, Organized Charity in Switzerland, and The Princes, *Spectator;* Trades' Guilds of Constantinople, *All the Year Round;* George Eliot, *Athenæum;* Parish Fools, *Chamber's* [illegible] Fish in the Talmud, *Jewish [illegible]*; A Visit to the Nore, [illegible] with instalments of "The [illegible] Son," "Fleurette," "Katty [illegible]" and "The Little World" a [illegible] and poetry. A [illegible] number for [illegible] price $8. [illegible] Co., Boston, are the publishers.

[illegible] *Nicholas* for July will be a [illegible] account of [illegible] wonderfully [illegible] on the "Brooklyn [illegible] opens with a [illegible] of [illegible] Work," [illegible] contri- [illegible] of a Brave Girl," [illegible] tale of the Schuy- [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] whose [illegible] quite [illegible] besides [illegible] entertaining, and [illegible]

[illegible] cents for a sample copy, and post [illegible] on their grand premium [illegible]. Address "The American [illegible] Co., [illegible] Broadway, New York."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible] QUARTER. LESSON III. July 15th. THE PLAINS OF JERICHO. (Joshua v, 10-15; vi, 1-5.)

The last lesson told us how obedient [illegible] was and how God led them safe over Jordan. They were safe over Jordan but were in a strange land, and all the people were their enemies. God had promised them this land for their own, but it looked very hard when they saw a great city before them full of people who were not friends.

The first thing they did was to keep the feast of the passover. They ate it and remembered how God had led them away from Egypt, and were ready to trust him to lead them now. All these years they had eaten the manna, or bread from heaven, but now the manna [illegible], and they eat corn and the fruits of the land of Canaan. All the long years in the wilderness he sent them their daily bread. Now they can get it themselves, so God does not send it; but when ever they could not God was sure to send it to them.

After eating the Passover Joshua went to look at the great city before them. It had high, strong walls; and how were they to take it for their home. All at once he saw a man before him with a sword in his hand. Joshua remembered Jordan, and said, "Are you for us or against us?" The angel said, "I am coming as captain of the host of the Lord." Then Joshua fell on his face before the Lord's angel, and the Lord told Joshua what to do. He told him to just march around the city every day for seven days, and on the last the [illegible] blow trumpets and all the people shout, and the walls would [illegible] to be- [illegible] blowing trumpets and shouting throw strong walls down? Ah! [illegible] asked no questions, [illegible] and it all came as God [illegible]. If the people had said [illegible] the walls won't fall, God would not have [illegible].

God asks you for your heart. [illegible] will [illegible]. Won't you obey him. —*Western.*

"Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has driven away all my eruptions," says Ida C. Young, Hamilton, Ill.

It is asserted 150 persons perished by the capsizing of the steamship Daphne, at Renfrew.

What it did for an Old Lady.

COSHOCTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.

Gents—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY,
Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, June 19, 1883, at 8½ p. m., in Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. H. J. Wright officiating; Mr. George Willis to Miss Josephine Bell; Mr. and Mrs Willis left on the following day by the T. & P. R. R., for Dangerfield, Texas, where they will make that their home in future, we were pleased in their union but sad for their departure. Asbury Sunday-school looses two faithful and earnest workers. On Wednesday June 20, 1883, at 8½ p. m., in Asbury M. E. Church by the Rev. H. J. Wright, Mr. Allen Hamilton to Miss Mary Block, both members of the church. On Wednesday, June 20, 1883, at 9 p. m., in Asbury M. E. Church, Natchitoches, La., by Rev. H. J. Wright, Mr. Gully [illegible] to Miss Mary Cobb, a niece of Bro. King Mickelberry. The couple have gone to their home upon Red River. May the blessing crown their new life.

H. J. W.

[illegible] Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. Address, with two stamps, for pamphlet.

DEATHS.

Bro. Lon Salter departed this life June 8, in full triumph.

N. TOOLE.

Waynesboro, Miss.

Bro. Joseph Woldrige, aged 65 years, died December 12, 1885, in full triumph of faith. He had no wife, but many warm friends grieve for him.

R. J. CAMPBELL.

Iola Circuit, Texas.

Brother Henry Lee, a local preacher, died June 13, 1882, in the triumph of faith. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

G. J. RODGERS.

Port Hudson, La.

Sister Mathews, died June. She has been a member of the church for eight years. A large family of children and friends mourn her loss.

Mr. George Walton, a member of our Church, died June 7, leaving a young wife, to whom he was married four months ago. God bless her and help her to be faithful until death.

R. ROBERTS.

Houston, Texas.

A saint has gone to heaven; Sister Susan Warren died, in full triumph of faith, June 18. She was born July 4, 1856. She had been sick since January, 1883. I visited her quite often and she always said she was going to die in a short time, but felt Jesus near and precious to her soul. She united with our church March 26, 1882. She was, before taken sick, a teacher in the Sabbath-school. She lived as becomes a Christian, and when the messenger was about to fulfill the command she said to her father and mother "Send for the pastor and the people. I am going. Come, Lord Jesus, come!" She said to all present, "I joined the Church last year to fight to the end; now the end is here." She assisted in singing "I am saved; the Lord has saved me, help me shout the glorious news; I have tasted God's salvation, [illegible] 'tis sweeter than honey-comb. Glory [illegible] salvation [illegible] name. [illegible] I am [illegible] Heaven has gained a saint. [illegible]

[illegible] Feb. 1859, and died June 1st, 1883. She was 23 years, and a few months old. Her mother died when she was a baby; she professed religion at the age of about 17, and joined the Presbyterian church, having a Methodist inclination, she promptly united her self to the M. E. Church after two years ago. She was quite [illegible], and has left the impress of her godly life upon the community in which she lived. It was my pleasure to visit her in her sickness, in her last illness her faith in God was firm. She lived a devoted Christian, and died one. She leaves several sisters and brothers, and a host of friends to mourn. Her funeral was attended at her parent's house by the writer.

J. J. HARRIS.

Pontotoc, Miss.

When you don't just know what ails you; when you feel aches and pains all over; when you feel tired and faint, use Brown's Iron Bitters. A wonderful reviver.

Secretary Lincoln has instructed General Crook to keep his Indian prisoners apart from the peaceable red men in Arizona, feeding them out of the congressional appropriation for such purposes, until any recommendations he may have to make are received at Washington.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE

"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, [illegible], Rheumatism, Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a *specific*, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known *world wide* as

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. [illegible] $1.50. Sold by all Druggists. (14)

[illegible] THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., [illegible] St. Joseph, Mo.

Conference Notices

GREENWOOD DIST.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Roebuck	July	28-29
Greenwood	Aug.	4- 5
Lodi	"	8- 9
Winona	"	11-12
Vaiden	"	14-15
Lexington	"	18-19
Durant	"	22-23
Koscinsko	"	25 26
Attala	"	28-29
French Camp	Sept.	1- 2
Pickens	"	5- 6
Goodman	"	8- 9
Carthage	"	15-16
Deasonville	"	22-23
Benton	"	24-25
Green Hill	"	29-30
Roseneath	"	27-30
Yazoo Circuit	"	24-15
Yazoo City	Oct.	6- 7

Dear brethren, look well to the appointments. Do not forget that $17.10 is to be raised to bear the expenses of delegates to the General Conference. It will be about one dollar to the charge. Please have the money ready. I want to pay it over to the Book Concern.

Yours, respectfully,
G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The brethren will please write me if they intend bringing their families, giving the number of persons; also tell me whether you will bring your horses, that preparations may be made to receive them.

J. L. MASSEY.

Martin, Tenn., July 4.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Baton Rouge District Conference will convene at Jackson, La., Wednesday, the 25th inst, at 12 o'clock m. Members and persons on the river wishing to attend may take Port Hudson and Clinton train at Port Hickey, and will be met at Robins Station and conveyed to Jackson by wagons.

P. LANDRY, P. E.

JOHN QUALLS, Secretary.

CHANGE IN LA TECHE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E., announces that the La Teche District conference has been changed from Jeannerette to Alexandria, for July 18.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

The following is the Presiding Elder's salary as estimated and apportioned by the district stewards:

Arkansas City	$20 00
Camden	10 00
Centre Point	40 00
Fulton	20 00
Hot Springs	40 00
Little Rock	60 00
Lewisville	25 00
Paraclifta	40 00
Pine Bluff Station	30 00
Pine Bluff Circuit	20 00
Red Land	20 00
Swan Lake	10 00
Texarkana	40 00
Texarkana Circuit	10 00
Washington	40 00
Watson	5 00
Sunny Side	20 00
Bright Star	10 00
Garland City	5 00

G. B. DONNELLY, Sec.

Texarkana, Ark., June 9.

NOTICE.

The programme for the Sunday-school Institute of the Mufreesboro District, to be held at McMinnville, July 26 to 29, 1883.

Thursday, July 26.

Opening devotional exercises.
Opening address..........Dr. J Braden
Modern Relation of the M. E. Church to the Sunday-school....Rev. S. Knight
Relation of Sunday-school to the Church........Rev. C. H. Bullington
Sunday-school Organization......Rev. C. Seward.
The Circuit Preacher and the Sunday-school..................Rev. B. James
The Sunday-school Literature of the Church................Dr. J. Braden
The Sunday-school Teacher Rev. A. Phillips.
Church Literature for the People, A. Cooper, S S. Supt.

Friday, July 27.

Relation of the Sunday-school to the Temperance Cause.......Rev. H. W. Key
Relation of Parents to Sunday-school Rev. W. Lillard.
The Primary Class in the Sunday-school.................Rev. J. Wade
Address on Sunday-school work, Rev. J. C. Sinclair.
Normal Class "Bible Construction," Dr. J. Braden.
How to Secure Qualified Teachers, Jos. Warmick, S. S. Supt.
Growth of Sunday-school work, Rev. S. P. Bell.
Music of the Sunday-school, Miss. M. E. Braden.

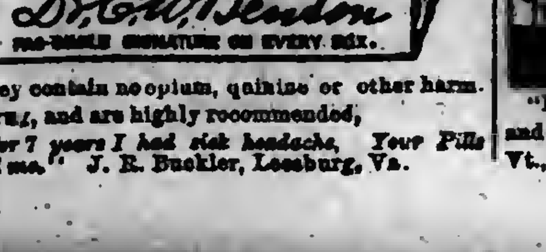
Saturday, July 28.

The Sunday-school and its Relation to the various Benevolences of the Church, Dr. J. Braden.
Organization of Sunday-school, Rev Wm. Miller.
Catechism in the Sunday-school, Rev. B. F. Whitley.
The Sunday-school and the Home, Rev. B. B. Manson.
The Pastor in the Sunday-school, Rev. J. Kenser.
Work of the Superintendent, Rev. P. Brooks.
The Relation of Sunday-school and officers to the Quarterly Conference, Dr. J. Braden.
Discussion Benefits of the Institute, and shall it be Perpetuated, Opened by Rev. B. Anderson.

Addresses by members of the Institute whose names do not appear on the programme. All preachers and officers of Sunday-school are requested to be present.

H. W. KEY, P. E.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 11, 1883



They contain no opium, quinine or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.

"For 7 years I had sick headache. Your Pills cured me." J. R. Buckler, Leesburg, Va.

(Trade Mark.)

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.

L. D. HOWDISHELL.

july27-1y

Central Tennessee College, NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEPARTMENTS:

Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.

Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

july 5-3m

EDUCATIONAL.

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[illegible] The NEW CALENDAR of the [illegible] CONSERVATORY of MUSIC Beautifully Illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. [illegible] to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass. The Largest and best [illegible] Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.

jy5-3t

Abemarle Female Institute.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Full Faculty. Healthful and Beautiful Location. Thorough Instruction. Terms Very Low. Session begins September 19th. Order Catalogue.

jy12-1m Principals: { Rev. A. EUBANK, A. M. / W. P. DICKINSON.

Waverley Seminary.

[illegible] Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of Professors and Teachers. Thorough instruction in mathematical, literary, and ornamental departments, and in the languages. Climate especially suited to Southern and Western pupils. Fall session opens September 20th. For catalogues apply to

jy12-2m MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES. [illegible] Ladies. [illegible] KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney Wort cured him.—James M. Kinney Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort *cured me*."

Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. [illegible] If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. *It has cured me.*"

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington Vt., Kidney-Wort has *cured them all*."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 9, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7 13-16; Middling 9 13-16; Good Middling, 10 1-16; Middling fair, 10 5-16.

SUGAR, ℔ — Yellow clarified, 8; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 26; fair, 30; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 19@20.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $2.75.

FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy, 5.87½; choice 5.25.

LARD, ℔ — Choice, in kegs, 10½; choice, in tierces, 9½c.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.50@2.00; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $4.00; apples, bbl. $3.50@5.00; cabbages, crate, $2.25@2.75; sour krout, bbl. $10.00@12.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $17.25½.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 7½; sides, clear, rib, 9½; sides, clear, 9½; hams, sugar-cured, 12½@13½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $—@4.50; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese $.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 10@15c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@18c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $6.00@6 50; [illegible] young do. $1.50@3.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 65; mixed, 63.

OATS, bushel—Western, 45½.

BRAN, 100 lbs—Choice. 90.

HAY, ton—Prime, $15@16; choice, 17@18.

Hopeless Epilepsy Cured.

"The doctors pronounced my case to be one of hopeless epilepsy," says our correspondent, W. C. Browning, Attorney at Law. Jodsonia, Ark., "and declared death to be my only relief. *Samaritan Nervine* has cured me." Get at druggists. $1 50

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

[illegible] Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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dec28-1y

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

feb1-1yeow

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 29. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, JULY 19, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 617.

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WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent, 805 Broadway, New York.

Editorial Notes.

The blue ribbon movement delights the *India Methodist Watchman*, of Bombay. The ribbons are seen in numerous lappels of army officers and civilians.

Our contemporary, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, last week came out strongly against lynch law, because of the ruinous, deadly influence upon all those who exercise it, and the defeat of the ends of justice.

The question of removing or extending the pastoral limit is being thoroughly discussed, with no prospect of any sudden change in the wise policy of itinerancy adopted by the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Every noose which lynchers adjust to the neck of alleged criminals is intended to strangle the [illegible] impulses of society. Crime [illegible] and justice are suspended at [illegible] with the guilty.

The city of Savanah, Georgia, in its financial straits has never attempted the repudiation of any part of its indebtedness, and this honorable record is of positive advantage to all its commercial enterprises.

George Bancroft, in his great [illegible] on the Constitution of the United States, describes the rise of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, accurately traces the [illegible] steps, and eulogizes the patriotism, self-denial and piety of the early itinerants.

New Orleans having attained the [illegible] of second city for grain ex[illegible] in the Union, and been stim[illegible] to trade efforts by a steadily [illegible] railway system converging [illegible] it, can not afford to submit to [illegible] or inefficient sanitary regula[illegible]. Just now these should ab[illegible] the attention of the com[illegible] bodies, and the summary [illegible] of inefficient health offi[illegible] The public [illegible] a sanitary organi[illegible], that will command the [illegible] of the Mississippi valley; [illegible] will not resort to petty [illegible] to conceal the presence [illegible] disease, and that [illegible] a yellow fever vessel [illegible] in the habor, when it can [illegible] cared for at Ship Island [illegible] station. Now is the [illegible] committees [illegible] to wage unceasing [illegible] back-yard [illegible] red-tape digni[illegible] the good sense to [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible]

[illegible] able agencies to this end, they should be compelled to step aside, and not be allowed to stand on the order of their getting out of the way.

Postmaster General Gresham has decided that the order of Postmaster General Key, made Nov. 13, 1879, forbidding the payment of postal orders, or delivery of registered letters to the Louisiana State Lottery, must stand. The order of Mr. Key was suspended until a case based upon it should be passed upon by the Supreme Court, but the Lottery Company abandoned the suit, hence Mr. Gresham directs that the first order shall "be extended as if the second had not been entered." The Supreme Court in ex parte Jackson, 96 United States, page 727, has affirmed the constitutionality of section 3,894, which, as amended by the act of July 12, 1876, declares that "no letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, shall be carried in the mail." It is not probable that the courts will interfere, and all decent people will cordially approve the course taken by Postmaster General Gresham. The eminent services of Hon. E. W. Robertson, of Louisiana, in bringing about this desirable result should not be forgotten. His clear and able speech on the subject, pointing out the duty of the officials under the laws of Congress, were republished with approval in every section of the country; and in the matter of the restoration of the Key order, we are informed that he was directly represented by attorney. We congratulate him on this signal victory, and hope he will be reinforced by other Louisianians determined to redeem the State by wiping out the most shameful and villainous corporation that ever disgraced it.

The Editor of the *Christian Neighbor*, of Columbia, S. C., while enjoying the hospitality of friends conducted himself as follows: "Twice to-day (June 15) this editor secretly turned some 'setting hens' out of prison, where they had been confined by high authority because they wanted to set without eggs. When interrogated in a pleasant, half-accusing way, by the mistress of the yard, the editor inquired back if those hens had gotten out again? 'I just know you turned turned them out.' Silence was the only reply. We feel sorry when we see any animal unnecessarily deprived of its liberty—its rights—much more when any suffering is imposed upon the dumb animal beyond that which is as merciful as the bare imprisonment involves."

Do not fail to send the collections of Children's Day to Dr. D. P. Kidder, 805 Broadway, New York. These collections, according to the Discipline, cannot be diverted for any other object whatever. The Louisiana Conference directed that collections should be so forwarded, and a paragraph alleging contrary action, which was inadvertently admitted to our columns two weeks ago, was wholly erroneous and misleading. We thank Dr. Kidder for promptly suggesting this correction. If, for any cause, Children's Day was not observed on the second Sunday of June, designate another day and promptly forward the collection. Every church should be heard from in support of this most worthy cause.

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

Address Delivered Before the Faculty and Students of Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., During Commencement Week, June 12, 1883, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D.

Mr. President, Faculty and Students of Rust University:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Human nature craves intelligence. It enters upon the voyage of life with a penetrating eye, a listening ear, and an inquisitive tongue. The dreadful story of the fall, the unhappy secrets of Pandora's box, and a thousand ancient and modern agencies, all unite in pronouncing this craving as universal as human nature. To satisfy this popular demand, steel quivers, iron rears, steam pants and electricity runs mad. To fill its many requisitions, steam and sailing vessels have plowed every sea, and anchored in every harbor; the thunderings of innumerable mail trains and lightning expresses, like so many tremendous and ever enlarging cyclones, go sweeping through the land; while bridled electricity, with wings as swift as thought, netting every continent, dashing through the seas, annihilating all distances, and chaining the borders of all lands to the shores of America, brings daily tidings from afar. Intelligence, oozing from a thousand sources, and meandering through untold channels; information, which is echoed or echoing from the stage, the platform and the pulpit, is continually spread before this great nation by 11,802 newspapers and periodicals. Every system, every movement, every doctrine, and every sensational sentiment has its exponent and its necessary endorsement. Nothing, however, is of such great interest, and commands so much of the world's present attention, as that of the history and condition of the human race. At this stage of our national life, at this time of revived discussion, and of mighty actions and reactions for or against him, the Negro continues distinctively the unriddled sphinx, the unsolved problem of the age; and no branch of the human family attracts so much of the world's present attention: And this evening, notwithstanding the many historical, scientific or classical subjects from which I might have made such a selection as, doubtless, would have met the greater approbation of your cultured intelligence and fancy, I deny myself the privilege and the honor, in order to review a step or two in the Negro's progress since the war, and to attempt, as it now applies to the Negro, an answer to the question of the ancient seer: "Watchman, what of the night?" Such a question may have no classical form or scientific attraction that we should desire it, but it nevertheless has all the elements of an important, live and practical issue. Repeated attempts have been made to eliminate it from popular discussion, but every effort has been in vain. Like Banquo's ghost it will not down, but remains to, unceasingly, haunt the American people. It is a question that concerns man, and because it concerns man it concerns us; or, in the language of the celebrated native African, Terentius Publius: "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto;*" or, in other words. "I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies." Many self-constituted, unauthorized, and totally incompetent watchmen, have at various times taken upon themselves to answer this important question, and supply the desired information, but they have utterly failed, in nearly every instance, in doing anything like justice to the Negro. They were watchmen, who, like color-blind mariners, were blinded by senseless and heartless prejudices; or who, like those that stood not continually on the watchtower, were ignorant of the truth. Prophets that prophesied lies in the name of the Lord; and who, for their deception justly deserve the execration of their fellows, and the wrath of God. These may be sharp words, but they are the words of soberness and truth. An obscure watchman on the wall, having made a few observations, and jotted down some of the signs of the times, I venture to bring you a few items of intelligence, and offer to exchange a passing thought or two, and to attempt an answer to the question of the seer. The Negro, his friends and his enemies all join in the inquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?" To this, many sanguine zealots answer with complacent satisfaction that, "all is well; that the day has dawned; the sun has risen, and is ascending the zenith; that slavery is buried, caste is dead, and that color line exists only in history. Others, rushing to the other extreme, have raised the alarming cry that the dial has swung back twenty years; that the night is darker, and that the negro, in intelligence, in morality and religion, is worse than when the pen of the immortal Lincoln, supported by the conquering sword of Grant, unriveted his fetters and wrapped him up in freedom. Friends and fellow citizens, can this be true? Does not every avenue of information pour in evidence to the contrary? Does not every Negro home, school house, church, newspaper; does not every agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and all the enterprises of civilized activity, into which he has entered; and the successes which he has achieved, all mark the honorable degrees of his upward progress? Yes, in spite of the opposition and enmity of his enemies, the race is rising! An innumerable multitude of clear sighted, unprejudiced witnesses testify to this fact. Witnesses with truth on their tongues; watchmen who have seen the morning star of promise, now answer, to the honest inquirer, "the morning cometh." In company with those apostles of truth, "I come not to praise, nor yet to bury Cæsar, but to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." But how shall we know whether "the morning cometh" unless we study the signs of the time; and how shall justice be done to the Negro's present *status*, unless we look backward and glance over the history of his bondage? Pause here, for a moment, if you please, while some fragments, from the pages of history, are faintly exhibited before you; while a few distant echoes, from the annals of slavery, are whispered in your ears. The Negro's history in America, from the year 1619, when twenty in number, he stepped off from the Dutch man-of-war, at Jamestown, in Virginia, (the mother of States, of presidents and of slavery,) until freed by the fiat of Lincoln's memorable proclamation, 244 years afterwards, was made up of one long and dreary, moonless and starless, sorrowing night. A night that was crowded with unrequiting labors, oppression and suffering.

About the same time, however, or probably less than a year after the landing of these seeds of slavery, germs that were destined to grow up into the unsightly cactus, the poisonous upas, and the deadly nightshade, there also landed, at Plymouth Rock, another vessel, an English vessel, the Mayflower, with forty one men aboard, beside women and children. These were the men who were destined to become the representatives of freedom, and of the genius of our free institutions. The name of the Mayflower, and the influence and principles which she represented, continue to live and flourish in perpetual verdure and fragrance; but the name of the Dutch slave ship has long since perished in infamy and offensive rottenness, while the system which it represented has also perished, and is buried face-foremost, beneath the accumulations of twenty years of the most wonderful history. The landing of the Dutch man-of-war, was the prelude to the long and cheerless night of American slavery. It introduced a system which pitied soul nor body, and which was destined to be driven out, at a fearful cost of blood and treasures. Here human beings, of whom God had said: "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands he shall surely be put to death," and creatures, for whom Christ Jesus died to save, were snatched from their fatherland, torn from their relatives and friends, and brought in chains, to Christian America, in Christian ships, by Christian captains, to be sold to Christian Negro traders and masters, who very often happened to be Christian ministers, and in some instances Christian bishops. Slavery was the the rule of southern life, southern ethnology, theology, bibliology, and every concievable ology and ism conspired to forge stronger chains for Negro slaves and chattels. The ministers of slavery, then, taught the slave, that his most sacred duty, as set forth in the scriptures and enjoined by the love of God to him, was to honestly and unmurmuringly obey his cruel master's will, and his most exalted privilege, was to secure his master's "pass" to come to the table of the Lord's Supper, and finally, if faithful, to be permitted to go, to "the heaven where the good old darkies go." The exposition of our National laws, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and pronounced by the Chief Justice, came thundering South, from Washington. declaring, that in morals nor in politics, black men had no right that the white man was bound to respect. Thus, both human and divine laws were rigidly interpreted to bind the limbs of slaves, and to quiet the consciences of slave traders and masters. But it may be asked: "Why open these festering sores anew; why stir up these unpleasant memories of a shameful and bitter past?" I answer that, it is in order that we may be able to approximately, measure the extent of the retrogression, which our enemies charge, or the progress which we and our friends claim, for the Negro, since the war. For how can the present be read intelligently, and be rightly interpreted, without those rays of light which the past alone can afford? How can the extent and character of the change be properly estimated, unless we look into those days of deepest gloom, when the Negro owned not himself, his wife, nor his children; when they were advertised, and sold at auction or at private sale, with horses, sheep and cattle, and other classes of merchandise; when they were separated and scattered never to meet again upon the shores of time; for those whom slavery separated, like those who entered Dante's *inferno* left hope behind, and rarely ever met again. To read aright the signs of the time, and to reckon the watch of the night, take, at least, casual observations through those stages of the darkness, when it was death or next to death to be found with a book or a pen in one's hands; when the whole caravan of Negro slaves in this country, four millions strong, represented a cloud of ignorance as dense and appelling as that which overhangs the dark continent itself; when masters selected wives and husbands for their slaves, and sold them according to their breeds; when morals trailed in vice, and masters introduced a middle race betwixt the black and white; when mulattoes, the children of the lust of southern chivalry, were bought and sold for gold. Recall those days, when Christian teachers taught that God had *cursed* the race, to serve the white, for the sin of Cain, of Noah, Ham or Canaan.

Under such circumstances is it to be wondered that freedom found him bankrupt in education; having no proper conception of morals, and in some instances ignorantly creating altars to the "unknown god?" He was a chattel, spoken of in the neuter gender, and treated worse than Hortentius treated slaves, whom he esteemed less than the pet lampreys in his stew. Bishop Foster says that freedom found him "nothing, or worse than nothing." But to-day, after twenty years of freedom, what is his true condition? The question to be answered is, whether the American Negro is progressing or retrograding; whether his freedom is proving to himself, his country, and Christian civilization, a blessing or a curse. But who is qualified to answer these questions intelligently, conscientiously and truthfully? Certainly not one who is an avowed Negro-hater; nor one whose whole life has proven him an indifferent and prejudiced observer of this race, which he secretly despises as his social and ethnological inferior; nor yet one who never mingles with the race in its higher as well as in its under stratum. Competent witnesses are wanted. Men who both know something and are capable of conscientiously testifying the truth about this race. The Sanballots, Tobiahs and Ammonites, who were desperately wroth when the Negro was freed, and who were exceedingly grieved when Christian missionaries came from the North to seek his welfare, cannot be qualified witnesses. No, not unless they have been thoroughly reconstructed by the terrible logic of events, as, thank the Lord, many have been. Men, who scorned and decided the work of building up the Negro, and who grew furious as he firmly marched up all the avenues of life; the Authonys, Cæsars and Læpiduses, who met in secret conclaves to devise ways and means, who practiced craftiness, monopolized the press, utilized fraud, encouraged brutality, cunning and misrepresentation to keep the Negro down, are not, and cannot, in the nature of things, be accepted as reliable witnesses. Another un-

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Editorial Notes.

The blue ribbon movement delights the *India Methodist Watchman*, of Bombay. The ribbons are seen in numerous lappels of army officers and civilians.

Our contemporary, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, last week came out strongly against lynch law, because of the ruinous, deadly influence upon all those who exercise it, and the defeat of the ends of justice.

The question of removing or extending the pastoral limit is being thoroughly discussed, with no prospect of any sudden change in the wise policy of itinerancy adopted by the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Every scene which lynchers ad[illegible] to the book of alleged crimi[illegible] is [illegible] to strangle the [illegible] of society. Crime [illegible] and justice are suspended at [illegible] with the guilty.

The city of Savanah, Georgia, in its financial straits has never attempted the repudiation of any part of its indebtedness, and this honorable record is of positive advantage to all its commercial enterprises.

George Bancroft, in his great [illegible] on the Constitution of the [illegible] States, describes the rise of [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church in [illegible] country, accurately traces the [illegible] steps, and eulogizes the patriotism, self-denial and piety of the early itinerants.

New Orleans having attained the [illegible] of second city for grain ex[illegible] in the Union, and been stim[illegible] to trade efforts by a steadily [illegible] railway system converging [illegible] it, can not afford to submit to [illegible] inefficient sanitary regula[illegible]. Just now these should ab[illegible] the attention of the com[illegible] bodies, and the summary [illegible] of inefficient health offi[illegible]. The public [illegible] a sanitary organi[illegible] will command the [illegible] of the Mississippi valley; [illegible] will not resort to petty [illegible] to conceal the presence [illegible] disease, and that [illegible] a yellow fever vessel [illegible] in the harbor, when it can [illegible] cared for at Ship Island [illegible] station. Now is the [illegible] vigilance committees [illegible] to wage unceasing [illegible] filth and back yard [illegible] the red-tape digni[illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible] avail

able agencies to this end, they should be compelled to step aside, and not be allowed to stand on the order of their getting out of the way.

Postmaster General Gresham has decided that the order of Postmaster General Key, made Nov. 13, 1879, forbidding the payment of postal orders, or delivery of registered letters to the Louisiana State Lottery, must stand. The order of Mr. Key was suspended until a case based upon it should be passed upon by the Snpreme Court, bnt the Lottery Company abandoned the suit, hence Mr. Gresham directs that the first order shall "be extended as if the second had not been entered." The Snpreme Court in ex parte Jackson, 96 United States, page 727, has affirmed the constitutionality of section 3,894, which, as amended by the act of July 12, 1876, declares that "no letter or circular concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, shall be carried in the mail." It is not probable that the courts will interfere, and all decent people will cordially approve the course taken by Postmaster General Gresham. The eminent services of Hon. E. W. Robertson, of Louisiana, in bringing about this desirable result shonld not be forgotten. His clear and able speech on the subject, pointing out the duty of the officials under the laws of Congress, were republished with approval in every section of the country; and in the matter of the restoration of the Key order, we are informed that he was directly represented by attorney. We congratulate him on this signal victory, and hope he will be reinforced by other Louisianians determined to redeem the State by wiping out the most shameful and villainous corporation that ever disgraced it.

The Editor of the *Christian Neighbor*, of Columbia, S. C., while enjoying the hospitality of friends conducted himself as follows: "Twice to-day (June 15) this editor secretly turned some 'setting hens' out of prison, where they had been confined by high anthority because they wanted to set withont eggs. When interrogated in a pleasant, half-accnsing way, by the mistress of the yard, the editor inquired back if those hens had gotten ont again? 'I just know yon turned turned them ont.' Silence was the only reply. We feel sorry when we see any animal nnnecessarily deprived of its liberty—its rights —mnch more when any suffering is imposed upon the dumb animal beyond that which is as merciful as the bare imprisonment involves."

Do not fail to send the collections of Children's Day to Dr. D. P. Kidder, 805 Broadway, New York. These collections, according to the Discipline, cannot be diverted for any other object whatever. The Lonisiana Conference directed that collections shonld be so forwarded, and a paragraph alleging contrary action, which was inadvertently admitted to our colnmns two weeks ago, was wholly erroneons and misleading. We thank Dr. Kidder for promptly snggesting this correction. If, for any cause, Children's Day was not observed on the second Snnday of Jnne, designate another day and promptly forward the collection. Every church should be heard from in support of this most worthy cause.

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

Address Delivered Before the Faculty and Students of Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., During Commencement Week, June 12, 1883, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D.

Mr. President, Faculty and Students of Rust University:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Human nature craves intelligence. It enters upon the voyage of life with a penetrating eye, a listening ear, and an inquisitive tongue. The dreadful story of the fall, the un happy secrets of Pandora's box, and a thousand ancient and modern agencies, all unite in pronouncing this craving as nniversal as human nature. To satisfy this popular demand, steel quivers, iron rears, steam pants and electricity runs mad. To fill its many requisitions, steam and sailing vessels have plowed every sea, and anchored in every harbor; the thunderings of innumerable mail trains and lightning expresses, like so many tremendous and ever enlarging cyclones, go sweeping through the land; while bridled electricity, with wings as swift as thought, netting every continent, dashing through the seas, annihilating all distances, and chaining the borders of all lands to the shores of America, brings daily tidings from afar. Intelligence, oozing from a thonsand sonrces, and meandering through untold channels; information, which is echoed or echoing from the stage, the platform and the pulpit, is continually spread before this great nation by 11,802 newspapers and periodicals. Every system, every movement, every doctrine, and every sensational sentiment has its exponent and its necessary endorsement. Nothing, however, is of such great interest, and commands so much of the world's present attention, as that of the history and condition of the hnman race. At this stage of our national life, at this time of revived discnssion, and of mighty actions and reactions for or against him, the Negro continnes distinctively the nnriddled sphinx, the nnsolved problem of the age; and no branch of the hnman family attracts so mnch of the world's present attention: And this evening, notwithstanding the many historical, scientific or classical snbjects from which I might have made such a selection as, donbtless, wonld have met the greater approbation of yonr cultured intelligence and fancy, I deny myself the privilege and the honor, in order to review a step or two in the Negro's progress since the war, and to attempt, as it now applies to the Negro, an answer to the qnestion of the ancient seer: "Watchman, what of the night?" Such a qnestion may have no classical form or scientific attraction that we shonld desire it, bnt it nevertheless has all the elements of an important, live and practical issne. Repeated attempts have been made to eliminate it from popnlar discussion, bnt every effort has been in vain. Like Banqno's ghost it will not down, but remains to, nnceasingly, hannt the American people. It is a qnestion that concerns man, and becanse it concerns man it concerns ns; or, in the langnage of the celebrated native African, Terentins Publins: "*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto;*" or, in other words. "I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies." Many self-constituted, unanthorized, and totally incompetent watchmen, have at various times taken upon themselves to answer this important qnestion, and supply the desired information, bnt they have ntterly failed, in nearly every instance, in doing anything like justice to the Negro. They were watchmen, who, like color-blind mariners, were blinded by senseless and heartless prejndices; or who, like those that stood not continually on the watchtower, were ignorant of the truth. Prophets that prophesied lies in the name of the Lord; and who, for their deception justly deserve the execration of their fellows, and the wrath of God. These may be sharp words, bnt they are the words of soberness and truth. An obscure watchman on the wall, having made a few observations, and jotted down some of the signs of the times, I venture to bring you a few items of intelligence, and offer to exchange a passing thought or two, and to attempt an answer to the question of the seer. The Negro, his friends and his enemies all join in the inquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?" To this, many sanguine zealots answer with complacent satisfaction that, "all is well; that the day has dawned; the snn has risen, and is ascending the zenith; that slavery is buried, caste is dead, and that color line exists only in history. Others, rushing to the other extreme, have raised the alarming cry that the dial has swung back twenty years; that the night is darker, an[illegible]t the negro, in intelligence, in [illegible]ality and religion, is worse tha[illegible] when the pen of the immortal Lincoln, supported by the conquering sword of Grant, unriveted his fetters and wrapped him up in freedom. Friends and fellow citizens, can this be true? Does not every avenue of information pour in evidence to the contrary? Does not every Negro home, school honse, church, newspaper; does not every agricultural, commercial, mechanical, and all the enterprises of civilized activity, into which he has entered; and the snccesses which he has achieved, all mark the honorable degrees of his npward progress? Yes, in spite of the opposition and enmity of his enemies, the race is rising! An innnmerable mnltitnde of clear sighted, unprejndiced witnesses testify to this fact. Witnesses with truth on their tongues; watchmen who have seen the morning star of promise, now answer, to the honest inquirer, "the morning cometh." In company with those apostles of truth, "I come not to praise, nor yet to bury Cæsar, bnt to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." Bnt how shall we know whether "the morning cometh" unless we stndy the signs of the time; and how shall justice be done to the Negro's present *status*, unless we look backward and glance over the history of his bondage? Panse here, for a moment, if yon please, while some fragments, from the pages of history, are faintly exhibited before yon; while a few distant echoes, from the annals of slavery, are whispered in your ears. The Negro's history in America, from the year 1619, when twenty in number, he stepped off from the Dntch man-of-war, at Jamestown, in Virginia, (the mother of States, of presidents and of slavery,) nntil freed by the fiat of Lincoln's memorable proclamation, 244 years afterwards, was made np of one long and dreary, moonless and starless, sorrowing night. A night that was crowded with unrequiting labors, oppression and suffering. Abont the same time, however, or probably less than a year after the landing of these seeds of slavery, germs that were destined to grow np into the unsightly cactus, the poisonous npas, and the deadly nightshade, there also landed, at Plymonth Rock, another vessel, an English vessel, the Mayflower, with forty one men aboard, beside women and children. These were the men who were destined to become the representatives of freedom, and of the genius of our free institutions. The name of the Mayflower, and the infinence and principles which she represented, continne to live and flourish in perpetual verdure and fragrance; but the name of the Dntch slave ship has long since perished in infamy and offensive rottenness, while the system which it represented has also perished, and is buried face-foremost, beneath the accumnlations of twenty years of the most wonderful history. The landing of the Dntch man-of-war, was the prelude to the long and cheerless night of American slavery. It introduced a system which pitied sonl nor body, and which was destined to be driven ont, at a fearful cost of blood and treasures. 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I answer that, it is in order that wo may be able to approximately, measnre the extent of the retrogression, which onr enemies charge, or the progress which we and onr friends claim, for the Negro, since the war. For how can the present be read intelligently, and be rightly interpreted, without those rays of light which the past alone can afford? How can the extent and character of the change be properly estimated, unless we look into those days of deepest gloom, when the Negro owned not himself, his wife, nor his children; when they were advertised, and sold at anction or at private sale, with horses, sheep and cattie, and other classes of merchandise; when they were separated and scattered never to meet again npon the shores of time; for those whom slavery separated, like those who entered Dante's *inferno* left hope behind, and rarely ever met again. 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reliable class of witnesses are those coming from the North, before or since the war, who for the sake of securing Southern social recognition, smothered all the fires that burned upon their altars dedicated to liberty, to join Southern prejudice in the worship at the altar of the Moloch of slavery and negrophobia. This is the worst class of witnesses. An army of freedmen can testify that, before the war, they were the most cruel masters; during the war, they were the most desperate rebels, and since the war, they have proven themselves the most relentless enemies of the Negro. It was but natural that it should be so. Being northern men, they were always watched and suspected of entertaining peculiar sympathy for the slave. Hence it was that to secure the coveted social recognition and confidence of the slave oligarchy, and to convince them of the genuineness of their conversion, these northern proselytes, without exception, outheroded Herod. Of this class is the Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., formerly of Jackson, Miss., now rector of Christchurch, Mobile, Ala. Totally blinded by passion, and pandering to the depraved sentiments of other negro-haters, he delivered before the Episcopal Congress at Richmond, Va., last fall, a speech which he has since enlarged and published, in which he circulates incendiary utterances, wantonly assails, grossly misrepresents and scurrilously abuses the colored people of the South. Representing, as he does, a church that scarcely ever turned her hands to seek and save the Negro, now to give vent to his prejudices and to reap cheap notoriety, he scans the diction and [illegible] the low sentiments of billingsgate, to find terms expressive of the result of his bleeglass and oblique observations touching this race. [illegible] the low order of fungus themselves, to these sentiments have been added, like the excrescence of some foul sore, the endorsement of other inherent Negro-haters. They are the codified expressions of [illegible] like the priest and Levite in the parable, had heard the cry, and seen the man that had fallen among thieves while on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, but could spare no time to succor him; [illegible] by on the other side. [illegible] Negro is the man that fell among the thieves; (the 16 chapter and 31st verse of Exodus tells us who the thieves are,) his journey lay from the degradation of bondage to the elevation of Christian character and culture; the priest was the Rev. Dr. Tucker, and the Levite was the prototype of Mr. Tucker's endorsers. The Methodist, Baptist, American Missionary Association, and other such Christian bodies, the are good Samaritans that have taken up the unfortunate man, pour oil and wine in his wounds, set him on their own beast, [illegible] him in an inn, a church or a school house, cared for him, and have expended for his mental, moral and religious health and prosperity, hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

But what do Mr. Tucker and his [illegible] visioned endorsers say? Do they quietly go on their way, like their brethren, the priest and Levite in the parable, letting the [illegible], Baptist, and Congregational Samaritans care for their patient in perfect peace? They adopt a much different course, but [illegible] with less sympathy than the priest and Levite manifested, [illegible] the discouraging cry, [illegible] to aid the Negro, for [illegible] you do for him the worse [illegible] "Your thousands," they [illegible] "and Slater's million dollars [illegible] education is money worse [illegible] or thrown into the sea." [illegible] and the only witnesses [illegible] evidence of unbiased [illegible] Samaritans who [illegible] the Negro's cry of distress, [illegible] and saw his true condition [illegible] compassion on him, and [illegible] to his necessities; or [illegible] who both knows [illegible]; who knows [illegible] "was lost, but [illegible] now [illegible]

been regenerated by the converting operation of the truth and stubborn facts, and none other, are authoritative and reliable. All others are incompetent. Dr. Tucker, however, in his most remarkable pamphlet, thrusts himself forward as a witness of the Negro's retrogression. Is he a competent witness? What is the burden of his testimony? I tell you, Mr. President, one needs to read but a few lines of this most unwise, uncharitable and unscriptural speech, to discover that the man who gave it utterance is so hopelessly affected with color-blindness, that he is totally incapable of giving a correct and faithful delineation of the character and condition of the colored people in the South. But what is the burden of his message? Why, he anticipates the question of the seer and an inquisitive people, and he answers in fearful tones: "The morning tarrieth," and "the Negro is retrograding in morality." He finds that "great changes have come to the colored race, great improvements in many things, to some of them, but no change in morals; and if there is any change," he says, "it is downward." Slavery he regarded as a great promoter of morality and religion; hence he says that, "since the removal of the restraints of slavery there has been a great deterioration in morality" and religion. In support of his unwarranted and unblushing misrepresentations to bolster up his flagrant charges which are grossly malicious and utterly at variance with the truth, vulture-like, he spares no pains in raking up together all the offscourings, filth, and rubbish out of the backyard of the race; such wretched characters as the Judases, Booths and Guiteans, which may be scraped out of the backyard of any race, and occasionally, even out of the parlor of the more favored race. Such exceptional scrapings he falsely represents as the representative American Negro of to-day. Mr. President, is that the present type and picture of the colored people of the South? Is that the result, the accrued interest now to be reaped by the church and state upon $25,000,000 of northern money planted in the South for the elevation of the Negro since the war? Has Paul planted and Apollos watered, all in vain? Has not God smiled upon self-sacrificing, consecrated Christian labor among the freedmen, and has he not given the increase? Are they, as a rule, as Dr. Tucker charges, a race of incorrigible scamps, thieves, liars, adulterers, hypocrites, witches and wizards? Brethren, neighbors, friends, fellow-citizens, can you believe this? Greyheaded fathers and mothers, you who have lived in Egypt, and now live in Canaan; you who are acquainted with Saul as well as with Paul; you who have lived in the house of bondage, under the oppressive darkness of its shadows, and who now live in the sunlight of this happy day of freedom; give us of your experience; speak to us, and tell your sons and daughters, is the Negro now worse than ever? And you, middle-aged men and women; you, young men and maidens, the crown and glory of your race, you who have seen and compared the reflection of the past with the rays of the present; you, leaders, preachers and teachers of the race; you, friends and neighbors, whose hearts are not burning with hatred against an unfortunate people, and whose sight is not obscured with the color-blindness of an unreasonable spirit, tell us to-night, after twenty years of freedom is the Negro worse than ever? No, a thousand echoes answer no; he is not worse to-day. The night of our *moral*, as well as that of our physical and mental darkness, is passing away. Churches schools, colleges and missionary agencies among our people, are rolling back the curtains and draperies of the night, and now "the morning cometh."

"See! the night wears away, and cheerful morn,
All sweet and fresh, spreads from the rosy East."

And,

"The morning lark, the messenger of day,
Saluted with her song the morning grey."

"Fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," increasing as rapidly as did the Jews in Egypt, and growing into favor with God and man, the allied armies of the race are advancing from every direction, and filling all the roads that lead to Rome. But it was not my purpose to review Dr. Tucker's shocking cruel and absurd charges; nor yet to attempt to answer the combined traducers of a race; but I meant simply to give my individual testimony, and those of a few corroborative witnesses, men of whom may truly be said:

"What they say
You may believe, and pour your soul upon it;
Men who know the truth, have the manhood to express it."

And who dare say:

"Without, or with, offense to friends or foes,
I sketch the world exactly as it goes."

My observations, extensive as they have been, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama; in city and in rural districts; in the cotton and in the sugar belts; among all classes and conditions of the colored race, force me to candidly and positively say, and exultingly proclaim the joyful tidings that the race is rising and advancing. It is progressing physically, industrially, mentally, morally, religiously and in every civil and political prerogative. Volumes of testimony corroborative of these assertions, made up of illustrations, incidents, news items, and statistical reports, testimonies of our Southern neighbors and Northern friends, can be produced any day. Rev. C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Miss., a Southern man and a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a man who has known the colored people all his life, and who for half a century has preached and labored among them, as well as among his own people, in a pamphlet of sixty-two pages, comes to the defense of the Negro against the unmerciful attacks of Dr. Tucker. The defense is charitable, able and timely. God bless Dr. Marshall, and mercifully raise many more such as he, to assist in the great struggle of right against might. He says in his review: "Many Negroes in every State have purchased and own their own farms, they have invested millions of dollars, they are tending upwards, are prospering, educating their children and teaching them to work, and every acre of land a Negro owns contains the Ten Commandments and the gospel of seasons, seed and harvest, and deterioration is not there. The rewards of honesty are on the doorsill. He tries to prove himself worthy of respect, and he is respected. He makes a more reliable witness, a safer juryman, and enjoys a credit in the bank, and with the merchant, which many of his white neighbors ask in vain." Again he says: "There are hundreds of most exemplary, worthy, and very able preachers among them, and cultivated white people often listen to them, and esteem them highly; * * and every year shows great improvement. And among the regularly appointed colored preachers of the conferences they are held to a strict accountability, to behave as true Christian men—or they are expelled." Of the marriage relation of the race he says: "I have consulted several of our largest and best informed planters, who tell me that the great majority of the Negroes are regularly married." To Dr. Tucker's charge that the Negro is a race of thieves, he says: "All the stealing, in three, may I not say five hundred years? by 6,000,000 of colored people and Negroes, at the late and present rates of pilfering, would not probably equal the sums stolen by the white Americans in the past ten, or fifteen, or if we must say, twenty years." What intelligent and unbiased conscience disagrees with these truths. And mark you, this is the testimony of a Southern man, an eminent minister, not a politician flattering for a purpose, but a minister of the gospel, a member of a southern body of Christians, one who has labored among the colored people for over fifty years. Of the Negro's mental progress, Senator Brown of Georgia says, that at Atlanta University, he witnessed examinations of classes in mathematics and Greek, and saw young black men grapple problems in the one and grammatical intricacies in the other with an ability equal to any young man's—and forced him to surrender his preconceived opinions about their want of capacity for the higher education. Dr. Haygood, that eminent divine, who declined Episcopal dignity in his church, and turned around and accepted the agency of Slater's million dollars fund for the education of the Negro, has made his pen to ring with imperishable praise for his progress in all the walks of life.

A grandson of John C. Calhoun said recently: "If my grand father and his associates had known as much about the Negro as I know, and had had the same faith in his capacity for progress which I have attained in my experience, there would have been neither slavery nor war." The *Vicksburg Commercial*, a Democratic paper, declares it to be an undeniable fact that the race is making its way, and winning a more forward position. "The Negro children," it says, "are absorbing education with a power and aptness of assimilation truly surprising," and that "the workingmen are rising above the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water." It does not even stop here, but it challenges members of the United States Senate to a comparison with some of the Negro representative men. "Douglass, Bruce and Revels, it says, "are Negroes, but many Republicans now in the United States Senate would suffer in comparison morally or mentally with either of them." Dr. Rufner, the State School Superintendent of Virginia, having made the Negro the study of years, declares that he is "the most amiable and religious of the races." "They are," he says, "a highly improvable race. A surprising proportion of enlightened, right thinking men have already risen from their ranks—men who take respectable position—some in the learned professions, some in editing and printing newspapers, and some in the management of business, and, what is not less commendable, great numbers are living worthy lives in the humble occupations The colored children," also he says, "learn well at school and show good effects promptly." The *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, the most extensively circulated, and the foremost newspaper in the South, has recently given its testimony in favor of the race. It says; "The Negro, in this State at least, has been improving morally and financially, and is constantly going forward. In the matter of religion * * there has been a marked improvement. Some of the Negro preachers, just now, are showing a commendable spirit in attacking the private vices and immorality of the members of their congregations, and are meeting with the best results." Again it says that "under their teachings and influence, the looseness that formerly prevailed among the Negroes in the matter of their marital relations—the natural outgrowth of the so called marriages of slaves of thirty years ago—has disappeared, and the separation of husbands and wives are much less frequent, and new marriages which were formerly contracted without any appeal to law, are latterly giving place to regular divorce proceedings and legal marriages." Further on it says: "The record of our public schools show a larger attendance of colored pupils, and some decrease in the number of colored illiterates. In fine, from every point of view the Negroes of the South, or Louisiana at least, are progressing and exhibiting an improvement instead of deterioration."

Rev. J. E. Evans, commissioner of education for the colored people under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a man who is seriously affected with the contagion that afflicts Dr. Tucker, in a circular, appealing for aid for the cause he represents, charges with Dr. Tucker, that the Negro has been greatly injured, in his morals, by freedom. He says: "It is manifest that the morals of the Negro are not as good as when they were slaves. There is more drunkenness, stealing, lying, indiscriminate intercourse of the sexes, etc., and more idleness and pauperism among them; they are burdening ever courts with trials; and our jails, penitentiaries, and chain-gangs with criminals; they are corrupters of the body politic, their votes being bought and sold, corrupting themselves and the whites who buy their votes as well. Before emancipation, the Methodist Episcopal church in the South gloried in preaching the gospel to the Negro. Our preachers on circuits and stations served them as they did the whites, and missionaries were sent to them wherever congregated in large bodies on the cotton and rice plantations. Emancipation dissolved these relations, and the Negroes went to themselves—got preachers of their own color, without education, and imbued in many instances with the idea that it is no crime to steal from the white people, or to have as many wives as they may desire, and intoxicated also with the notion that freedom means to live without work." These grave and flagrant charges, steeped as they are in the slimy venom of a prejudiced Negro-hating heart, are unsupported by a single fact. Such unkind expressions as these, explain the reason why the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and kindred Southern churches, no longer control an influence over the Negro, and cannot gather him in their churches. The reason is that the Negro is free and he knows it; and he now insists that all men, his old master included, should speak of him and to him as to a man, and not as to a brute. In the absence of such reasonable treatment no beneficial influence can be exerted over him. The Nashville *Daily American*, commenting editorially upon the sweeping declarations of Commissioner Evans, says: "This is not according to our observation—at least as to intoxication among the males and prostitution among the females of the race. A Negro reeling under the effects of drink, or boisterous, as is too often the case with the worse elements of the white race, is a sight rarely seen in this section of the South since the war; and we are of the opinion the other vices ascribed to Negroes of both sexes are not on the increase." Now, remember that these are but gleanings from the thousands of favorable testimonies, extorted by the rigid discipline of experience and observation, from the lips of those who contended most fiercely against our freedom and progress. But what say a few of the friends of the race? Those, whose self-sacrifice and devotion have been his constant trust, through all the stages of his oppression and developement? What is their testimony? *Zions Herald*, as ever, true to the life and spirit of its now sainted Bishop editor, Gilbert Haven, surveying the work and successes of the Methodist Episcopal Church among the colored people in the South, says: "Already a wonderful result has been accomplished, and no missionary field on earth compares to it."

Bishop Hurst, fresh from his episcopal tour of our southern conferences says: "I had my doubts once, but cannot doubt any longer. * * They have been gathering wisdom and knowledge rapidly." Describing what he saw and heard upon his visit to New Orleans University he said: "The blackboard, covered with difficult Algebraic formulas, tells the story of the aptitude of the African in the mathematics. Up stands one as black as my hat, who reads the story of Helen of Troy from the Greek Iliad with as much ease and correctness as any college junior. So I might speak of all the studies. The day of doubt has gone as to the African's fitness for studies, and for his higher and later uses of them." Bishop Andrews adds his testimony and says: "It is my opinion that in intelligence, morality, religion, industry and thrift there is a steady advancement among the colored people. Their future is full of hope." The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The white people of America are satisfied with the progress of the Negro so far. He has done more for himself since he was put to the test, than they, considering his former condition, had any right to expect. He, too should be satisfied and encouraged to continued effort on his present course. It is only ignorance or prejudice which denies that he has done well." Dr. Braden, President of our Central Tennessee College, an honored disciple who has given many years of his precious life to the education of the colored people, is not yet discouraged in the task, for he says: "In my opinion the condition of the Negro is better to day than ever before, *in every respect;* and opinions to the contrary, are made upon a limited view of the case, or are the result of prejudices of which the owner is not aware." Bishop Merrill as readily and exultingly volunteers his testimony, he says: "My observations lead me to very hopeful views. Much real progress has been made. Hundreds of thousands have improved vastly. A few, as of other peoples, are shiftless. These exceptions are no rule for anybody." Encouraging expressions like these could be produced indefinitely, burying under the very soil all the slanders of our traducers, but it is neither expedient nor necessary; for out of the mouths of two or three competent witnesses, shall all things be established. Before the close of hearing testimonies, however, let me beg your indulgence to patiently listen, to two more friends of the race, Dr. Fowler and Bishop Foster. Dr. Fowler, who is one of the two missionary secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having general supervision of all the mission fields of Methodism in the world, sends as the words of his testimony, wherein he says: "It affords me pleasure to say that after considerable examination into the condition of the colored people, I am persuaded that the colored people under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church are progressing as rapidly as any class of people within the range of my knowledge. They improve physically, mentally, morally and religiously. Judging by the appearance of the conferences the work of elevation is going on rapidly." Speaking from his lofty point of observation, he says in conclusion: "I know of no work anywhere in the world that can show better results for the time and money invested."

Bishop Foster, like the other bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having better means of comparing peoples and things than any other class of men in the world, says: "My own conviction is that history furnishes no example of progress equal to that of our colored people in the United States, in the same length of time, since the emancipation. There is a vast work yet to be done; for it is a great thing to build a people from nothing or worse than nothing, but the result so far is most encouraging." But, why further extend these individual testimonies, and tax your patience with a whole catalogue of names and opinions, although they be the names and opinions of distinguished men, when the whole world is singing paeans of praise to the triumphant march of the Negro's progress. The whole land echoes the tramping of his onward and upward march, and one needs not put his ears to the ground to catch the welcome sound. Nearly a million colored boys and girls are attending the public schools in this country; and an ever swelling multitude are filling

the numerous high schools, seminaries, colleges and universities established by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the American Missionary Association, and the Baptist churches, throughout the South, for the higher education of the race. They are graduating in all the polish of a liberal and Christian education, and are scattering themselves, like sunbeams, along the line of march. While there doubtless exists room for much improvement in education, economy, temperance and morals; there are also, in constant operation, many agencies, which like mighty levers, are gradually but continually lifting up the race. Let no one despond then; but rather let every heart be animated and inspired with confidence and hope. Let us be up and doing, faithfully laboring like men who know that the eyes of the world are upon them, to condemn or acquit, to curse or bless. Ministers and teachers, graduates and students, leaders and intelligent men of the race, "the morning cometh!" From henceforth, be of a cheerful spirit! Lift up your heads with courage bold; and go forth reflecting the rosy tints of the glorious day of freedom and Christian culture. Let us go forward, lifting up and blessing our race, our neighbors, our country and our common humanity; until the race, which during the darkest periods of its history, contributed to American greatness, such remarkable characters as Phillis Wheatley, the enchanting poetess; Benjamin Banneker, the distinguished astronomer and philosopher; Thomas Fuller, the famous mathematician; James Derham, the eminent and beloved physician; Crispus Attucks and David Humphries, the gallant soldiers and zealous patriots; until this race, fortified with every element of true greatness, and possessing and reflecting every manly and Christian virtue, shall be fully abreast in the front rank with his haughty Caucasian brother. We are Americans. We have shared in all her wars; our bayonets assisted in wresting American independence and freedom from the British lion; in subduing the savage Indians; in enlarging our borders toward the hall of the Montezumas, and in saving the Union for which Washington fought and Lincoln died. Every page of our martial history sings out with one accord: "the colored troops fought nobly." But peace hath her victories no less renowned than war; and in all the grand achievements, to bless the nation, accomplished since the war, the Negro contributed his share. He continues to add to the greatness and grandeur of American life and history; and is deteriorating in nothing that Christian civilization loves and cherishes. With her growing columns of worthy and intelligent ministers and teachers; with her able lawyers and skillful physicians; with the host, of her wise statesmen and leaders; with her successful merchants and artisans; and last but not least with her honest yeomanry amassing wealth, building up character, inculcating virtue, spreading temperance and educating their children, the race is progressing with a future that continually brightens. The American Negro, as much at home in this country as the white, or any other race; and fully identified with every feature of American life and interest, is [illegible] the walks of life. Sci[illegible] history, na ure and reve[illegible] and a cloud of witnesses, [illegible] that it will continue to advance, until this race, the lineal representative of the continent [illegible] birth to learning, and [illegible] commerce; that gave to [illegible] Cyprian, Athanasius [illegible] Tertullian and Augus[illegible] sheltered the world, [illegible] helped Him bear [illegible] this race shall [illegible] complete, the equal [illegible]

[illegible] Pills are invaluable in [illegible] Dr. [illegible], of

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Gilbert-Haven School of Theology.

DEAR BRO. CUSHMAN—It is now more than a month since I closed my labors in New Orleans; and, by the somewhat tortuous route by which I came to Cincinnati, I am about 1850 miles away from that city. The change of climate, though not so great as it would have been in winter, is nevertheless quite marked. I have wished many a time that my friends in Louisiana could for a few days change their sweltering climate for the fresh breezes that come to us, on the one side from the hills and valleys of Southeastern Connecticut and on the other from the ocean. And, then, the scenery! Here in this beautiful valley lies the Mystic river, a narrow estuary from Long Island sound, upon which I very often ply the oar. At sunset its charms are not easily surpassed. Let us ascend the hill just east of the village (I will not give its Indian name, for none of the uninitiated could pronounce it), and the scene can scarcely be excelled in this or foreign lands. South of us lies the ocean and Long Island Sound, always whitened with many sails. Five beautiful villages are more or less distinctly seen, none of them far away. To the southeast, thirty miles distant, in the midst of the ocean, lies Block Island, famed as a summer resort. South of us, twenty miles away, and stretching toward the west far beyond the reach of the strongest vision, lies Long Island, which belongs to the State of New York; and to the east, beyond a little river seven miles distant, lies the State of Rhode Island. Thus our vision takes in parts of three States, and of the Atlantic Ocean, and of Long Island Sound, a beautiful sheet of water from ten to fifteen or twenty miles wide, and stretching from New York in an easterly direction for a hundred and twenty-five miles. Such another charming view of field, flood and forest (on a small scale) as is presented from this hilltop one must go far to find. Yet I can reach it by a walk of eight or ten minutes, and thus feast my eyes upon a scene that kings would delight to have before them.

But I shall either weary your readers or tantalize them, and I do not wish to do either. I will therefore merely add that if the hill is visited at night, a dozen or more of lighthouses can be seen, extending along the coast and islands for more than fifty miles, some of them sending forth a white light, and others colored; some clear and steady, others flashing at regular intervals, and between these flashes leaving all in darkness. On a night that is free from fog and haze, the scene is almost as beautiful as in the day.

I am glad to see the reports from the various schools supported by the Freedmen's Aid Society. The church does not realize the immense tides of influence that these schools are setting in motion. It looks upon them, as it does upon the moon, as beautiful lights, driving away in some degree the darkness of ignorance, but it does not realize that, like the moon, they are surely, though silently, raising to a higher plane the whole sea of humanity upon which their light shines. When the historian of the future shall write the true record of the colord race, he will record the Freedmen's Aid schools and kindred ones of other churches, as among the most potent factors of its elevation. All of our schools must be not only sustained, but made more and more efficient. I can say "amen" to Dr. Mitchell's petition that additional endowments be given to Clark University; it would be to her a great blessing, and a great aid in her work. But, at the same time, (and perhaps *a little before*,) I would like to have the friends of education remember that at New Orleans, the most important centre of all our southern work, we have no buildings that are at all adequate to our wants, or that can at all compare with those of the other colored schools in the city. I trust that our friends at the North will soon wake up to our wants; but we of the South must do our part also. Considering our poverty we have done well, and we are doing better year by year. In the year ending June 30, 1882, about one-seventh of the donations were given by the South. It is true that about two-thirds of that amount was given in and around Baltimore; but during the year just ended (of which I have not yet the full figures,) other parts of the South have made noble strides forward, the Louisiana conference alone contributing more than $2,000. And the South must continue to give more and more freely; for not only do all the benefactions go to its use, but its liberality stimulates the liberality of the North. Let me emphasize the sentiment of Dr. Hartzell, endorsed by yourself in your last issue, by repeating it in italics: "*I hope and expect that the contributions for our Gilbert Haven School of Theology will be larger than they were last year.*" Let every member of our conference change that wish into a declaration, and say in deed as well as in words, "they *shall be* larger;" and the result will astonish the friends of the University, (and its enemies too, if it has any,) more than it did last year. Bro. Hason, as he reports in the ADVOCATE, is planning wisely for success, in appointing a "committee to push the claims of the Gilbert Haven School of Theology." Doubtless we shall hear a good report from that committee. But in their own way, whether by committees or otherwise, we trust that all the preachers are "pushing" these claims. Let every preacher form a "pushing" committee, whether of himself alone, or among his members, and the work will be done, and well done. Remember, brethren, that New Orleans University, and all the other schools, are *your* schools; that though the Freedmen's Aid Society builds with other funds as well as your own, yet the schools, so far as their use is concerned, are *yours* alone, just as much as are the churches that the Church Extension Society helps you build. I say this not to detract from the merit of your beneficence but to emphasize the fact that no selfish aims are animating those who are encouraging the work. Have you cut out the address prepared by Bro. Vaughan, and published a few weeks ago? If not you will do well to do so, and occasionally read it; and ministers will find it profitable to read it to their people. Keep the ball moving, and soon the beautiful site on Coliseum Square will be crowned with an edifice more beautiful than the location itself. Let us say to the North, Give up; and to the South, Keep not back; and soon we shall behold, as one of the glories of New Orleans and of Louisiana, the beautiful Gilbert Haven School of Theology, where your children's children, to the latest generation shall drink at the fountain of Chirstian knowledge.

J. A. DEAN.

Mystic, Conn.

Re-opening Exercises.

Clark Chapel has been thoroughly repaired and will be re-opened for divine services Sunday, July 29th inst. All the former pastors and presiding elders have been and are hereby cordially invited to be present and take part in the re-opening exercises. The following brethren have accepted invitations to be present: Revs. C. O. Fisher, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.; James Picket, P. E., of the district; J. Braden, D. D., H. W. Key, A. Phillips, H. Prim, M. Williams, P. Gregg, H. Robinson, C. Seward, D. Cook, Dr. Dennie, and others. All pastors and congregations of the conference and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. Please notify the pastor, if you have not, of your intention to attend. The editors of the SOUTHWESTERN are included in the above.

L. M. HAGOOD, Pastor.

Young Folks' Corner

Heavenly Visitors.

BY J. ELLA GARDNER.

"Let me in," said the Sunbeam,
As it flickered through the wood
And found a tiny hillock
Where some purple violets stood,—
"Let me in, to bring you light and warmth,
I'll do you only good.
Let me in," said the Sunbeam,
As it flickered through the wood.

"Let me in," said the Raindrop,
As it gently pattered down
On the dry grass of a garden,
In the hot and dusty town,—
"Let me in to the rootlets
That are growing parched and brown—
Let me in," said the Raindrop,
As it gently pattered down.

"Let me in," says God's spirit,
In accents soft and low,
To human hearts, made cold and hard
By sinfulness and woe,—
"Let me in, for I will bring you joy
That angels cannot know.
"Let me in," says God's spirit,
In accents soft and low.

O, blessed rain and sunshine!
Could grass and flowers find voice,
How gladly would they greet you,
And how would they rejoice!
And shall the hearts of mortals
Refuse a welcoming word
To the "still small voice" that tells them
Of the coming of their Lord?

A Dialogue Between Albert And Benjamin.

Benjamin.—Halloo. All At your books, as usual. What a bookworm you are, to be sure! but what have you learned lately?

A.—I have been looking up words to see what they are derived from. Have you noticed how much can sometimes be learned by taking every-day words and looking into the meaning of them?

B. Sometimes I have. Were yere you thinking of any in particular?

A. I was thinking about some that show the danger of drinking.

B. What are they?

A. One is the word Alcohol.

B. What does it mean?

A. It is an Arabic word, meaning Evil Spirit.

B. And well it deserves it. When was the word coined?

A. It was coined long ago, when the alchemists were trying to find out the elixir of life and something that would turn everything into gold. It was then that they discovered how to distil alcohol.

B. What! when searching for the elixir of life?

A. Yes.

B. Then they found the elixir of death and degradation instead.

A. That's true. in seeking for something that would turn any metal into gold they found a thing that can turn a man into a beast.

B. I suppose that is why they called it "Alcohol, or the Spirit of Evil"?

A. That, no doubt, was the reason.

B. There is another word I would like to know the derivation of.

A. What word is that?

B. Intoxicate. Where does it come from?

A. It comes from a Greek word meaning a poisoned arrow.

B. Ah! and a very good derivation, too. For intoxicating drink *is* an arrow that not only pierces the brain, but poisons the happiness, destroys the health, and blasts the hopes of life.

A. True enough, Ben; I'm glad we're both pledged against it.

B. I have just been thinking that, though I don't know Greek or Arabic, I could give some meanings just as true as these.

A. What are some of them?

B. Take the word Champagne.

A. Well, what does it mean?

B. *Champagne* means a thing that when people drink much of gives them *real* pain.

A. Not so bad! And what is Ale?

B. *Ale* is a drink that causes *ail*-ments.

A. And Wine, what is it?

B. A drink that gives people gout. They begin with *wines* and end with *whines*.

A. And what is Beer?

B. *Beer* is a drink that brings many people to *their bier*.

A. And Gin, what is it?

B. *Gin* is a trap that tangles the feet and brings the souls of men into the snare of the fowler.

A. And what is Whiskey?

B. A drink that *whisks* away a man's character, a man's money, and his brains, if he ever had any.

A. And Porter, what is it?

B. *Porter* is a drink that swells and bloats a man till he *becomes* a "porter"—carrying about the load of his own fat. And when a woman begins to sip po rter she is in danger by and by of needing her friends (laughing) to *sup-port her*.

A. Stop, stop! I think you've done first-rate, and what you say is all true.—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

Mother's Turn.

"It is mothers turn to be taken care of now."

The speaker was a winsome young girl, whose bright eyes, fresh color, and eager looks told of light-hearted happiness. Just out of school, she had the air of culture which is an added attraction to a blithe young face. It was mother's turn now. Did she know how my heart went out to her, for her unselfish words?

Too many mothers in their love of their daughters, entirely overlook the idea that they themselves need recreation. They do without all the easy, pretty, and charming things, and say nothing about it; and the daughters do not think there is any self-denial involved. Jenny gets the new dress, and mother wears the old one, turned upside down and wrong side out. Lucy goes on the mountain trip, and mother stays at home and keeps house.

Emily is tired of study, and must lie down in the afternoon; but mother, though her back aches, has no time for such an indulgence.

Dear girls, take good care of your mothers. Coax them to let you relieve them of some of the harder duties, which for years they have patiently done.—*Intelligencer.*

How to Avoid Bad Husbands.

Never marry for wealth. A woman's life cossisteth not in the abundance of things she posesses.

Never marry a fop, who struts about, dandy-like, in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver-headed cane, and rings upon his fingers. Beware! There is a trap.

Never marry a niggardly, close-fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested. Some girls jump into the fire not knowing it

Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.

Never, on any account, marry a gambler, a profane person, or one who in the least speaks lightly of God or of religion. Such a man will never make a good husband.

Finally, never marry a man who is, in the least, addicted to the use of ardent spirits.

The first conviction under the new Ohio law which makes it a crime to be a tramp, has occurred. The penalty is imprisonment for from one to three years.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-eow

NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manufacturers is a voucher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"I indorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons."

DR. J. FARIS MOORE, PH. D., Professor of Pharmacy, Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

DR. EDWARD EARICKSON, Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says:

"I indorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-intoxicant in the fullest sense."

DR. RICHARD SAPINGTON, one of Baltimore's oldest and most reliable physicians, says:

"All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it is a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

A Druggist Cured.

Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 12, 1880.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad attack of Indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction to all."
GEO. W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and take no other. One trial will convince you that it is just what you need.

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The Lightning-Rod King.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end of 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883.

The catalogue of Houston Seminary, 1882-3, has been received.

All persons owing subscription money to the SOUTHWESTERN for this, or a past year, are requested to send the money direct to this office, or pay to the pastor of the nearest Methodist Church.

The Assistant Editor has yielded to the request made by many of the readers, and his Holly Springs address is published to-day. It will be found both interesting and suggestive—one of Bro. Albert's best efforts.

It was a keen observer who said: "De shanghigh chicken 'minds me ob some men dat I'se seed. He crows mighty loud, an' brags roun' 'mong de hens an young chickens; but when a game rooster comes 'round he's got business on de udder side ob de fence."

The African Trade Society of this city is preparing for the celebration of the 26th anniversary of the national independence of the Republic of Liberia, at the Oakland Park, July 26. Revs. Dr. C. H. Thompson, T. G. Montgomery and A. M. Green are assigned parts in the demonstration, and a good time is anticipated.

In the New York *Advocate* H. A. Tucker, B.D., of Ottawa, Kansas, describes the present status of prohibition in that State. Prohibition has closed five-sixths of the saloons, the school population has increased 9,620; the total population increased 37,144; and the wealth has increased, as shown by the State Auditor's report, over $[illegible],000,000 in the past year.

The *Democratic Review*, of Natchitoches, mentions the opening of a few public schools in that parish, to be in session probably two months; expresses its regrets, and says the people must pay more attention to the subject, if they wish to see their vacant lands occupied by men who will add to the prosperity of society. The Police Jury should increase the tax from one mill to 3½ mills to keep the schools, with good teachers, in operation during most of the year.

A State convention of temperance men has been called to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on the 24th inst., to organize a non-partisan campaign to carry the second proposed constitutional amendment. This is a wise move and will be supported by the better class of both political parties, who may thereby support their party candidates and not jeopardize the temperance issue. The call has received many prominent signatures, and the ministry of the Methodist Church is well represented on it, as they should be.

Bishop Linus Parker of the M. E. Church South, in the Texas Advocate, Galveston, says:" The work of the church, from observation at the districts conferences, is without encouragement. There have been some revivals, but these are by no means general. There are some signs of awakening; there is too much waiting for the season of protracted meetings. Some charges there are good additions to the church almost every service, but these are the rule. After more than the year gone, many report not one conversion. The fault here. We must labor in this way, but look for conversions all the time. The matter of pastoral visitation up to date is better than last year, though not as good as we desire. Especially for foreign missions, considerably in advance, and will, I hope, improve. Our finances, [illegible]"

On the Road and Among the Churches.

Now and then it happens that the Methodist minister finds in his official board in the person of a local preacher, exhorter, trustee, class-leader or steward, a brother who seems to be a cross between a porcupine and a kicking mule. You see them at church, and they are never interested, at home and they are sullen and sour. To all ministers who are thus afflicted let the writer give a little of his personal experience. Years ago I had a steward who had all the appearance of a dignified middle-aged gentleman, but he never seemed interested in anything we had to say or do. I exercised myself over him in a variety of ways, but saw no improvement. At last I spoke to him of his home, and told him how pleasant it was, and how his name was associated with the men of influence in the community, and that he seemed to be eminently fitted for a leader and a commander among the people. This was the "balm in Gilead," the brother was made whole. True, there was a frequent call for the ointment, but then it cured for a season, and as it did not cost much I was able to make a free use of it upon this ring-bound and spavined brother, and he did two years of quite good work. He helped me once to an elegant suit of broadcloth, and that helped me to a better appointment. Arguments should always be respectfully considered and weighed. It is never out of place to weigh men provided you can find suitable scales.

Tuesday, July 3, I turned my face toward Morgan City. At Terrebonne, while waiting for the through train, I met Bro. Carr, a man who does good work but seldom, if ever, refers to it, he lets his works praise him. This is only a return to an old Bible usage, not very common in these days. The train soon came rushing along, our conversation was interrupted and we parted, thanking God for the wonderful opportunities heis giving us to do for him.

At Morgan City Bro. Armston met us at the depot, and took us to the parsonage, and, just like a Methodist preacher, he and his wife made us feel at home in a twinkling; and Sister Ann Ater, the district steward, prepared a generous dinner. Our people are coming to realize the fact that women can do good work for God. Thus far Bro. Armston is having a peaceful and prosperous year.

On June 16th, Joshua Thomas, Kennie Clark, M. D. Seymore and Eveline Allen, Alice Banton, Lizzie Ross, gave an entertainment for the benefit of the church, and realized the neat sum of $42.45, which was handed over to the trustees for the improvement of the church property. Children's Day was properly observed, the collections for all purposes amounted to $40.95. Few people are giving more constantly, and we know of none who do it more easily than our people at Morgan City. Giving with them seems to be a delight, and their stewardship for God a constant joy. Thousands of people need to know the joy of giving, the blessedness of thus doing good. Could they be persuaded to give more, their interest would be deeper, and the work of giving vastly easier, and their joy more constant and much deeper. Since April 20th this church of thirty members has contributed for their regular church work $165.10, averaging over $5.50 per member. At the quarterly conference all the reports were in order. The Sunday-school has 60 scholars enrolled, $16.35 in the treasury. The class reports were as follows: No. 1, $8.50; No. 2, $5.80; No. $6.10. The trustees have decided to complete their church and put in some new seats, shutters on the windows, and paint inside and out; they have now over $85 in hand towards paying for the lumber and work. Here my itinerancy ended for a few days. Bro. Armston gave me a good place to rest and write, and the people [illegible] dinners. My stay was pleasant to me, and, I hope, some help to the people. May God bless these people and multiply them an hundred fold.

Sunday, July 2, I turned my face toward Centerville, a short ride on the cars of fifteen miles brought me to Bayon Sale. Bro. Ballensaw met me at to depot, and took me direct to the church. The first Napoleon had a theory that every man who could not be used in battle hindered, and by this he was governed in all his military campaigns. The great Teacher has said "He that gathereth not with me scattereth." As I entered the church at Centerville my heart was filled with doxologies. Work had been done, good work, just such as the Master wants towards the completion of his temple. I heartily admire the man who does something, who is willing to be used, who is actively and positively gathering. Bro. Evans went to Centerville resolved to work, and soon infused the same spirit into the people. And to a working pastor and people all things are posible. The church had no windows, was without a pulpit, and had never been ceiled, and was most miserably lighted. Other men had said: Yes, this all needs to be done, and must be done. The church gave an entertainment and realized the sum of about $35.00. Happily this church is blessed with a large company of young people, who felt that they ought to have a hand in this good work, they also gave an entertainment and realized over $40 for the benefit of the church. The sisters in the church raised by subscription $25. A union feast was held adding to the treasury $11.85. A basket meeting held July 3d, $23.00 was secured for the church. Thus far over $134 has been raised and the church nicely ceiled over head, and one end, a neat pulpit platform and altar have been placed in the church, windows contracted and paid for, and cash on hand to pay for two chandeliers. Two Sunday-schools are organized with over one hundred and ten scholars in attendance. Children's Day was duly observed, and the children were joyous and happy. An educated, trained, Christian childhood is at once both the need and the brightest bow of promise now visible to the eye of him who has faith in the future of the Christian Church. Other things may be done; this must be done. The church must educate and train her children for Christ. I would be thankful if this thought had a stronger hold upon the hearts of Christian parents. But I must halt, and glad to say that Bro. Evans is doing a good work, preaching to the edification and comfort of the people. All the affairs of the church are looking up. I had a pleasant visit at Centerville. The people are of the sort that take delight in making one feel at home. L. P. C.

That is true, as says Brother Warren of the *Northern*, the SOUTHWESTERN cannot see how the Methodist Episcopal Church can "remain faithful in her teachings and administration of the doctrine of Christian brotherhood" and erect either churches or schools from which any person shall be excluded merely because of his color, and we venture that among all the millions of colored people in the South, there is not one whose intellect is so feeble, and unreliable, as not to see that it involves the plainest contradiction. We assure our contemporary of the *Northern* that he cannot find a colored person south of the Ohio who does not regard the erection of churches or schools from which persons are excluded merely because of their color as a direct insult to the essential manhood of the colored race. We believe that it will "work ruin" for the Methodist Episcopal Church to erect institutions of learning and make the color of the applicant the condition of his admission.

Subscribers who do not receive their papers will please report promptly.

Notes From the Field.

Faith and work command success and approbation wherever found, whether in the city full, or in the desert waste. The sower may not to live to be the reaper, but the seeds sown will sooner or later yield a bountiful harvest. And though the faithful Christian worker fail to secure human approbation, he will nevertheless enjoy the smiles of heaven and the blessings of a good conscience. Arriving at Washington, June 21, at 9 A. M., and meeting Rev. T. Larkins, of the Waxia and Petit Prairie circuit, we were soon in the Waxia road bound for the work on this circuit, fourteen miles away. Riding behind a double team the drive was delightful until we arrived within two miles of our destination. Here we were suddenly thrown in the road by the breaking down of one of our wheels in one of the many mudholes with which this road abounds. Stuck in the mud, away out in the woods two miles away from our destination, as we were, you can better imagine than we can relate our experience out there. After much rambling here and there, however, we succeed in borrowing a wheel which exactly fitted our buggy, and in a few moments after we arrived in safety at the parsonage. Here the writer was agreeably entertained. Sister Larkins does not enjoy very good health here; but, with Christian fortitude, she patiently bears her affliction, and assists her husband as best she can. Considering the general destruction wrought by last year's unprecedented flood, and the poverty and depopulation engendered thereby, our work here is in good condition. We have no better spirited and liberal people on the disirict Bro. Larkins is abundant in faith and good work; hence his commendable success amid many unpromising surroundings. Faith supplemented with good works is bound to and does command success. Weak as their charge is, through the faithful agency of Bro. Larkins, the pastor, and Bro. Sanders Trent, our district steward, the presiding elder never leaves without his quarterage. The reports in the conference showed the church and Sunday-school to be alive and progressing. Bro. Henry Taylor is the worthy superintendent of this school. The quarterly meeting services were well attended and spiritual.

At Washington our church is in splendid trim. Pastor and people are getting on nicely. Twelve conversions, fifteen received into full membership, and a total of $246 collected for all purposes during the quarter, show the general result of this quarter's work. Rev. Wm. Davis, the preacher in charge, is taking hold of this people with much success. During quarterly meeting week he had Sister Sarah M. Gates, of Opelousas, to organize a Woman's Home Missionary Society among his people. This is a grand movement, and should be earnestly encouraged in every charge. While visiting points in the vicinity of Washington, the writer made the parsonage his headquarters. Here also Sister A. enjoyed the hospitality of Sister Davis for several days. Bro. Nelson Hatton is the faithful district steward at this point. He seems to know and feel the "elder's" care; hence his attention to his calls. On the Washington circuit, Bro. Spencer Strode, a supply from Washington, is doing his best to permanently locate a church, but with varying success. Our membership is small here, but promises encouraging expansion.

Bro. Jules Auguste, at Flat Town, is laboring in a portion of St. Landry where Methodism is greatly needed. This is the second year's work on this circuit. It is small but growing. Our people worship here in an old dilapidated house which is occupied temporarily until a lot can be secured or a building erected. A small amount has been collected toward buying necessary grounds, but not a sufficient amount with which to buy. The greatest need here is a house of worship. Where are the stewards of the Lord's money? Will they not help a poor but deserving people? At Opelousas, Bro. Gates has succeeded in reflooring and whitewashing the church, remodelling the pulpit, and building a fence around the church and parsonage. These improvements gave a neat appearance to church and parsonage generally. After preaching here on Sunday night, June 24, to a fair congregation—considering the threathening weather—the writer was to have held conference and love feast next day and evening, but in consequence of being suddenly taken deathly sick here on Monday, he returned to Washington without attending to either. Our best information is, however, that the church and Sunday-school are doing as well as might be expected. The many professional ministerial grumblers, who are ever exalting their worth, and who are constantly ponting and complaining because they are not given "better appointments," may occasionally lead one to think that the race of heroes of primitive Methodism are all dead; but not so. The race is *alive* and continues to furnish worthy representatives of the genuine type.

At Vermillionville, Bro. Joseph Johnson, who was appointed there by Bishop Hurst this year, to establish Methodism, reminds one of that race of heroes. He here lives in his own hired room which he alternately arranges as his bedroom and his church. He is determined to succeed, he says. He has already created a very favorable impression, and he needs but to continue persistently in his efforts and success will come. The ice is already breaking, and ere long will finally break. Take courage, my dear brothers. If we could get about $300 from some friends of Christ and righteousness, we could count up at least one hundred members here within the next sixty days, in this extraordinary commanding point. They are here and ready to join. All they want is help to get a house wherein to worship. Who will come over to Macedonia and us? From here we hurry on to St. Martinsville. A.

Vermillionville, La.

PERSONAL.

—The news of the departure of Bishop Colenso has been received in England with respectful tenderness.—*London Methodist.*

—Rev. Gershom Lease declines to allow the use of his name for the office of Auditor of State on the Ohio Prohibition ticket.

—Senator Jones, of Florida, was cordially received at his former Irish home, and was the guest of the Irish leaders in Parliament.

—Dennis Kearney was ejected from the Chicago anti monopoly convention and is now talking loudly to the laboring classes.

—Dr. Hartzell writes to a correspondent in this city, under date of July 7: "I am thankful to be able to report that Mrs. Hartzell is improving daily. We fully anticipate that a few weeks more will put her entirely on her feet."

—Miss Van Lew, of Richmond, Va., whose services during the war in behalf of the Union cause and the Union soldiers in Libby prison gave her prominence, has been tendered a first-class clerkship in the Post office Department by Postmaster-General Gresham, on the recommendation of Gen. Grant. Miss Van Lew was Postmistress at Richmond during President Grant's Administration.

—Congressman Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, left home for a short stay in Washington, to look after the consolidation of the revenue districts. He telegraphed home for a trunk of clothes, and his little daughter, in the absence of the mother received the dispatch. She packed a trunk, and put a note in it saying she sent all the clothes she could find, and hoped papa was well. Mr. Blackburn said the trunk contained seven white shirts, 6 Winter scarfs, 1 tooth brush, 1 bowie knife, 2 revolvers.

—An Indian Territory special says: Mrs. Nancy Adair, widely known throughout the Cherokee Nation, is dead. She was in attendance at a Methodist quarterly meeting in the Flint District, and rising from her seat in the midst of the congregation, began relating her religious experience. As she spoke of the trials of life and of the Christian graces, she grew very eloquent, impressing the audience, who listened in profound silence. Before concluding, she paused and suddenly fell upon the floor. Upon raising her, it was found that her neck was dislocated and life extinct. Mrs. Adair was related to a number of prominent Indian families.

City Notes.

The greatest obstacle which stands in the way of the city government is the unwillingness of the people to pay their just share of the public burden promptly.—*Evening Chronicle.*

The *City Item* thinks the first step for the suppression of hoodlumism is to establish an eficient system of public schools.

The Board of Health does not possess the confidence of the people of the Mississippi valley, and only certificates from the Sanitary council are recognized.

The outlook is that New Orleans will be without public schools from September to January, because the ring has squandered all the funds in sight, and has no apparent intention of providing for any more.

In order to put an end to salvage claims of a questionable character, the Firemen's Charitable Association resolved that the fire department "do volunteer to extinguish fires occurring on shipboard, steamboat or other water craft without pay, salvage or costs of any kind."

Victor Eloi, the wife murderer, now in the parish prison, is to be hanged August 17.

The want of a thorough knowledge of what an exposition can do for a city is, in our opinion, the greatest obstacle in the way of the various subscription committees now at work.—*Evening Chronicle.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. H. Osbone, Centerville: "Our Sunday-school reports great progress. It was reorganized June 27th. The teachers are: Miss Mary Nelson, Miss Hollands, Mrs. K. Bell, Mrs. S. Osborne, F. Henderson and W. H. Osborne. We are all well pleased with our pastor, Bro. Evans."

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "We had a grand time laying the corner stone of St. Luke M. E. Church. There was a large attendance of white ladies and gentlemen. J.W. Hilton preached the sermon. Elder Duncan, D. Shelby, Charles Crockett, H. Wallace, V. Chapman were present. Sister Peggie Powell, of our missionary work, from Alexandria, took an active part in the school. All were glad to see her. Collection $40.05."

S. P. G., Baldwin: "The examination and closing exhibition of Baldwin Seminary took place last week. Friday evening, June 22d, when the chapel was filled with one of the finest audiences ever gathered in St. Mary's parish. The exercises were of a superior order and reflected great credit on President Fitch and his accomplished wife. Too much praise can hardly be accorded to them for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have done their work. They are worthy of higher positions and larger salaries; but we cannot spare them from this interesting and important field. With such workers in charge, the success of any institution is certain."

MISSISSIPPI.

P. R. Crump, Lauderdale: "I am at hard work building churches."

James Ellis, Oxford: "Elder Bradford held our quarterly conference. Paid elder $3, pastor $15.80. On Children's Day the collections on the circuit were $6. At a basket meeting, June 25th, we raised $20. Revs. I. B. Griffin, Frank L. Coleman and M. H. Foster were with me. There is a good

prospect of building a new church at Mt. Zion this year."

James Jordan, Mashulaville: "Second quarterly conference was held, and the elder preached a powerful sermon to a large congregation. Collection $12.10. On Children's Day we had a grand time. Collection $7.60."

J. D. Walden, Meridian: "Elder Campbell visited us. There has been 20 accessions to the church this year, and we seem to get on well. In Sabbath-school from 120 to 140 are in attendance."

Jno. Mayo, Central Grove: "We observed Children's Day, and had addresses from our pastor, Rev. W. Jones, and J. C. Abrams, on education. We had a good time, though the weather was disagreeable. Collection for pastor $3.75, benevolent purposes $2."

TEXAS.

W. J. Mitchell, Bremond: "I have received into the church 15. There are three appointments on this charge in good condition and growing. The Sunday-schools are not as good as I desire. During quarterly conference Rev. J. A. Hall preached for us. Elder's collection was $15.80. I raised $34 for benevolent causes."

M. Wilson, Butler: "Children's Day was observed. We had a grand time. Collection $3.50."

Aaron Taylor, Madison circuit: "We had a fine time with the children. I had with me Rev T. G. Jenning of the Presbyterian church, and elder C. W. Porter, of the A. M. E. Church, and elder A. Thompson, of the Missionary Baptist. We had a general talk on the subject of Sunday-school. Collection $3. There were prizes offered, and Miss Evelina Green carried off the highest by repeating 227 verses; after which I canvassed for the SOUTHWESTERN and got ten subscribers. We also raised $15 for improving the church."

G. R. Smith, Oakland: "Children's Day was observed at Brown's Chapel, Prof. G. R. Townsend being the superintendent for the day. We had an attendance of 125 scholars; collections were $5. The children manifested a desire to improve and answered questions promptly. Our pastor, Rev. E. E. Cooper, gave the children and parents a fifteen minutes talk, urging upon them their duty toward God, and the pleasure there is in keeping the Sabbath and attending the Sabbath-school. Our Sabbath-school at this place is still growing and increasing in number. Our people are now preparing for the camp meeting which will commence July 6th. Brethren, pray that our meeting may be crowned with success."

TENNESSEE.

Hattie H. Young, Sparta: "We are not asleep on this circuit, although we live on the mountains. We are trying to build up here as elsewhere. On Children's Day, Superintendent Young opened by singing and praying, then Rev. B. F. Whitley gave instruction, and there were essays which gave the congregation much satisfaction. In the evening we had an interesting sermon from Bev J. N. [illegible], of Sparta, and then a sweet talk by S. H. Norwood. We raised $18 toward building our church. Pray that we may be successful."

Little Rock District Conference.

The last session of the Little Rock District conference convened at Forest City, June 13th, with a fair attendance for this part of the year, and realized a [illegible] session. The [illegible] of the Smith College [illegible] and the following [illegible] passed and ordered to be published in the [illegible]. The reports for [illegible] success all [illegible] work. The [illegible] good for [illegible]

Resolved, That we urge our preachers to give it their hearty support.

Whereas, Forest City is located at the crossing of the Memphis and Little Rock, and St. Louis and Helena Railways, and is in the center of a section of country the population of which is largely colored, and is the most suitable point in eastern Arkansas for a school of academical or higher grade, on account of its convenience and healthfulness, with other like facilities. And, whereas, there is no institution of learning of so high a grade, with the exception of three in the State, and but one of these nearer than the City of Little Rock, ninety miles away, for a colored population of near 40,000, with 100,000 within this section of the State; while there are scores of schools of this grade and higher opened to the white people. And, whereas, discrimination in the higher schools and the public schools on account of color, is made to the detriment and disadvantage of the colored people, by rejecting them from the higher schools, and only compelling the public schools (colored) to be taught during the hot summer months, that the children may be put into the cotton fields; and running the white schools six and sometimes nine months in the same district, when the colored schools are run but three and six months in the year; and by paying the teachers in the white schools in the same district 25 to 50 per cent. more for services, although holding the same grade of certificate. And, whereas, the colored people, as a whole, are very poor and dependent, without a fair chance to better their condition, owing to their general ignorance and the terrible curse of caste; the color-line drawn so painfully against them that they are proscribed religiously, intellectually, and in every avenue of business, and cannot therefore hope to better their condition without outside help for many years to come. And, whereas, the Smith family, of Oak Park, Ill., has given ten thousand dollars to the Freedmen's Aid Society for the building of the Philander Smith College at Little Rock, (for which this conference tenders to the family its sincere thanks) a branch of which has been taught here during the last six months, under the superintendency of the Rev. G. N. Johnson, in which more than 60 pupils have been instructed. And, whereas, there are more than one thousand students within five miles of this place, and the greatest hindrance to the success of the school is the lack of a building. And, whereas, there is a building 40x60 feet, two-stories high, in this town, built by the Baptists (white) for school purposes, and they having failed and the property having passed into individual hands, and is now in the market; therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Little Rock District Conference, now in session in the city of Forest City, that we most earnestly pray our friends of the Smith family to aid us in securing through the Freedmen's Aid Society said building, or in erecting one suitable for our school; and we respectfully ask any member of the family, or officer of the Freedmen's Aid Society, to visit this place at their convenience and see the advantages offered to such an enterprise. 2. That we suggest the name of Budlong Seminary or Academy for this school. 3. That these resolutions be published in the SOUTHWESTERN, and a copy be sent to Mother Smith and Mr. John Budlong.

T. G. POLLARD, P. E.
Wm. H. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Forest City, Ark., June 18, 1883.

A Missionary Movement of the Ethiopian Host of the South.

Some one may suppose that I want to draw the color-line, as my letter is to the colored conferences only; not so, for I detest the color-line so much that I am disgusted at the shadow of it. Therefore, we fought the division of conferences [illegible] saw that our brethren on [illegible] side of the house were not satisfied as we stood, claiming that their success depended on a division of the conferences. Then, with great reluctance, some of us voted for it and some of us voted neither way. I told you last week that it has always been our custom of thinking that the world belonged to the white man and that we are only thrown in for good measure. This state of affairs must cease to be, and we must begin to think of ourselves as real men and women; and that God has placed us in the world as such; and that shortness of our hair and the complexion our faces have nothing at all to do with our brain, heart, or the work that God has laid out for us to do. My main idea in this writing to my colored brethren is to get them to thinking about the world and its salvation as though God had laid out this work for us to do, only comparatively speaking. Do not think that I am exaggerating, for we have to carry an idea beyond its natural bounds to get our people to the right place, and if we get too far in this particular, we can very easily put on the brake and run backward a few feet and stop on a level with the world. It is thought by a great many of us that the white man has the education, the money, the land, and every thing else; and, therefore, he is responsible for the conversion of the world to Christ. That we have just come out of bondage, in ignorance, degradation and poverty, hence the Lord does not expect much of us. This is a sad mistake; there is as much required pro rata of the man that has one talent, as he that has ten—and that we have just come out of many years of slavery, ignorance and poverty, is no reason why we should not be among the greater workers in the vineyard of the Lord. But all this proves to my mind that we ought to be the most jealous people in the world. For no one can say:

> Amazing grace, how sweet the sound,
> That saved a wretch like me;
> I once was lost but now I am found,
> Was blind, but now I see.

God hasten the day when the entire church shall receive a missionary baptism of the Holy Ghost, and every man, woman and child will be landed in one solid phalanx in the missionary cause to take the world for Christ. But what must be done in order to awaken ourselves and people to this great importance? First, the ministry must first be awakened, and nothing will awaken them but the study of missions. We need to know the world in all of its conditions, and be able to point out every mission field we have and know its condition. Brethren, there are too few of us that know our missionary work. Many of us cannot tell even about the organization of our Missionary Society or our missionary fields of labor, or any anything of the sort. How can we expect our people to be awakened to this important work, when their leaders know nothing about missions themselves? Brethren, we must know the work that lies before us as practically as the boy knows his alphabet. Then when we come before our people with the question of missions, our people will respond, not in coppers only but also in dollars. Not long since I asked a sister if she would give a hen, and her increase to the missionary cause; of course she did not want to do this; then I began to explain to her our mission work and called her attention to our mission work—to the deplorable condition of Africa, India, to our mission field in general; to the worship of the great snake in Africa, to the crocodile in India; how women would gather around them and give their children to these ferocious animals, and how they drown their children in the Ganges, etc. Then I asked her: "Are you not willing to give a hen and her increase to save the lives of these poor children?" "Yes," she replied, "add my name to your list." Brethren, this is only a type of many thousands. Now let us ply all the while until a holy frenzy shall cover the church. May the Holy Ghost drive every important word of this letter home to the hearts of readers. Amen! Your brother.

E. M. COLLETT.

Greensboro, N. C.

No Home Exempt.

The Source of Those Mysterious Troubles That Come to Every Household Explained

The following article from the *Democrat and Chronicle*, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motive for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow, are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times a neuralgic pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, and as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger, always brings a person to his senses, even though it may then be too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, Oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitions, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music in this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common diseases, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptons, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptom of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements, based upon facts which I am prepared to produce, and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M.D.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Durant.

MR. EDITOR—After leaving the last annual Conference, and before entering upon my new appointment I visited Holly Springs and was taken through the new buildings for Rust University, by Professor Hooper. Oh, it is a beauty. Now we can tell it to our children. It is the place for them. How *I* longed to go back and spend a few years more in her halls. On leaving Kosciusko, where I had served three years, I felt sad, because all seemed sorry to have me go. In Durant, the present appointment, as at other places, I found plenty of work to be done. Sometimes it is said even in our paper: "Dear Editor—when I came here I found this and the other wrong, and things in a very bad state every way." The brother who would thus speak about another does not show a loving spirit, and about seven times out of eight he who thus speaks leaves the work a great deal worse than he found it. All of the work is bad enough; there are but few easy places, and none good; and it will continue as long as there is a devil and he allowed to be among men. It is hard to tell which is the worst place, for there are some people everywhere who are trying to go to heaven, where there are others who do all they can against right. If we find a place that seems good, we do well to keep it so; if we find it seeming to be bad, we do better if we build it up a little. A hard place is a good place in which to work for the Master. We find poor people and poor churches all around to be built up, so let us go forward.

Elder G. W. Barney held our second quarterly conference May 26-7. Most of the members showed signs of good work. The Sunday-school in Durant is doing very well, those in the country, in winter with poor houses and no stoves, are their best in summer. The elder preached a good revlving sermon, and sacrament was administered to 126; collection $10. We have plenty to do, and are trying to to be contented while here below. We can't have things as we want them, and I think it is a good thing too. Brethren pray for us.

J. M. NEVILS.

Durant, Miss.

The emperor of Japan has appointed a commission to devise methods for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The Housekeeper.

CHICKEN POT PIE.—Line the [illegible] and side of a pot with a [illegible] rich paste, reserving enough [illegible] a top crust and for the square [illegible] to be scattered through the [illegible]. Butter the pot very lavishly, or your pastry will stick to it and burn. Cut up a fine, large fowl and half a pound of ham or salt pork; put in a layer of the latter, pepper it, and cover with pieces of the chicken, and this with the paste, dumplings or squares. If you use potatoes, parboil them before putting them into the pie, as the first water in which they are boiled is rank and unwholesome. The potatoes should be sliced and laid next the pastry squares; then another layer of pork, and so on, until your chicken is used up; cover with pastry rolled out quite thick, and slit in the middle; heat very slowly, and boil two hours; turn into a large dish, the lower crust on top, and the gravy about it. This is the old-fashioned pot-pie, dear to the memory of men who were schoolboys thirty or forty years ago. If you are not experienced in such manufactures, you had better omit the lower crust; and, having browned the upper by putting a hot lid or stove cover on top of the pot for some minutes, remove dexterously without breaking; pour out the chicken into a dish, and set the crust above it. Veal, beefsteak, lamb (not mutton) hares, etc., may be substituted for the chicken. The pork will [illegible] it sufficiently.

[illegible] PUDDING.—Line [illegible] with thin suet crust. [illegible] a small pudding take three-[illegible] of a pound of rump steak, [illegible] without fat or [illegible] powder of pepper [illegible] each slice into it and [illegible] layers in the basin [illegible]. Fill up the con-[illegible] mushrooms, tie [illegible] hours; add [illegible] as required, [illegible] reach the top of [illegible]. Fill up the ba-[illegible] good stock.

[illegible] a finger or toe is bruised [illegible] to cause a blood blister under [illegible] the nail should immedi-[illegible] with a knife or [illegible] pointed instrument, [illegible] the blood allowed to escape. [illegible] affords instant relief to an in-[illegible] which may otherwise become [illegible] painful.

[illegible] FOR PASTRY.—[illegible] puddings that are commonly [illegible] such as cocoanut, [illegible] apple and lemon, are equal-[illegible] and more wholesome made [illegible] bread-crumbs [illegible] pie plate or pud-[illegible] to the usual depth of [illegible] in the pudding, strew [illegible] of bread-crumbs over [illegible].—*Exchange.*

[illegible] of knowledge [illegible] but the [illegible] knowledge which [illegible] impart to another, is [illegible] standard of a teacher's [illegible] what he knows, but [illegible] another to know, [illegible] teaching ability.—*S.*

[illegible] jelly beat the [illegible] and one cupful [illegible] together, add the [illegible] sour roasted ap-[illegible] vanilla, and beat [illegible].

[illegible] man's head off [illegible] consider-[illegible]. The beauty [illegible] a man can [illegible] without having a [illegible] the next morning.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Nobility.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good—not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by;
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness,
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure,—
We cannot do wrong and feel right;
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight, for the children of men.

We cannot make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the things our life misses
Help more than the things which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursuing
Nor gaining of great nor of small;
But just in the doing, and doing
As we would be done by, is all.

Thro' envy, thro' malice, thro' hating,
Against the world, early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,—
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth;
For he who is honest is noble,
Whatever his fortune or birth.

—*Alice Cary.*

Church Attendance.

It is a fact easily demonstrated that the proportion of members of the so-called evangelical Protestant churches is now considerably larger than at any previous time within the century. There is in the United States a population of fifty millions of people of all ages. Of these over ten millions, more than one in five, are communicants in evangelical Protestant churches. Mind, I say communicants. I do not say nominal members, adherents. I do not count in the baptized children. There are actually enrolled as communicants, who are chiefly adults, by trustworthy statistical reports, by count and not by guess work, over ten million men and women. These represent five million families which are attendants at church, and the children of which, and many of the adults, are attendants but not communicants. We are within bounds if we say they represent thirty millions of people who recognize themselves as attendants, or adherents of the churches. Here we have at once a handsome majority of our people in this Protestant division of the believing church. But we must add to these according to the best computations, over six millions of Catholics. "A Non Church Goer" may deny that either they, or the thirty millions of Protestants, are "intelligent and eminently respectable people," but he cannot claim that they "do not believe what the churches teach." That would be absurd. They do believe.

Go into almost any community and you will find the "eminently respectable" people generally church goers, if not church members. Every village this side of Tombstone, Arizona, is full of the proof of it. If you find anywhere a community which does not go to church, you find one where life is not safe, and where Judge Lynch does the preaching. It is the saloon and groggery population which supplies the larger part of non-church goers.

Who does not go to church? Take any village and reckon from house to house of the reputable inhabitants, and they nearly all go to church. Watch the front doors of Fifth avenue, and see what one fails to open at half past ten on Sunday morning to send its dwellers to church. The world of society, of culture, of wealth, goes to church. "Where do you go to church?" is one of the first questions asked of new acquaintances, because all go to church somewhere. Ours is a church-going people, a church-respecting, a church-honoring people, and never more so than now.

In 1800 there were, according to the best available statistics, 365,000 evangelical communicants in the country, being seven per cent. of the population of 5,308,483. In 1850 there were 3,529,988 such communicants, being fifteen per cent. of the population of 21,191,876. In 1870 there were 6,673,396 such communicants, being seventeen per cent. of a population of 38,558,371. [illegible] the communicants had risen to 10,065,963, being a little over twenty per cent. of the population of 50,152,866. The increase in population since 1800 has been ninefold; the increase in evangelical communicants has been twenty-sevenfold, three times as great as in population.—*Dr. Ward, in North American, for July.*

Twenty Questions Answered.

BY MRS. J. T. GRACEY.

Q. When and where was the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society founded?

A. In March, 1869, in Boston, Mass.

Q. What is the number of its foreign missionaries now in active service on the field?

A. Forty-nine.

Q. How many of these are teachers?

A. Forty-two.

Q. How many are medical women?

A. Seven.

Q. What are the number of schools.

A. One hundred and thirty-seven day schools, seventeen boarding schools and three orphanages.

Q. What is the number of scholars?

A. Over four thousand.

Q. What is the number of patients treated each year by the missionary physicians?

A. About thirty thousand.

Q. What is the number of hospitals?

A. Three.

Q. What is the number of dispensaries?

A. Five.

Q. What is the number of native agents?

A. Two hundred and eighty-eight.

Q. What is the number of Zenanas visited?

A. Over twelve hundred.

Q. What is the salary of the foreign agents?

A. $600 per year.

Q. What is the salary of native agents?

A. Bible readers $60 a year. Teacher's salaries vary.

Q. What is the name of the stated publication of the society?

A. *Heathen Woman's Friend.*

Q. When was it begun?

A. In 1869.

Q. What does it cost the Society?

A. It has paid all its expenses from the start and yielded a revenue to the society.

Q. What is the present number of its subscribers?

A. Twenty thousand and twenty.

Q. What is the number of the auxiliary societies?

A. Four thousand and forty-three.

Q. What is the income of the society?

A. Last year about $105,000. For the eighteen months preceding Nov., 1882, $295,000. Since its origin it has raised $804,595 57.

Q. What are its fields of work?

A. Japan, China, India, Burmah, Bulgaria, Italy, South America and Mexico.

Dr. Buckley in reply to an assertion made by the *Northern Christian Advocate* that he was once counted among the friends of the change of pastoral limitation says:

In the charge that the Editor of *The Christian Advocate* once favored the removal of the time-limit *there is not an atom of truth.* At no time, in no place, in public or private, by pen or voice, since the creation of the world, did he advocate it or hold it, or declare that he thought it practicable, or a safe experiment. He has not been backward in expressing his opinion by voice and pen, for twenty-five years on every topic related to Methodism. Produce a line that he has written, a speech that he has made—a scrap even from his private correspondence—in which he has spoken in favor of it. Show that he ever spoke on it at all that he did not oppose it or declare it a dangerous experiment.

We say to *The Northern:* *Bring forward your proofs, or promptly and honorably retract your assertion.*

Why are you ill? Why do you suffer? Everybody knows all aches and pains, all languor and debility are cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. Hoskins, Franklin: "We observed Children's Day, June 10th. The church was artistically decorated with a variety of flowers. The Sunday-school convened at usual hours with all its officers and teachers present, and the children arranged in different groups according to their classes each teacher sitting at the head of the class. We opened with singing and reading. After a general catechizing of the Sunday-school at large and reviewing lessons of the quarter, we were addressed by the different speakers. Messrs. Carter, Jones and others. There were two essays read by Mr. A. J. Jones and Miss J. E. Reason. They deserve credit. After we had an address from Rev. E. Willians. Mr. H. J. Carter, late of New Orleans, is an efficient young man in our Sunday-school. Our collections on Children's Day were $6.15. The Sunday-school teachers hold weekly meetings. At our last meeting resolutions were passed to divide our community into four districts, and two persons to be appointed to each district as missionaries for the Sunday-school, to go and see the parents in their several districts and ask them to send their children to the Sunday-school. The young people of this town have begun to learn the lesson, that Christ meant that they are to be instrumental in leading the little ones to the Savior. I am glad to say the young ladies have manifested much interest in the grand work. There were 28 who joined the Sunday-school on Children's Day. The old people are taking an active part in our Sunday-school. A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution auxiliary to the general Sunday-school law, compelling teachers and pupils to be more punctual in attendance. We are doing all we can to advance the Church and Sunday-school. We are preparing for an exhibition to take place on the 4th of August, for the purpose of raising money to buy a library of books. We have an attendance of over 165 Sunday-school scholars. Crops are flourishing. Our public schools in this parish after a session of 50 days have closed for the year. It is an outrage. We have managed to open a private school."

TEXAS.

G. W. Smith, Galveston: "Our third quarterly conference was held June 10 and 11, by presiding elder F. C. Moore. Our love feast was grand; everybody present enjoyed it. Class leaders and stewards' reports show the church in good condition both spiritual and temporal, with the exception of the church building. The elder preached a lovely sermon and administered the Lord's supper to 162 persons. A mechanic has looked at the church building, and says it is giving away, and advises us to add something to the house before the September storm comes; but as I found when I came the church in debt, we are still in debt, and have been paying on the old debts. Is there no friend in the North, or I might say in the world, who desires to advance God's cause by helping us to remodel this church building. This is a good congregation to give, but this work must be done right away, or perhaps the whole house will come to the earth. It is a pity that there was not a church built, after the burning of the old one; but by some unknown fault a great mistake has been made and everybody is faultless that had any control of it. I think some person that reads this letter who has thousands of dollars might give a few hundred to the Tabernacle charge, and make a congregation and preacher this side of the other world happy. Children's Day was observed and $6.50 collected."

TENESSEE.

G. C. Harden, Perryville: "I have organized a new point at Willbram mill with 8 members; baptized 5; secrament given to 23; collected $5.25. At this point many whites attend, but colored people are few. Sunday the whites took us home with them to dinner."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR:—By the providence of God, and the aid of the SOUTHWESTERN, I have been able to find my people. I hope the ministers will take a more active part in circulating and getting subscribers for the paper. I wish to inquire for my step-father's people, whom he left in Alabama, about 30 years ago. He has not seen any of them since. His mother and father belonged to Joe Bradford, sisters and brothers all belonged to Bradford. There was sisters Partheney, Emily and Joanna; and brothers John and Charles Henry. Webster Bradford sold John before the war to Bill Thomson. He was sold to Patrick McKinney. McKinney had an overseer Meyer White, who wanted to whip John one day, but he took the whip from him and whipped him nearly to death. He was put in jail, tried and condemned to be hung. So Patrick McKinney run him to Texas. Address David Young, care of G. V. Medlock, Cedar Creek, Bastrop county, Texas.

An Irishwoman, needing some silk and some tape, sent her husband for them. The silk was shown, but the buyer thought the price too great. The clerk explained that all silk goods were dear, owing to some disease at this time prevalent among the silk-worms. The tape was next examined, and the Irishwoman thought that a little stiff as to price. "And indade, sir, is there likewoise a dezase a-prevalin' among the tape-worms?"

Tenisitgo, Canada West, Ont., October 30, 1882.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.:

Sirs,—Your pills came all right, and I can say they are a good bilious pill. I have used a great many pills, but I can say Dr. C. McLane's Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers, are genuine. And, gentlemen, you have my thanks in sending. I gave some of those pills to my neighbors for a trial. One of my neighbors got three pills. He said they did help him. He felt the next day like a new man. He wishes me to send for fifty cents' worth for him. So, gentlemen, I will do all I can to introduce Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, manufactured by Fleming Brothers. You will find enclosed one dollar, for more of your good pills. I wish you could send me a sample of your Vermifuge by mail. I think it will take well here.

Yours, with respect,
WM. H. DUGAN.

Please send soon.

West Sandlake, N. Y. October 30, 1882.

Fleming Brothers:

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find one dollar, for which you will please send me more of your Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. I trust you have received the pay for the last two boxes I ordered and received. I would only say, they have done me more good than I could express. I feel much better now than I have for two years past. Send them soon. More hereafter.

Yours truly,
REV. PHIL. SPAETH,
West Sandlake, N. Y.

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REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

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"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

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The Power of Good Books

Hear the testimony of John Wesley:

"In the year 1725, being in the twenty-third year of my age, I met with Bishop Taylor's 'Rules and Exercises of Holy Living and Dying.' In reading several parts of this book I was exceedingly affected, with that part in particular which relates to purity of intention. Instantly I resolved to dedicate all my life to God; all my thoughts and words and actions; being thoroughly convinced that there was no medium, but that every part of my life must either be a sacrifice to God or to myself, that is, in effect to the devil.

"In the year of 1726 I met with Kempis's 'Christian Pattern'.... A year or two after Mr. Law's 'Christian Perfection and Serious Call' were put into my hands. These convinced me more than ever of the absolute impossibility of being half a Christian.... In 1729 I began not only to read, but to study the Bible, as the one, the only standard of truth."

Thus it appears he was awakened and converted by reading books. Many years afterwards, when nearly blocked in his operations by the errors of his education, he read "Lord King's account of the Primitive Church," and was saved from another Romish folly. "In spite of my vehement prejudice of education," he says, "I was ready to believe that this was a fair and impartial draft." So he went on reading himself out of trouble, and into usefulness to the end. Charles Wesley, Mr. Whitefield and their compeers, read the same books, and were similarly affected. The immortal Dr. Coke, a young Church priest, was made a Methodist by talking with Maxfield, and reading Fletcher's inimitable "Checks."

Seeing the power of the Press, Mr. Wesley commenced early to write new books, and abridge and improve old ones, to adapt them to his work, and really originated the Tract cause, which has since grown to such mammoth proportions. And he sold books, too, and required his preachers to do the same wherever they went. And, before the introduction of so many periodicals, they did so, both in England and America, and often effected results by this means, that could not have been achieved by preaching or personal conversation."—*Hints to Self Educated Ministers, p. 240.*

In 1858 the French captured Turan, a little north of Hue, the capital of Cochin China; subsequently they secured possession of lower Cambodia. In 1874 they extorted a treaty from Tudue, the ruler of Tonquin, which lies just north of Cochin China, by which the foreign policy of Tonquin was placed practically under the French direction, the principal ports of Tonquin opened to French commerce, and French garrisons admitted into them. Since that time the French have been perpetually intriguing to extend and consolidate their influence in Tonquin. These schemes have been largely unsuccessful, the Tonquinese seeking aid from China and harassing their invaders in various ways. The consequent disorders throughout the country have given the French an excuse for its conquest, and Tu-duc is now asked by President Grevy to recognize not only a French occupation of Tonquin but the right of the French to impose [illegible], and in return he is guaranteed a third of all the revenues of his kingdom. If he refuses this generous offer he is threatened with the bombardment of his cities.

[illegible] thunderbolt at Nor[illegible], burned a barn, [illegible] outside, demoralized [illegible] apparatus of fire de[illegible] and telephone, caused [illegible] runaways, and prostrated persons at points a [illegible] mile distant.

[illegible] which bites [illegible] the wheat

Thirteen Years' Dyspepsia.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for 13 years," writes John Albright Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me." As it always cures such disorders. At druggists.

A Winfield, Kansas, brewer writes: "I have invested over $10,000 in my brewery, and I do not believe I could get $500 for it now, on account of the prohibition laws. I have $10,000 worth of beer in my vaults, and am not allowed to sell a drop. My barley and malt cost me ninety-five cents a bushel, but I cannot get fifty cents for it now. You have no idea how our people are upset by the new law." And yet we are continually being told that in Kansas, as in Maine, the law is a failure, and that "prohibition does not prohibit."

The moment a man gives way to inordinate desire, disquietude and torment take possession of his heart. The proud and covetous are never at rest; but the humble and poor in spirit possess their souls in the plenitude of peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1880.

GENTLEMAN.—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated.

MRS. MARY STUART.

An absent-minded editor wrote a love-letter and an editorial at the same time. The love-letter he sent out to be set up in type by the printer and a long editorial on the tariff to his girl. There was fun at both ends of the route.—*The Judge.*

A little girl saw an old drunken man lying on a door step, the perspiration pouring off his face and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up pitifully to the rest and made this remark: "O, don't hurt him! He is somebody's grandpa." Was not that the better way?

The flowers should teach us a rich lesson. When we trample them beneath our feet, they return unto us a sweet fragrance.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time.

"In a Decline."

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir:*—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her.

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"Father," said the young man as he leaned on his hoe, 'they say the balance of trade is agin us." "They do, eh?" "And that our bank reserves are rapidly diminishing." "Du tell!" "And that railroad extension has come to a halt." "Well, well, well!" "And that the volume of securities is subtantially without a market." "Yes, I see," said the father; "and do they say anything about a feller stopping to lean on his hoe to talk when he might just as well talk and hoe too?" Reuben resumed.

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"I carried with me, among my scanty baggage, a small supply of Coca, an Indian tonic, by which I was able to assuage the sudden and painful hunger which sometimes accompanies continued exertion. When fatigue and sleep began to tell upon me, the marvelous Coca again supported me and gave me strength.

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In the Iowa town of Traser, the City Council posts a list of drunkards in every saloon, and orders the keeper to sell no drink to any of them.

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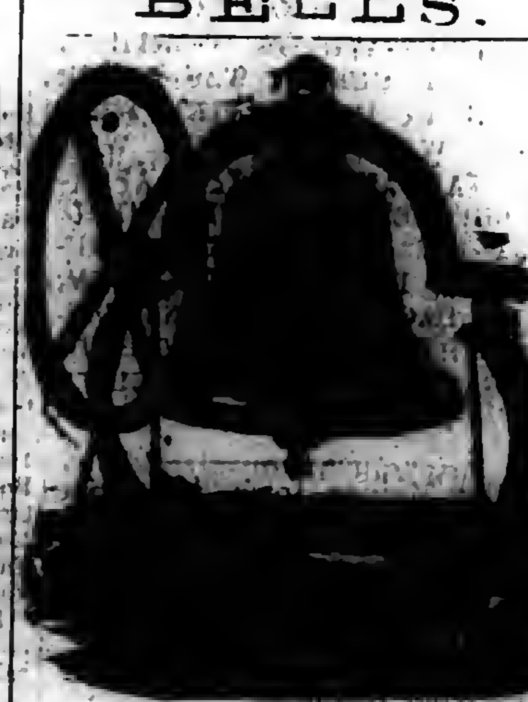

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18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
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The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES,
All Liver and Stomach Troubles. It is also a sure PROTECTION against Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Typhoid, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers; and will cure Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Children's Diseases, and conditions from which many suffer in silence. Beware of Imitations. For further information send for Pamphlet or write to Dr. Holman personally. If not found at your nearest druggist, send registered letter direct to office and get your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad $2.00. Special [illegible] post and duty free (Canada), paid. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., P. O. Box 2112, 93 William St., N. Y.

TRADE MARK.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMERS' PICTORIAL
CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK
AND COMPLETE STOCK-DOCTOR!
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject of Stock or Farm in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it. No competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1150 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 700 Engravings and 18 colored plates. 11,000 sold in 60 days. Farmers clear $100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. For Confidential Terms, &c., address the Publishers, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., NEW YORK, OR ST. LOUIS, Mo.

ROOFING PAINT RELIABLE. Fire and Waterproof. Stops all Leaks. Ready for Use. Contains no Tar. Saves RESHINGLING. With this Paint old shingle roofs can be made to look better and last longer than new shingles [illegible]. It has a heavy body, one coat being equal to three of any other, and when dry is practically slate. [illegible] enables everybody to have water-tight, handsome roof. For TIN, IRON, FELT, SHINGLES, [illegible] This paint is sold for less than one-half the price of other mixed paints. Send for Circular. Correspondence invited. NEW ENGLAND PAINT & OIL CO., Boston, Mass.

may24-4teow

CHARTER OAK STOVES And Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

feb15-1y

No. 58 St. Charles St.

USE THE TRADE MARK

A WONDERFUL [illegible]d
SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible] GLASSES [illegible] the frame H. HOUSEN, Medicated [illegible] STAMPED.

[illegible] PEDDLERS.
[illegible] Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES [illegible] residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles [illegible] containing description, prices, etc., and directions [illegible], and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housen,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, [illegible] Gravier, [illegible]ns.
[illegible] 6

A MIDSUMMER OFFER.
BEATTY'S ORGANS FOR ONLY $59.00
"WITH BEAUTIFUL CHIMES OF SWISS BELLS."
Regular Price $88.00, without Bench, Book and Music.

24 STOPS. 1-Cello, 8 ft. tone, 2-Melodia, 8 ft. tone, 3-Clarabella, 8 ft. tone, 4-Manual Sub-Bass, 16 ft. tone, 5-Bourdon, 16 ft. tone, 6-Saxaphone, 8 ft. tone, 7-Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone, 8-Diapason, 8 ft. tone, 9-Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone, 10-Grand Expressione, 11-French Horn, 8 ft. tone, 12-Harp Aeolian, 13-Vox Humana, 14-Echo, 8 ft. tone, 15-Dulciana, 8 ft. tone, 16-Clarionet, with SWISS BELLS, 17-Voix Celeste, 8 ft. tone, 18-Violina, 4 ft. tone, 19-Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone, 20-Piccolo, 4 ft. tone, 21-Coupler Harmonique, 22-Orchestral Forte, 23-Grand Organ Knee Stop, 24-Right Organ Knee Stop.

This Organ is a triumph of the Organ Builder's Art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is of Solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess.

SEVEN SETS REEDS. Five Octaves, handsome appearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Sweet VOIX CELESTE Stop, the Famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee if necessary. Seven (7) sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: A set of powerful Sub-Bass Reeds, set of 2 Octaves VOIX CELESTE, set Soft Cello Reeds, Brilliant Saxaphone Reeds; set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and 2 1-2 Octaves each Regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this, it will be fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, &c. It has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged Handles for moving. Bellows, which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of Rubber Cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with Steel Springs and the best quality Pedal Straps. The Pedals, instead of being covered with carpet, are Polished Metal, of neat design, and never get out of repair or worn.

A SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER. If you will remit me $59 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for $88. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for Six Years.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th Day of July, A.D., 1883. Daniel F. Beatty

COUPON On receipt of this Coupon from any reader of the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] $24

and $59.00 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your bank, if forwarded within 10 days from the date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this coupon for $24, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop $88 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of $59 accompanies this coupon; and I will send you a receipted bill in full for $88, and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for six years. Money refunded with interest from the date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed,) DANIEL F. BEATTY.

FREIGHT PREPAID. As a further inducement for you (providing you order immediately, within the 10 days) I agree to prepay freight on the above organ to your nearest railroad freight station, any point east of the Mississippi River, or that far on any going west of it. This is a rare opportunity to place an instrument, as it were, at your very door, all freight prepaid, at manufacturer's wholesale prices. Order now; nothing saved by correspondence.

HOW TO ORDER. Enclosed find $59 for organ; I have read your statement in this advertisement, and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in this advertisement, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent according to your offer. Be very particular to give Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad.

Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Express prepaid, or by Bank Check. You may accept by telegraph on last day and remit by mail on that day, which will secure this special offer. I desire this magnificent instrument introduced without delay, hence this special price, PROVIDING ORDER IS GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

Address or call on the Manufacturer DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[illegible] QUARTER. LESSON IV. July 22d. [illegible] DEFEATED AT AI. (Joshua vii, [illegible])

After God helped Israel to throw down the walls of Jericho they found a rich city. Joshua told them that all these things were to be given to the Lord. No man was to take them. They had obeyed when God told them to go through the river, and now this seems a very simple law to keep. But a man named Achan, looked at the silver and gold until he wanted it. Instead of going right away when the [illegible] came into his heart, he kept looking at the gold, and at last the poor sinful man took it.

No one saw him. Joshua did not miss the fine robe and silver and gold, so Achan had it safe. Soon after this Israel came to a little town called Ai, about twenty miles from Jericho. It seemed so little they thought they could take it right away. But instead of this they were driven back, and a great many of them killed. Joshua knew something was wrong, so he took [illegible] to God, and God told [illegible] that some one among the people had sinned, and he could not [illegible] be their Lord, until [illegible] was punished.

[illegible] Achan thought he was safe. [illegible] called Israel together, and [illegible] found that Achan had [illegible] treasure hid in his tent. Achan [illegible] stoned to death to show how [illegible] Achan's sin was [illegible]. God saw it all, and [illegible] was not safe. God sees us [illegible], and sometimes [illegible]. Achan want[illegible] what was not belong to him; [illegible] be wanting or [illegible] to stealing [illegible] you loves just [illegible] you are safe. [illegible] that God sees all, [illegible] be likely to [illegible].

[illegible] Why [illegible]

[illegible] expressed [illegible], saying: "The [illegible] is a great- [illegible] servitude. [illegible] it begets [illegible] the footsteps, [illegible] its hearth.

[illegible] of inter- [illegible] Removes [illegible]

[illegible] government has [illegible] to Austria, which [illegible] the law of Roumania fully [illegible] pet to al- [illegible] to disturb the [illegible] relations be- [illegible] two countries, and gives [illegible] assurance never to ignore [illegible]

[illegible] A New Organ [illegible] of organs and [illegible] month was accom- [illegible] during the [illegible] two thousand instruments were [illegible] to all parts of the [illegible] is the demand for [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] to erect another fac- [illegible] the old building [illegible] completed, nearly [illegible] which over these [illegible] can be made every [illegible] days. Read his [illegible]

[illegible] from Princeton, [illegible] inform- [illegible] has added [illegible] which will [illegible] of the pros- [illegible] \$200 a [illegible] donation up to [illegible] that will [illegible] generosity on the [illegible]

Good News From Texas.

MR. THOMAS A. HOWARD, of Honey Grove, Fannin County, Texas, under date of April 5, 1883, writes as follows:

"I have been suffering during several years from severe illness, and a general breaking down of my physical system, and have tried the treatment and prescriptions of many doctors far and near, and traveled to the Hot Springs and other mineral springs famous for their remedial qualities, drinking the waters and bathing systematically in their healing depths, but all to no avail, as I steadily failed in health; and although informed by my physicians that my ailments and weaknesses were the result of kidney disease of a dangerous character, they could give me nothing to cure me. During the past two years my sufferings at times were dreadful, and I had the most indescribable pains in the regions about the kidneys, the paroxysms of which were so severe as to render it impossible for me to sleep. While in this deplorable and discouraged condition I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy, and after using less than half a bottle my great sufferings and proxyms of pain were entirely relieved, and I could sleep better and longer than I had in two years before, and although I am now on my third bottle only my improvement is very remarkable, and I regret the I did not know of the wonderful curative powers of Hunt's Remedy before, as it would have saved me years of suffering. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with any kidney disease or disease of the urinary organs."

"Hit My Case Exactly."

Please allow me to speak in the highest terms of "Hunt's Remedy," for it hit my case exactly. I had kidney and urinary trouble pretty bad. I was recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took one teaspoonful as directed. I felt a decided change at the first dose. I took two bottles, and have felt like a new man ever since. Please receive the sincere thanks of myself for the benefits which I sought vainly for and found only in Hunt's Remedy.

I will cheerfully give this same opinion of Hunt's Remedy to any one who wishes it, by addressing

ROBERT D. ARCHER.
811 Linnard Street, Philadelphia.
March 14, 1883.

DEATHS.

It has pleased God to remove from us Sister Levinia Adams, on May 9. She was born in Georgia in 1821, and joined the church in 1831, and remained a faithful member. Unable to walk once for five years, she yet saw death approaching, and was ready to meet her Savior. She leaves a husband and seven children.

Butler, Texas. E. D. TURNER.

Sister Martha Lefior departed this life March 10, 1883, aged 60 years. She was a faithful member of our church, and died in full triumph of faith. She leaves several children and many friends to mourn her loss.

Sister Susan Graham departed this life March 20, 1883, aged 50 years. She was a faithful member of our church. She leaves a daughter and many friends to mourn her loss.

Brother Charley Jones departed this life March 23, 1883. He was a faithful member and died in full triumph of living faith. He was 70 years of age and leaves four sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. H. CAWTHORN.

Greenwood, Miss.

NEW PUBLICATION.

The August Century will be the "Midsummer Holiday Number." It will open with a paper by Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute, an enthusiastic sportsman, on "Bob White, the Game Bird of America." Prof. Mayer calls him as the bird calls himself, "Bob White," and as he is known everywhere, although in the North and East he is commonly called Quail, and in the South and West, Patridge. The illustrations of this paper are said to be remarkable specimens of James C. Beard's skill as a delineator of birds.

The *Electra* for July has a fine engraving of Sir Edwin Landseer and his conoisseurs, and literary miscellany. Price 20c. Louisville, Ky.

The *Season*, for August, has been received from the International News Co., New York. Its abundance of plates and patterns make it a valuable guide to the household. Price 30c.

Choice Literature for June and July are at hand. It is John B. Alden's monthly magazine, and is precisely what its name indicates. Terms \$1 per year. No. 18 Vescy, street, New York.

Ex-Surgeon-General Hammond is to grapple with the Woman Question in the next number of the *North American Review*. He will undertake to show that woman is unfitted for equal participation with men in public affairs not only by her smaller brain capacity, but also by the peculiarities of her nervous organization.

The trade dollar is rejected by business men of the Eastern cities.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

THE OLD ADAGE, THAT "AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE," WAS NEVER MORE APTLY ILLUSTRATED THAN BY HIM WHO TAKES HIM WHO TAKES TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT BEFORE THE MORNING MEAL. FOT IT NOT ONLY GENTLY REGULATES AND PURIFIES THE SYSTEM, BUT IS A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE, WHICH NO ONE OUGHT TO DISREGARD. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

At Des Moines, Iowa, the price of license to sell liquor was raised to one thousand dollars. Thereupon eleven additional saloons were opened. The small places retired from business.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is estimated that ninety-nine one-hundreths of the children of America kept out of school are the children of drunkards.

Physicians Prescribe in Epilepsy.

"I prescribe it in my practice," is the expression used by Dr. J. A. Patmore, of Riley, Ind. He referred to *Samaritan Nervine*, and further along says: "It cures epileptic fits."

The total railway mileage of the world now is over 250,000 miles. To-day, Chicago is the greatest railway center.

Did She Die?

"No! she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. "Indeed! indeed!" how thankful we should be for that medicine."

She Guards' Band at Ottawa, Canada, threatens to resign in a body because it was forbidden to accept an engagement to play in this country on the Fourth of July.

KIDNEY-WORT [illegible]

[illegible] Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weakness.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
[illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is very successful."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I was *cured* by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

Conference Notices.

GREENWOOD DIST.—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

THIRD ROUND.

Roehuck	July	28-29
Greenwood	Aug.	4- 5
Lodi	"	8- 9
Winona	"	11-12
Vaiden	"	14-15
Lexington	"	18-19
Durant	"	22-23
Kosciusko	"	25-26
Attala	"	28-29
French Camp	Sept.	1- 2
Pickens	"	5- 6
Goodman	"	8- 9
Carthage	"	15-16
Deasonville	"	22-23
Benton	"	24-25
Green Hill	"	29-30
Roseneath	"	27-30
Yazoo Circuit	"	24-15
Yazoo City	Oct.	6- 7

Dear brethren, look well to the appointments. Do not forget that \$17.10 is to be raised to bear the expenses of delegates to the General Conference. It will be about one dollar to the charge. Please have the money ready. I want to pay it over to the Book Concern.

Yours, respectfully,
G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The brethren will please write me if they intend bringing their families, giving the number of persons; also tell me whether you will bring your horses, that preparations may be made to receive them. J. L. MASSEY.

Martin, Tenn., July 4.

BATON ROUGE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Baton Rouge District Conference will convene at Jackson, La., Wednesday, the 25th inst, at 12 o'clock m. Members and persons on the river wishing to attend may take Port Hudson and Clinton train at Port Hickey, and will be met at Robline Station and conveyed to Jackson by wagons. P. LANDRY, P. E.

JOHN QUALLS, Secretary.

CHANGE IN LA TECHE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

A telegram from Rev. A. E. P. Albert, P. E., announces that the La Teche District conference has been changed from Jeannerette to Alexandria, for July 18.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT.

The following is the Presiding Elder's salary as estimated and apportioned by the district stewards:

Arkansas City	\$20 00
Camden	10 00
Centre Point	40 00
Fulton	20 00
Hot Springs	40 00
Little Rock	60 00
Lewisville	25 00
Paraclifta	40 00
Pine Bluff Station	80 00
Pine Bluff Circuit	20 00
Red Land	20 00
Swan Lake	10 00
Texarkana	40 00
Taxarkana Circuit	10 00
Washington	40 00
Watson	5 00
Sunny Side	20 00
Bright Star	10 00
Garland City	5 00

G. B. DONNELLY, Sec.

Texarkana, Ark., June 9.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Preachers of North New Orleans, District take notice, a district conference for above named district will be held at Thibodeaux, Lafourche parish, opening on Thursday September 20. We hope to have a large attendance and a grand time. M. DALE, P. E.

NOTICE.

The programme for the Sunday-school convention of the Jackson district to be held at Jackson, July 21, 1883: Opening Devotional services; Opening address, Rev. D. A. Williams; Relation of the Sunday-school to the church, J. T. Garrett; Sunday-school organization, A. Davis; Sunday-school Literature, C. P. Head; The Sunday-school Teacher, E. Graves, Relation of Sunday-school to the Temperance Cause, D. A. Williams; The Sunday-school and its relations to the various benevolences of the church, A. K. Davis; Sunday-school and the home, Robert McKeipin; The pastor in the Sunday-school J. W. Parks; Relation of Sunday-school and officers to the Quarterly Conference, Oliver Tolson; Address on Sunday-school work, S. A. Williams; Relation of Parents to the Sunday-school, A. Handy; Catechism in Sunday-school, A. McBeth; Work of the Superintendent, Horace Johnson; The benefits of the Sunday-school Convention, C. Stewart; Music of the Sunday-school, B. F. Garrett. Addresses by members of the convention whose names do not appear on the programme. All preachers and delegates are requested to be present.

A. K. DAVIS,
Chairman of Committee on Programme.
Canton, July 12, 1883.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT.

FOURTH ROUND.

Kingston ct., Rockwood	July	21-22
Jasper ct. Jasper	"	28-29
Robertsville ct., Shady Grove	August	4-5
Washington ct., Dayton	"	11-12
Chattanooga ct., Tynies Camp Ground	"	18-19
Ebenezer ct., Ebneyer	"	25-26
Riceville ct., Riceville	Sept.	1-2
Cleveland ct., Ooltawah	"	8-9
Georgetown ct., Cooper's school house	"	15-16
Bigsprings ct., Bugget chapel.	"	22-23
Soddy ct., Tates chapel	"	29-30
Chattanooga sta., Wesley Chapel	Oct.	6-7

Dear brethren, push your benevolent collections, have your committees ready to report to the fourth quarterly conference. Our district conference will commence the 28th day of August, also one day will be devoted to the Sunday-school work. Come prepared to stay three days.

E. PROVNIE, P. E.
Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10, 1883.

THE EVENING CHRONICLE,
A Daily Evening Newspaper.
The neweiest and cheapest paper of its class published in the South.

1 year	\$5 00
6 months	2 50
3 months	25

Subscription must be paid invariably in advence. Subscribe for it.

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Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

AGENTS WANTED.

(Trade Mark.) Laboratory 77 West 3d St. New York City. Druggists Sell it.

CHILLS AND FEVER.
FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
Dr. CLARK JOHNSON—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chill and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine. L. D. HOWDISHELL
july27-1y

Central Tennessee College,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
DEPARTMENTS:
Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.
Expenses from \$8.50 to \$10 per month.
Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.
For further information address the President,
REV. J. BRADEN,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
july 5-3m

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS NERVINE
THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.
A SPECIFIC FOR
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.
\$1.50 per bottle.
For testimonials and circulars send stamp.
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (11)
Correspondence freely answered by Physicians.
Sold by all Druggists.

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CONSERVATORY of MUSIC
Beautifully Illustrated, 64 pages. SENT FREE to yourself and musical friends. Send names and addresses to E. TOURJEE, Franklin Sq., Boston, Mass.
The Largest and best appointed Music, Literary and Art School, and HOME for young ladies, in the world.
july5-8t

Abemarle Female Institute.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Full Faculty. Healthful and Beautiful Location. Thorough Instruction. Terms Very Low. Session begins September 19th. Order Catalogue
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1537 1st Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of Professors and Teachers. Thorough instruction in mathematical, literary, and ornamental departments, and in the languages. Climate especially suited to Southern and Western pupils. Fall session opens September 20th. For catalogues apply to
jy12-2m MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

Washington and Lee University,
Lexington, Virginia.
Instruction in the usual academic studies and in the professional schools of Law and Engineering. Location healthful. Expenses moderate. Next session opens SEPTEMBER 20. For Catalogue address CLERK OF THE FACULTY.
jy19-2m G. W. C. LEE, President.

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GEN. G. W. C. LEE, PRESIDENT.
Instruction by text books and printed lectures, with courses of lectures on special subjects by eminent jurists. Tuition and fees \$80 for session of nine months, beginning September 20.
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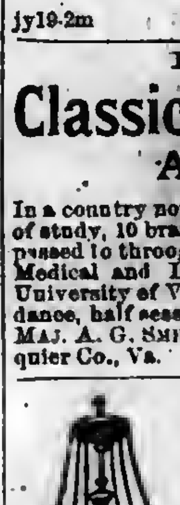

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GROUND TO POWDER.

Crushed in the Mill that Stops Neither Day nor Night.

"Oh, yes, that is the almost universal fact, and not a particle of wonder about it, either. Most literary men are the slaves of desk work and prisoners within doors. They eat at any and every hour indicated by the clocks. In other words, they jump onto the hopper of mental labor and trust in Providence to squeeze through between the mill-stones without being ground into meal. Nature enforces the health contract, however, and they tumble into the bag with disordered stomachs, and the resulting nervous and bilious headaches, sleeplessness, and all the rest of it."

Having thus outlined the doleful destiny of the average brain-toiler, Mr. J. R. Francis, associate editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, of Chicago, leaned back in his office-chair and paid to the memory of the lost *litterateurs* whom he known the tribute of a sigh.

"It's sad enough," remarked your correspondent, sympathetically; "but what can be done?"

"Well," said Mr. Francis, "although I haven't the slightest personal interest in doing so, I recommend PARKER'S GINGER TONIC for all the ills that literary flesh is heir to. I have used it myself, not only for digestive disorders, but in my household, for Coughs, Colds, and pains generally, and it meets these cases more promptly and radically than any other remedy I know of. Brain-workers on the Press, in the Law, the School and the Pulpit, will find this Tonic one of the few things that fill the bill."

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NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
July 16, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7 11-16; Middling 9¾; Good Middling, 9¾; Middling fair, 10¼.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 7¼@8¼; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 26; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5¼; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2¾; gray, 2@2½; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 19@20.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 9.

CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, \$2 75.

FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy, 5.87½; choice 5.40.

LARD, ℔—Choice, 9½.
choice, in tierces, 9¾c.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, \$1.02½;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.50@1.75; sweet potatoes, bbl. \$1.75; onions, bbl. \$3.50; apples, box 50c@75c; cabbegee, crate, \$2.25@2.50; sour krout, bbl. \$10 00@12.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, \$15.50.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13¼; shoulders, 7½; sides, short rib, 8¾; sides, long clear, 8¾; hams, sugar-cured, 12½@13¼.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 11¼; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

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[illegible].—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased Lungs. A B WILBOR, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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[illegible] Notes.

A [illegible] law to prohibit the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors, would lessen the number of [illegible] consumption and [illegible] and increase the men[illegible] of thousands of our [illegible]

[illegible] convention at [illegible] that the word [illegible] and printed [illegible] thereby [illegible]

[illegible]

The Sixty-seventh Annual Report [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] W. [illegible] Judge of [illegible] use of intoxicating liquors by all in any community is an impossibility. Some persons, if they drink at all, will drink to excess. Every [illegible] has been a moderate [illegible] and every moderate drink[illegible] danger of [illegible] will become [illegible]

[illegible] not occur to Secretary [illegible] when he issued his order [illegible] naval officers from ta[illegible] wives about at sea with [illegible] also command that they [illegible] take other men's wives, or [illegible] than one on shore. We [illegible] sympathy with a service, [illegible] times of peace, will dis[illegible] marriage relations; and, [illegible] next to the scripture, [illegible] American ladies on ship[illegible] will tend to the salvation of American sailors.

The presence of three vessels at [illegible] quarantine station, [illegible] fever aboard, [illegible] the Louisiana [illegible] more in ac[illegible] public policy [illegible] expected. A [illegible] with the [illegible] keep the in[illegible] Board [illegible] that the [illegible]

Health are expected to concur in this wise and urgent measure for public safety.

Whoever knew a stupid blundering cook who did not lay his want of success to the flour, yeast, butter, lard, fire, or interruptions etc. This is however only a confession of the sheer ignorance of the cook. The writer is acquainted with certain preachers who have been the saddest failures, but they most uniformly lay the blame on some bishop, presiding elder, or the people. Thoughtful people look upon this want of success as a clear indication that they have mistaken their calling, that they are sadly out of gear.

An exchange says: "While Mississippi raises but little meat, the citizens of that State consume more of the hog product than almost any community of the same numbers on the habitable globe." What is true of Mississippi in this matter, is generally true of the whole South, consuming more meat than it produces. Until our people learn to produce their meat at home, and to diversify their industries, the South will continue to be tributary to the North and West. Raise more hogs, corn and potatoes, and less cotton, and good times will come.

The Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the American Bible Society [illegible] the work this society is doing, and to some extent the [illegible] that follow the scattering of the seeds of life. During the past year the society has been [illegible] prosecuting its work of supplying all the homes of the United States and Territories with the word of the Lord. An army of [illegible] hundred and eleven colporteurs have been engaged in this work. The work of this society through the missionary societies of the different churches reaches the ends of the earth. Its receipts during the year have reached the sum of $782,462.57. The colporteurs have visited during the year [illegible] different families and found 56,357 without the scriptures and supplied 44,183 destitute families.

At last the Nation has a Postmaster General who cannot be made the dupe or tool of gamblers. For years the United States mails have been the vehicles by which the Louisiana Lottery, the most colossal gambling scheme of the age, has robbed its victims of millions of dollars. For some time past there has been a complete nullification of the federal law excluding lotteries from the mails. But since the appointment of General Gresham as Postmaster General, there has been an effort to settle the question whether the Louisiana Lottery or the United States is the bigger. The case was in hearing for a full week. Able counsel were employed on both sides. The decision of the Postmaster General was prompt and decisive, just what the great mass of the people expected from an honest and brave man as he is. Hereafter the Postmasters of the United States will have a more reputable business to attend to than turning their offices into the nefarious traffic of the Kentucky, Colorado and Louisiana gamblers.

At the fruit show of the Southern Exposition at Louisville Ky., Aug 28 to Sept 1, over $2000 in premiums will be awarded.

From Jackson District—Mississippi Conference.

Editors of SOUTHWESTERN:—Please allow me a space in your columns, thinking your many readers would like to hear of the success and doing of our district, as we have not had sufficient time to keep them regularly posted. The recent cyclone has done us some damage. Churches blown down, congregations scattered, and the brethren are crying for help from all quarters. The church at Hickory and Meyersville was destroyed by fire, and we are in need of better houses to worship in. The brethren who subscribed to Rust University are making rapid strides to settle the amounts subscribed, feeling that the school is greatly needed among our people, and the thought of having the best school building in the State, has infused new life in them to succeed. I am only sorry that my district has furnished so few scholars; but when the condition of things is looked at, it will remove all charges of neglect on the part of the presiding elder; for in this district we have within twenty-five miles four so called colleges. But sorry to say we are deficient as a mass intellectually—notwithstanding the school facilities surrounding us.

The churches on the stations are doing very well except Vicksburg. There we need a new church. The house we worship in is not only dilapidated, but actually unsafe for the congregations that generally assemble there. We have a good body of members, but surrounding circumstances prevents them from doing what they desire.

Bro. J. W. Parks, at Jackson, Miss., has made considerable progress by increasing his membership; a glorious revival has visited his church and many souls happily converted. Bro. A. K. Davis, at Canton, is now carrying on a glorious revival; anxious souls are crowding the altar, and several have been converted.

Bro. G. J. Garrett, at Forest, is doing likewise. The Lord has greatly blessed his work this year, and many precious souls have been added to the church of Christ. Bro. Tolson, of Hickory, is greatly beloved by his church and congregation. They are hard at work trying to re-build their church that was burned down by the hand of an enemy. Bro. Doby, at Lake, is much beloved, and it is to be hoped we will be able to make a fair report of his work on our third round. Bro. A. McBeth, of Trenton, has given new life to the work and has brought to the church scores of friends of both races; he, too, is preparing to build a new church. Bro. Elijah Graves, at Pelahatchie, has built a new parsonage, and is greatly beloved by his congregation; several conversions have occured in his work and quite a number added to the church; and Bro. Graves is the right man in the right place. Bro. Handy, of Brandon, and Bro. McAlpin, of Evergreen, both are doing excellent work in their respective places, and bringing in large numbers to the church of God. Bro. Mimns, of the Mt. Salem Circuit, and Bro. Sims, of the Simpson Circuit, are both doing good work. Bro. Head, at Clinton, is much beloved; the church is very poor and the surrounding circumstances gloomy. Bro. Davis, of Bolton, and Bro. Stewart, of Edwards, have by their labor added large numbers to their respective churches—their increase is largely over the average of preceding years; they both also erected each a new church. Bro. Aaron Davis, at Vickburg, is doing all that could be expected; he is greatly beloved by his members. The condition of his church is given in the foregoing communication. Bro. Cosmore Stewart, being associated by that old saint Bro. Samuel Blackwell, and Bro. George Jones, are planting the banner of the old church in many places in the Mississippi and Deer Creek bottoms. He reached to within twenty miles of Greenville and there established a church. He is greatly beloved by the entire populace of the swamp, and proved himself a good pioneer. Bro. Simpson Jassell, on the Oak Ridge Circuit, better known as Berry Circuit, is very much liked, and we hope and wait, beliving the young man will be instrumental in much good.

Mr. Editor, I promised you at the annual conference to drop you an article on the subject of Temperance; but nothing new has presented itself. Of course, Democracy in this State is not an advocate of the temperance cause, and the Republicans and Independents are afraid to tackle it since the recent elections in the North. But one thing I am proud to say—out of the nineteen pastors in my district, fourteen are members of the Order of Good Templars. We have thirteen lodges in my district.

Please pardon me for occupying so much space in your columns, as I have not written to you for nearly one year. The reason or cause of the non-subscription of the SOUTHWESTERN is on account of the financial panic. But we hope and trust to give you a good subscription list this fall. The change in the form of your paper has given it new life, and I feel that members will subscribe that have not done it heretofore. God bless her editors and managers. Fraternally yours,

D. A. WILLIAM, P. E.

Jackson District, Miss. Conference.

John Wesley On The "Time Limit."

Rev. John Stocks, of the Colorado Conference, sends the *Central Christian Advocate* a copy of a letter from John Wesley to Bishop Asbury. Certainly it carries back the "Time Limit" discussion to the beginning:

BRISTOL, Sept. 30, 1785.

My Dear Brother: At the next Conference it will be worth your while to consider deeply whethe any preacher should stay in one place three years together. I startle at this. It is a vehement alteration in the Methodist discipline. We have no such custom in England, Scotland or Ireland. I myself may perhaps have as much variety of matter as many of our preachers. Yet I am well assured, were I to preach three years together in one place, both the people and myself would grow as dead as stones. Indeed, this is quite contrary to the whole economy of Methodism; God has always wrought among us by a constant change of preachers.

I am your affectionate friend and brother, JOHN WESLEY.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, visited the colored men's State convention in Austin, and it received him with applause. He criticised the convention for not being entirely non-political and for presuming to question Judge Turner's decision declaring the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional as to the color line on railroad trains. "The question of civil rights," he said, "will be solved when you teach the white race that yours is their equal in education, intelligence, and moral standing."

Letter from Marshall.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been waiting for four weeks and watching the ADVOCATE, hoping to see some notice of a letter written about five weeks ago. I would be pleased to know why you paid no attention to it. Your notice of our reports at the last conference was certainly very severe, and according to my understanding was not justified by the facts before you. You say you had the minutes of 1881–2 before you and yet you found a loss of nearly 3000. Bishop Bowman says there is a loss of five hundred; this makes a difference of 2500. It is well known by you that it is the custom of our secretaries, if a station or circuit is not reported, to take the report of last conference, but our secretaries left the places blank. If you will take the blanks and fill them with the reports of 1881 you will find nearly all the loss accounted for. In the letter referred to above I filled the blanks, in part, and showed up over thirteen hundred, and it is strange that no notice of that letter has ever appeared.

We stand in a very unfavorable light before the church since you wrote as you did. I think you owe it to us to explain all these facts. The brethren, some of them, think you did it, because you were not pleased with some things done last conference. I certainly do not believe that, but you can see how this will injure us.

The second district conference, for the Marshall district, will convene at Clarksville, Aug. 29, 1883. We earnestly plead, with all the members, to be present at the opening, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. We are expecting to have one of our ministers from abroad, will dedicate our new church on Sunday, and it is to be hoped that our brethren from every part of the district will be present and witness the service.

Our work is looking up a little through the district; the brethren report conversions at several places. Pray for us. Your Brother, W. L. MOLLOY.

Marshall, Texas, July 17, 1883.

(NOTE BY THE EDITOR: The communication referred to above was received while engaged in district work, and away from our post. Before it could be used, the letter above was received, which is the first attempt to produce facts or figures to disprove the record of the published conference minutes, by which we were guided in our statements, and which we supposed to be good authority. It appears that the secretaries are responsible for any misrepresentation of the Texas conference, which followed the publication by them of minutes in an incorrect form. The assertion of Bro. Molloy, that some of the brethren attributed to us improper motives in making a plain statement founded on their official record, is too undignified to be worthy of further notice.)

The *Northwestern* says, "We believe in moral suasion to cure or prevent the drinkers, and legal suasion to prevent the sale of liquors. Nobody proposes to cure drinkers by law. Nobody can cure a saloon save by law."

Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois was applied to to authorize a military escort at a Swiss celebration in Chicago, on Sunday Aug., 5, but he declined to do so.

Good News From Brazil

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the editor of the London *Times:*

The news has just been telegraphed to me from Ceara, a province of of Northern Brazil, that the slaves of the city of Fortaleza and its whole electoral district were set free on the 24th inst, by a spontaneous movement of the people. I do not believe that the records of emancipation have any nobler or purer page than the one that the people of Ceara have just written in Brazilian history. The abolitionists of Ceara hope to have the entire province made free in a very short time, and the redemption of the slaves of its principal district is a great step in that direction. This has been obtained by every owner abandoning his rights of property, renouncing his legal claims on the bondage of his fellow men, and patriotically contributing to raise the name of his native country. The lead in this movement was taken two years ago by the poor raftsmen of Ceara, who refused to convey the slaves from the shore to the vessels which were to carry them down south. And what has happened now? The creation of the first cellule of a higher national organism is the result of that strike. I am sure the effect of such an achievement, which promises to us Brazilians one free soil province before many months are over, will be to hasten the day when our country shall have rid herself of the torpid atmosphere which now deadens her. Allow me then to hail in the *Times* this advent to liberty of a large area and population in Brazil, destined to be the centre of formation of a new country, which we can already see leaving the rudimentary and backward form of slavery for the higher and growin gstructure of freedom."

The Galveston *News'* Austin special says the Colored Men's State Convention before final adjournment adopted an address to the people. It congratulates the State upon the friendly relations of the races in Texas; assumes that the few cases of wrong and oppression upon the colored people are exceptional, and that the great body of whites are friendly; condemns lynch law; asserts that as railway passengers the Negroes are badly treated; says they do not want in this matter to ask for social equality, but will freely accept social separation with equal accommodations on trains for the same pay; advises their people to discharge ignorant and immoral teachers and preachers whose teaching and example keep superstition and vice alive; discourages immigration from the State, and even from county to county, unless for best of reasons; recommends the purchase of lands and homes and the production of home comforts and necessaries of life before producing articles for sale, and that young men should be encouraged to learn trades, and counsels local organizations to encourage all these aims. The closing paragraph lets the Republican Party know that the colored people rest solid in that organization.

Senator Joseph E. Brown has expressed himself as in very cordial sympathy with those who desire to see a first-rate school of technology established in Georgia, and says he thinks it very important to the future growth and prosperity of the State.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

"Subscriber" writes: "Our [illegible] men of First Street Methodist Episcopal Church, met on [illegible] Tuesday evening and organ[illegible] a Young Men's Christian Association, with the following officers for the ensuing term of six months: Bro. G. W. Muggage, President; Bro. E. L. Reeves, Vice-President; Bro. Alfred W. Davis Treasurer; Bro. J. G. Johnson, Chaplain; [illegible] Henry Johnson, Librarian; [illegible] P. S. Collins, Financial Secretary; Bro. J. S. Carter, Recording Secretary. We think that these young men have made the right start, and will be a great help to the Church, and we sincerely wish [illegible] all success in their efforts to establish a free reading room, to be under the control of the Young Men's Christian Association. Again wishing them success, we bid them [illegible]"

[illegible] Davis, Washington: "Our second quarterly conference was held by elder Albert, who preached [illegible] sermon on Sunday morning. [illegible] reports were as follows: No. 1, $[illegible]; No. 2, $10.10; No. 3, $[illegible]; No. 4, $[illegible]; No. 5, $15.00; [illegible] No. 7, $13.75; No. 8, $7.20. [illegible] church is growing spiritually [illegible] financially. There were 12 conversions this quarter. On Friday night [illegible] missionary sermon was preached [illegible] T. Gates, and afterwards a [illegible] Home Missionary Society [illegible]. The following were [illegible] officers: Mrs. Anna Davis, [illegible] Newman, [illegible] Miss Louisa Brown [illegible]

[illegible]

TENNESSEE.

J. S. Sinclair, Murfreesboro: "My third quarterly conference convened last Saturday. On Sunday the elder preached to a large congregation. Paid the elder $[illegible], pastor $[illegible], missions $[illegible], [illegible] Freedmen's Aid [illegible]50c. On Spencer and Eagleville circuit received on probation 2, in full connection 15. We want to have our new church before conference. Pray for us."

ARKANSAS.

J. Wheeler, Texarkana: "The Sunday-school of St. Paul Church gave a dinner, and it was highly enjoyed. The school numbers 35 scholars. The dinner was worth $40. The school is small but wide awake."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. Lemons, Pickens: "The circuit is in a prosperous condition. Elder Barney rode 12 miles to hold our quarterly conference at Ebenezer church. Raised this quarter for pastor $42.80. Children's Day was observed. The children marched with banners in the breeze, made by Rev. J. J. Martin and Mrs. Lemon. Bro. Scarborough, the superintendent, is a faithful worker. Collections were $6.90. We have reclaimed some backsliders, had 5 conversions, bought a horse for $75 and a bell for the church at Pickens for $45. Other improvements will be made."

L. J. Terrill, Ripley: "We have been moving on nicely in the churches. Since last quarterly conference have received 16 into the church. Sabbath-school in town is under a full corps of teachers. C. Rogers is doing his duty as superintendent. We had a grand time on Children's Day. Collection $3. J. W. Cowan delivered an address; prayer by Mrs. H. Biggs; pieces by Fannie Rice, G. L. Nelson and Louis Rogers."

N. Cook, Waynesboro: "Since my [illegible] I have [illegible] a new church [illegible], and preached on the [illegible] Sunday in June, and received five into full connection."

[illegible], Baxterville: [illegible] Children's Day collection [illegible]. Fifty-five children recited verses from the Bible. Our church here is about to go forward [illegible] and our pastor, J. [illegible], are trying to hasten a new building."

Louis Fillmore, Durant: "This has been a blessed year with us so far. The presiding elder visited us twice. May 27 he preached a [illegible] sermon. Collection $10. Sunday-schools are moving on rapidly. Our church is unfinished. We find our new pastor, J. M. Nevils, very prompt in his duties, and we were never better pleased under any pastor."

The Rothschilds own $400,000,000 United States bonds, or nearly one quarter of all the bonds that are out. Vanderbilt is still the largest American holder of United States bonds, though the amount in his name has decreased during the last year from $50,000,000 to $37,000,000. Mrs. A. T. Stewart has $30,000,000, and Mr. Flood, of California, $15,000,000.

If you want to save your strength keep using it. If you want to get tired, do nothing. As a matter of fact we all know that the last man in the world to go to for a helping hand in any new undertaking, is one who has plenty of time on his hands. (Time on one's hands is a heavy load; so heavy that one with that load can not very well use his hands for anything else.) It is the man or women who is doing most now who can easiest do one thing more.—*S. S. Times.*

Hon. R. T. Greener, acting as counsel for the colored teachers of New York City, recently secured a decision from the school board by which nineteen of the twenty-six [illegible] deposed by the opening of [illegible] schools will be retained for [illegible] year.

[illegible] many thousands every [illegible] Celery and Chamo-[illegible]

For the Southwestern.

Letter from New England.

We have recently had two notable events in our city—the visit of the Continental Guards of New Orleans, and of the Washington Light Artillery of Charleston. In both instances the cordiality of [illegible] satisfy the most exacting, and to put at rest all suspicion that might have been felt by any of the hostile feelings toward our Southern fellow-citizens. The expressions of friendship were not only genuine (as we are bound to suppose them to be in all similar cases), nor were they superficial, but they were settled and permanent feelings of our people toward any true gentlemen from any section of the country. If any of these gentlemen should chose to make his residence in Hartford, or any other place that they visited, he would find as cordial (though probably not as gushing) a reception as he met when coming as a mere visitor. Nor would any sentiment that he might cherish and chose to express, with reference to any sectional question, whether past or present, lead either to harsh treatment, or to a supercilious ignoring of his presence among us. I fearlessly summon any and every Southern gentleman who has taken up his abode in New England to testify upon this point. And yet New England was the hot-bed of abolitionism. But when every part of our country shall have become as free as she from sectional bigotry, the beautiful flower of national fraternity will not only have budded, but fully bloomed and seeded. Not till that day comes will the South be able to secure the ingenius and active brains, and the abundant capital that are needed to fully develop her exhaustless resources.

But returning to our visitors; there is one thing that is especial cause of regret. Some of those who welcomed them supposed that hospitality was synonymous with champagne, and they made it flow like water. In an excursion that was given the Continentals at Boston, it is said that for a thousand tickets issued, two thousand bottles of champagne were supplied; and to the reception of the Charleston Light Artillery at Hartford, the orator of the day, with whom I formerly met more than once in the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State, referred with great gusto to the "liquids," which were furnished to him and the company, that two years ago visited Charleston. Of course they felt that an equal display of hospitality demanded the same liberal supply of liquids by themselves. Let me say to our Southern visitors, that while none would complain of the liberality with which they were treated, yet there were many that objected to the *mode* in which it was bestowed, believing the day to have gone by when hospitality was to be measured by the gallon or bottle. So strong has that feeling become that there is talk in Boston of contesting the payment of the wine bill. But we are all glad that our Southern friends came; we believe that if ten people came, where one comes now, sectional prejudices would in five years be a thing of the past. Sectionalism is provincialism the world over, and no one can proclaim himself a provincial in a more emphatic manner than by exhibiting a sectional spirit.

We "weep with those that weep," in the cloud that has come upon the Louisiana conference of the Church South, in the terrible tragedy at Mansfield. We agree with the New Orleans *Advocate*, that the wild rant of a red-handed murderer is no proof of the guilt of his victim; and at the same time we agree with the *Times-Democrat*, that no robe of sanctity should afford immunity from the investigation of charges against the character of its wearer. If the charges are baseless, as I trust they will be shown, it will remove all the poisonous mists with which the character of the dead would in some minds be clouded; but if the terrible fact should be proved that they are true, then let the truth be shown, though the heavens should fall. The cause of righteousness never gained by concealing crimes, and never suffered in the end by having it fully exposed. But even the fullest proof could not excuse the crime of Jenkins, nor could it count but very little in extenuation.

Your suggestion about the prohibition of the pistol is eminently wise. In the home, and in the church, and in the school, and in society, the young should be taught that to carry deadly weapons is the mark either of a coward or a bully; and that to use them, except in clear cases of self-defence, is, in all cases, a felony. Even the popular amusement of practicing with a pistol to insure skill in its use, should be looked upon with the same reprobation as would its twin amusement of the dark ages, the amateur use of poisons in order to insure the skillful use of them when one wishes to remove an enemy. The one is a relic of barbarism as much as the other, and equally fosters the spirit of murder.

While I am on the subject of the disgrace brought upon religion by the crime of a preacher, let me touch upon another class of persons, who are extolled very highly by some humanitarians as specially adapted to teach morality to the people. I refer to the members of the theatrical profession. Five or six of these have recently been publicly exposed within as many weeks for violating the seventh commandment. A prominent actress, a few weeks ago, forfeited her summer engagement, and eloped to England with an actor, who deserted his family for her. And now the wife of the "leading actor," at Wallack's theatre, is divorced from him on proof that he recently lived in adultery with a young actress. And still a third case, now before the courts; a "leading actor," at the Union square theatre, against whom his reputed wife applies for a divorce on the ground of adultery. The accused acknowledges the crime, but claims that he was never married to the plaintiff, and that she therefore was equally guilty with himself. And yet the theatre is claimed as a school of morality. Verily, the morals of the public must be very black, if they can be whitened by rubbing against actors and actresses. The crime of one minister has startled the nation; but the crimes of these half dozen play actors does not raise a ripple of surprise.

I have just had a call from the father of a lady who is connected with Dr. Cullis' faith-work, at Boydton, Virginia. The Doctor, who has been the butt of any amount of ridicule and vituperation, (I think the word is not too strong) on account of his reputed faith-cures, pursues the even tenor of his way with as serene and cheerful a faith as if the whole world favored and applauded him. How many establisments he is carrying on, by simple faith, I cannot tell—asylums, and orphanages, and churches, and schools—a half a score at least. His school, at Boydton, among the colored people, occupies the former buildings of Randolph Macon College, and is therefore to me doubly interesting, as I was for a time, an instructor there under the old regime. Not a dollar is expended upon it, except what comes in answer to prayer; and yet, during the several years of its existence, it has never lacked for means to sustain it. Is their not a lesson in this for the friends of New Orleans University? It is true that in a certain sense all our Freedmen's work is sustained by faith. It is not known at the beginning of the year where scarcely a single one of its hundred thousand dollars is to come from; but faith lays out the work, and the gifts of God's people honor the drafts of faith that are drawn upon them. But in the case of our University there is a special and pressing need which the society does not yet feel itself able to meet. Will not the brethren and sisters of New Orleans and Louisiana take it upon their hearts, and carry it to the Lord in mighty faith, that he will in his own way supply the means to put up such a building as our wants imperatively demand? Will not the ministers in all our churches establish prayer-[illegible] for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology? In [illegible] churches this has been done; [illegible] it be done in all. If this be carried out, and the people be frequently reminded of their pledge, I believe that not another summer will pass by without seeing their prayers crowned with success, and the beautiful site upon Coliseum Park crowned with such a building as will be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." I would be glad if the brethren, who accept this suggestion, wi'l write me. My address for the summer is Mystic, Conn.

JAMES A. DEAN.

P. S.—Your printer, in a private note, made me "draw it rather strong," with reference to the cool weather here. Instead of saying that we needed fire all night, I said we needed fire *at* night. Doubtless if one had been compelled to be up all night, the *revised version* would have been correct. This, and a few other slight changes in that extract, admonishes me that either I or the printer, or both, will have to be more careful, especially till he becomes acquainted with my chirography. By the way, do most persons have any idea how much *guessing* the printers have to do? In most cases (not the most) about two or three letters out of five are legible and the rest have to be guessed from them. Let us write with more care.

For the Southwestern.

Encourage Our Schools.

The Methodist Episcopal Church educates. The doors of her school rooms swing open to all. To dispense, as widely as possible the blessings of a thorough Christian culture is a mission from which she has never been known to swerve. In her educational, no less than in her spiritual campaign, she has given abundant proof of her ability to provide for emergencies. At the close of the war, when four millions of our people were without education or the means for acquiring it, the Church called into existence the Freedmen's Aid Society, which has since expended thousands of dollars in the erection of school buildings and supplying teachers all over the Southern country. The work, though begun under difficulties of no small magnitude, has been carried steadily forward until its results are among the grandest achievements of modern Christian endeavors. But there is still an urgent demand yet to be met by this powerful agency. The field is broad, and, notwithstanding a vast sweep of forces are employed in its cultivation, it will require several years before it can be said the work is finished. The friends of the cause, instead of pausing to boast of past successes, must be as vigilant, earnest and persevering as ever. The conquest over ignorance must go on, let the struggle cost what it may. None of us can afford to be lazily indifferent or actively useless. Our best energies, common sense and means must be enlisted and wisely directed toward the attainment of our object. Those who call us to halt in order that we may turn aside and engage in disparaging criticism of our devoted, self-sacrificing teachers are not to be heeded. While a few of the workers, as might naturally have been expected, considering the scarcity of real, first-class teachers, have failed to rightly grasp the situation and to adapt themselves readily to all its delicate appointments, it cannot be successfully contradicted that the majority have brought to the work rare qualification and have, by their unwearied dilligence and Christian deportment, placed their fitness beyond question. I am free to say, after close observation that, considered as a whole, a nobler race of men and woman never went forth in any cause than those who, from time to time have been employed to teach in the schools under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Without an inviting, salary, or charming surroundings outside the school, some of the best talent in the Church has been secured, and to-day scores fill their posts with honor. It is of no use to talk through the newspapers of incompetent teachers. Where is the college or seminary but what has been inflicted with one or more of them? He that will tell us how to get rid of them, and not he who merely complains against them will establish his claim as a benefactor of his race. Some think that a greater number of colored teachers should be employed in these schools. If I make no mistake it is the purpose of those who have the supervision of the work to give positions to colored young men and women whenever suitable ones can be found. Let no one presume, however, that because he or she has been graduated from the college they are therefore suitable persons for teachers. Diplomas can not give authority to teach, and even if they did the college would not, perhaps, be the most desirable place to begin one's career. Better start at the bottom and work upwards. A few years spent in some rude neighborhood organizing and operating a school under the direction of a single, individual will, is the thing needed to develop those qualities which go to make up the successful teacher of which any institution would be proud. Let not our educated young people misconstrue the seeming tardiness of the authorities of the church to give them early promotion. The delay is not caused by any lack of appreciation of merit or desire to hold them back. They are anxious to see us advanced. They would rejoice to see us placed in positions of honor and trust, but they know the folly of attempting it by any artificial means. They dare not to lift us. We were not made to be lifted about like babies. They can only touch us with an holy thrill, then bid us rise by our own endeavor. Let us be patient and work on, and our day will come. Let us remember that to quarrel with a school for its choice of persons upon whom to bestow its honors is ignoble strife, to which great minds do not stoop. It detracts nothing from a man's scholarly standing if he is not called upon to deliver an address at some college commencement. The hearer who sits on the rear seat may be more highly elevated that the speaker standing on the platform. It is brains and not the scaffold that raises men above the crowd. The imputation that the presidents of some of our schools have shown partilaity in favor of white persons for speakers on such occasions is, in my opinion, entirely groundless. They are anxious to secure colored men when they can be obtained. The writer was invited to deliver addresses this year at schools located in two different States, but had to decline on account of other engagements. Our schools are doing a great work. They are giving us abler ministers and more intelligent membership. They are helping to educate members of other churches. They are blessing the world. Let us encourage them.

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter From Fayetteville.

The dedication services of St. James Chapel took place June 17, at 11 o'clock a. m. The presiding elder, Rev. G. W. Sams, and Revs. A. J. Phillips and F. Wallace were present and assisted in the service. Elder Sams preached a delightful sermon, suitable for the occasion. The people were made to rejoice for the victory they had won. For one hour nearly every eye was wet with tears. After the sermon I called on the people for a liberal contribution, and $61.65 was soon placed upon the table. Rev. A. J. Phillips had charge of the evening service, and preached a most eloquent sermon to a crowded house. Sacrament was administered to 81 communicants.

The quarterly conference was a credit to St. James Chapel. This

[illegible] first or- [illegible] a more pleas- [illegible] than now. Why? Because, 1st, they have a new church, 2d, their church is out of debt, and 3rd, because it is built after the Church extension plan. All the class leaders were able to report. Our people, with credit to the stewards, have paid for my support $105; elder, $20; also there has been raised for church purposes, building, improving, etc., $330. Our church is not complete yet but is in a fair way to completion.

Dear readers of the blessed old SOUTHWESTERN, by the dedication service at so early a date, do not understand us as crossing the river before getting to the banks. We only did so for the purpose of raising means for further contracts and materials, and with the handsome sum as above we can sing, "Oh, brethren, I am free." Bro. Wallace preached a fine sermon. Our Sunday school averages from 100 to 130 in the town of Fayetteville. Rev. A. J. Phillips expressed himself in church and Sunday school as [illegible] of commendation, and said [illegible] people here were growing [illegible] from a standpoint of [illegible] labor and Christian fidelity. He further stated that no place in the State of Arkansas had done the same amount of work, regardless of their large membership. Look at the statistical tables and there you find only five parsonages, and we have a list of appointments in the Little Rock Conference of 40; 35 [illegible] have no parsonages. [illegible] not so to be. Again, [illegible] appointments we have 38 [illegible] Are all these appointments [illegible] No. Why is it [illegible] only one church to the circuit? Brethren, we have the men, let us do the work, let it [illegible] among you, as was [illegible] long since, "come, let us [illegible] by crowding the old [illegible] Brethren, if you cannot [illegible] and parsonages you [illegible] if you do [illegible]

E. E. DUNCAN.

[illegible] Central [illegible] College.

[illegible] of the South [illegible] present form. I [illegible] much good as it [illegible] place each week [illegible] circles. A good [illegible] adds much to the [illegible] a home and the [illegible] I was [illegible] from here, [illegible] for something to [illegible] only an old English [illegible] and an old arithmetic. I [illegible] was a Bible there [illegible] I would have [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] so good, [illegible] woman would [illegible] If [illegible] to read [illegible] housekeeping [illegible] A kitchen is [illegible] for having [illegible] and brains [illegible] being in the [illegible] college, and [illegible] we miss the [illegible] and the merry [illegible] absent students [illegible] from school work [illegible] we are not idle [illegible] are being made for [illegible] new school year [illegible] here. Some of [illegible] can remember when we [illegible] we have been [illegible] in strength for the [illegible] we could have [illegible] more money [illegible] sadly felt [illegible] We now [illegible] boarding [illegible] in the [illegible] laundry. We [illegible] arrangements [illegible] themselves [illegible]

[illegible] to be able to supply that demand, as far as possible. To be reaching out for something that is difficult to obtain is an evidence of growth, and so we console ourselves. Those who are at the head of the Freedmen's Aid Society are men of large hearts and broad views. They see the great work that is to be done, and they feel it their duty to work over a large territory. I suppose we ought not to be selfish and blame them for what we lack. May be if we pray and trust God more we may have more. Our Heavenly Father is very rich, and he wishes us to feel our dependence upon him, and ask Him to supply, not only our own wants, but the wants of others.

I am reminded of a little story of a woman of whom I have read lately. She was in deep trouble. She thought if she would ask God, He would relieve her, and so she prayed, but still she suffered, even worse. She then heard that a dear friend of hers was also in great distress, and she began laboring and praying for that friend, and she received a great blessing, so much so, that she was quite willing to place herself and all that concerned her into the hands of the Lord, believing that all would be well.

Our medical department has become an important an interestiing part of our work. We have good reports from many of the young men who have gone out from there. Last spring a woman who had been spending several weeks in Florida, on her return to the North, called to see us. She said in the place where see was, there was a colored physician, who was an intelligent and useful man, and he was prefered to the white physician of the place; she told us his name and we found that he was one of our graduates. He is honoring himself and his "Alma Mater."

There have been elected to positions in the city schools here, several colored teachers, among them four of our students: John Watson, Mrs. Mary Gowdy, H. D. Cortes, and Sarah Patton. There are many who will be glad to learn of their good fortune. This seems to be making progress in the right direction.

Our school is a little world, a type of the great world outside. Here we have our joys and our sorrows, our trials and temptations. We all have a work to do, pupils as well as teachers, and if we all do our part, what a delightful world we could make of it. No where have we a right to draw within ourselves and not do what we might to make others happy. Here as in other places we must: "Bear ye one another's burdens," or we will find it hard to bear our own.

School life is an important part of one's existence. It is then that habits are formed that will influence the whole future. If students are studious, and orderly, and kind, they give promise of great usefulness, and of getting much satisfaction out of life themselves. If bad habits are formed they will grow stronger and stronger. In this life we must advance or go backward, go upward or downward. It is very sad to see any one taking the downward road, for it leads from God, and all that is worth living for, and in that way, all culture is a failure. O let us have a noble purpose! Aim high and with faith in God, all that the heart can desire is within our reach. But we must be sure to dedicate ourselves to him, and then in getting an education, we will be build on a good foundation—on the "Rock."

L. O. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

Wiley University.

We were greatly favored at the closing of our school with a visit from the Rev. I. G. Pollard, of Little Rock, Ark. He delivered the annual sermon at Wiley University, also a sermon at Ebenezer M. E. Church. His addresses were full of interest, and all who heard him were much pleased and instructed. A lasting impression, we trust, was made on the minds and hearts of the young by his wholesome words. I will add a word in reference to our school. What is [illegible] There were in attendance during the year 313; and 102 in attendance at New Hope Academy, Alto, Texas, and Paris School, Paris, Texas, preparatory schools of Wiley University. This gives a total attendance of 417. Of this number 144 were from abroad. There has been good improvement in study on the part of students, and generally the more advanced students propose to go forward until they are prepared for the work that is before them. Our numbers are increased until room is needed for boarders and school accommodation. We are led, with good reason, to hope for larger accommodation at no distant day. Our patronage from abroad will, no doubt, be larger this coming year. Every year, we believe, since the organization of the school in 1873, has witnessed an increase in the number of students from abroad. But with increase of patronage and scholarship we have done but little of the vast labor before us. The field is great. Our pupils and schools need more men. We have not sufficient to supply the demand. Will not our church arise with new strength to do this important work? Our school would be much larger, and better had we more means to prosecute this work. We labor and sacrifice, with hearts made heavy by want of means to this task, to do what seems urgent. The thought by day and night is how to reach the needs of the people with the means at our command. But with the help of the Strong Helper we press on looking to the the Church for continued and increased help.

W. H. DAVIS.

Marshall, Texas, July 13, 1883.

Gilbert Haven School of Theology.

To the Members of the Louisiana Conference:

MY DEAR BRETHREN:—At our last conference held in Alexandria you made a handsome subscription to Gilbert Haven School of Theology. The whole amount subscribed was $5,977.05. What a grand record it would be if every dollar of that would be paid at our next conference, which meets in Union Chapel, New Orleans! It will be done, unless some fail to raise or pay the amounts they pledged. Which of you brethren can afford to fail?

I have mailed subscription books to each one who subscribed, and I put in every book a printed letter of instructions. Keep a record of all who help you with the amounts they pay, and bring the book and money to conference. Every one who pays twenty-five cents or more will have their names and gifts published in our next Annual Conference Minutes.

A good colored woman in Flushing, New York, went to heaven a few months ago. Forty years ago she left Virginia, and began saving her money. She married a good husband, and together they saved their money. Then she became a widow and continued to take good care of her property, until when she died she was worth $8000. Of this estate she left $4000 for our school in New Orleans, and the money will come to us in a few months. God will give us other friends just in proportion as we help ourselves.

The plans of a beautiful building are being drawn and you can all see them at conference. I am trying to find some good person or persons to give us $25,000 toward our school. Do not forget to pray to God that I may succeed. Next year is Centennial year. Let us in Louisiana celebrate it by erecting a splendid building for our school of Theology. Your brother,

J. C. HARTZELL,
Secretary Louisiana Conference.

General Debility and Liver Complaint.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. *Dear Sir:*—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility and has found them to be good medicines and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaints, Sour Stomach, and General Debility.

Yours fraternally.

N. E. HARMON, Pastor M. E. Church. Elsah, Ill.

Letter from Paris.

MR. EDITOR:—The seventh year of my ministry finds me here, the garden spot of North Texas. Our work seems to be firm and steady. There are five churches in town, but ours is not second to any; and indeed it is a rare thing to find the old church behind any. It is a sure thing that wherever it is found in a dilapidated condition it is for the want of proper institution. Those who despise the progress of the old church are of course doing all they can to hinder her, but in spite of all she is going along as though unconscious of such impediments. I have been asked by some why don't we have a colored bishop? I love the old church because she wants her men, second to none, and will not bring them out before their time. God kept Moses in reserve eighty years waiting for the time to come to send him to Egypt to deliver the Israelites from bondage, and during that time God was educating him for his work. So the Methodist Episcopal church must take time to prepare her men. Jesus was three years training his disciples. This world is not moved by color, but by power. We must send men of power to the next general conference.

Elder Molloy held my quarterly meeting, and remained with us nearly a week. Several have joined us this year. Mrs. Lowery, whose two daughters are members of our church, furnished seats for our church pulpit, and contributed $5 to missions and $5 to the church to aid in paying for its new seats. Prof. J. C. Carter closed his first school session here on the 22d; he left for his home on the 25th. He is worthy of the respect of all with whom he may hereafter become acquainted. We are still collecting with a view of building a high school here under the auspices of Wiley University. None of the brethren have complied with their pledges made at the district conference, except Rev. T. Moore, who collected $5, as follows: From Jonesville, $1.50; Rich Hill, $1.15; Rock Hill $1.25. Brethren, we are still expecting your contributions to push on this great work.

Mr. Editor, I am glad to say that I think 1884 will add more subscribers to our great paper. Brethren, push the canvass, and what you can't do this year prepare to do it next. May God help us to do, and do every day for the great movement of Methodism.

J. E. SHACKLEFORD.

Paris, Texas.

Married Folks Would be Happier.

If home trials were never told to neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after every quarrel.

If the household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days.

If each would try to be a support and comfort to the other.

If each remembered that the other was a human being, not an angel.

If women were as kind to their husbands as they are to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of Summer.

If both parties remembered that they were married for worse as well as for better.

If there were fewer silk and velvet street costumes and more plain, tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please darlings" in public and more common manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along and not degenerate into mere toiling machines. Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place and to get along without it is a big mistake.

Eight Years' Scrofula Cured.

A valuable correspondent, Albert Simpson, Esq., writing from Peoria, Ill., says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for eight years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria. Ask him. Your druggist has it. $1.50

Young Folks' Corner

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Remembrance.

Instructor of my youth's bright days,
True scholar, master, scribe and sage;
How oft thy dear grand face I see,
Bent o'er some old books time worn page.

Dear noble brow, whereon is carved,
Time's many cares that hath been thine,
How sweet the lessons learned from thee,
A golden ray that o'er my path doth shine.

Where'er I stray o'er the wide world,
Comes back thy words, "strive to excel,"
O, when life's warfare drear is o'er,
May words of mine of victories tell.

O, dear those words to every youth,
Lke torch from eruditions shrine,
That fires the hearts with newer zeal,
And points out the path of life divine,

July 13th, 1883. —*C. A. Williams.*

Providence.

"I believe in a providence," said Victor Hugo to a company gathered around him in the Rue de Clichy, "because I am a providence myself." Being asked for an explanation, the poet replied: "We caught a mouse yesterday evening. Its death-sentence was already pronounced, when my little grand-daughter, Jeanne, with eyes glistening with tears, begged for the life of the gray prisoner. Her mother hesitated whether to listen to the dear little advocate or not, and in her doubt said: 'Grandfather shall decide.' So they came to me. For a moment I held the power of life and death over the diminutive creature, and I thought: The heavenly providence may find itself in my situation when the fate of a being of higher order is to be determined. Naturally, I set the mouse free; for when a mad undertakes the role of providence on a small scale he should at least imitate its generosity."—*Literary World.*

Praying About His Boots.

A little fellow who was very happy with high top boots, found it hard to get them on. He had to pull at the straps with all his might. One night when the boots were pulled off and the wearer was all ready for sleep, he kneeled down to pray. His mother allowed him to make a prayer all about himself besides saying "Now I lay me." This time he remembered his trouble with his boots, and added with his prayer: "Please make my boots go on easy!" In the morning he found his prayer answered, for somebody had made the leather soft with oil, so that his feet slipped in much easier.

A little girl and her brother were on their way to the ragged school on a cold winter's morning. The roofs of the houses and the grass on the common were white with frost, [illegible] wind very sharp. They were both poorly dressed, but the little girl had a sort of coat over her which she seemed to have outgrown.

As they walked briskly along, she drew her little companion up to her, saying:

"Come under my coat, Johnny."

"It isn't big enough for both," he replied.

"O, but I can stretch it a little," and they were soon as close together and as warm as two birds in the same nest.

How many shivering bodies, and heavy hearts, and weeping eyes there are in this world, just because people do not stretch their comforts beyond themselves.

A judge in Toledo, Ohio, has a little boy aged four years. One day when company was present, the little lad wanted a seat at the table, but his father sent him away, saying: 'Your whiskers are not long enough for you to sit with these gentlemen.' The boy took his seat at a table in the kitchen and ate his dinner. While he was eating, the old cat came purring around him. 'O go off, cat,' he exclaimed, loud enough to be heard in the dining rooms, 'your whiskers are big enough for you to eat at the other table.'

Contagious diseases, malaria, liver complaint, are all prevented by using the gentle but powerful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1881.
For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. [illegible] Brown's Iron Bitters [illegible] I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. SARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

ROBINSON,
The Lightning-Rod King,
MANAGER OF THE
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.
(Established in 1858.)

Over a quarter of a century on the road with men, wagons and teams. The oldest, largest, and only house of the kind in the South. Importers and dealers in all kinds of Lightning-Rods, Weather Vanes and Lightning-Rod Fixtures kept constantly on hand and in bulk. Repair work a specialty. Orders attended to at short notice.

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SKARDON & WILSON,
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AND
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Great Jackson Route.

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THE STANDARD [illegible] LINE [illegible]

The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN [illegible] New Orleans to [illegible] CHICAGO [illegible]

ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK [illegible]

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...[illegible] a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:[illegible] a. m.
Mail No. 4.....6:20 p. m.	Express No. 2..10:[illegible] a. m.
Sunday Excursion 7:30 a. m.	Sunday Excn. 8:20 p. m.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. Nos. 11 and 12 Sunday only.

Ticket office, [illegible] Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
J. W. COLMAN, Acting Gen'l. Passenger Agt.
C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent. 61

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Shortest and Quickest Route, to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO
MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
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ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

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Sunday Excursion	7:15 a. m.	9:11 p. m.
Wednesday Excursion	7:15 a. m.	[illegible]

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.
Drawing Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. [illegible]
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

C. P. ATMORE,
General Passenger Agent.
[illegible] SMITH,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Assistant Gen'l. [illegible]
a25 ly [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] succeeds [illegible] is ours. There [illegible] charges, on some [illegible] preachers, who will secretly conspire with deluded officers, to "beat" the presiding elder out of a portion of his quarterage. Men, who while seeking to have their own [illegible] are ever, on the [illegible] that the presiding [illegible] too much; or are [illegible] to see that he fails [illegible] his estimate in full. Bro. Fields however, is not a man after this pattern; neither are his [illegible] and members the [illegible] of any such delirious. [illegible] any such meanness, [illegible] before the quarterly [illegible] Bro. Fields and Bro. [illegible], that exemplary [illegible] met the writer at [illegible] through [illegible] hands a ten dollar [illegible] the sum of the quarter[illegible] hence. Say what you will, [illegible] such evidences of brotherly kindness are pleasant, and remarkably impressive. This is [illegible] for any charge [illegible]. The quarterly conference was held July 5, at St. Peter [illegible]. Every interest of the church was shown to be in good hands, and prospering. About [illegible] had been collected for all purposes, at the two churches, St. Paul and St. Peter; and 29 had been taken in full membership. Two had died—Bro. Willis Curtis [illegible] but faithful local preacher [illegible] as he had lived; and [illegible] the wife of Rev. [illegible]. She crossed the river amid the shouts of hallelujahs, washed by the blood of the Lamb. [illegible] bless and [illegible] her bereaved children, and widowed husband, and [illegible] to the salvation of [illegible] friends. The second quarterly round was concluded [illegible] July 7 and 8. Here [illegible]. The quarter[illegible] and services, which [illegible] glorious benedic[illegible] in our new church. [illegible] the largest church [illegible] own outside of [illegible] and when completed [illegible] will probably [illegible]. It is framed and [illegible], and is finished [illegible]; but the next [illegible]. Thank the Lord, [illegible] out from under [illegible] of the old church [illegible] by the storm of 1878, [illegible] and beau[illegible], which stands in their [illegible] to the devo[illegible] liberality of the Church [illegible] of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their own liberal [illegible]. $451.65 had [illegible] and paid out during the quarter. Bro. Washington [illegible] and is doing a [illegible] he labored hard [illegible] discouragements, and [illegible] him success. The [illegible] is moving forward. [illegible] the second quarterly [illegible] to Alexandria [illegible] district conference. [illegible] of this round the [illegible] forcibly impressed, [illegible] with the great duties [illegible] Christian and pastoral re[illegible]. As Christians we must be [illegible]. As pastors we [illegible] flock of Christ. Our [illegible] be studied and [illegible] Christian perfection, the [illegible] distinguishing doctrine of [illegible] must be preached [illegible] and practiced in the [illegible] the pews. The lambs [illegible] as well as the strong [illegible] sheep. [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] will be ushered [illegible] of glorious [illegible] gladness, [illegible] liberally, [illegible] God bless [illegible] spiritual and [illegible] and in our [illegible] a sufficiency [illegible] to [illegible] reflections pre[illegible] to do [illegible] A.

[illegible] 1883.

The *Daily Arkansas Gazette*, of Little Rock, July 8th, published in full a sermon by Rev. W. H. W. Rees, who was recently appointed to our Main Street Methodist Church in that city. Its subject was "The Clarksville Gallows and an Impure Literature;" the text Proverbs 5, 22. It appears that the train robbers of Clarksville, four of whom were hung, were not unfamiliar with the "Life of the James Boys," and one of them in response to an inquiry by the clerk of the penitentiary, said: "Yes, I read the book; that's the main book in Washington county. Reckon that had something to do with our attempt." Rev. Rees makes effective use of this incident, and a strong plea for pure literature.

While at Franklin recently, we spent a pleasant half hour in the sanctum of the St. Mary *Herald*. Editor Liggins gave us a cordial welcome. No man earns his bread more honestly than a hard working editor. Our brother Liggins is a young man with a bright future before him, he is working hard and deserves success. The SOUTHWESTERN will always be glad to learn of his prosperity.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Warren has gone to the Pacific coast.

—Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler is at work in Chicago and vicinity.

—Rev. Marcus D. Buell of Hartford, Conn., has left for a six weeks tour in Europe.

—Rev. W. S. Black, editor Raleigh *Advocate*, has received the title of D.D. from Randolph Macon College.

—Charles H. Stratton (Tom Thumb) died July 15, at his home at Middleboro, Mas., of applexy, in his 46th year.

—Prof. Wm. Howard Day, a colored man, was elected chairman of the Republican convention held in Harrisburg, Pa.

—We learn that Mr. Johnson, the newly elected President of the Republic of Liberia, is a cousin of J. W. Pierce of this city.

—H. C. Astwood, U. S. Consul to San Domingo, was recently ordained a minister of the A. M. E. Church, in Brooklyn New York.

—Rev. John Moore, U. S. consul at Callao, Peru, who died recently, was formerly of the Illinois conference, a Colonel, Brigadier General and member of Congress.

—Bishop Simpson is about to go to Denver, Col., where he will spend the latter part of the summer with his daughter, the wife of the Rev. C. W. Bury.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Hon. E. W. Robertson, member of the last Congress from the Baton Rouge district, telegraphed a letter to Postmaster General Gresham thanking him for his action in the lottery case.

—Judge George Hoadly, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, has written to Alabama that he will keep his engagement to deliver an address before the State Bar Association at Blount Springs Aug. 1.

—G. W. Horn, writes to the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* that Rev. Dr. John Matthews in Kansas City, Mo., is "sharply criticized but numerously heard." He has the largest congregation in that city, and he has "penitents, converts and accessions."

—The present Moderator of the Presbytery of Brooklyn is a colored minister. His name is Rev. A. N Freeman. There is nothing startling about this under the Presbyterian system of government, but it is an interesting fact when it is remembered that all the other members of the Presbytery are white men.—*Christian Recorder.*

—John B. Gough is a temperance worker of whom the world may well be proud. He says that he made 8,500 speeches and travelled 400,000 miles since he began lecturing in 1842. He adds that if he should be deprived of the power of speech he believes he would continue to make motions.

—The New York *Tribune* says: "Rev. Granville Moody, best known as 'the fighting parson' of the 74th Ohio Volunteers, is spending the summer with relatives in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Now far past three-score years and ten in age, and having preached regularly for more than half a century, he has finally retired from the active ministry with health seriously impaired. He is, however, busily engaged in writing his autobiography, a task undertaken at the urgent request of the Central Ohio M. E. Conference."

—The *Christian Advocate* thus notices the changes which time has wrought in the condition of the Papacy:

"A little more than three centuries ago it was death to almost any sovereign of Europe to disobey the Pope. Within a much shorter period he was supreme in Italy. Within our own time his temporal power has been reduced to a nullity. He has recently had a new title given to him. Only those who understand history can comprehend the stupendous significance of this incident and estimate the marvelous progress of three centuries. Certain taxes had been demanded of him by the Italian authorities. The notice bore the usual legal descriptive form: "To Citizen Joachim Pecci; by trade or profession, pope; conducting business at the Vatican Palace, Rome." The taxes were duly paid, and the receipt made out to "Citizen Joachim Pecci."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. Williams, Camp Parapet: "We have received three converts, and the Sunday-school is in good condition. The church has been whitewashed, and we have arranged for a cupola. Children's Day was observed."

B. W. McCullough, Asst. Gen. Pass. and Freight Agent of the Pacific railroad, has written to Rev. H. J. Wright, of Natchitoches, of the committee on railroad fare, that tickets on the occasion of the District Conference will be sold between Shreveport and Alexandria on Aug. 6 and 7 good to return until Aug. 14, at five cents per mile for the round trip.

This is a very pleasant communication, and we like it very much.

NATCHITOCHES, July 13, 1883.

Dear Editor:—We have no public school here nor has not been since last year. I go to a private school. I am ten years old. My pa sent $4 to the Board of Education, Children's Day celebration. I belong to the Bible class. How do you like my writing. Yours,

JANE WRIGHT.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches, "The second quarterly conference was held on the 30th by Elder Duncan at St. Mark Church, seven miles from town. The reports were in order, which indicated a sturdy march onward. $30 was hastily collected. Bro. Duncan is a man of God; he scorns at any thing wrong and delights in what is right."

C. A. Taylor, New Road: "My congregregation is all French and Creole. I found 18 members and have added 4. The parsonage was blown down by the storm last year. The church was made out of dirt; we are are going to rebuild it with plank, and have some cash in hand. We have a Sunday-school with 10 in attendance. There was none when I came here."

The Methodist Church of the colored people on Government street is rapidly approacing completion, and is a handsome structure. It is a two-story building, both floors of which are fitted up for religious exercises. Our colored friends deserve credit for their efforts in this direction and should be encouraged by the citizens of our city.—*Baton Rouge Truth.*

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Cannon, Pass Christian: "We commenced our protracted meeting here June 7th and closed the 28th inst. 2 conversions, 1 backslider reclaimed, 4 by letters, and 2 by recommendation. Children's Day we had a nice time at Bay St. Louis. I preached a sermon to the children. Collection $1.70. At Pass Christian there was an address by J. H. Dale. Collection $1.15. At Pearlington, an address by D. F. Dudley. Collection $6.80. Total Amt. $9.65 on Children's Day."

TENNESSEE.

G. C. Harden, Perryville: "Rev. J. L. Massey visited our work, and we had a protracted effort for three nights. There were two conversions and two additions.

C. Seward, Alexandria: "All are moving along well. Brethren, please send in your subscriptions."

J. J. Barr, Paris: "Elder Jesse Price held our quarterly conference. We did not do much on account of the small pox. His sermon will long be remembered."

T. Woods, Henderson circuit: "On Children's Day the four Sunday-schools came together, each raised the amounts, as follows: Mount Zion 70c. Mt. Pleasants $1.10. Oak Grove 55c, Morning Sun $2. Total $4.45."

TEXAS.

Henry Dickson, Brazoria: "The work is now in good condition. A protracted meeting begun June 17, has given us 26 conversions, one reclaimed."

Stephen Coleman, Peach Creek: "Our Sunday-school has 35 or 40 in attendance. The young men of Wesley Chapel are full of fire. Children's Day was observed. Collection $1.25. Times are hard, but the children bring something every Sunday. Bros. V. Christian and John Boatwright are doing all they can for the school."

L. H. Richardson, Milford: "Our quarterly conference was held by Elder S. Gates. One joined by letter—Mr. A. T. Perkins, our teacher, from Tennessee, and 4 probationers. Collection $8.10. Children's Day was observed, and $5.10 was raised. We are thankful to our Waco visitors. Pastor is Rev. A. Brack."

W. H. Moseby, Seguin: "Work is in good condition. Quarterly conference was fully attended. My camp meeting will begin Aug. 22d. All ministers are invited. We have received in church this year 15; 8 on probation. Elder Mack Henson preached a good sermon."

Reopening Exercises.

On Sunday next, July 29th, the Haven Chapel M. E. Church, formerly owned by the German M. E. Church South, Carrollton, La., corner of Jefferson and Plum streets, will be opened. The services will begin at 10 A. M. Rev. Samuel Davage, pastor of Wesley Chapel, will preach the first sermon, followed by Revs. M. J. Dyer and T. G. Montgomery. In the evening Rev. Stephen Priestley, T. J. Johnson, T. Jackson, P. King, R. Barrow, and Presiding Elder L. P. Cushman, will preach. All former pastors are invited.

REV. M. C. B. MASON, Pastor

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A dictionary of the Ashante dialect been completed.

The cholera is rapidly spreading through Egypt.

M. Waddington has been appointed French ambassador to England.

The Bolivian government will not make peace without the union of Peru.

M. de Lesseps has entered into an agreement with the British government for a parallel Suez canal.

A number of officials have been arrested in Northern Spain, charged with conspiracy.

The losses to the Central Railroad, in Mexico, caused by the recent rains is estimated at $200,000, and the destruction of bridges delays the completion of the road to Agua Calientes a month and a half.

Dr. Daniel Curry referring to the proposition to remove the "time limit," in the *Western*, has very decided views, and believes that with its enactment Methodism will seal its own death doom; that seems to be the general view by the lovers of the intinerancy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON V. July 29th. READING OF THE LAW. (Joshua viii, 30-35.)

Our last lesson told us how the Israelities were at first defeated or driven away from the city of Ai, but when they did as God commanded they soon took the city. Before good Moses died he told them what to do when they reached this valley. Joshua was to build an altar, and have God's law on it, and set it up. The people have come, and now Joshua builds the great altar, and it is ready for God's law. Then all the people, not only men and women, but children, divided into two great parties, and stood part on Mount Ebal and part on Mt. Gerizim. In the valley where all could see them stood Joshua and the priests. The altar was there, and the golden chest. Joshua read the law to them, and it was graven on the rocks of the altar right in sight of the people.

First, he read the curse or punishment God would give the wicked. All could hear and the people on Ebal would cry, Amen; that means let it be so. They knew it was just and right, and they could well say amen. Next came God's blessings for those who obey him, and those on Gerizim could cry Amen. So all was read and graven on the rocks. God meant all to hear and know so they could keep his law. If they did not know it they could not keep it. God never asks any one to obey unless he makes it all plain just what they are to obey. Let us all choose to obey, and get all God's great blessings.—*Western.*

NEW BOOKS.

Freedom and Citizenship: Selected Lectures and Address of Hon. John Mercer Langston, L. L. D., U. S. Minister Resident at Haiti. With an Introductory Sketch By Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D. Published by Rufus H. Darby, 432 Ninth St. Washington D. C.

These speeches are remarkable not only for their cultivated style, their hopeful spirit their keen insight, but for their historical information. The work is embelished with a handsome steel engraving. Prof. Langston is a representative of the best type of the Negro American, whose life and speeches should be studied by young men, especially those of his race who are endeavoring "to make themselves worthy of the freedom and citizenship with which God and their country have endowed them." John Mercer Langston, the distinguished colored scholar and orator, has done much to demonstrate the possibilities of the Negro race and promote and guide the education of his people. The history of his life is intensely interesting and his lectures models of oratory. Among the most notable of these are: "The World's Anti-slavery Movement: its Heroes and its Triumphs," "Daniel O'Connell;" "Bishop Allen," "Eulogy on Charles Sumner," "The Future of the Colored Man in America," and "Citizenship and the Ballot." These lectures are full of history, philosophy, and logic, clothed in robes of rhetoric in a manner to render them exceedingly entertaining as well as highly instructive. The colored race will hail this new work as a valuable addition to their special literature, as it contains the best thoughts of one of the best men of the Negro race. It should be in the hands of every Colored American. The book contains 288 pages, is printed on heavy paper and in good style. Paper, $1; cloth, $1.50.

The *Mastery*, a weekly magazine, published at 842 Broadway, N. Y. offers to young people fourteen cash prizes, amounting to $150, for the best fourteen pen and ink sketches that may be submitted, illustrating any of the International Lessons of the current quarter, reserving only the right to purchase the successful drawings at market rates, the payment thereof to be in addition to the prizes. Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., of New York, has kindly consented to act as judge of the competing drawings. The object of this offer is to encourage among young people the study and practice of the useful art of free hand drawing with pen and ink.

Our Little Men and Women, with open faces, bright stories for cheery little folks, for July and August, is on our table. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

The *Pansy* for July (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.) is at hand with its delightful pictures and stories.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
July26-ly-tear 8p

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.
[illegible]
Ladies [illegible]
[illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him." April 30-83.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER
[illegible]
Malaria. [illegible]

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

CONSTIPATION.
[illegible]

[illegible] Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said recently: "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding piles."

[illegible]

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. April 30, 1883.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. Now I'm well."—David M. Hatter, Hartford, Wis.

"For spice, snap and vim the New Orleans *Evening Chronicle* has no superior and few equals.—*Lake Charles Echo.*

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
[illegible]
Hiscox & Co.

The Housekeeper.

CLEANING SILVER.—Nothing is [illegible] with, than [illegible] rubbing [illegible] whitening [illegible] polish; in [illegible] frosted silver, which is difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

In making crust of any kind, do not melt the lard in flour. Melting injures the crust. [illegible] in making [illegible] cold. If it is too hot, [illegible] be full of great [illegible].

[illegible] freshened [illegible] into cold [illegible] them.

[illegible] soda,) [illegible] while you [illegible] the scouring sand.

To beat the white of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also [illegible].

[illegible] will prevent [illegible] put a pint of [illegible] a pail of warm water. Mop [illegible] and wipe with a cloth after [illegible]. To put away [illegible] for the summer, or to leave [illegible] the [illegible] with lard and do up in brown paper. Carpets that are [illegible] down or put down again after [illegible] can be refreshed by [illegible]

The Fool Hath Said.

BY EDWARD WILLETT.

"There is no God!"—an easy thing
For any fool to say.
The fool hath said it in his heart
This many and many a day.

"Prove this and that!" the fool demands,
"Explain eternity!
Reveal to me that awful form
Which motals cannot see!"

Of microscope and telescope
The limit we can find;
The limit of the human eye,
The limit of the mind.

What we perceive is all that is,
The addled fool insists;
Beyond the limit of our ken
Nothing at all exists.

But any fool must still admit,
If any fool reflects,
That there are many things unknown
Except by their effects.

We do not know the life within
The meanest blade of grass,
Nor can we see the vagrant winds
That lightly come and pass.

Nor form nor size the lightning has;
We only feel the stroke.
An unseen force, we hold and bind
And tame it to our yoke.

We mortals boast of what we know,
Exalting reason's throne,
While there is far beyond our reach
An infinite unknown.

The lessons of eternal space
The fool takes not to heart,
And all the endless universe
He gauges by a part.

If he could pass his narrow bounds,
And freely range abroad,
He must confess that all he sees
Are but effects of God.

—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Unarmed Nation.

BY GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER.

We who are to-day easily the greatest of all the nations of the earth, in the respects alike of industrial and of fiscal, and also if we may choose, of martial power, remain absolutely unarmed, whether for the purposes of offense or of defense. Our 20,000 soldiers, less than one in 2000 of our population, are not even called to perform the duty of preserving domestic tranquility, but are scattered over a frontier of many thousands of miles, watching a few decaying tribes of native savages, leaving nine-tenths of our counties, and some of our largest cities, without the presence of a single uniformed soldier of the United States. It might, however, have been anticipated from our location that we should maintain no large standing army. Even England, once eminently a martial nation in her past, feels freed, by her insular position, from that necessity of conscription and almost universal armament which weighs down the continental powers, of which there is not one whose expenditure for military purposes do not constitute a severe strain, often to the very limits of endurance, upon the fiscal powers of the government and the industrial abilities of the people.

But what England thus saves upon fortresses and battalions, on the land, she puts into marine batteries and floating castles. We at the same part, though already richer than England in accumulated wealth, and far transcending her in the annual product of our own industry, have not a ship which could for ten minutes engage a British third-rate ship; we have not a single high-grade modern gun either afloat or ashore. Many persons deem this a disgrace to our country, and every now and then some one gets hysterical over it, and there is loud and long talk of setting to work in earnest to build an American navy. To my mind our attitude in this respect confers honor on the American name. The unarmed nation is a title of which we may well be proud. Certainly, it is not parsimony which prevents us from entering upon the career of competitive armament. Nor is it because, like James I., Americans cannot bear to look upon the drawn sword, that they do not arm themselves against the world. The fact that we have no navy has another and more honorable origin. Twenty-five years ago we would not allow [illegible] to be found in this situation. Our fleets then ranked high among the navies of the world; and though in the main a out ambition of conquest and aspiration for martial glory. It was that majestic uprising of a free people, in a just cause, when, for every week for four long years, more than 10,000 men left home and all that was dear to them to join the standards of their country, this it was which brought about the great change from the peevishness, the pettishness, the provincialism, and the false pride of our earlier history, to that trust in ourselves, that respect for rights of others, that confidence in our high but peaceful destiny, that contentment within the lines of our proper career, which has so strikingly characterized the United States since the civil war. Such a nation has no need to arm either to defend itself or to impress the world with a sense of its power.

Then let us remain as we are without weapons of offense or defense. Let our title be the "Unarmed nation." For one, while respecting the sentiment of those high officers of army and navy, and those members of congressional committees who feel themselves responsible for the defensive condition of the country, and while entertaining no strong antipathy to the building of a few fast cruisers, to carry our flag upon the seas; I trust never to see a floating castle, with a twenty-four inch plate and one hundred ton guns, built for the service of the United States. It is, I confess, a new thought to me, and it may appear to many of you, on the first hearing, nonsensical and vain; yet as I have earnestly pondered this subject during the last few months it has grown to my view increasingly clear that, first, the example of the United States as an unarmed nation, and, secondly, the forces of its industrial competition, with the vast advantages which immunity from conscription and armament will give to the people of this country as to the production and distribution of wealth, are to become powerful agents in breaking up the war system of the world. Already this contemplation of our happier lot is drawing the more prosperous and adventurous of the inhabitants of Europe, a million a year, to ourselves. Must not the time soon come when increasing intelligence and strengthening self confidence on the part of the people will lead them to demand that freedom from conscription and war taxes be not conditioned upon expatriation! Be sure the demand will be made. Be sure when the demand is made in earnest the statesmen of Europe will find a way to abate, and, in time, to abolish, the war system. Will it be possible for the nations of Europe, unless they can rid themselves of this incubus, to withstand that competition as we grow in numbers and productive power, and as the facilities of communication and transportation are multiplied and perfected? I cannot think so. When we have become a hundred millions people, when our agricultural production has increased twofold, when our manufacturing production has increased fourfold, all of which will come to pass in thirty years, with the improvements in transit and traffic reasonable to be anticipated within the same period, can the effect of our competition be less than to compel the statesmen of Europe to release their people's shackles, and the burdens which conscription and almost universal armament impose upon them? And if, indeed, America shall then contribute to the downfall of the war system, will it not prove the greatest of the blessings which the new world has conferred upon the old?—*Smith College Commencement Address.*

Bed-Ridden and Cured.

W. E. HUESTIS, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife has been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She has been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

The earnest attention of Christian people in the U. S. is invited to a consideration of the spiritual need of our countrymen who are flocking to Mexico by scores and even hundreds to find employment on the various railroads, or telegraph companies, or other enterprises in which American talent is preferred. A very large majority of those who come to us are young men, many of whom have left Christian homes and friends, and all have felt a greater or less degree the healthful restraints of the Gospel as a leaven in human society. On reaching this city they encounter a strange language and are at once beset by the fascinations of a social system which knows nothing of the Bible, the Christian Sabbath or spiritual worship. The air is filled with a spirit of practical atheism which is only the more subtle for being concealed under the mask of an elaborate religious ceremonial. And so the multiplied feast days and the well nigh innumerable prescriptions of the Romish Church constitute a detailed formalism which hesitates not to ally itself with theatre going and bull fights and horse racing and the transaction of ordinary business on the Lord's Day. The Romish Church in Mexico knows no Sabbath as a *holy* rest day. It is the grand worldly holiday of all the week. It is the day when the best music is furnished in the plaza; when the lotteries are drawn; when the excursion trains are run over the railroads; when the liquor stores hold out special inducements and when vice puts on its thousand most attractive forms. And this is the day when our young men come in from "the front" on the different railroads to see the sights of Mexico. Absence from home and religious associations renders it easy to quiet the voice of conscience and too many of them alas! go with the multitude to profane the Sabbath, blunt all their finer sensibilities, indulge their worst passions and live as though there were no God and no judgment to come. Our heart's desire is to do something effectual for the rescue and salvation of these precious souls. We wish to throw about them the arms of Christian love and offer them all the genial restraints of the religion of Christ. Our thought is to provide a comfortable Reading room where American newspapers and other healthful reading may be found and which shall be open free of charge every evening.

We also wish to offer innocent musical entertainments from time to time with occasional social receptions. By such means we hope to form the acquaintance of our countrymen and induce them to place themselves under the influence of the religious services in the English language now held in the Capital. To realize these aims we must have financial assistance from home. The various missions and missionaries are of course overburdened by the demands upon their resources made by the Spanish work. It has seemed to us therefore wise to issue this appeal and ask its circulation on the part of the religious Press in the U. S. in the hope that many Christian friends will be glad to send us contributions for the purposes above indicated.

Any such sums may be sent to either of the undersigned who will acknowledge the receipt of the same.

On behalf of the Union Protestant Congrgation of Mexico City.

J. MILTON GREENE }
JOHN W. BUTLER } Committee
R. W. McDONNELL }

A pretty romance is told about Benjamin P. Cheney, a Boston millionaire. It is said that he waited many years for a beautiful widow to marry him, which she agreed to do when she had raised her daughter. The waiting becoming too deliberate he married the daughter, who loved him without conditions, and she made him a noble wife.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my mother. Her name when I left her about 22 years ago was Maria James. She had a son Wesley Jamas, and a daughter, Juda James; my father was John James. My sister died at the age of 16 years, and my brother died younger. We belonged to Thos. James, his wife was Emily James, and his oldest son's name was William James. We lived near Flasker, Tennessee, about 5 miles distant. Address me at Fulton, Hempstead county, Arkansas.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JAMES.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for John Annis Call, and my mother, Maria Call. Charley Call, he went to Texas. Address at Sweet Home, Arkansas. ELLEN MILLS.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my father and mother and relations. My father was Washington; my mother, Elva. Mother and her children belonged to Moos Tod, who then all lived in Virginia. The children's names were Ben, Jacob, Alse, Daniel, Elias, Martha. If mother had any other children they were born after I left. My brother and I were sold and brought to Texas 23 years ago. I do not know who my father belonged to. Address me at San Felipe, Texas.

BENJAMIN MUSE.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire information of my people, who were formerly owned by the Diggs family. My mother was Maria Diggs; father, Kitt Diggs. Mother had nine children. Sisters were Sally, Frances, Susan and and Fillis; my brothers—Peter, James, Robert and Kitt; nine is Richard Diggs now, but when I left my people they called me John Diggs. I left mother and sister Frances in Richmond, Virginia, in 1841, living with William McReary, to whom they belonged to at the time. My father, and the other children were living in Mathias county, Virginia, with Mrs. Betsey Diggs. I was sold to Ben Davis, who brought me to New Orleans and he sold me to Col. John H. Home, who took me from there to Wayne county, Mississippi, where I have been living ever since. Please address me at Waynesboro, Miss., in care of Rev. N. Toole.

RICHARD DIGGS.

"When are you going to make me that pair of new boots I ordered?" asked Gus de Smith of his shoemaker. "When you pay me for the last pair I made for you." "Whew! I can't wait so long as that!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease, of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. *Oswego Sun.*

My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great, bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time.

A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cure me in a short time.

T. R. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1879. I have sold Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to this malarial climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. SIRS—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflamation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

GENTS—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOETZLE, 638 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS!

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF

A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, [illegible] Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

[illegible]

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. [illegible] acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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Family & Fancy Groceries,

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Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.

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GROCERY,

Corner of

Washington and Hampson Streets

CARROLLTON, LA.

nov23-ly

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Jal4-ly

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired.

What They Say, or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	60
Mitchell's New School Geography (1873)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. H. Gregg	50
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
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"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
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"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION

By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time [illegible] the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. R. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

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22 Natchez street, New Orleans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. [illegible]

[illegible] end o 1883 [illegible] at $1.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1883.

Will those of our agents who have been collecting money for the SOUTHWESTERN and forgotten to send it to this office, and all who are indebted to us please forward the amount promptly.

The New York Times received near 350 replies to over 400 letters of inquiry sent out to intelligent observers of public opinion in all the States, and they show James G. Blaine, to be the leading favorite of the Republicans, and Samuel J. Tilden, of the Democrats, for the next presidential nomination.

To-day the African Trade Society, at Oakland Park, will observe the [illegible] anniversary of Liberian independence, and the speakers of the occasion will be prepared to interest the audience with facts bearing on the development of trade between the Dark continent and the balance of mankind.

A thing our preachers and people can all do at once, is to canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN. The preachers who have no interest in our church literature have a speck of badness about them that needs to be cured. The SOUTHWESTERN in the family is a sign of increasing intelligence and spiritual strength.

The communication of Dr. Hartzell in this week's issue, needs no commendation from us. It is a plain, open, earnest statement of [illegible] in the case. We believe that [illegible] members of the Louisiana Con[illegible] pledges to make good [illegible]. At a number of [illegible] the South New Orleans [illegible] committees have [illegible] by the quarterly [illegible] with the [illegible] efforts to raise his [illegible]

[illegible] a short trip [illegible] as far as [illegible] and we [illegible] the Times-[illegible] publishing a account of [illegible] its Monday issue, [illegible] has [illegible] improve-[illegible] in some [illegible] and plantation [illegible] more prosperous [illegible] the great Brooklyn [illegible] a few instances [illegible] equal to [illegible] himself.

[illegible]

[illegible] conference [illegible] namely: [illegible] John [illegible] Taylor [illegible] held in [illegible] June 26, [illegible] in the [illegible] in the [illegible]

Why Business Men Fail.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, of Brooklyn, New York, is the son of a Methodist minister. We remember when he was counted one of the most successful preachers in the N. H. Conference, with most always some new scheme or plan for Christian work, he was never idle. But he felt that the frequent moves involved in the Methodist itenerary would be a hindrance to his intellectual improvement, and usefulness. He left the Methodists and joined the Congregationalists, but has not found rest; his moves have been a little more frequent. Not long since he addressed a letter to some of the leading men of the country containing this question. "What in your observation have been the chief causes of the numerous failures in life of business and propessional men?" In a very interesting paper published in the *Congregationalist*, on the above subject, he gives the substance of their replies. There is a wonderful similarity in the replies of these men, and all agree that business disaster succeeds moral degeneracy. We ask the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN carefully to read and consider these answers. And if the cause of failure suggests the remedy no one can hesitate as to his duty.

First comes Gov. St. John, who answers the question in these words: "Idleness, intemperance." Alexander H. Stephens answers: "Want of punctuality, honesty and truth." Hon. Darwin R. James answers: "Incorrect views of the great end and aim of life. Men are not contented to live plain lives of integrity and uprightness. They want to get ahead too fast, and are led into temptation." President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, names as causes of failure: "Lack of principle, of fixed purpose, of perseverance." President Eliot of Harvard, replies. "Stupidity, laziness, rashness and dishonesty." Dr. H. M. Dexter, of the Congregationalist, answers: "1. Want of thoroughness of preparation. 2. Want of fixedness of purpose. 3. Want of faith in the inevitable triumph of right and truth." Anthony Comstock's answers are: "Unholy living and dishonest practices, lust and intemperance, living beyond one's means." Mr. H. E. Simmons, of the American Tract Society, replies: "Fast living, mental, spiritual and bodily, lack of attention to the details of business." Gen. O. O. Howard answers in substance: "Breaking the divine laws of the body by vice; those of the mind by overwork or idleness; and those of the heart by making an idol of self." Prof. Homer B. Sprague, of Boston, answers: "1. Ill health. 2. Mistake in the choice of employment. 3. Lack of persistent and protracted effort. 4. A low ideal, making success to consist in personal aggrandizement rather than in the training and development of a pure and noble character." Dr. Lyman Abbott answers: "The combined spirit of laziness and self conceit that makes a man unwilling to do anything, unless he can choose just what he will do." Mr. A. W. Tenney replies: "Outside of intemperance, failure to grasp and hold, scattering too much, want of integrity and promptness, unwillingness to achieve success by earning it in the old fashioned way." The Attorney General of a neighboring State replies: "Living beyond income and speculating with borrowed funds. Unwillingness to begin at the foot of the ladder and work up. Young men want to be masters at the start, and asume to know before they have learned." Another answers in the same line: "Desiring the success that another man has without being willing to work as that man does. Giving money making a first place and right doing a second place."

Judge Tourgee, author of "A Fool's Errand," considers the most frequent cause of business collapse to be "trying to carry too big a load." As to others he says: "I don't know about a professional man's failing if he works, keeps sober and sleeps *at home*. Lawyers, ministers and doctors live on the sins of the people; and, of course, grow fat under reasonable exertion, unless the competition is too great. It requires real genius to fail in either of these walks of life." Hon. Joseph Medill, ex-mayor of Chicago, answers: "Liquor-drinking, gambling, reckles speculation, dishonesty, tricky conduct, cheating, idness shirking hard work, frivolous reading, lack of manhood in the battle of life, failure to improve opportunities."

Canvass for the Schools.

We believe in the positive religious training and education of our children; that education, Methodism, Christianity and salvation are worth striving for. It is a well worn adage that education is the best capital for a young man or woman in this country; it is the only thing which parents may give to their children and be sure that no body will take it away from them. In this country the rich frequently become poor; many fail in their business, and the estates of dead men are frequently divided not among their heirs, but the lawyers. It is said that once in twenty years property changes hands. It is also a well established fact that educated men succeed best. It is now time for our preachers and our people to begin to canvass for students to send to our schools. We believe that our own schools are the best. Education at the cost of moral character and the loss of the soul is a dear education. We are anxious that a sound Methodist, Christian education should be put into the heads of our young people, so we ask our preachers to begin the canvass, to do the best they can to turn the attention of our boys and girls to the best lines of brain and moral improvemet. The wise pastor will need no urging, but far too many are indifferent and allow the young people to drift; they go to other schools and are lost to Methodism. We know the poverty of our people, and that it involves no small home sacrifice to send the boys and girls to school; nevertheless, we say send them—send a great army. Do not allow your sons and daughters to be mere lackeys in society for the want of knowledge. Let the preachers stir up the people and send our young people to our schools.

Colonel W. O. Bradley, in a late number of the *Tribune*, a paper published in Darnville, Kentucky finds the reason of the continued triumph of the Democracy in that State to exist in the illiteracy of the people. He shows how small an amount of money is furnished for school purposes there. The annual amount of State and local taxation for education in the Republican States is as follows.

States.	Per capita.
Illinois	$7.25
Indiana	6.05
Iowa	7.09
Nebraska	6.47
Oregon	4.19
Rhode Island	9.72
Wisconsin	4.93
Colorado	9.48
Massachusetts	$14.68
Michigan	5.30
Minnesota	5.83
Ohio	6.67
Pennsylvania	5.87
Vermont	4.50
Maine	3.96
New Hampshire	7.50

"Now," says Colonel Bradley, "compare Kentucky's per capita, $2.04, and let him who can say that the Democratic party in Kentucky has been faithful to the interests of the State. In 1882 the per capita in Nebraska was $11.56, and in Colorado $17. Indeed, I believe it has increased in every one of the States named. Nor can this disgraceful exhibit be evaded by this charging that a large portion of tax is local, because six-sevenths of the counties in Kentucky are Democratic; and, besides, that party has failed to enact the proper sort of laws enforcing local taxation. In 1870 there were in Kentucky 332,176 children over 10 years of age who could not write, and 249,567 who could not read. In 1880 we had 348,392 who could not write, an *increase* of 16,216, and 258,186 who could not read, an *increase* of 9,612." Such facts are indeed humiliating and should not be allowed to stand against a State of such vast wealth and resources as Kentucky.

Among the Churches.

Few men were more mistaken than Elijah when either in a fit of vanity or despondency he was led to ignore all the piety in Israel except his own. "I, even I, only am left, and they seek my life to take it away," he exclaimed. But the Lord assured him that he had seven thousand in Israel which had not bowed their knees unto Baal. It is a hard lesson for some men to learn that they do not embody all the piety and intelligence in the community; they have no eagerness in this direction. It may bring on a fit of peevishness and sullen discontent; it is a lesson, however, that all must learn. It is a little pharisaical to ignore the piety of others and over estimate our own. Blessed is that man who can weigh himself, and his neighbor, in the same scale.

Bayou Sale booms! Through long patience and much tribulation Bro. Richardson has already come. For his own support he has received thus far from the people not quite seven dollars in cash, but he has succeeded with the aid of two hundred dollars from the Church Extension Society, and the blessing of the Lord, in erecting a nice church, and has organized a Sunday-school of nearly forty scholars. Bro. Richardson has certainly done a noble work and the Lord knows who has helped and who has hindered. It never takes but little talent or grace to hinder. Any one can start in that business on a small capital. But to correct faults, to construct, to build up, is a work more difficult and generally requires more than ordinary ability. It is a work, however, that needs to be done. This church at Bayon Sale we hope to make the beginning of a new and important work. All along the Bayon from the church to the gulf, a distance of twenty miles, there are some of the best plantations in Louisiana, and large numbers of colored people, but not a single Methodist Church. There will doubtless be a call next year for a man who takes as much delight in building churches and saving souls, as in eating chickens, to labor in this new but important circuit. It is an open door for a man who loves hard work, can live cheap, and is willing to fight for Methodism.

Wednesday morning came and so did the rain, but with my face toward Franklin I began to itinerate once more. The rain was pouring in torrents. Reaching Franklin the streets were flooded, but not caring to stop at the depot I took off my shoes, rolled up my pants, and started for the Methodist parsonage, about a mile from the depot, and though my appearance was a little unministerial, I never was more cordially received. Bro. Williams has no hinges on the door of his hospitality, he is always ready to feed and shield a Methodist preacher. We have at Franklin a clever people, the most valuable church property on the district outside the city of New Orleans, and the appliances for a grand and great church. Full forty of the members of the church own their own homes, and some of them from one to twenty-five acres of valuable land. At the quarterly conference every report was in order. The Sunday-school has 194 scholars enrolled with 152 as the average attendance. When Bro. Williams went to Franklin the church was owing full $135, and the property very much out of repairs. The $135 has been paid, and $525 expended in repairs, and all paid save $53. There is certainly a grand future for the Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin if all hands and hearts will work together. Sabbath, July 15th, was a gala day, the people gave gladly and generously. The collection for the day amounted to $40.75.

At La Teche I was met at the depot by a local preacher, who conducted me to the parsonage, where I found Bro. Lyon suffering from nervous prostration brought on by over work. Never have we seen our church at La Teche in a more prosperous condition. All the reports showed that good work was being done. The Sunday-school has over one hundred enrolled with full seventy-five as the average attendance. The choir is led by sister Lyon, and at no point on the district have I heard better singing. The celebration of the Lord's Supper upon the Sabbath was a season of great refreshing from the presence of the Lord—all hearts seemed glad. Hereafter the preachers sent to this place will not be subject to the inconvenience and embarrassment of looking up a home or a boarding place, the parsonage will stand with doors ajar to welcome the itinerant as he itinerates. The writer is thankful to Bro. Lyon and his people for testimonials of appreciation.

Recently while Bro. Lyon was holding a mourner's meeting, the parsonage was entered by some sneak thief, and cash, clothing and dishes amounting to over eighty dollars was taken. All that we have to say to that man is, "his sin will find him out." C.

Recently we spent two or three days at Baldwin and La Teche, preaching twice at Baldwin, and once at La Teche. At Baldwin the Freedmen's Aid Society have a valuable property, the gift of Hon. John Baldwin, given for the purpose of Christian education. Bro. Fitch is in charge of this work, and informed us that the prospects for the opening of the school this fall are full of promise. And here we wish to say that we most heartily approve of this school. We have had frequent talks with Father Baldwin, and know the object he had in view when he put this property into the hands of Freedmen's Aid Society, and we believe that it was an unmixed desire on his part to glorify God. But there are certain things that need to be done, in fact must be done, if the students who are having their minds turned in this direction are retained in the institution. The old mansion house needs to be newly shingled, the present shingles are so badly worn, and the house leaks so badly that in time of rain it is difficult to find a place to sit or sleep without getting wet. The old tin pipe in the seminary building that has served the purpose of a chimney is so eaten of rust that it cannot be used, and no fires can be had in the seminary or chapel. Then the kitchen connected with the boarding house is so constructed, that every time there comes a rain the floor is covered with water, while the dining hall and the kitchen are the only rooms in the boarding house that it is possible to warm. We believe that with these buildings put in good order, a grand school and church could be built up here in a short time, but as they now are, little or nothing can be done. We eenestly hope that during this vacation, these buildings will be put in good condition for the accommodation of the students who may desire to attend this institution. This is a present pressing claim. And to us nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of the prosperity of this school.

The whiskey dealers are in great disappointment over the decision of the Attorney-General, that their attempt to avoid the tax upon their bonded liquors by sending them out of the country and then reimporting them, is illegal. They are informed they must pay the tax. Certainly we can see no reason why they should not. Their plea that they have anticipated the demand by their enormous supply, and if made to pay the tax must suffer financial ruin, does not awaken in our heart the least sympathy. The financial ruin of every manufacturer in the country is nothing compared with the moral wretchedness and destruction which must follow the sale of this merchandise. Let them be taxed.

We saw the other day a real specimen of Southern politeness. Riding on the St. Charles street cars. Two men were in the same car smoking. A lady came on board and both men after the manner born took off their hats, but continued to puff the smoke of their vile cigars into her face.

Tidings from the Field.

Some people delight in sowing serpent's teeth, and can look with complacent satisfaction upon the terrible fruitage of their unnatural sowing. The swords, the strife, the wounded, nor the slain can touch their hearts, and melt their eyes to tears. But rather such sights give pleasure to their wicked and despicable souls. Serpent-teeth sowers are plentiful in the world. They are even detected in the church sometimes; and once in a while they go so far as to insinuate themselves in the sacred ranks of the Christian ministry. Wherever found, they deserve the contempt and indignation of all single faced, pure-hearted and good people. There may not be any such inhuman and godless creatures in the membership nor ministry of the La Teche district; but brethren, if we discover any such dangerous characters around us, let us stamp them out. They are sowers of the seeds of death in the family, the church and society Let such be excommunicated, and slain with the sword of the spirit. St. Martinsville was visited June 30, and July 1. The quarterly conference and services were pleasant and profitable to all. Bro. R. Anderson, the preacher in the chair, is doing a good work. He despises all sowers of serpent's teeth—a commendable disposition, which is warmly cherished by all the sowers of good seeds in our church there and elsewhere. The Sunday-school was reported to be improving, and the church was making encouraging progress, spiritually and temporally. This charge is fortunate in having sister Rosa Turner, a graduate of our New Orleans University, a Christian lady, and an earnest *Methodist*, as teacher of our mission school there. Her interest in church and Sunday-school has been of invaluable benefit to our work. Notwithstanding the unfavorable beginning of the conference year Bishop Hurst made no mistake in sending Bro. Anderson here, and the signs of his success are now abundant. Sister A. and the writer were agreeably entertained, in the splendid parsonage here, by brother and sister Anderson. Sunday night July 1, was spent in New Iberia. A fair congregation was in attendance, who seemed to enjoy the services. The reports in the quarterly conference indicated some good work done. The financial exhibits were highly satisfactory. About $250 had been collected and paid out for all purposes. There had been fourteen accessions. This charge is doing well under Bro. C. Thompson's pastorate. A neat little parsonage and a splendid fence around the church, had been built since last quarter. Arriving at Jeanerette Tuesday, July 3, we found Bro. Fields and Bro. Bolden, the pastor of our work in and around Jeanerette, abundant in faith and good works. Bro. Bolden and family very kindly provided for us here. Bro. Bolden is in charge of Thompson and Pecan. Our people at Thompson are, and have been without a house of worship ever since the flood of last year washed their church away. It washed their church away, but it did not affect their religion. We believe in that kind of religion; that neither water nor fire can destroy. Being thus thrown outdoors, Bro. Jack Carpenter, one of our strong-hearted men here, has opened his house and made it a house of prayer, where all present church services are now held. In this house Bro. Bolden holds regular services, and collected and paid out for all purposes during the quarter, about $140, besides $17.50 left in the treasury. A splendid lot has been bought and paid for by this people, upon which to build a church. The former church was on plantation grounds, and could not be secured by any means. The Lord help them in their efforts to build. Pecan is yet sealed against present success, but the future brightens. Bro. Bolden expects to secure a donation of a lot

General News Items.

Mr. Blaine will stump Ohio for the [illegible].

[illegible] has a picture gallery worth [illegible].

The London Missionary Society owns five mission ships.

The income of the Church of England is put at $22,625,000.

There are seven colored newspapers published in the State of Georgia.

Last year American women gave $[illegible],000 to the cause of foreign missions.

There are at least 200 journals edited and owned by colored men in the United States.

A rag picker died in Cincinnati recently, who was then discovered to be worth nearly $5000.

Pope Leo XIII has an annual income of $1,800,000, while his expenses for [illegible] a day.

A State colored convention will meet in the hall of the House of Representatives, Little Rock, Ark. 27th.

In the New York *Globe*, Geo. Williams, the historian, moves that an "[illegible] Negro Historical [illegible]" [illegible].

A [illegible] ship has hoisted the [illegible] New [illegible] evidently intending to take possession.

Gen. [illegible] will retire from his position as General of the Army [illegible] Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

[illegible] reports that [illegible] the informer, has quitted [illegible] in disguise. He [illegible] declared bankrupt.

[illegible] of the State of [illegible] the appro[illegible]

[illegible] a widow's claim, at [illegible] one night, leaving [illegible]

[illegible] cards are made at [illegible] about a million daily [illegible] the consumption of writing paper by from [illegible]

Ex-[illegible] is rapidly regaining his health in Europe. The [illegible] are enjoying an income of [illegible] per month from their [illegible] and will soon be on financially solid ground.

[illegible] Platt, of Connecticut, [illegible] to accept a retaining fee [illegible] railroad case on the ground [illegible] time belongs to the [illegible] that he cannot with [illegible] engage in any other duties [illegible] those pertaining to his [illegible]. There is no doubt that [illegible] Platt is right about it.

[illegible] Ireland affairs have decidedly [illegible]. The diminution of agrarian crime continues. The law is [illegible] time victorious. But there [illegible] that the electorate has [illegible] less hostile to the British [illegible] submissive to Mr. Par[illegible]

[illegible] old slave-market at Zanzibar, [illegible] formerly 30,000 slaves [illegible] annually, has been transformed into mission premises, under [illegible] charge of the Universities' [illegible] started in 1859 at [illegible] of Dr. Livingstone.

[illegible] Mansion reports [illegible] Richardson, col[illegible] The parties [illegible] on shares and [illegible] willing to sell [illegible] demand was [illegible] partner, who [illegible] a jury to have [illegible] homicide.

[illegible] excellent [illegible] Times [illegible]

Now when the cry is [illegible] from the theological seminaries of the various denominations in America, that the supply of [illegible] is falling short of the demand here, and that even a smaller proportion of college graduates than formerly is entering the ministerial profession, it is encouraging to look away to what has happened in Germany, and what is now happening there. Germany has already passed through that state of spiritual death which many are now fearing for this country. There was a time when the cause of Christianity seemed to the fearful to be almost lost in Germany. But within the past few years a change for the better has showed itself. Sunday-schools are spreading; the cities are being stirred by evangelistic movements; and the study of theology is once more attracting the more scholarly youth of Germany. Since 1876, the number of theological students in the nine Prussian universities has more than doubled. Great as this increase is, it seems all the greater when compared with the increase in other than the theological faculties. The number of students of philosophy, and of law, in the Prussian universities, increased last year less than two per cent. each; and of medicine, less than fifteen per cent.; while the students of Roman Catholic theology increased in number nearly ten per cent., and those of Protestant theology more than twenty-one per cent. These figures would certainly show a return towards Christianity on the part of German students; and they certainly mark a new stirring of the spiritual life among the people. If it be true, as has been claimed, that we have latterly taken our fashions in skepticism and in theology from Germany, and that the present relative falling off in the number of theological students is due to [illegible] skepticism [illegible] pieces in the country that gave it birth, why may we not look for in the near future [illegible] setting [illegible] the way in which the higher class of young men are there pressing forward into the ministry of the Christian Church.—*Sunday School Times.*

It ought to be understood that this is a civilised country, an enlightened, educated, Christian land; not a barbarous, heathenish, dark and ignorant land. Every saloon is a vile place. It's a place where a lady cannot go; where children would be out of place; where men swear, talk obscenely and rudely, where gambling is learned and practiced. There is nothing civilised about it, nothing enlightened, nothing noble, pure or Christian; all dark and low and brutal. Yet this is a great and boasted land of enlightened humanity and pure Christianity.—*The Living Issue and Gazette.*

Five thousand Mormon converts are expected to arrive in Utah during the month of July. "The twin relic of barbarism, seems to flourish under Congressional law. These are not paupers, but are recruits for the harems, and open violators of all the laws of God and men. There is more of menace and danger in 5,000 Mormons than in any 100,000 of simply poor people, about whom the public is exercised. There should be some way to reach these people. Possibly one of these days an outraged public will demand it.—*Inter Ocean.*

The *Sunday School Times* is responsible for this: "At a dress-parade of a colored regiment during the civil war, the chaplain who had been accustomed to conduct prayers at that time was not in place. Thereupon the colonel said that if there was a preacher in the ranks he might step forward. Promptly one hundred and sixteen preachers advanced from the line."

"I aim to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot [illegible]

Some Popular Superstitions.

It is a matter of superstition that it is unlucky to pare the nails Sunday; to see the new moon over the left shoulder or through a tree. If one dreams of false teeth, or having a tooth pulled it is unlucky. To dream of a marriage is considered by those who are wise in these matters to be a sign of a funeral. To break a looking-glass indicates that some one of the family will die, as does also the flying of a wild bird through the house. The sudden ringing in the ears sometimes heard, caused by local irritation of the auditory nerves, is called a death-bell, and the first person thought of is the one who will die. The peculiarity about this sign is that it is never known to be verified. If a dog howl under the window of any one, that person will die before the year is out. It was the custom years ago, and in some of the more rural towns still obtains, that the male relatives of the deceased should wear their hats in the church during the funeral services. The looking-glasses were hung with towels, and the clock stopped and all pictures of the deceased turned face to the wall. The bees were told by some one of the family who was the one who had died.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The New York *Tribune* says that ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, Register of the United States Treasury, is one of the wealthiest colored men in the country. He owns two large plantations in Mississippi worth more than $100,000 each.

New York.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for twenty years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die. They at once procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's* [illegible] and he took one dose. The result [illegible] upwards of *three quarts of* [illegible] now enjoying excellent health [illegible] Samaritan of old [illegible] physician, and induces them to try Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty [illegible] in every case with the most [illegible] is well satisfied that Dr. C. McLane's [illegible] prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, [illegible] superior to any other known [illegible] more generally known would [illegible] many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, [illegible] Cannon street, New York City.

The Only Genuine
McLane's Vermifuge,
Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge,
PREPARED BY
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july27-1y

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" 16 mo, with Ritual	75
" 16 mo,	1 00
" 12 mo,	1 50
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Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER,
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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Church bells made of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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26 inches	175 lbs.	325 lbs.	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	55 00
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36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	120 00
40 "	750 lbs.	1050 lbs.	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs.	1800 lbs.	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

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18 inches	100 lbs.	$13 00
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We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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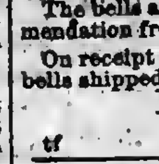

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A WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition [illegible] you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the [illegible] having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, w[illegible] necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible] GLASSES [illegible] on the frame H. HOUSEN, Medicated [illegible] STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.
Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES [illegible]. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and direction for [illegible], and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Househ,
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By [illegible] A Thrilling [illegible] Fights, [illegible] ages. [illegible] ing than fiction. Price only [illegible] sells everywhere. **AGENTS** make $[illegible] per month. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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The leading book; strongly endorsed and now on the Wave of Success. Great authors, Bishops Simpson, Foster, [illegible], Joseph Cook, [illegible] Dr. McCosh, [illegible] and others, on this Grand [illegible]. One agent [illegible], another [illegible] by agents [illegible] in one township, [illegible] three evenings, [illegible] in 11 hours, [illegible] first 2 weeks. Send for circular and terms to [illegible]
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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.
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MARRIAGES.

[illegible] Rev. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Laura [illegible] members of our church.

Editors Southwestern: At the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, Miss., July [illegible] Mr. Albert Watkins of Nash[illegible] Field, of [illegible] holy w[illegible] J. M. Shumpert, presiding [illegible] District, [illegible] a few [illegible] took the [illegible] Tenn. [illegible] testimony [illegible] Miss Field [illegible] Mr. W[illegible] held by their many friends [illegible] the church was beautifully [illegible] with the sweetest flowers, [illegible] before 8 o'clock, the [illegible] appointed hour, the church was [illegible] with anxious friends to witness [illegible] and bid them adieu. Miss [illegible] presided at the organ, and as the couple entered the door walking [illegible] long aisle, music upon the organ [illegible] and as the beautiful couple presented themselves so gracefully in front [illegible] beautiful arch made [illegible] a most lovely scene. [illegible] was the most beautiful [illegible] esteemed young [illegible] Watkins, [illegible] the highest character, and is worthy [illegible] his beautiful bride. [illegible] through life, is the [illegible] of their friend,

J. M. S.

We desire to call the attention of our [illegible] to the advertisement in this day's [illegible] institution for [illegible] of young ladies, the [illegible] Ladies College of London, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rev. C. [illegible] Miss [illegible] Lula [illegible] members of Alex. [illegible]

C. L. Seward.

[illegible] Miller [illegible]

L. J. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Forty-Two Years.

[illegible] Mr. Othniel Ge[illegible] respected Town [illegible] Mr. Gager is 80 [illegible] word is as good [illegible] he writes: [illegible] I have suffered [illegible] and bladder [illegible] a specific for these [illegible] of terrible pain, [illegible] which [illegible] I used in a [illegible] owing to the use of [illegible] Remedy now [illegible] place in my [illegible] I would not be [illegible] and heartily [illegible] are troubled with [illegible] kidney, or urinary [illegible] fails to cure."

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

THE OLD ADAGE THAT "AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE," WAS NEVER MORE APTLY ILLUSTRATED THAN BY ONE WHO TAKES HIM WHO [illegible] IT [illegible] BUT A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE, WHICH NO ONE OUGHT TO DISREGARD. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

Every fifteen years we expend more for strong drinks than the value of all the property destroyed and wasted during the late war.

"Ringworm all over daughter's body, cured by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure." Mrs. Merriam, Blue Hill, Maine.

A Boston milliner finding she could earn more in business than her husband, they reversed the usual order of things. She now goes to business, and he does all the home work, and does it excellently.

Young, middle-age, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affection, should address, with two stamps for large treaties, World's Dispensary Medical Association.

A Society has been formed in Brussels which proposes to mummify the dead. They offer serious objections to cremation.

[illegible] and Sick Headache.

[illegible] Mrs. Wm. Hanson. She says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me [illegible] headache."

[illegible] MARKET

Southwestern Office, July 26, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

[illegible] Ordinary, 7 11-16; Middling [illegible] Good Middling, 9 13-16; Mid[illegible]

[illegible] Yellow clarified, 7¼@8¼; [illegible]

[illegible] gallon—Common, 30; fair, [illegible] 30.

Rice, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, [illegible]

Moss, [illegible] Mixed, 3½@7½; gray, [illegible] black, [illegible]

GROCERIES.

Butter, [illegible]

Coffee, [illegible] prime, 10¼.

Cheese, [illegible] Western factory, 9.

[illegible] Choice, $3 85.

[illegible] Fancy, $.87½; choice [illegible]

[illegible] bbl. $1.75; [illegible] apples, [illegible] $2.00@ [illegible] crate, $2.00@— [illegible] $10.00@12.00.

Oils, [illegible] Coal, in cases, 14@—; [illegible] 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@ [illegible] linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@40.

PROVISIONS.

Mess Pork, ℔ bbl—Choice, $15.75.

Bacon, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13½; shoulders, 7½; sides, short rib, 8½; sides, long clear, 8¾; hams, sugar-cured, 12½@13½.

Dry Salt Meat, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 10@14c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@18c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@70c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.50@6 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $1.50@3.50 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

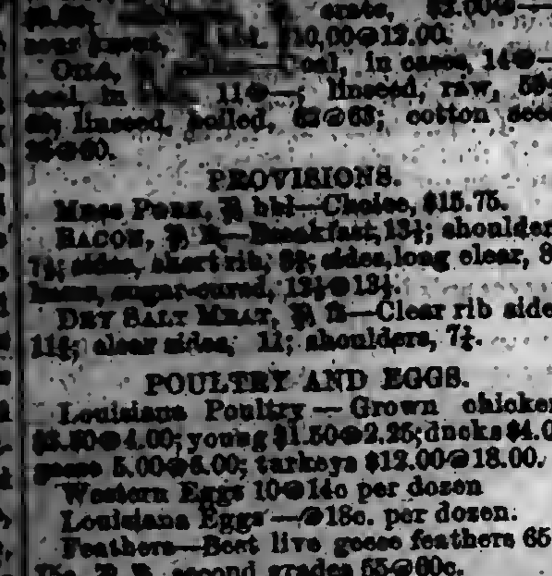
GRAIN AND FEED.

Corn, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 52; white, 63; mixed, 62.

Oats, ℔ bushel—Western, 45½.

Bran, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 81.

Hay, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 18@20.



[illegible]

Conference Notices.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Third Round.

Fulton	Aug.	18-19
Camden	"	23
Texarkana Station	"	25-26
Texarkana Circuit	"	27
Garland City	"	28
Lewisville	"	29
Bright Star	"	30
Walnut Hill	Sept.	1–2
Paraclifta	"	8–9
Centre Point	"	15-16
Washington	"	22-23
Hot Springs	"	29-30
Pine Bluff Sta.	Oct.	6–7
Pine Bluff Circuit	"	9-10
Swan Lake	"	11
Red Land	"	13-14
Watson	"	20-21
Arkansas City	"	22
Sunny Side	"	23-24
Little Rock	"	28-29

L. W. Elkins, P. E.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren:—At the last session of our conference, over three hundred dollars were subscribed to pay the debt on the church at Brownsville. These subscriptions should be paid as soon as possible. Up to this time only two or three subscriptions have been paid to Dr. Kynett or reported as paid. Do not put this off till conference which will be here soon. You will find the names and amounts subscribed on the 31st page of minutes. Forward the amount to Dr. Kynett by postal order. Let all be paid before conference. Will the preachers call on the laymen who subscribed at Brownsville and collect and forward the amounts to Philadelphia? The members of conference will bear in mind, in taking up the Church Extension collection, that our assessment is double what it was last year. We have met the conference assessment for several years by taking up a collection at conference. To meet this assessment will require about two and a half cents per member. Can we make it? To meet all the benevolent claims on the conference in full, will require about thirty cents a member. How many of our members cannot pay thirty cents during the year for benevolent purposes? How many can and do pay many times that amount? How many do not pay one cent? Try to get every one to do something. Let our collections show that our love for Christ and His cause is increasing.

J. Braden, Secretary.

CHANGE OF TIME BATON ROUGE DIST. CONF.

By request of the brethren the time for the Baton Rouge District Conference has been changed from the 26th, of July to Thursday the 30th of August, 12 o'clock m. at Jackson, Louisiana. The same arrangements to reach Jackson as previously mentioned will stand except parties must take Port Hudson and Clinton train at Port Hickey on Wednesday the 29th, and will be met at Robin's station by wagons.

P. Landry.

Donaldsonville July 23, 1883.

LA TECHE DIST.—LOUISIANA CONF.

Second Round.

Rigolets and Avoca	Aug.	16-17
Alexandria	"	18-19
Pineville	"	19-
Le Compte	"	20-
Spring Creek & Stuart Chapel	"	21-22
Cheneyville	"	23-
Bayou Des Glaize	"	24-
[illegible]	"	25-26
Booneville	"	26-27
Eola	"	28-
Waxia	"	30
Flat Town		1- 2
Washington	Sept.	2-
Opelousas	"	7-
Vermilionville	"	8- 9
New Iberia	"	9-10
St. Martinsville	"	11-
Thompson	"	14-16
Jeannerette	"	15-16
Glencoe	"	[illegible]

Brethren will [illegible] all reports are wri[illegible] is the time to pu[illegible] collections. [illegible] in this [illegible] no oppo[illegible]ity [illegible] School [illegible] Push your collection for the "Southwestern." [illegible] will be expected to pay over [illegible] presiding elder on his round its assessment toward the expenses of the delegates to the next General Conference. Push every spiritual and temporal interest of the church, and let this quarter show grander results than ever. We can't afford to be outdone by any district in the Louisiana Conference. Let every man stand at his post and faithfully work to excel the result of all previous years' work, and our success is assured. Fraternally,

A. E. P. Albert, P. E.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Third Round.

Okolona	Aug.	4- 5
Okolona Circuit	"	4- 5
Union Grove	"	7-
Athens	"	9-
Aberdeen	"	11-12
Aberdeen Circuit	"	11-12
Starkville	"	18-19
Starkville Circuit	"	20-
Tampico	"	21-
Whitefield	"	23-
Greensboro	"	25-26
Tupelo	Sept.	1- 2
West Point	"	8- 9
West Point Circuit	"	8- 9
Columbus	"	15-16
Columbus Circuit	"	15-16
Booneville	"	21-
Corinth Circuit	"	22-23
Corinth	"	22-23
Ripley	"	27-
New Albany	"	29-30
Pontotoc	Oct.	3-
Houston	"	6- 7
Buena Vista	"	8-
Crawford	"	13-14

Brethren will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. M. Shumpert, P. E.

Columbus, Miss., July 19, 1883.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers of Houston District:—If the brethren will send their assessments $1.50, to I. B. Scott, Houston, Texas, they will be furnished a sufficient number of blanks for pastors, local preachers, exhorters, etc., reports to do them for two or three years. By order of the committee on blanks: G. W. Smith, C. C. Minegan and I. B. Scott.

NOTICE.

The first district conference for the Argenta district, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1883. All of the preachers of the district are expected to be present at the opening. The Sweet Home Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m., before the second Sunday in Sept. Let all or as many of the Conference preachers be in attendance as can.

Yours, G. W. Sams, P. E.

Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1883.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Third Round.

Lauderdale	July	28-29
Exprairie	Aug.	3
Shuqualak	"	4- 5
Enterprise Circuit	"	9
Shubuta Circuit	"	9
Enterprise	"	11-12
Shubuta	"	16
Waynesboro	"	18-19
State Line	"	23
Quitman	"	25-26
Mashulaville	"	30
Louisville	Sept.	1- 2
Garlandsville	"	8
Paulding	"	8- 9
Brooksville	"	13-
Daleville	"	15-16
DeKalb	"	18-
Meridian Circuit	"	27-
Macon	"	22-23
Meridian	"	29-30
Philadelphia	"	20-

J. Campbell.

Cleveland, Tenn., July 17, 1883.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Third Round.

Morrilton	Aug.	18-19
Little Rock Circuit	"	25-26
Argenta Circuit	Sept.	1- 2
Sweet Home	"	8- 9
VanBuren	"	15-16
Fort Smith	"	22-23
Fayetteville	"	29-30
Hynesville	Oct.	6- 7
Conway	"	13-14
Jacksonport	"	20 21
Batesville	"	27-28
Newport	Nov.	3- 4

Dear Brethren; I want each preacher of the district to set apart the first Sunday in September as Church Extension day, in each society throughout the district, and take as large a collection for that cause as possible and forward the same to Dr. Kynett at once.

G. W. Sams, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the literary exercises of the Morristown District Conference to be held at Taylorsville, East Tennessee, Aug. 8, 1883.

Progress of our work on the Morristown district..........S. J. Harris, P. E.

Importance of maintaining the schools planted by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South..B. H. Johnson

How to succeed with our work on the circuits to the best advantage.C. Boyd

The care of young converts....J. B. Tate

Words of counsel to young preachers..........C. K. Mays

Religion of the family..........J. Thomas

Infant Baptism..........W. T. Marley

Office and work of the Holy Spirit..........A. Douglass.

Benevolent Collections......G. B. Moore

What is Scriptural sanctification? Owen Hypshire.

Peculiar phases of infidelity.D. B. Lawton

Faith and work..........A. Jordan

Pastoral visitation..........Jas. Guthrig

Our Church periodicals....Alex Gillespie

Class Meetings and how to conduct them..........L. Neal.

Local preachers and exhorters are requested to make their own selections for the literary exercises. All reports, both from the pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, class-leaders and district stewards are requested to be presented in writing so as to help facilitate the business of the conference. If any of the brethren fail to come send your reports to Taylorsville. Address Rev. S. J. Harris, P. E., a week before conference.

S. J. Harris, P. E.

B. H. Johnson, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Preachers of North New Orleans, District take notice, a district conference for above named district will be held at Thibodeaux, Lafourche parish, opening on Thursday September 20. We hope to have a large attendance and a grand time.

M. Dale, P. E.

GULF DISTRICT-MISS. CONFERENCE.

Third Round.

Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst.	Aug.	4–5
New Hope	"	11-12
Union Church	"	14-15
Fayette	"	18-19
Hamburg and Meadville	"	21-12
Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian	"	25-26
	"	28-29
Pascagoula	Sept.	1–2
Haodsboro and Ocean Springs.	"	5
Augusta	"	8–9
Brookhaven and Summit	"	12
Columbia	"	15-16
China Grove	"	29-30
Liberty	Oct.	6-7
George Town		

The brethren must notify the members of the quarterly conference to meet at the appointed time and place for business, and have writen reports to present to the conference, and have as much money raised for the different societies of the church as possible.

W. McDonald, P. E.

EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT.

FOURTH ROUND.

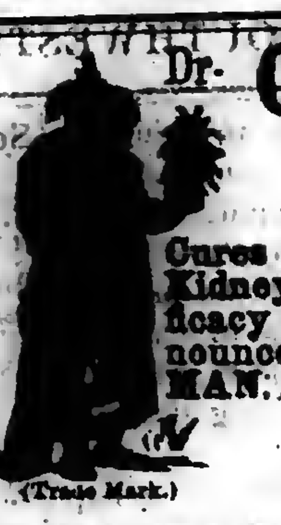
Kingston ct., Rockwood	July	21-22
Jasper ct. Jasper	"	28-29
Robertsville ct., Shady Grove	August	4–5
Washington ct., Dayton	"	11-12
Chattanooga ct., Tynies Camp Ground	"	18-19
	"	25-26
Ebenezer ct., Ehneyer	Sept.	1–2
Riceville ct., Riceville	"	8–9
Cleveland ct., Ooltawah		
Georgetown ct., Cooper's school house	"	15-16
	"	22-23
Bigsprings ct., Bugget chapel.	"	29-30
Soddy ct., Tates chapel		
Chattanooga sta., Wesley Chapel	Oct.	6–7

Dear brethren, push your benevolent collections, have your committees ready to report to the fourth quarterly conference. Our district conference will commence the 28th day of August, also one day will be devoted to the Sunday-school work. Come prepared to stay three days.

E. Provnie, P. E.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 10, 1883.

Japan declined the proposal of the French ambassador to form an alliance against China.



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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.

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CHILLS AND FEVER.

Frog Level, La., February 27, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson—This is to certify that your Indian Blood Syrup cured my little boy of Chills and Fever. It is a valuable family medicine.

L. D. Howdishell.

july27-1y

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Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.

Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN, Nashville, Tenn.

july 5-3m

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,

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Beautifully situated on the river Thames, four hours by rail from Detroit or Suspension Bridge. The highest education in every department. French spoken in the College. Music a specialty under the direction of the celebrated W. Waugh Lauder. Next term will commence September 20th. For particulars address Rev. E. N. English, M. A., Principal, Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Canada.

july26-aug9-sept6-13

The month of June was remarkable for the number of spots that appeared upon the sun. No such number has appeared before within the same length of time since attention has been given to the sun at the Cincinnati Observatory.

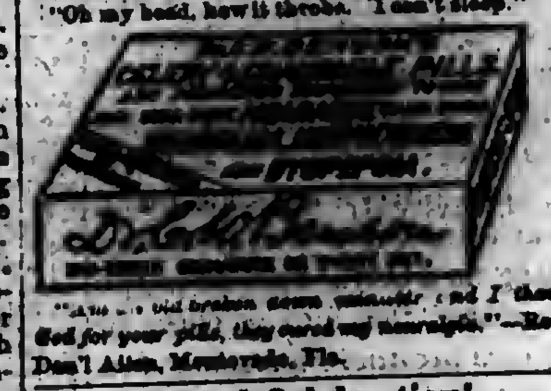
BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES.

In to-day's paper is an advertisement from Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., offering a beautiful rosewood pianoforte for only $173.75. Read his advertisement.

The State University of Mississippi is now open to women students.

England, from her own resources, is never in possession of more than one month's supply of food for her people.

"Oh my head, how it throbs. I can't sleep."



"[illegible] and I thank God for your pills, they cured my neuralgia."—Rev. Dan'l Allen, Monteverde, Fla.

Grand Celebration!

[illegible] Anniversary of the National Independence of

The Republic of Liberia

Under the auspices of the

African Trade Society,

Of the State of Louisiana,

—At the—

OAKLAND RIDING PARK,

On Thursday, July 26, 1883.

Committee of Arrangements:

J W Pierce, Chairman; W H Gunnell, J B Gaudet, J D Ball, E J Oavis, Felix Larrea, Henry Adams, Rev T G Montgomery, John George.

The exercises for the occasion will be attractive, entertaining and varied, so as to make it peculiarly a Grand Gala Day to all. The objects of the Society will be presented by the Rev T G Montgomery.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson will read the Declaration of Independence of Liberia.

Rev Alfred M Green is the Orator of the Day.

A Prize Essay and Poem on Africa.

A Base Ball Match

Between the P. F. Lewis's and E's, of Algiers, for a purse of $15 Game to commence at 3 o'clock p. m.

It is the purpose of the Society, under whose auspicies the Celebration is held, to spare no pains to make the entertainment one of great interest and pleasure to all who may attend; the chief object being to honor an event the final results of which no one could be so presumptuous at this time to predict. Excellent and appropriate music will add its charms, blending sweet harmony and melody with all the other pleasing features of the Celebration.

The Pickwick Brass Band is engaged to furnish Music for the occasion.

Admission - - - 25 Cents.
Children, - - - 15 Cents.

N. B.—Exercises will commence at the grounds at 1 o clock p. m. 1t

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july16-52t

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26-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

ATTEND THE Commercial College Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.

[illegible]

WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

july 5-4t

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Tenn.—A SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

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Wm. H. Smith, M. D., Ph. D. M. A., Secretary.

jy26-1m

EDUCATIONAL.

[illegible] CONSERVATORY of MUSIC [illegible]

july5-8t

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jy12-1m

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jy12-2m

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Clerk of the Faculty.

jy19-2m G. W. C. LEE, President.

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jy19-2m Prof. of Law, Lexington, Va.

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jy19-1m

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july26-30teow

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

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Editorial Notes.

Circular No. 2, 1883, of the Bureau of Education, treats of the Co-education of the Sexes in the Public Schools of the United States.

"A mad Church-member, who insists on remaining mad, is an unmitigated curse."—*Religious Herald*. That is pithily put and true.—Richmond *Christian Advocate*. Amen.

Dr. [illegible] is responsible for the [illegible]: A poor preacher at the [illegible] to be a missionary [illegible]. The [illegible] the White Sulphur charge [illegible] but the Chi[illegible] off your beard for a [illegible].

[illegible] brings the intelligence [illegible] calamity in the form of an earthquake. A town of 4000 inhabitants, on the Island Ischia, about 19 miles from Naples, is said to be entirely destroyed. It is estimated that 1000 persons have been killed, and 800 more or less wounded. The disaster occurred when most of the upper classes were at the theatre.

This is from the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, Macon, Georgia: "In 1866, when the M. E. Church, South, had the "old ship" in the dry dock and was overhauling her for a new voyage, many thought [illegible] no limit policy would be [illegible], but whether their views [illegible] then or not, we feel [illegible] that, since we have adopted the four years' limit and have held fast to this necessary feature of a real itinerancy, we had better [illegible] it and that too without agitating the subject. Without [illegible] interference in other men's [illegible], we may therefore be permitted to express the hope that the M. E. Church will not change its policy."

No person not obviously acquainted with the facts can have a just conception of the amount of [illegible] practical educational work [illegible] done by the Church [illegible]. Nine of the [illegible] South New Orleans [illegible] are used for church and school purposes, in fact are the [illegible] in the communities [illegible] are located in which [illegible] be held. In these nine [illegible] less than four hundred [illegible] children are being [illegible] of the city nearly [illegible] churches are used as [illegible] with a vast [illegible] the education [illegible] is [illegible]ned from [illegible] the Church [illegible] by dona-

Rev. Sidi Hamet Brown proprietor and editor of the *Christian Neighbor*, M. E. Church South, has some sensible suggestions on the color line. We have been made to feel more than once that certain people North and South would do well to heed them. Hear him:

"The Creator who made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the whole earth did also for a reason draw the "color line," and that, too, with indelible ink. Of course he had a reason for such decree, and has a reason for its continuance. Men of sense on both sides do not fight against the line nor against each other because of the line. Let neither hate the other because of the marked difference, nor indeed for any other cause."

Rev. L. J. Hall, of the Colorado Conference now stationed at Laramie Wyoming Ty., in the California *Christian Advocate* says: "I have passed nearly three years in this city, and during that time have studied the ever varying scenes of religious work here. During these three years there have been six Baptist pastors over the Baptist church, and from the resignation of its present pastor, last Sunday there will soon be another. There have also come and gone from the Presbyterian and Episcopalian church.'

Here are three churches, all of which have a "settled ministry" an "established pastorate," but in less than three years, Bro. Hall has seen thirteen of these pastors, all settled for life, come and go. Seven Baptist pastors in three years is certainly lively itinerancy. The outlook for a settled pastorate is not the most hopeful. We would like to have all the men who seek the advantages of the itinerancy and at the same time desire to be free from its restrictions placed in a conference by themselves we think this would cure the heretics and kill the heresy.

We regret to learn the death of Dr. Walter C. Palmer, who has been for a number of years editor and proprietor of the *Guide to Holiness*, a monthly magazine devoted to the discussion of the doctrine and experience of Bible Holiness. Dr. Palmer was an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died suddenly at his summer residence Ocean Grove, New Jersey, July, aged 79 years. He spent most of his life in the city of New York where he received his education. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons he began the practice of medicine, and was soon considered one of the most skillful physicians in the city. In his early life he experienced the blessing of entire sanctification, and for over 40 years meetings have been held in his house every Tuesday afternoon for the "promotion of holiness." These meetings have been largely attended, people not only from all parts of America but nearly all parts of the world have been drawn to them and greatly benefitted by them. Nearly 40 years ago he began to publish the *Guide to Holiness*. To this work he gave his whole heart, and it soon became a great power in the church. In all of his work he was aided by his inestimable wife Mrs. Phebe Palmer who died nearly ten years ago. Personally Dr. Palmer was one of the most genial and kindly men, he left a Christian impression upon the minds of thousands. His earthly work is ended, but the testimony of his life for Jesus will roll on to the end of time.

Notes from Okolona District; Mississippi Conference.

Dear Editors SOUTHWESTERN:—As the attributes of human nature are found in all men, though races differ, and individuals of the same species can be distinguished by the peculiarities of the mind as easily as by the faculties of the body—so Christianity is a spirit, and that spirit is found among all sects. Yet the denominations differ in their characteristic spirit. The spirit of Methodism is more important to its perpetuity and power than that of any other denomination. Methodism originally allowed free play to the nature, checking only when it clearly passed the line of natural expression and bordered on irreverence or frenzy; sometimes trouble and discord arose, but the obvious depth of feeling carried all before it, and the world saw that these men had an experience, deep and heartfelt.

At the second quarterly meeting for Athens circuit, I found Rev. R. Snell, and his people, from all parts of the work with their reports in good shape. On this occasion their new church (built by their pastor) was dedicated to the service of God, amid many shouts and praises, common among the true spirits of the Methodists, which plainly shows that the original spirit of Methodism is not dying out in this part of the country; the pastor is doing a good work on the Athens charge.

Rev. P. Jamison, the new pastor at Aberdeen, was kindly received by the people. The parsonage has undergone repairs, and has been nicely refurnished. During the protracted meeting a number of the very best people of the town were converted and added to the church. Spiritually and financially the church is doing well. Father Miles Proctor, on the circuit, is doing a grand work; he his greatly beloved by his people. Bro. G. Carr, at Buena Vista, is building a new church at Bethlehem, and the whole circuit seems to be in a prosperous condition.

The mission work at Booneville, under the pastorate of Rev. G. D. Shannon, indicate that much good will be done. On the night of July 16th, I had the pleasure of preaching to a very large congregation at the Courthouse in Booneville, of colored and white. The sheriff was very kind indeed, lighted up the courthouse for us at his own expense. The people gave good attention. My impression is that the Methodist Episcopal Church is fully anchored at Booneville. Rev. W.H. H. Gallion, at Corinth, is finishing up his third and last year, and has done and is doing a grand work for God and Methodism. At the district conference held there a few days ago, it was largely attended by the members and friends from the utmost parts of the district, but the pastor and his people were equal to the occasion, and were prepared to have taken care of the Mississippi conference at this season of the year. Bro. T. W. Davis, on the Corinth circuit, is succeeding admirably and bade fair to do a grand work.

Rev. L. L. Shumpert, Columbus, is still holding the fort and leading souls to Christ. The recent revival closed here. I was permitted to be present several nights and witnessed the conversion of many precious souls to God, and to hear the sweet testimonies of a precious Savior. The result of the meeting was 63 conversions and over 70 accessions to the church. Bro. Isaac Mosely, on the circuit, is doing a good work—has purchased a nice house for the circuit, and is no longer a circuit *walker*, but a circuit *rider*. Bro. A. W. Wright, on the Crawford circuit, was kindly received by the people, and is succeeding well—has purchased one acre of land and paid $50 for it, and erected a nice parsonage on the same. Greensboro, under the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Gatewood, is doing well. In addition to the three new churches built on that work last year, the pastor is preparing to build the fourth one. Bro. Gatewood is abundant in faith and good work; hence his great success amid many unpleasant surroundings. A white congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have induced Bro. Gatewood to preach for them at least once a month. This is certainly a change in the right direction. Let more of the white and colored ministers of the South exchange pulpits occasionally." Let brotherly love continue."

Rev. J. W. Davis, at Houston, his first appointment, is doing a good work—has purchased a nice lot in Houston on which to build a church, also one is being built at Hopewell, about six miles from Houston. Bro. Davis and his sweet wife are greatly beloved by the people. Rev. John Eanes, at New Albany, has been very successful; already 15 conversions and several accessions to the church. Bro. Eanes and his people are pleased with each other.

The cause of Christ and Methodism at Okolona is carefully cared for by the faithful pastor, Rev. B. L. Crump, who is finishing up his third year successfully; he has the most profound respect of all the people. Here we have a splendid Sabbath-school, also an excellent choir. Mrs. E. S. Spriggs is their organist, and is very earnest, faithful and successful worker. Bro. B. L. Nevils, on the circuit, is doing a good work. We trust many souls may be converted to God this year on that circuit. Rev. J. J. Harris, Pontotoc, was kindly received by the people as their pastor. From the last session of our conference at Meridian, Bro. Harris soon won the hearts of the people, and is doing a good work; financially and spiritually, the work is excellent. At the second quarterly conference was a time long to be remembered, on account of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. A new church is being erected on the circuit. From Pontotoc, Bro. Harris conveyed us to New Albany with a splendid team, and thence to Ripley, where we found Bro. L. J. Terrell, hard at work. The conference was large and very interesting. Rev. Mr. Cogdell, pastor of the M. E. Church South, at Ripley, and Rev. Mr. Gordan at Corinth, were introduced to the conference and made very interesting addresses, which showed they were deeply interested in the cause of Christ and rejoiced at our success. Rev. Mr. Cogdell has been, and still is, of great assistance to our pastor, Bro. Terrill, temporally as well as spiritually; may the Lord bless Bro. Cogdell, and others that manifest such a spirit for the elevation of humanity. Bro. Terrill is now getting along well at Ripley, better than ever before. Rev. D. W. Calvert is getting along very well at Starkville, and the indications are that he will do an excellent work this year again.

Starkville circuit, under the faithful pastor, Bro. J. M. Lampkin, at their quarterly, as well as at the district conference, made a grand report. One or two churches have been organized and a new church has been built. Children's Day was a grand success on this circuit; over $14 was collected from the children, which for the country is quite noteworthy. The meeting at Zion Franklin in the last quarterly occasion, was a great time of rejoicing. Rev. James Franklin, who was former pastor of this church, is a grand old hero, and is now our successful Sunday-school superintendent at this point; he certainly knows how to conduct a Sabbath-school. Bro. Lampkin has some able assistants on this large and interesting circuit. Rev. J. Trice, at Tupelo, has greatly, under God, revived the work, some 22 precious souls have been converted to God and joined the church, and they have purchased a *circuit horse*. The whole circuit is much encouraged; they will have a camp-meeting, embracing the first Sunday in September at the Pleasant Grove Church. Old Father Thomas Brown, at Tampico, the venerable hero for the Master and Methodism, is doing as well as could be expected. He loves and honors the cause of Christ.

Union Grove, Rev. W. Jones, pastor, expects to build at least two new churches this year; advanced steps have already been taken that will insure the completing of them, I think. We have some of the best people in the State on this circuit. We trust that a glorious year's work will be crowned with success.

At West Point, our faithful pastor, Rev. I. L. Pratt, the blessed Lord has crowned his labors with success; our church under his earnest and presistent efforts has grown into great popularity with the people. The old building has not only been repaired and beautified, but many souls have been converted to God and added to the M. E. Church. The last protracted meeting closed a few weeks ago which resulted in the conversion of 23. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition. Bro. L. F. White, on the circuit, is doing finely this year. At the last quarterly conference the reports from the pastor and his official brethren indicated prosperity. Bro. White is very earnest and, we believe, will do a grand year's work for the Master. Rev. A. Boyd, on the Whitefield circuit, at the quarterly and district conferences, made a good report respecting his charge. A new bell for Liberty Church had been purchased, and the whole circuit seemed to be lively.

Thus closed the second round upon this district. It is a source of great pleasure that I can truthfully report progress in this part of the Master's vineyard. I have never seen such a religious spirit prevailing in churches so generally at so early a season in the year. At quite a number of places on the district, souls have been converted without protracted meetings or any extra services at the house of worship, and have joined the church, and now are giving God the glory. This indicates that the spirit of Methodism, led by the spirit of God, is one of the mightiest instrumentalities in the conversion of the world to Christ. Brethren, of the district, *push* the work of converting men and women to God. Yours, fraternally,

J. M. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss., July 25, 1883.

New Hope Academy.

Was established as a preparatory school of Wiley University in 1882; it has just fairly begun to be. Of this school we can say, it has entered its incipient stage with good prospects; it is on a favorable footing, and already there have been good results. Its course of study embraces seven years—three years primary and four years academic course. There were in attendance last year 52, in the third year academic 6, second year academic 2, first year academic 13, primary 31. The friends of the school at Alto and in the county about have done well in the erection and support of the school. They have property valued at $600, and are preparing to build additional at an early day. The school is well located at Alto, Texas, and will do much good in a place of great need. Should any one wish to facilitate the cause of education among a needy people by a moderate gift of money, New Hope Academy would afford a good opportunity for such benevolence. Help those that help themselves, is a good rule. The school is under the charge of D. W. Tidwell, the principal, through whose labors largely the school has been established. A successful summer school is now teaching. Friends of the school can do much for it by speaking in its favor and sending pupils. Under the protecting wing and patronage of the Episcopal Methodist Church we look forward to a successful career for New Hope Academy.

W. H. DAVIS.

Has Not Withdrawn.

DENISON, Grayson Co., Texas, July 11th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in the SOUTHWESTERN to contradict a clause in the minutes of the last session of the West Texas Annual Conference, held in Columbus, Texas. Reads thus: "A. M. Gregory withdrawn from the church and conference."

To the members of the West Texas Conference of the M. E. Church:—I beg to say that you are all mistaken in my withdrawing from the old mother Methodist Episcopal Church, I never have joined any other church, and I want all churches, including the M. E. church, to understand that I have never had any idea of leaving the M. E. church. I will admit that I have been requested by a good many to withdraw, but never accepted any invitation to join. I have filled the pulpit of other churches, but as for meeting any conferences, quarterly, district or annual, I have not; so I want you all to know that I am yet, as I was 15 years ago, a member of the M. E. church. God bless the old M. E. church. Yours in Christ,

A. M. GREGORY.

From Shreveport.

MR. EDITOR:—By invitation of Rev. J. Fopps, I was called to attend quarterly meeting on Dixson's Road circuit. It was a season of great refreshment. Several joined on probation; there was a large attendance; they kept good order, and have learned that hollowing is not preaching, and mourning is not prayer. They have learned that religion is a thing of reality and not form. Brother Topp is holding the fort. The circuit is in a condition to become one of our strongholds on Red River. We are making preparations for the district conference, and anticipate a grand time. At St. Paul things are moving along lively. Many of our people have gone to the Springs, yet there will be enough left to entertain the conference. Children's Day at St. Paul's was a success; collection was $3.10.

R. THOMPSON.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

John W. Davis, Houston: "Our work is in a prosperous condition. The spirit of the people is aroused for the advancement of Christ and his kingdom. We have had the lumber sawed and paid for to build a church at Hopewell, and bought a lot in town and paid $25 for the same. Presiding Elder Shumpert, held our quarterly meeting. The reports showed 14 added to the church. The elder preached an able sermon and administered sacrament to 38 persons. Collection $6.05. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Martin: "I have just made a visit to Middle Tennessee. I left here June 19th and got off the train at Herrington, which the night before had suffered a heavy loss by fire. Failing to get a horse I had to walk 25 miles to Lexington, a nice healthy town, with not a church in it for the colored people. The Baptists have a little shanty about a mile and a half from town, and the roof has fallen in. They have about five members, but no regular pastor. They invited me to preach for them, but I preferred a grove, where I preached by day and a dwelling house at night. Why can't we have a church in all such places? There are plenty of people, and I was told I was the first preacher they heard in the day this year. There [illegible] three whiskey shops in the place. I saw boys and girls nearly grown who were never in a Sunday school in their life. The people [illegible] they could not take our church [illegible], because they could not read. [illegible] is work demanding the assistance of the Church Extension Society. The people need both [illegible] and teaching."

J. T. Henry, Dayton: "My third quarterly conference was held at [illegible]. J. C. Tate presided in [illegible] of Elder Provine, who [illegible] sick. The charge was pro[illegible] to be in a thriving condi[illegible] [illegible] and J. Einmon of [illegible] P. Church, preached for us. [illegible] was received in full members [illegible] to ten others previously. [illegible] 18 have joined in less than [illegible] weeks. We have taken in as [illegible] a town by the name of [illegible]ville. We organized a good [illegible] school. We have a distance [illegible] miles along the line of the [illegible]nati and Southern railroad. [illegible] have raised about half the [illegible] moneys. We observed [Child]ren's Day at Spring City, Oak [illegible] Church. The church was [illegible] with flowers and cedars [illegible] the young people, and we had a [illegible] time—under the supervision [illegible] A. Brayles, superintendent, [illegible] D. Doole, teacher. This was [illegible] first observance of the day on [illegible] work."

[illegible] Phillips, Murfreesboro: "El[der] Key held the third quarterly [illegible] in the upper part of our [illegible], June 30th. We had a [illegible], Dr. Braden preach[ed] [illegible] Sunday night, and his [illegible] was greatly enjoyed by the [illegible] Elder Key consecrated [illegible], and 298 partook of [illegible] Supper. Collection $50. [illegible] all we can to have [illegible] furnished for the an[illegible] Elder Key has [illegible] to raise money for the [illegible] church, we want to [illegible] in November. If [illegible] desires to help us in our [illegible] do so, the smallest [illegible] received with grati[tude.]"

[illegible] Friendship. "Rev. [illegible] erected a very nice [illegible], and we think a great [illegible]"

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] Basket [illegible] 8 at 9 a. m., [illegible] Rev. [illegible], and [illegible] with [illegible] Springs [illegible] There [illegible]

Susan Lewis, L. Riley, and Jane Herman were engaged in this meeting. There will be a basket meeting in Biloxi Sunday, Aug. 5. The following persons preached and amounts were collected after each effort: G. L. Brunal, $1; A. Rankin, $1.45, L. Kanada, $3.10; M. Ray, $5.25; B. Williams, $6.10; S. Anderson, $2.55; Geo. Jones, $6.65; A. Rankin $1.65; J. B. Smith, $1. I am trying to get all the subscribers I can. May the Lord bless the SOUTHWESTERN."

J. M. Dickson, Roseneath: "Children's Day was observed at Wesley Chapel. The house was beautifully decorated by Master B. L. Dixon, R. B. Parham, Miss Virginia Freeman, Mary Parham, Sarah Parham, Laura Davis and Ellen Linzy. There were 48 members of the school present, and a great many visitors. The collection was 65 cents. In church, after preaching by A. R. Jordan and J. N. Granberry, $1.50 was taken up. The occasion was very interesting. At Holly Grove an address was delivered by Frank Golden, and a collection of $3.10 taken up. The public school, taught by Rev. Mr. Granberry, has closed with great credit to himself and the scholars."

TEXAS.

E. Henderson, Georgetown: "Elder Madison held our second quarterly conference, the members all being present. He preached an able sermon on Sunday, after which 32 came to the altar. Collections $20. Two days later the district Conference met. Forty-three answered to their names. The elder reported his district in a growing condition."

E. T. Johnson, Marshall: "As superintendent I have been working among the children at Red Oak Grove for several months, and on every Lord's Day we have a good time in praising Him. We have selected four teachers who are loved by the children, and are doing grand work. On Children's Day 300 people were on the ground and $3.98 taken up for the Sunday-school; $2.30 for the preachers. Rev. E. Kimp talked to the children."

ARKANSAS.

Rev. L. W. Elkins, P. E. Hot Springs district, M. E. Church, returned to the city last week. When at Emmet Station on the Ft. Smith road, he was surrounded by a number of rough-looking white men who demanded that he cease his labors among the colored people of that vicinity. A cool head and a little tact and diplomacy on the part of Elder Elkins prevented a mob. Brother Elkins thinks the matter is not yet settled and will wait for further developments. In the meantime he will continue his work in that section.—*Arkansas Herald, July* 19.

ALABAMA

Geo. W. Tubbs writes from Baldwin county, to the New York *Advocate*: "The religious privileges enjoyed here are, indeed, meager. "So scattered" might be the answer. The colored element have their cabins of worship, however, and so do not fail to "go to de meetin'" when Sunday comes, and worship in the way peculiar to the race. I am sorry to say that the white element takes but a small interest in religion or religious matters. Perhaps this state of things may, in a great measure, be laid at the door of the Church. In no way can a population like this be reached except by a well-lid plan of local or lay preaching. To support a traveling preacher is out of the question, as the people are poor, but if a circuit system of lay preachers was once organized, under direction of the elder and care of one traveling minister, preaching might be had within reach of all. I walk four miles every other Sabbath, and preach at 11 A. M., and walk home again, and if regular appointments were made under a circuit system I would do what I could twice or three every Sabbath. O how the Master calls in this field! I am but a [illegible] here, having my mem[bership] in the North, but I am [illegible] to work for the Methodist [illegible] Church, South or North."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Grumblers.

BY REV. L. W. ELKIN.

It is not my purpose to hurl howling anathemas at the grumbler and annihilate him without giving him a chance for his life; but I wish to appear to all who are so unfortunate as to read this article, in the role of the champion grumbler himself.

Grumblers are ever misunderstood and condemned without a fair trial. In defending them I propose to state a few plain, unvarnished, unadorned facts, and appeal to the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN as an intelligent jury for a justifying verdict. I do not propose to treat of reason or logic, for as a *grumbler* I cannot listen to either. With the dirt of politics and the dust of theology, or the origin of the races, I shall have nothing to do, and if all I say should be proven to be untrue, I will donate a lecture fee to "the society for the discovery of the lost pleads."

I do not doubt my remarks will disgust some who read this, with the world, but I will have the consolation of knowing that I have told you the truth. It is an undeniable fact that the world is an absolute and mortifying failure. The world was made, it has always been supposed, for the habitation of man, and yet there is not one-twentieth part of it fitted for his uses. The sun is supposed to have been made for the purpose of illuminating the earth, and yet he is not on duty half the time, and although the moon was created as a supplementary light, it is invisible when most needed, "often on the wane," and sometimes "in a horn." The entire celestial illuminating apparatus is a miserable failure; in proof of which I will point you to the fact that Little Rock paid $60,000 last year for artificial light—three dollars *per capita*. Reform is necessary in this particular—a reform that calls for the genius and the philanthropy of a Morissey. I will make no suggestions, however, but content myself with grumbling. The climate is another deplorable failure, unequal in its distribution of favors, and altogether unendurable. Man freezes four months, roasts four months more, and has only four left to cool off in—if he can. Here, in the temperate zone, we can't shiver more than four months, while the Equimaux shivers all the year round—if he wants to. The odds are a hundred to one against man being comfortable, and insects and undertakers only seem to be happy. There is something wrong about water, too; it always would run the wrong way, wasting itself in the marshes and lowlands instead of flowing over the meshes; and in one part of the world man is left to irrigate or starve, while in the other he has to swim or be drowned.

The mission of the earth is to bring forth food for man, and yet from 8,000 pounds of food produced to the acre, only 600 pounds ever finds its way into flour—and half that is spoiled in baking. It is sometimes said that trees are a blessing to man, but it is all a mistake. Of the trees that are felled, one-half is worthless brush, requiring an immense amount of labor to remove; and of the portion secured, a large per cent. is ash. Scarely twenty per cent. of the felled trees becomes merchantable lumber. Man, as an animal or a physical being, is a lamentable failure. He is full of infirmities and covered with deformities. Only a small proportion are in perfect health, and health is not contagious like disease. Physically, not up to the standard—intellectually, weak; and morally, not what he should be—man is a hopeless failure. Since Moses, they have been grinding out laws for the government of "free moral agents." We have our national, state, county and school district "mills," all busily engaged in making laws for us, and yet we are not happy.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debilitated woman's best restorative tonic.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Schools and Other Churches.

It seems strange to me it has ever occurred to any person when reviewing the work of our schools in the South, that because they are pursuing a policy which grants students from other churches the privileges of sharing equally in the advantages offered those from our church, the denomination which supports them can not hope for any considerable numerical gain as a result of their operations, unless there is a speedy change in their management respecting this point. I can account for the erroneous impression only on the supposition that there exists a misunderstanding with regard to the purpose and scope of these institutions. Not for our membership only but for all the people are they sustained, year after, with such commendable liberality. The aim is to promote intelligence, thrift, and a higher standard of Christian experience among our own people, and at the same time do justice as much for others who are willing to use the facilities brought within their reach by our benevolent scheme. Hence, if other denominations, too poor financially to support schools of their own, come to us for educational aid, they are not turned away empty. Ours is an educating church, and wherever it goes it scatters light all around it. The individual, the family and community must, unless blindly set against us, be the wiser and better for its presence. This is one among the many other reasons why the Methodist Episcopal Church has grown to be such a mighty power in the land. She is catholic in her charity, broad in her aims and efficient in her plans for the upbuilding of humanity. The ingratitude shown by the means resorted to by some whom we have educated, in order to retard the work of our church, we may deplore, but far be it from us to regard it as a sufficient cause for narrowing our scope. Depend upon it, the majority of those identified with other churches who may be so fortunate as to secure the training to be obtained at any one of our schools will be among the last to adopt questionable methods to oppose our progress. They may not renounce allegiance to the church of their choice, nor become less zealous in their labors for its prosperity—something we have never demanded—but they will when occasion requires or opportunity presents itself, bear witness to our fidelity in seeking the welfare of the whole people; or even if they should fail to do so, those who have looked on observantly will not be slow to give us credit. While the schools are thus liberal toward others they are by means lax in the matter of bringing out forcibly our doctrines and peculiar usages before the students. There is no adulteration of doctrines, no blunting the points of our peculiarities, and no apologizing for our presence on the soil for the purpose of gaining popularity from without. This is true of Central Tennessee College, with the working of which I have a tolerably thorough knowledge, and I am persuaded the same is true of all our schools under the supervision of the Freemen's Aid Society. Let none of us envy others for what they derive from our schools; but rather let us bid them God speed.

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Woman's Home Mission Work.

THIBODAUX, La., July 24, 1883.

Editor ADVOCATE:—Believing your readers will be glad to learn that another meritorious work has been successfully started in our town, and all about it, I proceed to inform you that through the exertions of Mrs. M. L. Dale, the excellent wife of a noble husband, Elder Marcus Dale, a Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, auxiliary to the conference, was organized on May 8th, with the following officers:—Mrs. Mary Clara LeBlanc, President; Miss Ellen S. Bibb, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Susan Taylor, 2d Vice-President; Mrs. Margaret Brown, 3d Vice-President; Miss Mary D. B. Hollins, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. McFrazier, Corresponding Secretary. The same officers are yet acting, with the exception of Mrs. Taylor, now deceased, who was replaced by Mrs. Charlotte Moore, and Miss Hollins resigned, succeeded by Miss Mary Ricard. The association commenced with only fourteen members, and has already risen to sixty-seven. A number of deserving persons have been assisted. Regular meetings are held weekly, when instruction in female work is given. A permanent school for such purposes is to be established as soon as feasible, The society is composed of the very best classes and will undoubted succeed in effecting much good. Yours, truly

SUBSCRIBER.

Letter From Pontotoc.

MR. EDITOR—Leaving Columbus last January, I received appointment to Pontotoc charge. After a lively time getting acquainted I went to Toccopola and Bighill Chapel. These places have not been properly kept up for some time. One month was spent traveling over the charge, singing, praying, exhorting and holding official meetings, and during this time I was bountifully provided for. The pastor,s salary was fixed at $200; presiding elders at $40. Applied to pastor, up to first quarter $9.10; elder, $4.55. Second quarterly conference was held at Trott's school house by Elder Shumpert The sermon and love feast were grand. Sunday morning I introduced the Berean Leaf and the catechism for the first time, and the elder made come appropriate remarks for the encouragement of the school. Paid pastor up to date $54.60, elder $20, other enterprises of the church $18.10. Our congregations are large and attentive, and we have seen and felt signal blessings. The revival fires are beginning to burn within the church and among sinners.

J. J. HARRIS.

Pontotoc, Miss., July 9

From Spring City.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am pleased to say that we had present with us to-day a grand excursion (col.) from Chattanooga, Tenn. They left the city at eight o'clock a. m. and arrived at this place at eleven a. m. After which they occupied the picnic ground about one and a quarter miles from the depot. I was informed that they numbered 600. In the outset some engaged themselves by rambling over hillocks, culling the buds and flowers. some through valleys and along beside the mossy brink of the creek, fishing and talking of their lovely time, some in buggies and hacks taking their pleasure rides, some by the road side chatting and talking of scenes and joys, some at the picnic ground eating, and drinking lemonade, while the remainder were quiet and seemingly praising God. The ground was also occupied by the citizens both colored and a white. The congregation was supplied with cakes and lemonade by some of the excursionists and also by two citizens, Mr. J. Colwell, (col.) and Mr. B Bricson, (white.) At four o'clock they retired to the city. After their leaving, the city seemed desolate. I saw and bear record this was the grandest and most sublime excursion ever before at this place. My delight was in those that remained quiet and seemed to be enjoying the highest blessings ol the great Jehovah. Many hundred years ago God saw the oppression of the Israelites and redeemed them from bondage; in like manner has he delivered the Ethiopian race that they may live and serve him and for to-day's privilege we should glorify and magnify His great and excellent name.

J. D. DOOLEY.

Spring City, Rhea Co., Tenn.

"For 58 years, sick headache. Dr. Benson's Celery Pills cured me." W. W. Hubbard, Manchester, N. H.

From Franklin.

Elder Pickett held our third quarterly meeting June 30th and July 1st, with good success. The church was greatly edified by his Holy Ghost sermons. Our quarterly collection was $21.85. The third quarter was one of marked growth, both spiritually and financially There have been 10 added to the church.

The Sunday-school Institute for the Nashville District, Tennessee Conference, convened in the M. E. Church, Franklin, Tenn., July 5th, continuing through July 6th. Rev. J. Pickett, P. E., was elected President, M. Williams and Rev. L. M. Hagood, Secretaries. Though there were not as many present as expected, the institute was a success. Spring Hill was well represented, Rev. L. M. Hagood, pastor of Clark Chapel, Nashville, Tenn., Rev. J. Braden and Miss M. E. Braden, were present, which added much to the success of the Institute. The able addresses of Dr. Braden and the excellent music by Miss M. E. Braden, who performed at the organ, will not soon be forgotten. A programme of 18 subjects on Sunday-school work were discussed by the different members of the Institute, and a note of thanks were tendered to the citizens of Franklin for their hospitality; also to Rev. and Miss M. E. Braden for their labors in the Institute.

J. PICKETT, President.

M. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Franklin, Tenn., July 11.

Sister Flora Gibbons.

MR. EDITOR:—On the morning of the 6th inst., Sister Flora Gibbons departed this life of toil and misery, to join the blood-washed millions of God's happy saints in heaven. She was the loving wife of Rev. J. T. Gibbons, of the West Texas conference. I visited the dear sister in her affliction, and heard the consoling words expressed by her that caused me to know that she was victorious over death. While she was on her bed of affliction she sought her Savior's love; after which she bore her suffering with marked Christian fortitude. She suffered untold misery for four long dreary months, with that terrible malady—consumption.

Glory! glory! be to God in the highest. He has released the soul from prison; given her victory over death. The body is out of misery, the spirit is at rest.; while there is the loving husband and two little children to mourn the loss of her. She has gained more than the world can afford. She has many friends and relations also to mourn for her. Her funeral gathered the largest concourse of weeping friends that I have witnessed for many years.

Weep not, dear friends and relations, for she is in heaven.

J. R. WALKER, P. C.

Riddleville, Texas, July 9, 1883.

The Colored Sculptress

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, who lives in Rome, has finished for a Baltimore church a large bas-relief in marble, showing the adoration of the infant Christ at Bethlehem by the Magi. The chapel of St. Mary the Virgin is an Episcopalian church for colored people and Magus more prominent than him of Caucasia or of Asia Magna. The three kneel on the right before the Virgin and the infant, while Joseph stands at their back. Miss Lewis has recently modeled a statue of the Virgin Mary in marble for the Marquis of Bute, the famous convert to Catholicism.—*N. Y. Times.*

Denmark as "restricting" the liquor traffic with a vengeance. The town authorities of Veite have ordered that no innkeeper or saloonist can employ bar maids under forty years age.

A mother can call "Johnie, it's time to get up" for three hours without making any impression, but when the old man steps to the foot of the stairs and shouts "JOHN!" Johnnie takes his breakfast with the rest of the family.

That Festival—How Not To Have It.

BY THE REV. MARCUS D. BUELL.

One hundred and forty years ago this very spring the First Methodist Society of Bristol, England, was in a state of mind. A debt? Yes; young as Methodism then was they sat in that now familiar ecclesiastical shadow. Their humble chapel, built three years before, though they had done their best, was not yet paid for. A meeting was called to devise some ingenious answer to the immemorial conundrum How shall we reduce the debt? Up rose one plain Englishman in the midst of the gathering with a proposition. It was not an oyster supper, an old folks' concert, or a broom drill; it was not a mum sociable, an apron and neck-tie festival, or a Japanese lantern feast; it was not even a fair under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, that he had in mind. It was this: "Let every member of the society give a penny a week till the debt is paid."

That mouthful of breath proved, as every body knows, of vast moment to Methodism, for it warmed into life at last a new means of grace, the class meeting. "An accident," writes Tyerman, speaking after the manner of men, "for which," said Wesley, more devoutly, "I can never sufficiently praise God." The Bristol brother killed two birds with one stone: he slew the ill-omened owl of debt, hooting from the belfry at midnight, *Whose? Whose?* and laid at the foot of Methodism that beautiful prey, the class-meeting, that bird of paradise, that lark singing at heaven's gate. As unaware of its own greatness was that project as the whistling projectile at Sebastopol that fell short of the Russian redoubt, struck a hidden water vein, and gave them a perennial spring.

The happy coincidence has unfortunately, not been every-where maintained amongus. We all have the class-meeting, but too many of us have the debt deficiency. Unspeakably important as was the [illegible] the unknown layman didn't [illegible] quite as worthy of being laid [illegible] heart is the thing he did plan, namely, a small sum, a definite sum, [illegible] a sum from every member. [illegible], after all, this is only another [illegible] of the old principle of human [illegible]: a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.

[illegible] Bristol member was a philosopher. (I strongly suspect he had a wife, however, and that she was the philosopher.) His policy was that of the thrifty housewife, who knows what marvels a weekly allowance will work in the long run. All must have long since recogniz[illegible] admired the feminine shrewd[illegible] of the once demure Woman's [illegible] Missionary Society, es[illegible] all public collections to [illegible], but somehow getting [illegible] out of us last year. And [illegible] By gently persuading our [illegible] and sisters to pledge two [illegible] a week—the Bristol sum ex[illegible]. The Free Church College, [illegible] the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, grew up, the public knew not how; [illegible] the women of Scotland could [illegible]. The massive buildings of the [illegible] Sunday-school Union were [illegible] by the chubby hand of [illegible] one homely Eng[illegible] on an other. Even Brid[illegible] might enlighten many a [illegible] headed Methodist official board looking ruefully into 1883, for her ten cents at every mass, more than any other cause, is push[illegible] cathedral wall higher and [illegible] convent bell ringing. [illegible] action was philoso[illegible] Christian. Woe [illegible] with nothing [illegible]. Woe betide the [illegible] [illegible] when it has no two-mite constituency.

What can your Church do with the Bristol idea? Much, in many ways. You can reduce your debt. A Brooklyn society canvassed its entire membership and congregation for subscriptions of *a cent a day* for a year, and raised a large amount. You can double your basket collections. The writer knows a Church—whether in this city or out of it he will not tell—that resolved last autumn to abandon the whole spawn of fairs, festivals, and the like, as a source of revenue for the Conference year. On the next Sunday the pastor announced the decision, and asked as many as could to deposit a fixed sum, ten cents, in the baskets. He subsequently repeated the request for many Sabbaths, until the very appearance of the collection baskets silently but infallibly suggested the handy democratic coin. The result surprised every body. In a single month a sum had been contributed larger than the average festival ever produces, and nobody had missed the money. He has been lately told of a country congregation in Connecticut which has been so well educated in this scriptural doctrine that is puts ten dollars into the basket every Sunday.

Does the writer find it easy to speak to the congregation about their contributions? No, but he finds it easier than to ask housewives of his flock by proxy to make a seventy-five cents cake and come to the church basement and pay twenty-five cents for a piece of it. Nay, the way of direct, intelligent contribution of money is the more excellent way, as the Bristol man foresaw. And let no preacher be hindered in the work of practical indoctrination by the satanic suggestion that he is harrying the people for money. Such a suggestion would exclude some of the apostle Paul's most golden instruction from the canon.

That west of England sea-port sent us one great practical idea when it dispatched hither the first transatlantic steamer, but the spark of Saxon common sense it struck out in the financial policy of the class-meeting was alike luminous and beneficent.—*Hartford, Conn.—N. Y. Advocate.*

Temperance in the Bible

INTOXICATING DRINKS FORBIDDEN.

Drink no wine nor strong drink.—Judges xii., 7.

He shall separate himself from wine and strong drink.—Num. vi., 3.

Ye shall drink no wine, neither ye nor your sons forever.—Jer. xxxv, 6.

Woe unto them that are mighty, to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink.—Isaiah v. 22.

Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit.—Eph. v., 18.

Look thou upon the wine when it is red when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself right. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Pro. xxiii., 31, 32.

(This is more stringent than any modern pledge.)

TEMPERANCE PROMOTES PIETY.

I have drunk neither wine nor strong drink, but have poured out my soul before the Lord.—I. Sam i., 15,

He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink.—Luke. i., 15.

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law. And they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts.—Gal. v., 22-24.

Dear beloved, I beseech you as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, that war against the soul.—I. Peter ii., 11.

Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness.—II. Peter i., 5, 6.

(Temperance is a part of Christianity)

KEEPING THE BODY PURE.

I beseech you, therefore, brethren by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.—Romans. xii., 1

What! know ye not that your body is the temple of the HolyGhost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For you are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's.—I. Cor. vi., 19. 20.

Having therefore these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God —II. vii., 1.

Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof.—Romans xiii., 14.

Her Nazarites were purer than snow, they were whiter than milk, they were more ruddy in body than rubies, their polishing was of saphire.—Lam. iv., 7.

(Temperance is to the body what holiness is to the soul, and in the Divine plan they go together.)

TEMPERANCE IN THE CHURCH.

Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die: it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations.—Lev. x., 9.

Neither shall any priest drink wine.—Eze. xliv., 21.

Bishops, deacons, their wives; aged men and women. "Not given to, wine" "sober," temperate."—I. Tim. iii., 3, 8; Titus. i., 7, and ii., 2.

It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.—Rom. xiv. 21.

If any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or a covetous, or an idolater, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one no not to eat.—I. Cor, v., 11.

(Temperance should have a place in church rules, work, and worship.)

Mrs. Bishop E. O. Haven has received the following note from Miss Frances E. Willard, which is of sufficient interest for publication:

My Dear Mrs. Bishop E. O. Haven: On this bright spring day I have made a devout pilgrimage to the grave of that noblest of men—your honored husband: I stood there in earnest thought about the beautiful days at Evanston, when he was the central figure of a grand enterprise, with which my heart was closely enlisted, and in which his genius had such victories. It would have done you good to hear the honest words we spoke—Bro. Denison and I—as we gathered away the dried leaves, rearranged the three faded wreaths, and tended the beautiful blooming violets—fit emblems of the Bishop's character. I gathered from the grave a pretty fern, which is inclosed. Soon a monument, 22 feet in height is to mark the place where lies the little that was mortal of your husband. But how immeasurably high towers the imperishable monument of his Christian character. With ever kind remembrance and regard to you and yours, I am, as ever, sincerely, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Salem, Oregon, June, 1883.

The whisky men say "protect our business." The women cry out "protect our homes." Both cannot be done at the same time. Whisky will invade and destroy the peace and comfort of homes. Whisky has been protected so far, but we rejoice to believe that the time is coming when the women and children of this country will be protected from the insults and injuries of rum.—*G. T. Gazette.*

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three stamps for Part VII of Dime Series pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"How can I expand my chest?" asked a stingy fellow of a physician. "By carrying a larger heart in it," was the reply.

Young Folk's Corner.

It Never Pays.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will push ahead
And strike the braver blow;
For luck is work,
And those who shirk
Should not lament their doom,
But yield and play
And clear the way
That better men have room.

It never pays to wreck the health
In drudging after gain;
And he is sold who thinks that gold
Is cheapest bought with pain.
A humble lot,
A cosy cot,
Has tempted even kings;
For station high,
That wealth will buy,
Not oft contentment brings.

It never pays! A blunt refrain
Well worthy of a song;
For age and youth must learn this truth,
That nothing pays that's wrong.
The good and pure
Alone are sure
To bring prolonged success;
While what is right
In Heaven's sight
Is always sure to bless.

Practical Christianity.

A good lady employed a deacon of one of our Baptist churches to do some carpenter's work which amounted to quite a large sum of money; and she said, when speaking of the job, "I would just as soon hear Deacon —— pray now as I would have done before he did that work for me." That's it! We want deacons and all other members of our churches to do in all business relations just that which is right. We believe in practical religion.

Spurgeon asked a young girl, who served as a domestic in one of his families, when she presented herself for membership in his church, what evidence she could give of having become a Christian, and she meekly answered, "I now sweep under the mats." And the renowned preacher said it was good evidence, and we agree with him. Real religion leads one to do work thoroughly.

A Natural Barometer.

The spider's web is a natural barometer. When it is about to be rainy and windy, the spider shortens the last threads to which the web is suspended, and leaves it in this state while the weather remains variable. If the insect lengthens its threads the weather will be fine, and the fineness may be guessed by the length they attain. If the spider remains inactive, it is a sign of rain; if, on the contrary, it begins to work while it rains, it betokens a speedy change for the better. The spider alters its web every twenty-four hours, and if the alterations are made before sunset the night will be fine.—*Sunday.*

Godly sorrow, like weeping Mary, seeks Christ; saving faith, like wrestling Jacob, finds and holds Christ; heavenly love, like the affectionate spouse, dwells with Christ; here it brings him unto the chambers of the Queen, and hereafter brings the living soul into the chamber of the King; so that it is an eternal grave, always lodging in the bosom of Christ.

There must be full surrender before there can be full blessedness. God admits you by the one into the other. I was shown first that the blood of Jesus cleanseth us from all sin, and then it was made plain to me that he who had thus cleansed me had power to keep me clean; so I just utterly yielded myself to him and utterly trusted him to keep me.—*Fancis Ridley Havergal.*

An old lady, hearing of the strike of the wire drawers, exclaimed: "Wire drawers! Gracious me! what new-fangled thing will folks be wearing next?"

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope.*

Boston University has just increased its strong Theological Faculty by the appointment of the Rev. Hinckley G Mitchell, Ph. D. to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis. The newly appointed has for three years past had sole charge of the instruction in Hebrew in Wesleyan University and with such success that President Beach writes of him: "Dr. Mitchell was born to teach Hebrew and the cognate languages." He was graduated from the Boston University School of Theology in 1876 and took a post graduate course and the doctorate in Philosophy later at the University of Leipsic. The illustrious Franz Delitsch writes: "He has, besides exegetical lectures, heard others on the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Samaritan languages, and that with great profit, because he is perfectly familiar with German, because he has been aided by a naturally fine talent for languages, and because he has with all his might pursued his object, to fit himself for a teacher. We have become personal friends, and I can from intimate acquaintance and long observation impartially testify that Dr. Mitchell is qualified to do his country excellent service as a theological teacher."

The members of the Congregational Ministers' Association of Chicago, after a full discussion of the subject, have agreed not to marry divorced persons of either sex without the most satisfactory proofs that sufficient cause existed for a dissolution of the sacred contract, and that the divorce was obtained in an open and honorable manner. This is a position which all Protestant ministers might well imitate, and thus largely reduce the scandals connected with this subject pending the general reforms in laws and practice which an aroused public sentiment will compel at the earliest possible moment

It is notorious that the Christianity of Germany is at a very low ebb. There are not so many churches in Berlin, the third city in Europe, as in the average of cities in Britian or America of a tenth part of its population; and what churches there are, are almost deserted. The ministers of religion are reported to be held in small respect in Germany, probably less than anywhere else. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that Germany is lavishing an immense amount on a triumphal memorial to be placed on the Rhine to commemorate forever its extraordinary victories over France. This is not the way to promote peace and good will among men. Germany should be content with the substantial advantages of victory, and not crow over them. That was a noble proof of high civilization and Christian principle which our Government and army showed when they ceased to parade the flags captured from the South in the late war.—*N. Y. Witness.*

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[illegible]

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During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end o 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

Whatever charges may have been brought against the Board of Health of the city of New Orleans in the past, that it is careless in health matters cannot be made now. Two things at the present are noticeable. The good health of this city save a few cases of the small-pox, and the active and energetic efforts both of the Board of Health and the Sanitary Association to preserve its health. With a careful quarantine kept up at Ship Island, and thorough system of removing the garbage from all of our streets, we see no reason why the health of our city should not continue. We earnestly expect the authorities to devise some plan for getting rid of the few cases of the small-pox and our city will be one of the most healthy in the country.

The subject discussed by the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting at its two last sessions, was the repulse at Ai and the sin of Achan. The fact that nothing was hid from the searching eye of Omniscience, that no concealment of sin was possible, and the awful punishment that was sure to overtake the sinner was clearly brought out, and applied to the church, and in answer to the questions, why are not our modern Ai's taken? Why here in New Orleans is the church [illegible] and the Ai's so strong? it was intimated that the "accursed things" are among us. It becomes us all to make careful and diligent search. Long ago it was said, "be sure your sin will find you out." It is far better for us to find out our sins and forsake them. The man who goes into eternity with his sins upon him has made a fatal mistake.

The day is not far distant when [illegible] remorseless foe, Death, will [illegible] all of us. Our strength of [illegible] pride of intellect will not [illegible]. The rarest skill of wise [illegible] cannot save us. A host of [illegible] and loving friends may [illegible] us, but they cannot save [illegible]. Death will have his way and [illegible] will close to all earthly [illegible] and the ears grow deaf to the tenderest whisper, our lips will [illegible] and hearts refuse to beat. [illegible] each one of us laid in our coffin [illegible] borne to our grave by our [illegible] who will return to their [illegible] and leave us to the solitude [illegible] silence of the narrow home. [illegible] are you ready for that [illegible] and the darkness of the [illegible] If not there is.

"[illegible] room for mirth or trifling here,
[illegible] hope or worldly fear."

With our sins forgiven and [illegible] cleansed from sin, death [illegible], but we shall go shouting [illegible] to heaven victorious [illegible] Jesus Christ our Lord.

[illegible] the "Northern" charged [illegible] the Editor of the New York [illegible] Advocate once favored [illegible] of the time-limit, and [illegible] the class who sought [illegible] of the itinerancy, [illegible] free from all of its [illegible]. Dr. Buckley [illegible] and distinctly [illegible] "There is not [illegible] in the charge. In [illegible] in public or in [illegible] by voice since [illegible] the ad[illegible] [illegible] having made [illegible] explicit denial, [illegible] the Northern [illegible] [illegible]

Church Going.

Mr. Ingersoll claims that in this conntry the chnrches are fast losing their hold npon the people, that the regular attendance npon religions service npon the Sabbath is diminishing year by year. It is claimed that the people do not like to be fed on the dry leaves of an antiquated and exploded system of theology in which the sap of life has ceased to flow. It is admitted that these dogmas once kept a class of snperstitious persons in subjection but they have lost their power because the enlightened and advanced thonght of the world has rejected them, and now not only the daring and reckless Atheist and the ont and ont evildoers, bnt the majority of the intelligent and really well meaning people whose purposes are good, whose aspirations are high, whose condnct is npright do not believe what the pulpit teaches, and have become weary of its reiterations, and are now nnmbered among the non-chnrch going people. It may be that there are some men in the pulpit who never present a morsel for the mental or moral digestion and nutrition of a healthy man; they minister if to any, only to the snperstitious, the narrow, the morbid and bigoted.

Bnt what are the facts in the case, facts that are well-known to every intelligent person. It is palpably untrne, thongh stated again and again, that the proportion of people who attend church is diminishing year by year. It may be true that the pulpit in some localities fed the people on dry leaves and that it presents bnt little for the mental and moral digestion of healthy mon. It is nevertheless easily demonstrated that the attendance npon chnrch services is proportionally increasing from year to year. A few minutes search in the censns reports of the nation and in the year books of the churches will give the desired information to any one. In 1800, according to the censns reports the population of the United States was 5,308,483, and the communicants of all Evangelical denominations was according to the most reliable statistics abont 365,000 being only seven per cent of the popnlation. In 1850 the population was 21,191.876 while the communicants of the various denominations were 3,529,988 being fifteen per cent of the population. In 1870 the entire population was 38,588,371 bnt there were 6,673,396 members of the Evangelical denominations, being seventeon per cent of the popnlation. In 1880 the popnlation was 50,152,866 and the communicants of all the Evangelical ohnrches had risen to 10,065,395, being a little over twenty per cent of the population. Since 1800 the increase in the population of the country has been nine fold, while the increase of the Evangelical denominations has been twenty-seven fold. In other wards the increase in the Evangelical denominations has been three times as great as in the popnlation. So mnch for the random assertions of croakers. Instead of the attendance upon church services diminishing year by year, the above facts and figures show that it is rapidly increasing. Nor is it true that the non-church goers include the honest, intelligent, and respectable class in the community. The saloon, the groggery population, furnishes the largest part of the non-church goers. The church educates its members in honest industry, sobriety and economy. The natural products of this church education and training tends to make men respectable and respected in any community, and it is most uniformly counted a step towards respectability when a man previously vicious attaches himself to a church. We do not [illegible] that the church is doing her [illegible] and while we admit [illegible] her defects, we do [illegible] she "is the chief bulwark of the social order, the gen[illegible] of moral force, the [illegible] and inspirer of [illegible] by which he climbs out of the abyss." It is idle to talk of the church as having lost its hold on the intelligent and respectable. Never in the history of onr country were chnrch going and church respecting and church honoring people more intelligent, respectable and respected than now.

Children's Day Collections.

The system of onr church in regard to edncational collections is somewhat pecnliar, thongh beautiful and perfectly harmonions when well nnderstood. By the Discipline two annnal collections are provided for. One is for the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Discipline makes it the dnty of each preacher in charge to present this snbject to his congregation once each year, and he is to report to the annnal conference the snm collected and this is to be pnblished in the minntes. The other is the Children's Day collection, to be taken whenever practicable on the second Sunday in Jnne, in or in connection with the Snnday-school. In all cases the Discipline provides that this collection is to be sent to the Board of Edncation, 8 5 Broadway New York, for the increase of the Children's Edncational Fnnd. At first the thonght may seem to some bad policy to send the Children's Day collection away from home when our edncational wants are so great. Bnt it is this very collection which enables us to maintain a claim on the proceeds of the Children's Connectional fund, which has already reached the handsome snm of one hnndred and thirty-two thousand dollars and is growing every year. By order of the General Conference no annal conference is to share in the proceeds of this fnnd which shall not take annnal collections in its behalf in the Snnday schools within the bonnds of said conference. Already poor stndents connected with the New Orleans University have been helped from this fund $1447, while the total collections sent to this fnnd from the Louisiana conference for 1881 and 1882 was only $53.65. In 1881 only five persons reported, one evidently for a nnmber of schools. While in 1882 only three reported, each for his own school. The disbnrsements from this fund are applied exclnsively to the aid of grown np Snnday-school children and youth attending the institntions of our chnrch, and the institntions are abont as much benefited by them as the students themselves. The Board takes special interest in adding colored youth of both sexes in obtaining a higher education to fit them for the service of the church whether as preachers or teachers. While therefore we should do all in our power to build up strong schools in all our Sonthern conferences we shonld be both zealons and regular in observing Children's Day, and take the regular collection as the Discipline directs, and forward the same to the Parent Board, 805 Broadway, New York. To the Methodist Episcopal Chnrch under God has been given the honor and privilege of the origin of this day. Other churches are making imitations of it, bnt we have the grand organization, and it gives us a wonderful opportunity to work a work of untold good. It not only brings a blessing to to the church and Snnday-school but also to the commnnity in general.

The *Way of Holiness* is a trimonthly paper pnblished at Chattanooga, Tenn., and edited by Rev. Wm. Baker. In the issne of July 15, Bro. Baker makes this statement:

Not long since a minister visited this city by invitation who was of a denomination which has no existence here. His mission was truly Christianlike, coming to do good. Bnt he met with little or no favor from the different denominations, was not invited to go into any pulpit. And when he, through friends sought one for a few days that was unoccupied it was refused him. And he obtained one only by paying rent for it, as one would rent a storehouse or shop. And when he was introduced to ministers as one of another denomination they turned away giving him no encouragement to work and labor for sonls which are perishing for the bread of life, and which he breaks in his preaching to the joy and comfort of hearts."

Of conrse we know nothing of the circnmstances above revered to. Bnt Chattanooga has world wide reputation. Not long since the corner stone of a Methodist church was laid in that city. A Jew was invited to take part in those services, and that was right; the honse of the Lord shonld be for all people, but no colored man was allowed to mix in that throng; they were permitted, we believe, to stand on the opposite side of the street and look on. A nnmber of papers were pnblished in the city, a copy of each save the one edited by a colored man was placed in a box laid in that corner wall. More recently in the discussion of the qnestion of the great nniversity, certain persons are anxions to have located in that city, a vigorons effort was made to secnre a pledge from onr chnrch anthorities that colored students should be forever exclnded from its halls. This is only one side of the qnestion. There is another side. All along these years certain white men in Chattanooga have been falling into the arms of their colored sisters and mnch has been done towards obliterating the color line. This is the other side of the question, and to ns is fnll as Christian as the other. In snch a city, we shonld look for just snch a state of things as the *Way of Holiness* describes, and of which he complains. We do not wish to be connted impertinent, bnt we would like to ask the *Way of Holiness* if this minister so impatient to break the bread of life to the perishing was refnsed admission to the colored chnrches? Was it the colored clergymen who turned away from this brother, "giving him no encouragement to work and labor for the perishing?" We fear that Bro. Baker in his desire to make out a case forgot the colored chnrches entirely. As the editor of the *Way of Holiness* he ought to be free from the awful sin of caste. No person can play fast and loose with this sin without falling into its damning power. We believe with all our heart in the doctrines and experience of Bible holiness, and that when the heart is filled with all the fullness of the incomprehensible love of Christ, this evil spirit of caste will be driven ont.

The Methodist Quarterly Review.

The *Quarterly* for July opens with a fine steel-plate portrait and an appreciative biographical sketch of the late Dr. R. S. Dashiel, by Rev. Wm. Kelley of Brooklyn. Young men entering npon the work of the ministry will find the recited lessons of a pnre life eminently suggestive and encouraging. Dr. Abel Stevens follows with a paper on "Remarkable Problems of our Population." His text is taken from a recent pnblication of the French Geographical Society, and is a prophecy of M. Simonin, a French scientist, as to the future possibilities of the United States, which forcibly reminds us of a saying of one of our profonnd philosophers who is reported to have said: "If men could foresee as clearly as they can hind see, they wonld not make so many mistakes." Dr. Stevens refers to the rapid growth of the colored population as a problem which the future must solve. Thankfully and confidently we leave it with the future. The political and moral elements in this qnestion Dr. Stevens proposes to discuss in a future number. And if not too late we want to remind the Doctor of one of his own sayings: "It is only in the dark that men see ghosts."

"Results of the "First Methodist Ecumenical Conference," by Rev. J. O. A. Clark, D. D., Macon, Ga., is a well written review and estimate of the inflnence of that gathering held in London 1881.

D. Wise, D.D., follows with a good paper, taking for his text John Kible and the tractarion movement in England. This article will be read with great interest; the subject is attractive.

Rev. J. H. Potts, M. A., anthor of "Methodism in the Field," has a well prepared paper on "The Wesleyan Conditions of Church Membership—its Modifications."

"Missionary Methods," by D. Curry, D.D., is a valuable paper, full of valuablo suggestions to our preachers. We qnote the following to give our readers an idea of the advances made in recent years:

"Down to the end of the first qnarter of the present centnry only a small portion of the nations were accessible to the gospel. China and Japan were hermetically sealed against all foreigners, and especially hostie to anything like Christian propagandism; and India, thongh largely ruled by Eng lishmen, was carefully shnt np against Christian missions. In these three great pagan empires were comprised not less than 600,000,000 souls—or more than half of the hnman race—all of which vast mass was, during the next half century, thrown open to the preaching of the gospel. At the earlier date the attitude of nearly all Roman Catholic governments toward Protestantism, and especially toward Protestant missions, was intensely hostie and intolerant, while to-day the gospel may be preached in its pnrity in all these countries with comparatively little interrnption from their governments. Formerly it was the law—and it was sternly enforced in Turkey and other Mohammedan conntries—that a Mnsselman becoming a Christian shonld be pnt to death; but all that is changed, and the Moslem convert is now secnre against all legal interference in his new profession. These changes are so great, and indeed wonderful—so far beyond what could have been dreamed of by the most hopeful before they came to pass—that the most active imagination can scarcely keep pace with the actnal facts, so as to adeqnately appreciate this wide-spread and thorongh revolntion which has taken place in the political and diplomatic, as well as the social and indnstrial relations of the nations of the world."

"Popnlar and Perilons Driftings," by Rev. Orid Miner, Syracnse, N. Y., is a practical paper on onr national tendencies. We think that some of the anthor's statements need some slight modification. We hope to have a further opportnnity to speak more extensively of some of the papers in this nnmber.

The synopsis of qnarterlies and the book table is in Dr. Whedon's best style, excellent and eminently snggestive. We are sorry that so worthy a periodical is not more generally appreciated. We heartly commend it to all. Only $2.60 per year.

We listened to a sermon not long since when the preacher said, "Brethren, you mnst be steadfast in the work of the Lord. You take a tree and plant it in this yard this year, and then take it up and plant it in another yard next year, and then in some other yard the third year, and sure as yon live that tree will amonnt to nothing. It has had too mnch planting. So yon mnst be steadfast." There is a philosophy in this illustration. It is possible for men as well as trees to have too mnch planting. Now and then there comes a man into the Methodist ministry who has a hereditary bias to badness. He needs the restraining influence of a strict religions discipline, but there is a flabbiness in his moral nature, and he refuses to endnre the restraints imposed by the chnrch, and Jeshurun-like he kicks, bnt not becanse he is fat. The front door of the Methodist Episcopal Chnrch is open only to receive people. The other day we sat down for a few moments and looked over the history of certain men who had steped down and ont of the rear door of the Methodist Chnrch and ministry, and with one or two exceptions we found them men of decayed morals. A very brief examination brought ont some startling revelations. We pity those ministers who, because of the restraints imposed npon them by the discipline of the church, step down and out of the church; they leave noble company for a generation of "wandering stars and dead beats."

The public announcement of the fall of George R. Bristor is no way surprising to us, we had an experience with him over two years ago that prepared ns to hear of most any nnreasonable and wicked conduct. As to the special immoralities of which he is now found guilty, we do not care to speak. He was not a gradnate of any College. He left Dickinson before gradnation nnder a clond. He began his ministery in Delaware, was tranferred to the Louisiana Conference and stationed at Ames Methodist Episcopal Chnrch. He fonnd the church nnited and harmonious. There was a debt of long standing, but active measures had been taken by Gen. Bussey, Dr. Hartzell and others for its payment. Mr. Bristor, when he came devoted his energies to this work and during his pastorate the entire debt was paid. His peculiar style of oratory drew large congregations, but did not add to the financial or spiritnal strength of the chnrch. His general administration was not approved by the anthorities of the chnrch. Bnt at his own reqnest a nnmber of time repeated, he was transferred back to his former conference. Notwithstanding this, he led his personal friends here to believe that he had been arbitrarily removed from his charge. The subseqnent disgraceful proceedings to prevent Dr. Webb, his succesor, from entering upon his work, abundantly demonstrated the spirit that cansed him to leave Ames chnrch torn by dissension and weaker in every respect than it was before he entered its pulpit.

As a rule we are not in love with strikers, yet we recognize the right of men to organize for the protection of their labor and put their price upon their toil, and to refnse to work unless paid. Bnt strikers more often fail than succeed, and when they do succeed success is purchased at a price that even the victors cannot afford to pay. So working men have rarely been benefited by them. The telegraph operators of America have a brotherhood similar to that formerly maintained by the locomotive engineers. They are for the most part skilled workmen, and yet their pay is far below that paid masons, stone cutters, carpenters, plasterers, wagon makers, etc. Then they are required to work more hours each working day than laborers, and Sabbath beside, for which they get no compensation. This is their second complaint. Then they complain of an unjnst discrimination against female telegraphers, though it is conceded that they do their work quite as well as the men. At the same time it is claimed that the telegraph companies are rich—certainly their stocks command a preminm. To us it is evident they can afford to pay their employees reasonable wages. The demand to pay the women the same they pay men for doing the same work is eminently jnst. It is sheer meanness to ask a woman to do work for one dollar that they pay men two dollars for doing. The demand for rest on the Sabbath is right, and we hope will be insisted npon. In this we should be glad if every railroad condnctor, engineer, brakesman, and street car-driver, with every laboring man in the United States and Canada, whose employer is so godless as to demand work npon the Sabbath would strike. This we feel safe in saying—all strikers that go against any and all discrimination in wages for the same work done, and that aim to give the laboring man a quiet Christian Sabbath shall have onr prayers and sympathy. This, donbtless, is only another of those strikes which will be adjusted by snpply and demand.

A thing that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, as well as you can. It was said of one of England's great lords that if he had only been a boot-black he would never have rested satisfied until he had become the best boot black in England. If a young man finds

himself the lowest clerk in store, or office, or in a shop; or on a farm, and would he like to rise to a better place, his surest way is to do his present work well. No man is worth anything for a higher place who fails in a lower place. The minister who wants a better appointment must do his work well where he is. The work of saving men, and building up churches is a work of hard labor rather than of contemplation. Paul, Peter, Luther, Wesley, were great personal workers. Brothers, if you want a better appointment next year, improve the one you have this year. Do good work where you are. There is no appointment on earth so well worth your time and attention as the one you now occupy. There is now and then a minister who spends more time in mourning over his bad appointment than he does in trying to make it better. That man will always have a poor appointment.

The *Times-Democrat* syas: "Mrs. J. Ellen Forster, the well-known temperance advocate, in an address at Ocean Grove, N. J., Tuesday last, stated that 1000 Methodist preachers are going to stump the State of Iowa at the next election in behalf of prohibition, and that 1000 preachers of other denominations would join them." These 2000 clergymen are right. The saloon keepers of Iowa are their greatest enemies; both cannot live and prosper in the same State. We say to the clergymen:

"Watch, and fight, and pray:
The battle ne'er give o'er,
Renew it boldly every day
And help divine implore."

Plain truth-telling is not censoriousness. Reproof of wrong doing is not a bad temper. A refusal to approve of caste churches and caste schools is not disloyalty to the Church.

PERSONAL.

—Gov. McEnery rejoices over a baby boy.

—Ex-Governor Thomas Swanns, of Maryland died at his residence, near Leesburg, Va.

—Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has been appointed a member of the Munich Academy of Sciences

—General E. O. C. Ord, who recently arrived at Havana by a steamer from Vera Cruz, was taken to a private hospital, where he died from yellow fever.

—The Rev. George Miller, of the Bristol Orphanage, has lately returned to England from a preaching tour in Russia. Although now 78 years of age, he proposes to proceed to India on an evangelistic tour.

—J. Henri Burch died in this city on the 29th, from cancer in the [illegible]. He was a member of the [illegible] Assembly from the parish [illegible] Baton Rouge some years [illegible] until recently was a very [illegible] Republican politician.

—Mrs. Hannah Haven, the [illegible] mother of the late Bishop [illegible] Haven, now in her ninety-[illegible] year, has been stricken with paralysis, and her friends are fear[illegible] she will not recover. She [illegible] all her life remarkably ac[illegible] intelligent, and maintained [illegible] habits of reading and devotion [illegible] her present illness.

—To the catalogue of the names of well-known Methodists recently deceased must be added that of the "beloved physician," the kind [illegible], spiritual counselor, the de[illegible] the husband of [illegible] known woman [illegible] produced since the [illegible] Ann Rogers and [illegible] Huntington—Dr. Walter C. [illegible] How he revered Mrs. [illegible] sympathised with her [illegible] his medical practice to [illegible] evangelising tours [illegible] lands, may be learn[illegible] how af[illegible] Mrs. Lang[illegible] spirituality [illegible], and [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. Hilton, Hahnville: "The second quarterly conference met in St. John the Baptist parish. Elder Dale in the chair. Reports were presented in writing and in perfect order. Pastor had received this quarter $45; elder $3.25. One Sunday-school reported with 40 scholars enrolled. We observed Children's Day at St. Charles M. E. Church. Collection $1.35. We are now struggling to raise money to build a parsonage."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Mann, Concord: "The camp meeting for Ebeneezer circuit, begins on Aug. 17, at Beach Hill camp ground, to last two Sabbaths. All ministers in particular are invited."

J. Braden, Nashville: "Rev. J. P. Price, presiding elder of the West Tennessee Dist. Tenn. Conference laid the corner stone of a new church in Paris on Thursday July 19th. A large congregation of interested people were present. We have twenty-five members and at the meeting on Thursday forty dollars were collected. The lumber is nearly all on the ground. Rev. J. W. Hall is pastor and is pushing his work forward, God be with him."

MISSISSIPPI.

D. Bradford, Pontotoc: "Elder Shumpert visited us, administered Lord's supper to 83; collection was $14.65. Our church is ceiled save on one side, and the work is going on."

Notes From Nashville.

The quiet of the mid summer is on our city. Many have gone to the "Springs" which abound in middle Tennessee. The most recent attraction is "Monteagle," which has been called the "Southern Chatauqua." It is situated on the plateau of the Cumberland mountains on the eastern edge of Franklin Co., about 115 miles southeast from Nashville, and much nearer to Chattanooga. The plateau is over two thousand feet above the sea level. The grounds are beautifully undulating, and have been greatly improved by cleaning off much of the small timber and underbrush, and laying out the place in drives and walks. The buildings on the ground are the amphitheater and boarding hall, with about fifty tents large and small. This is the first season such an institution has been attempted in the South, and the out look is quite encouraging. The writer spent one day (20th to 21st) there. The literary exercises consisted of an address on the Apostle Paul, by President Thompson of the Otterbien University of Ohio. An address on the Common Schools of the country by Dr. J. H. Vincent, and a second on the Old and New Methods in Sunday-schools. With classes in Elocution, Normal teachers' conference, children's meeting, vesper service, with school of languages filled up the programme of the day. The attendance at the Amphitheater to hear the lectures varied from seventy-five to about four hundred. The latter being the largest congregation to hear Dr. Vincent. The place is easy of access, and as yet the crowds have not been so great, as to greatly tax the capacity of the branch road from Cowan, on the Nashville Chattanooga, and St. Louis railroad. The scenery is beautiful, and the healthiness of the mountain air will no doubt make this a famous resort in the near future. The lack of large quantities of water, and the fact that only one branch railroad runs to the place, up a grade of several miles in length, of over a hundred feet to the mile, will be a serious inpediment in the way of attracting the crowds which attend at Chatauqua.

The discussion of the progress of the colored race must be by the facts of history, as they are made by the race itself. The good is not so easily seen as the bad, nor does it make so great an impre[illegible] the observer. Human nature rejoices in pointing out defects in others. It must be expected that the vices of the colored race will be noted as well as their virtues, and that the vices will be made prominent is also to be expected under the circumstances, The mistake however that is made, is taking a bad specimen of the race and holding it up as the true type of the whole. It is the same argument which is applied to the church. A poor broken down morally bankrupt Methodist is taken as a real type of Christian character, and the character of the church graded according to a down right backslider.

Let the Tuckers and Evans write on. It will bring out the facts of the bad, and no doubt we shall have the places pointed out where this state of things exist and there the church will know where missionary work is most needed. Yesterday I listened to a colored brother, an exhorter, who could not read well enough to read a scripture lesson, with any fluency. He did not quote his text correctly, nor give any explanation of it, but talked for twenty minutes in a rambling way, and towards the close of his talk, he put in the whine, the sing-song and the vociferation. He said no foolish thing, but gave real good advice about living by faith and doing right.

To take this as a specimen of the colored pulpit, in Nashville would be a grave error, and while there may be much of such pulpit performance in the country, to say that all the colored preaching is of that character is gross misrepresentation. A writer may have a few facts unfavorable to the race, but it is not always wise or logically safe to draw general conclusions from them.

Rev. John Seay, the oldest member of the Tennessee Conference, now a superannuate, has given to the church in the bounds of the conference, for the benefit of the colored people, for education, church building, support of preachers and for the promotion of the cause of temperance, during the history of the conference, over four thousand dollars, and to one of the churches for the whites over five hundred dollars. He is now in his eighty-ninth year and quite feeble, yet able to go about and attend to his business. He proposes to leave his whole property to the church. He waits the coming of the Master in faith of a welcome through riches of grace, into the rest of saints in glory. There is need that others to whom the Lord has given of His treasures of silver and gold do likewise. The Methodists of to-day need to be more liberal in giving.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville July, 23th, 1883.

The Old Church.

MR. EDITOR—The position I occupy, and the things I daily see and hear compel me to say a word about the old Church that has done so much for me and my people. Ever since the organization of the Louisiana Conference we have had a class of men who have been ready to serve the Church whether in large or small appointments, men who have been ready to work and die for the Church. We have also had a class of grumblers, trouble makers, who have always stood in the market ready to leave the moment the Bishop declined to give them just the appointment they desired. The Savior says "the hireling feareth because he is an hireling." Now, it seems to me, if men loved the Church they would, like Paul, receive their small appointments with gladness and work the harder. Sometimes I am told that that this is a white man's Church and that colored men cannot show their manhood. This is to me the most perfect nonsense. For the reason real manhood, whether in a black, brown or white skin, like a city o an hill, cannot be hid. Nor is this a white man's Church, and I thank the Lord that the old Methodist Episcopal Church is not a colored man's church. To me it is the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and his arms are open to receive all races. White men, colored men; red men, men of all shades of color, and tongues are freely welcome here. One complains because he has been always kept on small appointments. I want to ask this brother how can one expect large appointments who has always been more successful in scattering than in gathering? He who fails on a small appointment will certainly fail on a larger one. Another sees in himself wonderful ability; he sees what his brethren cannot see. In his own estimation he is the great man of the conference; while with his brethren he is the least. His talent is not recognized. To this brother let me say "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." St. Paul says "If a man think himself to be something when he is nothing he deceiveth himself." "Live humble brother, live humble." "The bell done rung." But who are these restless spirits, and from whence have they come? They are not from our own Sunday-schools. These have been trained and educated in the Church and have come to love her doctrines and Discipline. Nor are they from our Universities. These also have been tried—tried, some of them, as by fire, and they have been found to be true. The men who have given the Louisiana Conference the most trouble, with one or two exceptions, have come to us from other denominations. They were not satisfied where they were, they are not satisfied with us, and I fear they are wandering stars for whom there is no rest or satisfaction either in this world or in the next. They are what St. James calls double-minded men, unstable in all of their ways, now inclined to one church and now to another, now governed by one principle and now by another, "he that wandereth is like the wave of the sea." The wave of the sea has no stability. It is at the mercy of every wind, driven and tossed every way. So these men have their hands stretched first to this church, then to that church, and then to some other church. For what John Randolph called the world's seven principles, namely, two small fishes and seven barley loves, they are ready to serve any church. I have been on what were called bad appointments as all of my brethren well know, but my love for the church has been unchanging, and if my life and work do not secure me the position I desire I shall not play turn-coat, but work on and do the best I can to bring our people to a higher and a better life. I write this, Mr. Editor, because it seems to me that some one ought to speak for the Church. I take all the responsibility. I only ask you to give it a place in the SOUTHWESTERN, and ask the Lord to bless the word I have written.

STEPHEN PRIESTLEY.

Freedmen's Aid Society—Our Teachers.

BY DR. RUST.

It affords me pleasure to pay a tribute of respect to the noble band of Christian teachers employed in our schools; for in attainment and character they can not be excelled by an equal number in any part of the country. Turning away from tempting offers of honor and of gain, moved by love to Christ and this poor people, they entered upon this work, and for years have toiled on in patience and hope, amid reproach and opposition, sustained by an approving conscience and the grace of God. No greater sacrifices for Christ have been made during the present century than those made by our teachers in the South and no toilers in the vineyard of the Lord have been so imperfectly appreciated and so inadequately rewarded.

The work perfomed by our teachers has been purely missionary, none in foreign lands being more perfectly so. These workers are no less worthy than those toiling in distant lands, and their influence in the world's redemption is no less effective and enduring.

About 10,000 people attended the funeral of Tom Thumb.

Resolutions of Approval.

At a regular meeting of the New Orleans Preachers' Meeting, held Thursday, July 26, 1883, the following resolution, offered by Rev. M. C. B. Mason, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have read with pleasure and profit, in the last issue of the SOUTHWESTERN the address of Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B.D., delivered at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 12th of June, 1883, entitled "Watchman, What of the Night?" and,

Whereas, The address as a defense of our race, in answer to the false and outrages charges of the Rev. Mr. Tucker, is both timely and deserving; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the New Orleans Preachers Meeting do hereby heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by Bro. Albert and sustain him in the position which he takes and ably demonstrates that the Negro is not retrograding; further, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Bro. Albert, at Shreveport, La., and to the SOUTHWESTERN for publication.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Guide to Holiness* comes to us filled with excellent matter. It is illustrated by a wood cut of Bishop Peck, and an appreciative paper on the Bishop by Rev. G. Hughes, one of its editors. The *Guide* is certain improving under its present management.

Dio Lewis's Monthly, is a new magazine devoted to the mission of making sanitary science popular. The No. 1, for August, is on our table. It is published by Clarke Brothers, 68 and 69 Bible House. New York. Terms $2.50 a year, 25 cents a number.

Our Little Ones for August (Boston: Russell Pub. Co.) tells about "Brother Jonathan," "Ten Little Toes," "How Peter was Lost," etc. Price $1.50 per year.

The *American Antiquarian* (Chicago: Jameson & Morse,) for July is a number of more than ordinary interest. "A Part of the Navajo Mythology," by W. Mathews, has never before been presented. An editorial on Indian migration and the mound builders, shows how the different earthworks correspond to the different races in the Mississippi valley. There is also a readable essay on civilization in Mexico. Price $3 per year.

"Capital and Labor, and the Duty of Governments in Regard to Them," is the title of a pamphlet by Henry McKinney, Great Bend, Pa., Price 10c.

The question of olive culture in the United States is the kernel of an article by Mrs. Blanicardi, called "Under the Olives," which will be an illustrated feature of the August *Century*. For many years olives have been grown successfully in California, and they promise to become a valuable product of that State.

The scene of "*The Bread Winners*," the anonymous novel which is to begin in the August *Century*, is laid in one of the Western Lake cities before and during the great labor riots. Among the characters are several of the laboring class. The story is bjectively written, and is said to contain a large amount of incident and action. The plot involves a suggestive and careful, but not obtrusive, study of important problems in American life.

The August *Popular Science Monthly*" is vigorous. Its most important article is on the Bell Telephone Company. Dr. Nathan Allen discusses the changes that are going on in the native New England population in the light of the results of the last census. There is a masterly article by W. D. LeSueur on "The Anarchy of Modern Politics," that will be read with profound interest. An account is given by Professor Tyndall of his experiments to ascertain the effect of atmospheric moisture in restraining the radiation of heat from the earth's surface. Professor T. H. McBride describes the geological structure of "The Little Missouri Bad Lands" as a means of accounting for their origin. Dr. Oswald continues his papers on "*The Remedies of Nature*," and Mr. William T. Hornaday has an interesting and suggestive paper on *The Mental Capacity of the Elephant.*" The election of Mr. Herbert Spencer to membership in the French Academy is discussed in the Editor's Table. New York: D Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON VI. August 5th THE CITIES OF REFUGE. (Joshua xx, 1–9.)

After seven years, at last, Canaan belonged to the children of Israel. Every one had a certain part and all the families had a home. They must have been very glad for a home, after all their years of wandering in the desert and the battles after they came into the promised land. God still watched over them and the people set the tabernacle up [illegible] Shiloh, and worshiped God there.

Among the Israelities, if a man killed another the nearest relation of the dead person might kill the slayer at once. Sometimes this killing might be without intention, but the friends of the person killed might think the slayer did mean it and kill him for it. Now Joshua was to have six cities, called cities of refuge, and all the roads to them were to be smooth and easy to run over. Then if a man killed another and was not a real murderer he could run there and be safe. If a real murderer ran there then the judges heard all the story and as soon as they knew he was guilty he was given up and had to die.

Don't you see how careful God was with his people? He never gave a law and left room for any mistake, so he gave cities of refuge with guide-posts all along to show the way to them.

The Bible says if we hate any one we are a murderer in our hearts. Sin makes us break God's law, and broken laws bring punishment. God loves us as he did his people then, and gives us all a refuge. This safe refuge is Jesus. When sin is tempting us we can fly to him. The guide-boards are our lessons, text, and sermons, they tell us the way to Jesus, so we can all fly to him and be safe.—*Western.*

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. O. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort *cured him.*—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort *cured me.*"

Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. *It has cured me.*"

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., [illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington Vt., Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

The Housekeeper.

PARIS CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of pulverized sugar, one pound of well sifted cornstarch, whites of twelve eggs. Beat the yolks of the eggs thoroughly, add the sugar and beat again; then add the well-beaten whites of the eggs, then the cornstarch, and lastly add the melted butter very gradually; beat all well together. Bake one hour.

BROILED POTATOES.—Parboil large potatoes, peel and cut them into thick slices. Broil the slices on a gridiron over a clear fire until brown on both sides. Serve in a hot dish, with pepper, salt and butter.

COLD SLAW.—Take two-thirds of a cup of vinegar, one egg, two tablespoonful of salt, half teaspoon of mixed mustard, and butter size of an egg; stir until it boils. When cold, pour over the shaved cabbage.

Onions cut up with food for chickens are said to be an effectual remedy for chicken cholera. A little ground ginger mixed with their meal once every day or two is also beneficial when symptoms of cholera appear.

ECONOMICAL SOUP.—Peel six potatoes, four turnips, two carrots, two onions; cut up into small pieces adding a little celery, and toast a slice of bread rather brown; put into a stewpan with two quarts of water. Simmer gently for three hours, or until all is reduced to a pulp. Salt and pepper to taste. Pass through a sieve, and mix in two teaspoonfuls of mushroom ketchup. Warm and serve.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar; half cup of butter; one egg; cup sweet milk; two tablespoonfuls soda, dissolved in milk; two teaspoonfuls cream tartar in the flour; three cups flour; half teaspoonful extract of lemon. Sprinkle a little sugar over the top just before putting in the oven, bake in a small breadpan, and when done cut in squares, and serve with sauce made of two tablespoonfuls butter, cup of sugar, tablespoonful flour wet with a little cold water and stirred until like cream; add a pint of boiling water, let boil two or three minutes, stirring all the time. After taking from the fire add half teaspoonful extract of lemon.

RICE PUDDING.—Two large tablespoonfuls of rice to one quart of milk, one small cup of white sugar, one cup of cut-up raisins. Let it stand in a warm place three hours, and bake one hour. The addition of one or two eggs spoils the pudding, rendering it firm and dry. Four eggs and half the rice, previously boiled, will make a delicious custard, with a few grains of rice at the bottom.

BROILED SARDINES.—A dish which may tempt a failing appetite or be relished by a convalescent [illegible]. Take two or three sardines from the box, drain all the oil from them, and broil them; then lay them on slices of buttered toast.

Bananas sliced and served with ice-cream are very delicate and dainty. They should be sliced and [illegible] powdered sugar scattered [illegible] for about an hour [illegible]. Set them in the [illegible] for that length of time.

[illegible] richest treasure a man ever [illegible] in this world is a good wife. [illegible] pleasant investment he ever [illegible] wife, no matter [illegible] she has. Mar[illegible] which should [illegible] from [illegible] of either party. [illegible] house everywhere [illegible] and paid for by [illegible] marriage. [illegible] that a good [illegible] surely a [illegible] husband [illegible]. The [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Uncrowned.

Uncrowned, among the lowly,
Walked the Bards in the days that bath flown,
Dropping words of wisdom like jewels,
With ne'er a yearning for earthly throne;
For thoughts of their's were born to cheer
The hearts of the oppressed poor,
And they've sipped the sweets from those dear words
Of the uncrowned kings gone before.
Then cast your thoughts out on life's wide stream,
To cheer the poor struggling souls there,
Every joy of thine, and riches of thine,
Let suffering humanity share.

C. A. WILLIAMS.

July 13, 1883.

How To Prepare To Teach A Sunday-School Lesson

1 Read slowly and thoroughly the lesson, verse by verse, several times if necessary to get its full meaning and scope. Even commit the verses to memory.

2. Read corefully the context, those portions of Scriptdre with which the lesson is connected.

3. Examine thoroughly and critically all parallel Scriptures form marginal references in the Bible.

4. From study of the lesson, context, and the parallel Scriptures make careful analysis of the lesson, in writing, substantially as follows:

(1.) *Central* or leading thought or thoughts.

(2.) *Persons* mentioned—their characteristics

(3.) *Places* mentioned—location, geography, history.

(4.) *Events*—historical, important natural, supernaturl.

(5.) *Illustrations*—symbols, types.

(6.) *Archœolgy*, references to ancient manners, modes of thought, life, habits, customs.

5. Thoughtfully and prayerfully consider the application of the lesson and its teachings to the class and its individual members.—*Thomas Simpson in the Sabbath School Journal.*

Clip out the above and paste in your Bible.

Money will buy a great many things, but it will not buy what makes a gentleman. If you have money you can go to a store and buy clothes. But hat, coat, pants and vest do not make a gentleman. They make a fop, and sometimes come near making a fool. Money will buy dogs and horses, but how many dogs and horses, do you think, it will take to make a gentleman? Let no boy, therefore, think he is to be made a gentleman by the clothes he wears, the horse he rides, the stick he carries, and the dog that trots after him, the house he lives in or the money he spends. Not one of all these things do it—and yet every boy may be a gentleman. But how? By being true, manly and honorable, by keeping himself neat and respectable; by being civil and courteous; by respecting himself and others; by doing the best he knows how. And finally, and above all, by fearing God and keeping His commandments.

Obedience.

"Sir," said the Duke of Wellington to an officer of engineers, who urged the impossibility of executing the directions he had received, "I did not ask your opinion; I gave you my orders, and I expect them to be obeyed." Such should be the obedience of every follower of Jesus. The words which he has spoken are our law, not our judgments or fancies. Even if death were in the way it is—

"Not ours to reason why—
Ours but to dare and die;"

and at our Master's bidding, advance through flood and flame.

"What is promised to the righteous?" asked a mild and amiable Sunday-school teacher of a small child at the far end of her class. "Eternal bliss," quickly responded the child. "Quite right, my dear child," said the mild and amiable. "And now tell me what is promised to the wicked?" "Eternal blister, ma'am," was the prompt reply. The teacher pronounced it theologically correct, but peculiarly depressed.

Re-Investigated.

A Remarkable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three Important Interviews.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle* was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquires which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, when the following interview occurred.

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, and indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the coughs, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor."

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra headed monster and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first."

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly open in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishops Haven and Peck, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of the terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids, he had provided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it."

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying, 'there goes a man who will be dead before a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, it is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity;"

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded to him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance"

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys"

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisons or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

GROUND TO POWDER.

Crushed in the Mill that Stops Neither Day nor Night.

"Oh, yes, that is the almost universal fact, and not a particle of wonder about it, either. Most literary men are the slaves of desk work and prisoners within doors. They eat at any and every hour indicated by the clocks. In other words, they jump onto the hopper of mental labor and trust in Providence to squeeze through between the mill-stones without being ground into meal. Nature enforces the health contract, however, and they tumble into the bag with disordered stomachs, and the resulting nervous and bilious headaches, sleeplessness, and all the rest of it."

Having thus outlined the doleful destiny of the average brain-toiler, Mr. J. R. Francis, associate editor of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, of Chicago, leaned back in his office-chair and paid to the memory of the lost *litterateurs* whom he known the tribute of a sigh.

"It's sad enough," remarked your correspondent, sympathetically; "but what can be done?"

"Well," said Mr. Francis, "although I haven't the slightest personal interest in doing so, I recommend PARKER'S GINGER TONIC for all the ills that literary flesh is heir to. I have used it myself, not only for digestive disorders, but in my household, for Coughs, Colds, and pains generally, and it meets these cases more promptly and radically than any other remedy I know of. Brain-workers on the Press, in the Law, the School and the Pulpit, will find this Tonic one of the few things that fill the bill."

HISCOX & Co., Chemist, of New York, who are the proprietors, desire to call especial attention to the fact that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *is not to be classed with the essence of ginger*, or with any simple preparation. It is a complex and elaborate combination, and covers the range of actual and seated disease. Sold at 50 cents or $1 per bottle. You will save by buying the larger size.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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GROCERY,

Corner of

Washington and Hampson Streets

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nov23-ly

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-ly

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
38-tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

General News Items.

Mayor Behan has issued a circular, urging the taxpayers to respond promptly and avoid the litigation which will surely follow should their taxes not be paid by a certain date.

There are Indian girls in the Indian Territory University who are studying German, French, Latin and Greek, geology, moral philosophy, political economy, and other branches of the college course.

The suit of M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana Lottery Company, against Postmaster General Gresham for $100 000 damages caused by his illegal interference with the business of the company, will be looked forward to with interest.

The Egyptians, whom England treats as if they were barbarians, were an intellectual people long before the inhabitants of Britain wore clothes. Ernest Renan, writing from the region of the Nile, claims to have discovered a little model of a sewing machine, supposed to have been made over six thousand years ago, by an Egyptian named Zynger.

Judge Advocate Swaim, one of General Garfield's chums, takes issue with Dorsey regarding the latter's declaration to the effect that he was offered a Cabinet position. Swaim denies that the offer was ever made, and said that General Garfield, in discussing the question of Dorsey's appointment, declared that there was a screw loose in Dorsey's moral make up, which rendered him unworthy of a Cabinet place.

There is quite a large German emigration now going towards Russia. The Baltic provinces of Russia are mainly German in origin and feeling, and nearly all who go [illegible] from the Protestant districts. Within the last eight years statistics say that about 400,000 Germans have found their way towards Russia to seek their fortune, or found [illegible] of a business. A goodly number of them became colonists, [illegible] in Southern Russia, and [illegible] to stay there.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The leading business men of Providence, R. I., comprise the Hunt's Remedy Co., and they guarantee all testimonials published by them to be genuine. The following, dated May 4, 1883, from Mr. W. [illegible] Blanchard, Lowell, Mass., is but one of the thousand remarkable cures that are being made by this wonderful medicine. Mr. Blanchard says: "I have been greatly [illegible] for over six years with acute [illegible] disease. I have tried many medicines [illegible] received no permanent relief. A [illegible] recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of one of our druggists in Lowell, and commenced [illegible] at once, and after using two [illegible] entirely free from all pain, [illegible] myself cured, and I cheerfully recommend this wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, to all the sufferers from [illegible] and liver disease."

AT LIBERTY.

For a number of years I was afflicted with kidney and gravel disease, and suffered with pains in my limbs and back at times so severely that I could not endure [illegible] and several so-called cures recommended for these diseases, but they did [illegible]. A friend of mine that had [illegible] Remedy, and pronounced it [illegible] urged me to try it, and I [illegible] at Geo. E. Hall's drug [illegible], and before I had [illegible] bottle I began to feel much better [illegible] pains in the bladder and kidneys [illegible] a good deal, and after using [illegible] bottles I found that Hunt's Remedy [illegible] all that it was recommended to [illegible] relieved all the pain, my appetite [illegible] gained several [illegible] have renewed [illegible] of my years, [illegible] at liberty to publish [illegible] may be the means of some [illegible] by the use of your truly [illegible]

W. H. TERRILL.

[illegible] 7, 1883.

[illegible] says that you [illegible] of an [illegible] well, also, to [illegible] a piece [illegible]

A good story is told of the late Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg. It seems to have been a rule of St. Luke's Hospital that no religious services not Episcopalian should be conducted there. A terrified nurse once ran to the doctor saying: "Doctor, doctor, a Methodist preacher is praying with one of the patients." "Stop him," said he, "before his prayer reaches heaven."

All experience teaches that laws are useless unless there is a manhood behind them, sustaining them by a healthy public sentiment. We need more manhood.

Many a small man is never done talking about the sacrifices he makes, but he is a great man indeed who can sacrifice everything and say nothing.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-eow

The barrel in Ohio has probably been tapped. The disgruntled Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Let the harmony be sufficient to go clear around." We never heard of it being called har-mony before.—*Inter-Ocean.*

New York.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, says she has been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Andrew Downing, of Cranburgh township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Iowa, writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge.*

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Mrs. Hardy, 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

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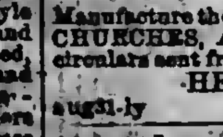

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I want to inquire for my wife, Patsey Johnson; also two children, Gabe and Nathan Johnson, who formerly belonged to John Webster of Harrison county, Texas. My address is Marshall, Texas. LEVE JOHNSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to inquire for some of my relatives, my mother, sister and brother. My mother's name was Louisa Goodrich, and used to belong to Squire Edmond Goodrich, on the Gallatin turnpike, seven miles from Nashville, Tenn. My sister's name was Georgiana Goodrich, and brother was William Wesley Goodrich. The last I heard of them was about seventeen years ago; they were then living in Nashville, Tenn. Any information about them will be thankfully received. Address me at Lamaurie P. O., La., for Rev. John Sparks, in the care of Mr. Breaux.

FELIX AUSTIN,
Formerly Felix Goodrich.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my relatives. My mother left all her relatives in Kentucky. Her father and mother were Bennet and Deliley Johnson; her brothers were Rolling, Elisha, Westley and Bob Johnson, and also a brother named Smith Bolett, by father; her aunts were Betty and Sally; she left them all in Cloverport, Ky. They all belonged to Zeak Fisher, brother of Clayton Fisher. My mother was named, at that time, Sally Johnson; she left her son in Elizabethtown, Ky., seven miles from Harding county; before peace was declared his name was Henry Clay Brown; she used to belong to Thos. Brown, brother of Elisha Brown, and her name was at that time Sally Brown, but is now Sarah Forrest. My father, Hardy Forrest, now deceased, left his relatives on Stanley's Creek, Gaston county, North Carolina. His parents were Samuel and Lucy Forrest; brothers, Moses, Orange, Jerry and Wart Forrest and a sister named Margaret Forrest. My guardians, Geo. and Sally Hunter, left the city about fifteen years ago, and said they were going to Norfolk, Va., but I never heard from them. I am anxious to hear from all my relatives. Ministers in Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia will please read this from their pulpits. Any information will be thankfully received. Address, Chestnut, near Valence street, New Orleans, La. BENNET FORREST.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, if possible to find out her whereabouts. Her name is Malinda Gill. We were seperated in 1843, in Wake county, North Carolina, when I was about 2 or 3 years old. We belonged to Col. Oaddis (who was my father), he sold us to Israel Gill; my mother being high-tempered, Gill sold her and kept me. Rev. Purefile, who carried her to Roseville, where he kept a hotel. When Israel Gill bought mother from Col. Oddia we lived in Raleigh, N. C., then Gill moved with me to Texas. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address me at San Felipe, Texas, care Mr. C. H. Graves. HENRY CLAY.

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2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

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ALL EYES [illegible] who may wish to procure these Spectacles [illegible] description, prices, etc., and directions [illegible] and have them sent by mail by addressing

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BAKING POWDER

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MARRIAGES.

At Millican, Texas, by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. Henry Turks to Miss Lee Edwards. Sister Edwards was Sabbath-school teacher of Peach Creek Mission. By the same, Mr. Sam'l Lyles to Miss Mary L. Burgess, another Sunday-school teacher of Millican. Also Mr. George Washington to Miss Rosaline Concorgiers, both faithful members of the Church. J. L. SMITH.

In this city, July 5, by Rev. M. J. Dyer, John Parker and Annie Denis, both of New Orleans.

To Consumptives

Reader, can you believe that the creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whom physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEATHS.

Sister Jane [illegible] died June 26. She was a member of Holly Grove Church for [illegible] and aged 36 years. She leaves [illegible] and nine children to mourn [illegible]. Bro. A. Golden, her husband, is [illegible] in the same church.
A. R. JORDAN.
[illegible], Miss.

Sister Leana Kerrys died July 7, in the full triumph of faith. She had joined the church on probation, but the Master called her to a new probation. She leaves a husband and children to mourn her loss.
J. L. SMITH.
Millican, Texas.

Virginia Morgan, daughter of Rev. Peter Morgan, died at Marshall, Texas, May 24, and was brought to Millican for burial. She was a little over eight years old, and was a member of the Sunday-school. The remains were accompanied by her father and mother to Millican. Rev. J. L. Smith conducted the funeral services.

Sister Margaret Pierce departed this life June 9. She lived a Christian, and leaves a husband, children and many friends to mourn her loss. J. J. BARR.
Sharon, Tenn.

At a regular meeting of the Stewardess' of the M. E. Church of Thibodaux, La., and the Women's Home Missionary Society, a joint committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the occasion of the death of Sister Susan Taylor. The Committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted: [illegible] pleased the Supreme [illegible] to remove from [illegible] Susan Taylor, [illegible] church, and Second [illegible] the Woman's Home [illegible] and [illegible] relations long [illegible] deceased sister with the [illegible] church and society, [illegible] that we should place on [illegible] of her service as [illegible] and her merits as a lady; [illegible] the Stewardess' of this [illegible] Women's Home Missionary [illegible] Thibodaux, that while we [illegible] submission to the will [illegible] High, we do not the less [illegible] sister who has been called [illegible] to reward. [illegible] in the death of Sister [illegible] and society has lost a [illegible] active and zealous [illegible] ever ready to [illegible] prompt [illegible] church had [illegible] welfare and prosperity [illegible] counsel and [illegible] honest and upright [illegible] endeared her not [illegible] of the church and [illegible] who were acquainted [illegible] church and society [illegible] sympathy to the [illegible] deceased sister [illegible] of the [illegible] society wear [illegible] 30 days, and be [illegible] of these resolutions [illegible] of the deceased [illegible] ADVOCATE [illegible], President.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

THE OLD ADAGE, THAT AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE, WAS NEVER MORE APTLY ILLUSTRATED THAN BY HIM WHO TAKES HIS DOSE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT BEFORE THE MORNING MEAL. FOR IT NOT ONLY GENTLY REGULATES AND PURIFIES THE SYSTEM, BUT IS A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE, WHICH NO ONE OUGHT TO DISREGARD. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

The United States Government is the most generous toward its soldiers of any nation on the globe. It has paid them $700,000,000 in pensions.

Hysteria and Nervous Prostration. We give our readers an extract from a cheerful letter, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Richmond, Ind., who says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of hysteria and nervous prostration." Comment is useless.

A cyclone swept through Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, wrecking one hundred buildings and injuring six persons. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

When the skin is parched and freckled by strong winds, use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1., druggists.

Capt. Webb the English swimmer, on the 24th undertook to swim over the Niagara Falls, and lost his life. His body has been recovered.

It Has Worked Wonders.

A lady writing from Racine, Wis., makes this gratifying report: "We finished taking our second supply of Compound Oxygen last month; *it has worked wonders for my mother.* When she began treating with the Oxygen *she was extremely low and prostrate in her bed* with a variety of complaints. *I had no hope of her recovery. She is now able to go about the house and do many pieces of work,* and is a continual testimony before me of *the wonderful power of Compound Oxygen.*" Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, *sent free.* Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In Egypt 786 deaths from cholera were reported in 24 hours.

There will be a general election in Utah, Aug. 6th.

It is with pleasure we notice the fact that the early English Text Society, of London, England, as an acknowledgement of the high order of instruction in the department of English in the Norfolk Va., College for Young Ladies, has awarded as prizes to the College, a large number of its most valuable publications. A College like this, established for the higher education of the young ladies of the South deserves special mention. The success of this College has been marvelous. It has been in operation only three years, and yet 313 pupils were matriculated during the last session. We refer our readers to their advertisement contained in this number of our paper.

The Chairman of the Iowa Republican State Committee has declined the proposition of General Weaver, Greenback candidate for Governor, to take part in the joint debates arranged to take place between the Republican and Democratic candidates, on the ground that the Greenbackers represents no distinct issues, having accepted the Republican platform on the prohibition question, and it would take up too much time at the meetings.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;".

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—PARTENS

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable".

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

Conference Notices.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

Fourth Round.

Clinton and Coal Creek Ct.	July	28-29
Knoxville	Aug.	4- 5
Taylorville	"	11-12
Arcadia Ct.	"	18-19
Greenville Ct.	"	25-26
Tazewell Ct.	"	25-26
Roan Mountain Ct.	Sept.	1- 2
Morristown Ct.	"	8- 9
Dandridge Ct.	"	15-16
Newport Ct.	"	8- 9
Warrenburg Ct.	"	22-23
Mossy Creek	"	29-30
Knoxville Station	Oct.	6- 7
Sevierville Ct.	"	6- 7
Roan Station Circuit	Sept.	22-23

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Moscow	Aug.	18-19
Livingston	"	25-26
Cold Springs	Sept.	1- 2
Lovelady	"	8- 9
Dodge	"	15-16
Huntsville	"	22-23
Huntsville Circuit	"	29-30
Danville	Oct.	6- 7
Willis	"	13-14
Montgomery	"	20 21
Beaumont	"	26-28
Wallisville	Nov.	3- 4
Liberty	"	10-11

The district conference will convene on the 19th of September, at Huntsville, and close on the 23d.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

PROGRAMME CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The session will begin at Ooltawah, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1883. The literary exercises are as follows:

Rev. E. Provine—Obligation of Church members to support the temperance cause.
Rev. D. W. Hays—Methodist Literature.
Rev. H. N. Brown—Class Leaders and Class Meetings.
Rev. A. J. Fletcher—The course of study for local preachers.
Rev. J. T. Henry—How to secure a live, working church.
Rev. T. Jackson—Christian baptism.
Rev. B. B. Bryant—Church extension.
Rev. Wm. Bluford—Importance of leaders and s ewards meetings.
Rev. J. Mann—The benevolent collections.
Rev. J. C. Tate—The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.
Rev. M. Cox—The administration of discipline.
R. A. Roach—Camp meetings.
Rev. M. Rankins—Christian perfection.
Rev. G. W. Cowan—Church fairs, festivals and entertainments.
Rev. S. W. Burnett—The right observance of the Sabbath.

Members of the conference whose names do not appear on the above list will please write upon subjects of their own selection and come prepared for duty.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Marshall district conference will commence Aug. 28th, at Clarksville. The following is the literary programme:

Tuesday—Opening sermon, at 8:30 p. m., by W. H. Davis.

W L Malloy	Funeral sermon
J Jackson	Church Extension
W Pollard	Perfect Love
G Johns	What is Prayer
L Woodward	Pastoral Visiting
W H Logan,	What can be done to improve our Sunday schools.
Peter Morgan.	Duties of Presiding Elders
W H Davis.	Administration of Discipline
F Parker,	How to Improve our Sermons so as to Instruct the People.
J Shackleford.	The Necessity of a Sanctified Ministry.
Taylor Moore.	How to Promote Revivals
Anson Harper	Secret Prayer
Henry Johns	Family Prayer
S Horn	Public Prayer
A W Parker	Class Meetings
S Conley	Benevolent Collections
H Webb.	The Pastor and Common Schools

Local preachers and other members will select their own subjects.

H. WEBB,
For the Committee.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Third Round.

Fulton	Aug.	18-19
Camden	"	23
Texarkana Station	"	25-26
Texarkana Circuit	"	27
Garland City	"	28
Lewisville	"	29
Bright Star	"	30
Walnut Hill	Sept.	1—2
Paraclifta	"	8—9
Centre Point	"	15-16
Washington	"	22-23
Hot Springs	"	29-30
Pine Bluff Sta.	Oct.	6—7
Pine Bluff Circuit	"	9-10
Swan Lake	"	11
Red Land	"	13-14
Watson	"	20-21
Arkansas City	"	22
Sunny Side	"	23-24
Little Rock	"	28-29

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren :—At the last session of our conference, over three hundred dollars were subscribed to pay the debt on the church at Brownsville. These subscriptions should be paid as soon as possible. Up to this time only two or three subscriptions have been paid to Dr. Kynett or reported as paid. Do not put this off till conference which will be here soon. You will find the names and amounts subscribed on the 31st page of minutes. Forward the amount to Dr. Kynett by postal order. Let all be paid before conference. Will the preachers call on the laymen who subscribed at Brownsville and collect and forward the amounts to Philadelphia? The members of conference will bear in mind, in taking up the Church Extension collection, that our assessment is double what it was last year. We have met the conference assessment for several years by taking up a collection at conference. To meet this assessment will require about two and a half cents per member. Can we make it? To meet all the benevolent claims on the conference in full, will require about thirty cents a member. How many of our members cannot pay thirty cents during the year for benevolent purposes? How many can and do pay many times that amount? How many do not pay one cent? Try to get every one to do something. Let our collections show that our love for Christ and His cause is increasing.

J. BRADEN, Secretary.

CHANGE OF TIME BATON ROUGE DIST. CONF.

By request of the brethren the time for the Baton Rouge District Conference has been changed from the 25th, of July to Thursday the 30th of August, 12 o'clock m. at Jackson, Louisiana. The same arrangements to reach Jackson as previously mentioned will stand except parties must take Port Hudson and Clinton train at Port Hickey on Wednesday the 29th, and will be met at Robin's station by wagons.

P. LANDRY.

Donaldsonville July 23, 1883.

LA TECHE DIST.—LOUISIANA CONF.

Second Round.

Rigolets and Avoca	Aug.	16-17
Alexandria	"	18 19
Pineville	"	19-
Le Compte	"	20-
Spring Creek & Stuart Chapel.	"	21-22
Cheneyville	"	23-
Bayon Des Glaize	"	24-
Booneville	"	25-26
Eola	"	26-27
Waxia	"	28-
Flat Town	"	30
Washington	Sept.	1- 2
Opelousas	"	2-
Vermilionville	"	7-
New Iberia	"	8- 9
St. Martinsville	"	9-10
Thompson	"	11-
Jeannerette	"	12-16
Glencoe	"	14 15-16

Brethren will please see to it that all reports are written in due form. Now is the time to push all the benevolent collections. We must excel our past record in this matter. From this time forth lose no opportunity to raise Gilbert-Haven School of Theology subscription funds. Push your collections for the "Southwestern." Every charge will be expected to pay over to the presiding elder on his round its assessment toward the expenses of the delegates to the next General Conference. Push every spiritual and temporal interest of the church, and let this quarter show grander results than ever. We can't afford to be outdone by any district in the Louisiana Conference. Let every man stand at his post and faithfully work to excel the result of all previous years' work, and our success is assured.

Fraternally, A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Third Round.

Okolona	Aug.	4- 5
Okolona Circuit	"	4- 5
Union Grove	"	7-
Athens	"	9-
Aberdeen	"	11-12
Aberdeen Circuit	"	11-12
Starkville	"	18-19
Starkville Circuit	"	20-
Tampico	"	21-
Whitefield	"	23-
Greensboro	"	25-26
Tupelo	Sept.	1- 2
West Point	"	8- 9
West Point Circuit	"	8- 9
Columbus	"	15-16
Columbus Circuit	"	15-16
Booneville	"	21-
Corinth Circuit	"	22-23
Corinth	"	22-23
Ripley	"	27-
New Albany	"	29-30
Pontotoc	Oct.	3-
Houston	"	6- 7
Buena Vista	"	8-
Crawford	"	13-14

Brethren will please take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Columbus, Miss., July 19, 1883.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers of Houston District!—If the brethren will send their assessments $1.50, to I. B. Scott, Houston, Texas, they will be furnished a sufficient number of blanks for pastors, local preachers, exhorters, etc., reports to do them for two or three years. By order of the committee on blanks: G. W. Smith, C. C. Minegan and I. B. Scott.

NOTICE.

The first district conference for the Argenta district, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1883. All of the preachers of the district are expected to be present at the opening. The Sweet Home Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m., before the second Sunday in Sept. Let all or as many of the Conference preachers be in attendance as can.

Yours, G. W. SAMS. P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1883.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Third Round.

Lauderdale	July	28-29
Exprairie	Aug.	3
Shuqualak	"	4- 5
Enterprise Circuit	"	9
Shuhuta Circuit	"	9
Enterprise	"	11-12
Shubula	"	16
Waynesboro	"	18-19
State Line	"	23
Quitman	"	25-26
Mashulaville	"	30
Louisville	Sept.	1- 2
Garlandsville	"	8
Paulding	"	8- 9
Brooksville	"	13-
Daleville	"	15-16
DeKalb	"	18-
Meridian Circuit	"	27-
Macon	"	22-23
Meridian	"	29-30
Philadelphia	"	20-

J. CAMPBELL.

Cleveland, Tenn., July 17, 1883.

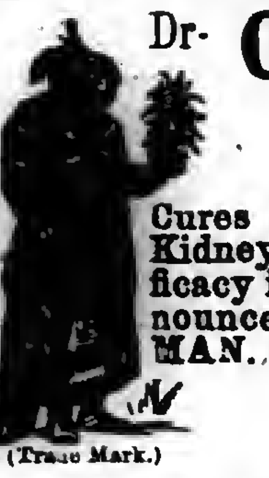
ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONEERENCE.

Third Round.

Morrilton	Aug.	18-19
Little Rock Circuit	"	25-26
Argenta Circuit	Sept.	1- 2
Sweet Home	"	8- 9
VanBuren	"	15-16
Fort Smith	"	22-23
Fayetteville	"	29-30
Hynesville	Oct.	6- 7
Conway	"	13-14
Jacksonport	"	20 21
Batesville	"	27-28
Newport	Nov.	3- 4

Dear Brethren; I want each preacher of the district to set apart the first Sunday in September as Church Extension day, in each society throughout the district, and take as large a collection for that cause as possible and forward the same to Dr. Kynett at once. G. W. SAMS, P. E.

King Cetewayo, of Zululand, has been killed, with several of his wives and attendants.



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july 5 3m

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july26-aug9-sept6-13

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, July 30, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 7 11-16; Middling 9 9-16; Good Middling, 9 13-16; Middling fair, 10 1-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 7¾@8¼; White clarified, 8¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 20; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5¼; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2¾; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3¼@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8; prime, 10¼.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 8.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 75.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.87½; choice 5.40.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 9¼.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl, 1.00@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.50; apples, ℔ bl. $3 00@$4.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.00@—sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@12.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $15.50.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 8¼; hams, sugar-cured, 13@14.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 11¼; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7¼.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 14@15c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@18c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $1.50@3.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 52 white. 61; mixed, 61.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 47.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 75.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 18@20.

A prize fight was broken up in a coal town near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a party of armed women.

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jy26-1m

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jan11-1y

SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

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WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent.
805 Broadway, New York.

Editorial Notes.

King Alcohol is the boss of the hoodlums. Strike him down and his grand army will be speedily suppressed.

The New York *Times* will please credit clippings from this paper to the New Orleans SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and thereby oblige us and our cotemporary of the Church South, the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*.

It is said that at the seashore camp [illegible] held by our brethren of the M. E. Church South, that [illegible] persons were converted [illegible], and that few persons were more [illegible] at the altar services [illegible] Keener and his three [illegible] Revs. John, Christian and [illegible].

[illegible] Administrator of Improvements employed a man who had been twice convicted of murder, [illegible] when he at last got on a [illegible] spree and committed some [illegible] of hoodlumism he was forthwith discharged. The line had to be drawn somewhere for the protection of the civil service.

An old presiding elder in Texas writing to this office says, "I have come to the conclusion from what I [illegible] hear that the ——— [illegible] is in a great fever of ex- [illegible] want to go to the [illegible] conference. No more sin- [illegible] be saved till that is [illegible] P. E. was alone for [illegible] but he has now joined [illegible] rest, and they demand [illegible] be sent." The martyrs are [illegible] dead. We have a host of [illegible] are willing to serve the [illegible] positions that call for no [illegible].

[illegible] speaking a wrong word [illegible] never be unsaid; the [illegible] act done can never be undone. And yet no man can be [illegible] with God till he is straight [illegible], so no man who has been [illegible] of wrong should rest until [illegible] has done his utmost to make [illegible]. If he has wronged [illegible] he must make restitution [illegible] has said wrong [illegible] promptly and openly [illegible]. Let his confession [illegible] distinct as his ac- [illegible] as possible let [illegible] the false impression [illegible] corrected, that the [illegible] uttered are re- [illegible] has wronged [illegible] or by act can [illegible] wrong [illegible] he can correct his [illegible] not come [illegible] the top [illegible] trans- actions. Some men seem to think than they can slander, and abuse in a thousand ways and settle it all with the Lord by giving him a little money, singing a few gospel hymns, or saying earnest prayers, but it is an awful mistake. These are all well enough in their place but they can never amend for slander, robbery or any abuse of men. May God help us to find out our mistakes before the day of judgment comes.

In a late issue of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* the following appeared: "Did Mr. Wesley ever profess to be entirely sanctified?" To this question there was this answer. "He did not." To this the *Christian Witness* and *Advocate of Bible Holiness* says, to say that Mr. Wesley did not do a given thing, or make a given profession, is not so easily proved. We might not be able to prove that he did; but no man under the heavens can prove that he did not. while the presumptive evidence is clear that he did make such confession." Well said Bro. McDonald.

According to the *Texas Advocate*, M. E. Church South, the average Methodist preacher in Texas works for a salary that holds him and his family on the verge of starvation; it is doubtful whether there is one preacher in twenty in Texas who could pay the funeral expenses of a wife or child were such a sad bereavement to come upon them. The Richmond *Advocate*, Dr. Lafferty's paper, referring to the action of the Minnesota presiding elder's convention on tocaceco says: "Our sub Bishops laugh at such resolutions." In the Virginia Conference "quid rides." That is true; the "quid rides" supreme through all the South, in the church and in the saloon.

Capt. Webb was doubtless a strong man and a good swimmer, but the poor man, like thousands of others, over estimated his abilities. He sought notoriety and gained it in an unwished and unwise way. "I never expect to see you again," said his guide who rowed him out to the rapids, "You do not know me I am an Englishman" the Captain replied as he sprang into the stream. That was a suicidal leap, the power of the seething current was too much for him, and now he is a dead man as the result of his own foolishness. His body was found and the inquest showed that he was neither drowned nor battered to death on the rocks, but that his life was squeezed out of him in the awful pressure of the whirlpool. We can see no thing but an inordinate love of notoriety in this foolhardy leap of Capt. Webb. We could wish so strong a man a better ending.

In an address at the preacher's meeting at San Francisco, Bishop Merrill speaking of the many good things resulting from the centenary celebration said:

"We would have brought to our mind the fact that the Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest Epicopal Church in the United States.

"Frequently, when persons had said to him that they were members of the Episcopal Church he answered by asking "Which?" This question usually caused great surprise, and he was obliged to explain by stating that the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1784, and the Protestant Episcopal in 1787, hence, the Methodist was the oldest and, as all know, much the largest Episcopal Church in the United States."

The coo.. [illegible] strong will.

Clark Chapel.

Interesting Reopening Exercises—An Excellent Sermon and Some Fine Music.

[From Nashville *Daily American*, Monday July 30.]

Yesterday was the occasion of the reopening of one of the strongest colored churches in the city—Clark Chapel M. E. Church. The auditorium has been beautifully frescoed after the most approved fashion, while the wood work is veneered dark walnut and the floor carpeted with a beautiful all wool french pattern, and the window sash changed from square to gothic formed and stained glass. No house of worship in the city has a more comfortable or neater auditorium than Clark Chapel. Every seat was taken yesterday morning, but so perfect was the ventilation of the building that there was none of that sense of suffocation often felt in more pretentions churches,

Rev. L. M. Haygood, pastor of the church, acted as presiding officer.

Rev. Dr. Shipp, of Vanderbilt University, occupied a chair in the pulpit.

The services were opened by a stirring voluntary by the choir, "The God of Israel," Rossini. It was evident from this effort that the congregation would not suffer for lack of good music. The choir numbers fourteen voices, seven male and seven female.

A scripture lesson was then read by the Rev. L. M. Haygood, Rev. J. Braden, who was down on the programme for this portion of the services, being unavoidably prevented from being present.

The congregation than sang a hymn, "Zion," and prayer was offered by the Rev. C. O. Fisher, D. D., of the Connectional Book Depository, at Atlanta, Ga.

Another beautiful voluntary, "Nearer my God to Thee," was sung by the choir.

A very powerful sermon was then preached by the Rev C. O. Fisher, D. D. Text—"Watch ye; stand fast in the faith. Quit ye like men; be strong."—2 Cor., xvi, 13.

Dr. Fisher impressed upon his congregation the fact that there is a great conflict going on in the world between sin and righteousness, and that it was impossible for any one to remain neutral in this conflict. A negative Christianity was contrary to all the teachings of the Scriptures.

A more attentive and well-behaved congregation never listened to a sermon, and many were the fervent responses elicited by the powerful utterances of the preacher.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. L. M. Haygood.

"O, be Joyful in the Lord," a pleasing voluntary, was sung by the choir.

Owing to the absence of Rev. J. Braden Mr. Haygood said that the church must content itself for a history of the church with that given in the "History of Davidson County," which he proceeded to read.

Mr. Haygood then read a financial statement, which showed between $1,100 and $1,200 expended for repairs, bringing the church in debt $200.

The Sunday-school was complimented for having paid $102 toward the repairs. A collection was then taken up to meet the debt mentioned above.

One of the finest pieces of music of the morning was "Gloria," Mozart's 12th mass, which was admirably rendered by the choir during the reception of contributions to the debt.

Each member of the congregation was furnished with an envelope, in which they either deposited their donation or named the sum on a slip, and then carried up to the tables where the secretaries received them.

The congregation then sang, "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

After some announcements by the pastor the choir sang, "Set Watchmen," the congregation sang the doxology, and was dismissed with benediction by Dr. Fisher.

In the afternoon a large congregation was present, and engaged in the following exercises:

Voluntary, by choir, "I Was Glad."

Scripture Lesson, Rev. D. Cook.

Hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord," Dennis.

Prayer, Rev. Alfred Bowman.

Voluntary, Hymn, "O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," Azmon.

Sermon, Rev. L. M. Haygood, Text, Gen. 3, 15.

Singing, "O, Come Let Us Sing Unto the Lord," Choir.

Collection.

Letters, regretting their inability to attend, were then read by the pastor, from Dr. M. W. Taylor, M. Williams, J. J. Holland, A.M., D. W. Hays, H. Primm, A. Phillips, W. S. Butler, J. P. Price and others.

Benediction.

At night the house was filled to its utmost capacity, and the following programme observed:

Voluntary, "Beautiful are Thy Towers," choir.

Hymn.

Prayer.

Voluntary, "Children of the Heavenly King."

Sermon, Rev. C. Fisher, D. D.

Prayer.

Address.

Voluntary, "Gloria," choir.

Collection.

"Thanks be to God." choir.

Benediction.

The total collection for the day amounted to $176, almost the entire amount of the debt.

La Teche Seminary.

La Teche Seminary is located on the Bayou Teche, 100 miles west of New Orleans, and four miles from the village of Franklin, in one of the scenes of Evangeline, immortalized by America's greatest singer, Longfellow. This institution is conducted upon a broad, humanitarian basis, open to all, irrespective of sex, or previous condition, and without sectarian basis.

WHEN ORGANIZED.

La Teche Seminary was founded by the Rev. W. D. Godman, D.D., in 1875, and from the first it has been patronized by the Freedmen's Aid Society, and has always had a place in its list of institutions, as published in the annual reports.

WHAT IS THE SCHOOL DOING?

In 1875 the number of scholars was 138, of whom 32 were of academic grade. In 1876 the school was in charge of Mr. R. L. Thompson. In 1877–78 it was taught by Miss Mahaffey. In 1778–79–80 it was suspended during the absence of the president in the North. In 1881 it was reorganized. The number of scholars for that year was 215, the list being published in the catalogue of the New Orleans University. In 1882 the number instructed was 255. March 12, 1883, a happy concourse of persons, composed of scholars, teachers, citizens and visitors, witnessed the opening exercises of the seminary in the new hall, which is a part of the reconstructed Orphans' Home. The seminary has furnished the New Orleans university with excellent recruits every year, and some of our youth have been among her best students.

OUR FUTURE.

What shall it be? Shall we ever rise to prominence as a people? What will give us the greatest respectability? A writer has said, the prosperity of a nation comes from well directed industry; its happiness from an impartial execution of the laws; its greatness from the indomitable spirit of its people. Have we industry? Have we equal laws? As a people have we an indomitable spirit? The homes that dot the fields of this State, many of them were earned by the labor of men who were turned loose without homes, without education, without any business qualifications, and the worst of all, improvident. These will speak for their industry in terms more eloquent than words. What does Dr. Hartzell say, "They are gaining property. They own $15,000,000 in Louisiana. They pay taxes on $500,000 of property in Atlanta, Georgia, and in that whole State they own probably ten millions. That means nearly one hundred millions in property for the Negroes of the South acquired mostly since the war. That is not much for 6,500,000 of people, but it is a good beginning."

OUR SCHOOLS.

The reports from the officers of Freedmen's Aid Society, report expended during the past year, $110,745.70. 25 institutions centrally located in the South; six of which are legally chartered; the balance, schools of high grade. In four years from these institutions have gone 400 Biblical students to preach an intelligent Gospel; 18 law students, who will do their duty as impartial pleaders of an equal law; 37 medical, to care for the bodies and health of our race; 195 collegiate, to train the youth of the race, and to inspire lofty aspirations in the developing South. 1,292 normal, eminently fitted to train; 3,500 in all departments. What a stream, a flood of influence to heal the race of the malady of ignorance, vice and disease?

HOW TO GAIN RESPECTABILITY.

We must gain for ourselves a permanent position in this country, state and parish. This can only be done by acquisition of education and wealth. Education is the bulwark of a nation. We must educate or perish. Here, in the land of our bitterest oppression, severest trials, and difficulties, *we* are to have the *privileges* and *achieve* our most *brilliant success*. Parents, every dollar you spend for the education of your sons and daughters, is just that amount of money put at compound interest for your children when of age. Do you not wish to see your sons and daughters occupy positions which you could not, because of existing circumstances? Though some of you may have possessed the latent ability to fill any station in the gift of the nation. Give your sons and daughters a chance.

Patience! Wait! Wait on the Lord! Time will wear away the deepest opprobrium heaped at our door! Advantage and culture will raise the most abject race to power and influence. Let our motto be—*virtue* and *honesty*. Greater devotion to our civil calling, education, and the acquisition of wealth.

GEO. W. WELLS,
Principal La Teche Seminary.

Kuklux Again.

IN TENNESSEE.

Wartrace, Tenn., Aug 2.—Masked midnight marauders have again made their appearance in this vicinity, after remaining quiet for about five years. Last night a party of a dozen or more disguised men went to to the house of a man named Clinton a white wood-chopper, living four miles out on a Shelbyville farm. They broke the door down and carried him and his wife out in different directions, about 400 yards from the house. They then made Clinton bare his back and kneel down, when four of the men gave him four blows each with a hackberry bush. His back to-day presented the appearance of raw beef. He says they also beat his wife. Before going they warned him to leave the neighborhood in twenty-four hours. Clinton has been accused of keeping disorderly women about his house, but nothing can justify this exhibition of lawlessness. A party of masked men also visited the cabin of a negro who lived about a mile from town, this morning before daybreak, and make him take his things out and burned it. His wife was sick, so they took her out and laid her under a tree on a pallet. Subsequently a white neighbor came and took her to his home. It is a source of anxiety and alarm to all good citizens to see this revival of the Kuklux work.

IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the best citizens of Banks and Jackson counties met to-day at Maysville, to take some action in regard to the raids of a lot of lawless persons upon negro homes and whipping and shooting negroes. Strong resolution condemning such voilance were passed. It seems for some time past there had been a gang of Kuklux molesting negroes in the vicinity of Maysville. Numerous outrages have been committed in the last two weeks, such as giving 175 lashes to Cad Bush, and unmercifully whipping Nancy Prickett. Recently about fifteen or twenty Kuklux visited the plantations of Minard Sanders and James Holland. They took down the doors of cabins, shooting Berry Sanders, and whipping Alexander Brooks, Warren Bryson, Glenn Stout, and others negroes. Several negroes have since abandoned their homes and crops for fear of being killed. In Jackson county, it is said, a negro of bad character named Bob Ransom was called on a few nights ago by a party of fifty masked men and whipped severely. One of the party then shot Ransom in the mouth, the ball coming out at the back of the neck. Ransom is not expected to live. Some murders are reported elsewhere, but the truth is not known, there being many conflicting stories told.

From Nashville.

DEAR BROTHER—I send you a copy of *American* of this city, with Dr. Haygood's speech in. I dedicated a new Church at Mt. Zion on the 29th ult., Murfreesboro' District, Rev. B. B. Manson, pastor. The house is neatly finished and will be used for school as well as for Church. It is 25x35 and completely finished, painted within and without. Debt about $80. The collection was $35. There were about 600 people present.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., June 3, 1883.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

S. Bennett, Soddy circuit: "Our third quarterly meeting passed off nicely. Elder Provine was present and attended to every part of his work, his address to the Sunday-school on education was one of the best I ever heard. The people were all pleased. The collection for the presiding elder was $5.20, for the bishops $1.10. Our people are going up, they love the SOUTHWESTERN."

L. J. S. Bell, Philadelphia circuit: "Children's Day was strictly observed with blessed results. An appropriate address was made by the pastor, and the collections were as follows, R. Jones 80 cts., Marilla Ballard $1.20, J. Pollock $1.00, H. Lee $1.40, Mary F. Backstou $1.20, J. Pollock $1.20, Ella White $1.20, an advance over last year of $3.85. June 24 we were favored with a wonderful address from Bro. J. H. Brooks a former student of East University. Bro. Brooks is a young man of great promise. [illegible] comes a cry from all parts of this land for educated men who [illegible] open up and cause our people to understand the wonderful things in the word of the Lord."

J. Kanseer, Manchester: "When I came to this place we had but few members and no church. Now we have a nice church all paid for and a good membership. I opened the door of the church and all the baptists but three, and Cumbelites but one joined our church. We observed Children's Day and had a pleasant time. The people are poor, but I expect to have all my obligements to take with me to conference. No preacher can tell what he will have to bear till he has tried. Bro. [illegible] Kay is my presiding elder and I followed his advice and have [illegible] to the Lord and the Methodist Episcopal Church by [illegible] We have a good Sunday-school, prayer and class meeting."

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] circuit: "John [illegible] as a result of a protracted meeting 16 converts. Children's day was duly observed. [illegible] in concert, [illegible] of scripture by the pastor, preached [illegible] $3.10."

[illegible] McKinneyville: "I [illegible] to report my work. After my sermon the Lord gave me souls. I organized a class of fourteen members. [illegible] way back, the poor and need help; the [illegible] have no books. My school numbers twenty."

LOUISIANA.

J. Wright, Natchitoches: "[illegible] with the request [illegible] I held my third quarterly conference July 28. All [illegible] were presented in writing. [illegible] Children's Day at Union chapel. [illegible] were present: Baptist, Wesley [illegible] Hon. Addresses [illegible] by Mr. Scott and [illegible] people enjoyed much. The largest [illegible] given by Wesley Chapel raised $15. [illegible] were greatly encouraged [illegible] resolved to make [illegible] one of the great [illegible] This is one of the [illegible] to win souls."

[illegible] Grove: "I [illegible] are moving [illegible] meeting at [illegible] were converted, and also received [illegible] June 17 was set [illegible] We had a [illegible] children. The [illegible] prepared [illegible] The excitement [illegible] teachers [illegible] appropriate. A [illegible] and well [illegible] were delivered [illegible] Watson, P. C. The col. [illegible] $5.10, after serving [illegible] and every hungry man, woman and child, was well cared for."

TEXAS.

A. C. Culbreath, Huntsville: "W. B. Pullem held our third conference, preached a grand sermon, administered the sacrement to 96. Collections $11.20. The pastor reported 100 visits, made nine conversions, seven received into full membership and 27 on probate. Benevolent collections $1.75. Children's Day $5.10. Trustees had raised $34.00. All of our hearts have been made sad by the sudden death of Bro. Richard Grant, he was killed by a saw-mill explosion, he lived long enough to tell us that he was going to rest with Jesus."

L. Felder, Patterson Circuit. "I have received twenty-four into the church since I come to this work. Our church is nearly rotten down. We are making arrangements to build another one, 36x50, with a gallery, and expect this fall to raise the required sum. Our presiding elder, M. H. Nichols, was with us July 2d. We had a profitable time. Children's Day was observed and our collection was $5."

"Ask."

It is a little word, but how full of meaning; everything of good seems to be summed up in it. It is a command of God, imperative, and yet how lovingly given.

In every condition in life we need something stronger than ourselves to depend upon, that we know cannot fail us. There is sin in the world, and things are not as they should be. We have trials and temptations; we have losses of property and friends; we have bitter disappointments, and we suffer from disease; we never know what sorrow the future may bring to us. God in his great goodness has given us the word of life, in which there are commands to guide us and promises to sustain and comfort us. "Ask," in itself, seems almost sufficient to guide us safely "o'er life's troubled sea." God knows our needs, but it is according to his will that we acknowledge to Him our weakness, and in His strength go forth to our duty. As we hold the Bible in our hand, we may ask that light be so shed upon its pages that we may understand its teachings, and that we may be able to obey. Are we not as Christians, living beneath our privileges? Do we appreciate our blessings, and do we live as unselfishly as we ought? As we look over the world we see a great conflict going on between right and wrong. We see the darkness that prevails in heathen lands and the cruelties that are practiced there. Human life is not valued; women are no better than slaves, and customs very absurd, because arbitrary laws, from which there is no relief, only as the light of the Gospel may dawn upon them. Here in our own land we not only have the Bible, but every means of improvement we need. What we do not know, we may by exertion. "Grow in grace, and the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ," seems to mean that there is no limit to what God may do for us, or what we know of Him, only as we place the limit ourselves by failing obey His requirements. There is a great responsibility where there is so much light. Our blessings might be taken from us and we might be even worse than the heathen, but many people are asking, and receiving, and God's mercy still endures, and we are growing and learning. It is not far away in the past when millions of human beings in this highly favored land were slaves, living in ignorance, and had not the right to serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience. It was a greater abomination than could be carried, right in the blaze of the Gospel light, and it is now no more. If there had been less of sin, and more of living up to the light, it never could have been. What terrible wall—caste—that slavery built about the colored people, must yet fall before the prayers of the faithful. We trust the day is coming not far in the future, when people will cease to seek happiness and prosperity in opwressing the weak, or building themselves up on the ruins of others. Christians will keep on praying, and in that is our only hope.

Life is a probation. We are here on trial for the great future beyond the grave, and a preparation for that is of the greatest importance. If our lives are in accordance with the teachings of the Bible and the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we need be in no doubt as to the future. We cannot live right each day in our own strenghth. We need to ask God for spitual strength. We need to ask for daily bread, for home and friends and health and employment, and for patience and resignation, and for whatever else we need. We, as earthly parents, are made happy by the privilege of caring for our children. "If ye, then being evil know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, which in Haven, give good things to them that ask him." Who knows with what tender yearnings he views our persistence in refusing to ask for what we meed.

Our sin-smitten world needs more faith in God as a tender and loving parent. We may ask God for help in every emergency. How often on the journey of life there comes to us a time of darkness and uncertainty. "Ask and light comes, and we may go joyfully on our way. Doubts may come, sorrows may accumulate, but we may "go and tell Jesus," and we will find that we can look beyond the clouds when the sun shines, and all is bright.

"Then my soul, in every strait,
To thy Father, come and wait,
He will answer every prayer,
God is present every where."

L. C BRADEN.

Nashville.

Pleasant Grove Circuit Sunday-School Institute.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to give a brief report of our second Sunday-school Institute, held at Pleasant Grove circuit, June 8, 9, 10, 11, 1883. The institute opened at eight o'clock, p. m. The church was filled with both with black and white. Rev. L. M. Moore gave an address of welcome; was glad to see both black and white present. The Methodist Episcopal Church knew no man on account of his color. Miss Ida M. Comond presided at the organ, and gave us sweet music. Our pastor then took the chair, and the following programme was carried out:

When is the best hour to open a Sunday-school?

Was it the love of money or of sin that caused Judas to betray his Master?

Was Judas a sinner from his youth?

Should little boys play on the Sabbath?

How may a Sunday-school help the Church?

Is it right to collect money on the Sabbath?

Should those who cannot read come to the Sunday school?

How may officers and teachers increase the Sunday-school?

Should those who use tobacco or snuff teach in the Sunday-school?

Should one teach in the Sunday-school who makes uses or sells whiskey?

Should one be employed as a teacher who does not attend the regular church service, nor support the Church?

How may a Sunday-school promote the welfare of the community?

Should we work to induce others to attend the Sunday-school?

What is the best book to be used in our schools?

How many ways can one steal, lie, covet, or murder?

What is it to love one another, and how may officers and teachers live loving?

Who should read the Bible?

What is the work of the Sunday-school?

Should teachers in our Sunday-schools attend picnics where they allow dancing?

Should not all the officers and teachers use all their influence to keep the scholars of our Sunday-schools from attending these places?

These questions were discussed and generally answered to the entire satisfaction of the Christian men and women who were present. Bro. Moore showed himself to be the right man in the right place. As a Sunday school worker we have never had his superior. At the close of the institute he delivered a sermon of great power taking for his text Acts 14–22. It is hardly possible for me to give anything like a correct outline of this sermon. It will be long remembered by those who heard it.

H. J. HILL, Secretary.

Why am I a Member of The M. E. Church

BY REV H. W. TATE LEXINGTON CONFERENCE.

I will briefly state I am a member of the M. E. Church that was organized in 1784. Our church was always opposed to slavery, and labored for its extinction. Our great founder Rev. John Wesley, was entirely against the slave system. He called it "the sum of all villainies." During Mr. Wilberforce's noble effort against slavery in the Bristish Parliment, Mr. Wesley wrote him to "Go on in the name of God, and in the power of his might, till even American slavery, shall vanish away before it." At Conference 1784 the question was asked "what shall we do with our friends that will sell and buy slaves?" Answer, If they buy with no other design than to hold them as slaves, and have been previously warned they shall be expelled, and permitted to sell on no consideration." Further, "what shall we do with our local preachers who will not emancipate their slaves in the States where the laws admit it? Answer try those in Virginia one year, and suspend the preachers in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Truly she is the abolition church. "No person holding slaves shall in future be admitted into society or to the Lord's supper, till he previously comply with the rules concerning slavery. At the General Conference in 1844 Bishop James O. Andrew having married a wife who owned slaves, his case was considered and after long and exciting debate the General Conference determined that it was their sense "he should desist from the exercise of his office until the impediment should be removed." the brethren of that conference from the South adhered to the practice of slavery and withdrew from us and organized themselves into the "M. E. Church South" the ensuing year. Bishop Andrew was declared one of their bishops and retained his slaves. The M. E. Church in this division lost 500,000 members, and the control of much church property and many literary institutions, yet she did not sacrifice her principles against slavery. Our discipline upon the subject is strong, seen in the following paragraph 37, "We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery, we believe that buying, selling, or holding of human beings, to be used as chattels is contrary to the laws of God and nature and inconsistent with the Golden Rule, and with that rule of our discipline which required all who desire to continue among us to "do no harm," and to "avoid evil of every kind." We therefore affectionately admonish all our preachers and people to keep themselves pure from this great evil, and to seek its extirpation by all lawful and christian means." The influence of the M. E. Church has always been engaged to destroy the great evil of slavery, though she lost in many instances. On this question her record is clear.

The M. E. Church has been in the lead on the temperance question. As early as 1743 in preparing his General Rules, Mr. Wesley inserted a strong rule against "buying or selling spiritious liquors or drinking them unless in cases of extreme necessity." This so far as known was the first rule of the kind published by any church organization. In 1789 the conference denied all persons who engaged in the manufacture of grain into liquor. The General conference of 1876 declared that "we are unalterably opposed to the importation, manufacture and sale of all kinds of distilled, fermented, and vinous liquors designed to be used as a beverage and that it is the duty of every member of the christian church to discountenance and oppose the evil at all times by voice and vote." "We are fully convinced of the wisdom of total legal prohibition." Unfermented wine is recommended to be used on sacramental occasions. Other Methodist bodies are opposed to intemperance but not so bold and definite as our church.

Again ours is a church of no color line. There are some exceptions in a few localities among some of the constituents, but that distinction is fast vanishing away. As the people become more intelligent the less there will be of it. When our people, lay and ministerial are more enlighted, and better cultured religiously they will arrive to respect and promotion in our church as rapid as they are worthy.

The M. E. Church is for the people regardless of race or color or previous condition of servitude. We are not an ecclessiastical body for a particular people or race of same complexion, but a church for the world—which is our parish. The Jews thought they were to have no dealings with the gentiles, but God taught them that "of a truth" he "is no respector of persons." "But in every nation he that feareth him and worketh righteousness is accepted with him," "and that he hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." So our church is broad hearted enough, the platform on which we stand is wide enough, to send her noble sons and daughters to the perishing heathen of Africa, sunny, chime with the apostolic spirit saying: "Let a thousand fall before Africa be given up," and thence to China with her millions of worshipers of idols, and other mission fields desiring "to know nothing but Christ and him crucified." We will not be satisfied till all the world from the least to the greatest are saved by the blood of Christ.

Our colored brethren have been said to be in an inferior relation to that of the whites of our church, but that is false—we are not under the whites but equal with them, we are a part and parcle of the same M. E. Church. Ordained by the same bishops with as much precaution, entitled to the same church privileges, and performing all the functions any preacher or member of our church does. Do not be led by every wind and doctrine you hear said against our church, for they are not always true, though from the lips of professed Christians. The only question upon which exception is taken is the colored bishop. We have already had two colored bishops in the persons of Revs. Francis Burns in 1858 and John Wright Roberts June 20th 1866. The powers of these bishops were limited to Africa, but we are now ready if the church needs him for a bishop from among our brethren, not as a colored bishop with limited powers to preside and superintend over the colored conference of our church and no more, but when there is a man elected from among us, let him be a bishop full fledged with the function of any other superintendent in our church—regardless of conference or territorial limitations. Not until then do we need a bishop from among us. This is only a question of time.

The educational and religious benefits are worthy of careful consideration. Dr. Hartzell has well said that "aside from the spiritual influence of the pure gospel, there is no such beneficent power at work among the negro race in the States to-day as the M. E. Discipline." He [illegible] properly co[illegible] best opportunities [illegible] being trust between the M. E. Church and others. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a militant body contending for the ten commandments and the glory of a pure people." The grand old mother church came to our relief in the South just as soon as the war closed, ready to lift our much abused and helpless race from the night of ignorance and vice to an intelligent and Christian people. What was our condition when her faithful workers came? We had very few churches, no schools, were unqualified for citizenship and usefulness in life. Other denominations made their fields principally among the whites of the South where there was of course more wealth but our church came to help the most needy and abused negro. She was not above working for the christianizing, educating and elevating of us, though the poorest and most outraged people of the South, to atone for the wrongs done us by "the sum of all villainies"—slavery. In 1866 the Freedmen's Aid Society was organized. It has for its object the education of the colored people of the South. To this end we have established 25 institutions of learning which are centrally located, easy of access, with an influence extending all over the South. Six chartered schools, with full collegiate powers, four theological seminaries, one medical college, and fourteen academies, with one hundred professors and teachers instructing 3,506 pupils, classified as follows: Biblical, 110; law—normal, 1,470; intermediate, 414; primary, 383. In [illegible] our church raised for the Freedmen's Aid Society for educating the colored people, $99,402.58; collected and disbursed during fifteen years, $1,088,040.64. Is there any other Methodist church doing so much annually for the education of the Negro in America? There is not. I am prepared truthfully to say our church has done, and is doing, more for the elevation of the colored man than any other. Our increase in membership (colored) since the war has been 167,123; average per year 14,080; value of church property, $2,003,129. Now I have commenced to say why I am a member of the M. E. Church, and hope to tell you all the reasons some future time. Our church! the chaste and venerable mother of Methodism adhering to the primitive doctrines of Christianity moves onward, with charity to all emblazoned upon her banner, and with arms open to welcome back to the fold all of her prodigal children, regardless of color or nationality, to help do our humble part of good for suffering humanity, home and abroad, and harm no other Christian church, but regard all as workers together for God.

Letter from Houma.

HOUMA, July 27, 1883.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN:—Please give space for a few words concerning our church-work at Houma, La. The conference certainly made no mistake in sending Rev. A. J. Ford to us. His has been one constant, persistent effort to build up the spiritual interest of the church, to keep her out of debt, and to meet the various benevolent collections, as set forth in the discipline. He did not show signs of somnolence on his arrival, nor has he shown any since his arrival among us. He engaged forthwith in the work, with a determination to succeed. Thus far he has not failed of success. Several have been added to the church, and the attendance of the Sunday-school has been increased.

The official meetings are held every Saturday. The leaders are required to make weekly statements of their classes, thus keeping the minister informed as to the relative usefulness of each member—spiritually and financially. The choir is in a better condition now than it has been since its incipiency. All the members read the music tolerably well. Hon. Joshua Pollard, the representative of Terreboune parish, is the teacher; he understands his business, too. We all feel gratified in having him among us.

The choir is preparing to give a concert to assist in raising means to repair the church. Dialogues have been procured and select music for the occasion. The concert will take place Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st. Should any of our friends and sympathizers desire to come and witness the exercises and to assist us with that which is needed in repairing our edifice, let them do so.

We cordially extend the invitation to all. Yours in Christ.

H. S. HAWTHORNE.

Home, Sweet Home.

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which seek through the world, is not met with elsewhere.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again!
The birds singing gayly, that come at my call,
Give me them, with the peace of mind dearer than all.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

How sweet 'tis 'neath a fond father's smile,
And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile!
Let others delight 'mid new pleasures to roam,
But give, oh! give me the pleasures of home!
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
But give me, oh! give me,
The pleasures of home.

To thee I'll return, overburdened with care;
The heart's dearest solace will smile on me there,
No more from the cottage again will I roam;
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home!
There's no place like home!

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

Who Pays The Bills?

The traffic in strong drink is a fearful source of expense and loss. We know who makes the money out of it; the distiller, the rumseller, and they alone. But a question which more intimately concerns us is this: Who pays the bills? The question is not whether the rumseller shall grow rich or the rum drinker shall grow poor. It is not whether the rum drinker shall keep his money, or the rumseller shall win it from him; but there is a vast amount of loss and expense in which neither of them directly participate. We may be silent while the rum drinker wastes and spends that which belongs to him, which is but little, and which daily grows less and less; but an avalanche of wreck and ruin results from this traffic, which neither the rumseller nor the rum drinker endures, and yet the bills must be paid, those expenses met. Who pays the bills?

Who pays for the fires kindled by drunken men? Who pays for the ships wrecked by tipsy pilots, or lost through drunken captains or drunken crews? Who defends the city from riots incited by men who are maddened by alcohol? Who pays for the feasting and junketing of [illegible] public officials? Who feeds the drunkard's hungry children? Who provides for the drunkard's broken-hearted wife? Who supports the beggarly tramps who, having wasted their money in drink, wander about the country? Who repairs the losses caused by the failure of intemperate merchants and reckless and half intoxicated business men? Who makes good the damage done by drunken workmen, and the hindrance to business caused by the sprees of intemperate employees? Who pays for the railroad wrecks caused by drunken conductors and engineers? Who pays the money that the drunkards borrow that they may obtain strong drink? Who builds the asylums where crazy drunkards [illegible]? Who supports the idiot [illegible] of drunken men? Who [illegible] of officers for watching [illegible] rowdies? Who pays [illegible] and sheriffs for catching [illegible] murderers? Who pays [illegible] and juries and judges [illegible] drunken criminals? Whose [illegible] jailors, turnkeys [illegible] keepers to take care of [illegible] of crimes committed [illegible] Who pays the expenses [illegible] committments and [illegible] occasioned by the crimes [illegible] men? Who pays [illegible] and burned [illegible] Who builds [illegible], which but [illegible] unoccupied? Who endures the sufferings and losses and brutalities which are due to the recklessness and insanity of drunken husbands and fathers? Who pays for inquests held on drunkards found dead by the wayside? Who pays for a pauper's coffin and for digging a drunkard's grave in the potter's field, when the last glass has been drunk?

Who pays the bill? The drunkard cannot pay them, for he has wasted his substance in the cup. Will the rumseller pay them? He has neither the disposition nor the ability to do it. Whoever would attempt to hold a rumseller responsible for the ruin he has wrought would "sue a beggar and catch a louse."

The fact is, you and I, and the sober, industrious, toiling portion of the community must meet all these bills. The drunken rowdy whose head is punched in the street fight is cured in the city hospital at our expense; the drunken beggar is fed from our table; his hungry children come to our doors for bread, and we cannot refuse assistance to his broken-hearted wife; and when, at last, having wasted his substance in riotous living, he comes to the almshouse, the asylum or the prison, honest, sober, temperate men pay the bill for supporting him there. There is no escaping it. We may protest and object; we may growl at taxes and find fault with beggers, but ultimately and inevitably we must foot the bills. We cannot have the privilege of spending our own money, nor can we even enjoy comfort of saying how it will be spent.

Probably one dollar in every ten of the hard earnings of honest toiling laborers throughout the nation is in some way devoured by this rum devil which haunts the land, and howls about our homes to waste and ravage and destroy. For every ten dollars which the laboring man earns, he may count on being robbed of from one dollar to a dollar and a half to meet the expenses of this infernal traffic.

So, gentlemen, taxpayers, business men, farmers, capitalists, stockholders and gentlemen of leisure, walk up and draw out your pocket-book and pay your rum bills; one cent out of every dime, one dime out of every dollar, one dollar out of every ten, ten dollars out of every hundred, one hundred dollars out of every thousand that you earn or gain. You say that you do not use the article. That makes no difference; it is used, the nation permits it, and you pay for it: so walk up and settle.—*Delaware Signal.*

The Suicide of Ahithophel.

BY REV. PAUL WHITEHEAD, D. D.

And when Ahithophel saw that his counsel was not followed, he saddled *his* ass and arose, and gat him home to his house, to his city, and put his household in order, and hanged himself, and died, and was buried in the sepulchre of his father."—II. Samuels, xvii., 23.

A case of suicide! An ancient one too—2,900 years ago!

Increase of suicides in our time. Probably owing to increase of care, and spread of atheism, and other false religious doctrines.

Melancholy lessons learned from modern and recent cases—the violence of passion; the curse of strong drink; the woes of poverty under grinding covetousness; Hood's "one more unfortunate;" the aching and desolation of the a heart "without God and having no hope in the world."

Does this ancient case teach us nothing?

I. SOME OF THE PARTICULARS OF THE CASE.

1. *It was very deliberate self-murder.* Time to reflect on that ride home, while setting his house in order, etc. Plan and method about it all. Selected his mode. Neither poison nor the sword (favorite methods of ancient times), but the rope. Said to be the least productive of suffering. Arranged his affairs; no phrenzied desperation; no lunacy; no crazing fury. The cool, deliberate resolution of a strong will.

2. *It was the suicide of a very able and distinguished man.* David's chief counselor. Rank equal to Secretary of State in our Government, or Cheif-Justice of Supreme Court. Man of surpassing sagacity and foresight. (See xvi., 23.) Power to discover winning side. Went to Absalom by no love for rollicking youth or gay scoundrels; saw he was playing (humanly speaking) a good card.

II. CAUSES OF HIS SUICIDE.

1. *Disappointment.* "When [he] saw that his counsel was not followed," etc.

Personal chagrin is a tremendous motive with many. Ahithophel's self-complacency was increased by his successful career, etc.,—his reputation. Stung to the quick. Might have borne it from David, but not from Absalom!

2. *He foresaw the ruin of Absalom's cause.* The adoption of Hushai's counsel he believed—and rightly—to be fatal. He did not know it to be treacherous—but he saw it was ruinous—if well-meant. Embarked with men who ought to have gained the part of success, but he saw they were going to the bottom; he would go ahead of them; do for himself what the headsman would be ere long (if he spared himself) required to do for him.

3. *A deeper cause*—deeper—for it destroyed restraints. (Such as fear of God, dread of death, love of life, etc. How calmly he disregards these!) viz: Unbelief in God and Eternity.

Proven by his conduct. Utter want of principle. False—treacherous—tricky—plotting and scheming with Absalom in secret. Unpatriotic—no care for country: a friend of bad men. Absalom engaged in sedition, privy conspiracy, rebellion, and murder. Ahithophel counseled a bold scheme to slay David; to do it himself. This he proposed to David's soul—the son not long before recalled from banishment by a doting father's love! All this to have power not before enjoyed! Unlicensed power in a State governed by a bad, ambitious monster of ingratitude! He was then a selfish, deceitful villian—having faith neither in God, nor man, nor good. For virtue and noble ends he substituted keenness—"long-headed, level-headed" management.

But the game went away—"agley, as says Burns, concerning schemes "o'men and mice;" and he "threw up his stakes!" Nothing else to live for! Nothing to look for beyond—to hope or fear!

REMARKS.

(1.) *Unprincipled, unbelieving men have no guaranty against a disgraceful and despairing death.*

They may plot, and do it well; but a sublime and all-powerful Providence counterworks (see xvii., 14), and they tread on the verge of ruin and destruction all the time.

(2.) *The greatest natural ability and cunning are no match for pious trust in God.*

It may have temporary success, but comes to terrible grief in the long run. Let us "trust in the Lord and do good." Neither in private life nor in public affairs need we be afraid of "the man who bringeth wicked devices to pass."

The Absaloms and Ahithophels will come to a bad end. Ignominious death will conclude a career which began with a great flourish of trumpets. David's behavior as he went from his capital is a good model for men oppressed and distressed by the power of corrupt and wicked men. How resignedly he leaves all to God! when he sends back the ark (xv., 25). Better to die with such a man than reign with Absalom; and so thought Ittai the Gittite—born Philistine though he was.—*Southern Pulpit.*

Despatch is the soul of business. —*Earl of Chesterfield.*

Truth is the highest thing that man may keep.—*Chancer.*

They truly mourn that mourn without a witness.—*Byron.*

He who lives to no purpose lives to a bad purpose.—*Nevins.*

"Dr. Benson's Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases." Dr. Hammond. of New York.

Young Folk's Corner.

The Little Bird.

A little bird with feathers brown
Sat singing on a tree—
The song was soft and low,
But sweet as it could be.

And all the people passing by
Looked up to see the bird
That made the sweetest melody
That ever they had heard.

But all the bright eyes looked in vain,
For birdie was so small,
And, with a modest dark-brown coat,
He made no show at all.

"Why, papa," little Gracie said,
"Where can this birdie be?
If I could sing a song like that,
I'd sit where folks could see."

"I hope my litttle girl will learn
A lesson from that bird,
And try to do what she can,
Not to be seen or heard.

This birdie is content to sit
Unnoticed by the way,
And sweetly sing his Maker's praise
From dawn to close of day.

So live, my child, all through your life
That, be it short or long,
Though others may forget your looks,
They'll not forget your song."

Advice To Young Christians.

Not a day without private prayer, reading a portion of Scripture striving to do something for Jesus and self examination; receive, too, this counsel in addition:

Not a day without some special unusual prayer for some neigbor or acquaintance or some part of the mission field or some blessing you have never or very seldom asked before.

Not a day without some very thoughtful examination of some single sentence in the Bible until you have gained from it some fresh and fuller view of truth.

Not a day without some little act of self denial, such as giving up a comfortable seat to some one else or surrendering some advantage of your own for another or some little sacrifice for the dear Savior's sake.

Not a day without a few minutes spent in trying to realize the abiding of Jesus Christ and in being ready should he come again.—*J. H. Cooke.*

A certain well-known bishop was in the habit of pausing frequently in his sermon, poising his fingers on the desk before him, and drawing a long breath before recommencing. A little boy in the congregation became very impatient at the long services, and was often admonished by his mother. At length, seeing that the child's impatient increased, she whispered during one of the pauses: "Be quiet; he is almost through." "No, he isn't; said the little fellow; "he's swelling up again.

The editor of a Michigan paper attempted to state that a certain newly-married couple had gone to Niagara Falls, where they would spend their honeymoon, but the types made him say that they "would spend they money soon." He wasn't very far out of the way, we suspect.

A man went home the other night and found his home locked up. After infinite trouble he managed to gain entrance through a back window, and then discovered on the parlor table a note from his wife reading; "I have gone out. You will find the key on the side of the step."—*Washington News.*

Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has though otherwise. Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candor, is the product of right reason.—*Dryden.*

Isn't a woman wet enough with a cataract on her eye, a waterfall on her head, a creek in her back, forty springs in her skirt, high tied shoes and a notion in her head?

A traveler relates how on his last voyage home, at sea, a cry was raised—"A wreck! a wreck!" Hastening to the poop the saw on the larboard bow a small flag, or signal of blue cloth, distinct among the top of the waves about two miles off. Two flagnres were discerned; a white man and a man of color sitting waist up in the sea. The flag of England, symbol of help and deliverance, was hoisted, a boat lowered, and five stout and willing hands pushed off to the raft. Every eye was stretched towards the point. No one moved, not a word was uttered, even breathing seemed difficult. But when the first man, and the second, still, benumbed, and swollen with the water, had been softly lifed into the boat, the pent-up feelings found utterance in the almsot simultaneous exclamation, "They are saved!" Some persons wept, others seemed ready to faint under emotions of sympathy and joy. How much more deeply shall there be "joy in the presence of the angels of God" under a keener estimate of the value of spiritual life; and gladness in the progress of the work of redemption "over one sinner that repenteth."

Temperance.

There are more temperance certainties than temperance questions; more both in number and importance. For example, it is certain:

1. That distilled liquors are a dangerous poison; should never be used as a bererage; and as a medicine only with the extremest caution and under the wisest advice.

2. That wine and beer; if ever useful, except medicinally, are always more or less dangerous; most dangerous for those who crave them most, especially dangerous for the young, and for persons of sanguine and nervous temperament. Every reader of this paragraph knows scores who have been injured by excessive use; how many can he mention who have been injured by abstinence?

3. That the liquor traffic, as now conducted, does more injury to society, produces more crime and pauperism, breaks up more homes, and destroys more life than all other dangerous traffics put together.

4. That the State has always a right of self-preservation; and that it has, therefore, a right to enact such laws—prohibitory or regulative—as experience indicates to be most efficient for the purposes of self-preservation. If France has a right to prohibit the sale of American pork because there are trichinæ in some pork, America has a right to prohibit the sale of liquor because there is poison in a great deal of liquor.

5. That it is the duty of society to pass such laws as are passed, and in general to do whatever is practicable, in the present state of public opinion, to reduce the evils of drunkenness and the liquor traffic. The free sale of liquor, whether with or without the seeming sanction of law, is suicide.

6. That, finally, whatever temporary relief and incidental help may be obtained in dealing with the liquor problem from legislation or moral suasion, the real, radical, fundamental remedy is a Christian public sentiment which will condemn drunkenness as a sin, not condone it as a weakness; the ultimate temperance society is the Christian church; and the instruments for reform are the pulpit, the press, the Sunday school and individual example.

By the side of these temperance *certainties* the temperance *questions* are of minor importance and significance.—*Christian Union.*

Dr. Talmage, in a recent sermon, stated that 250,000 persons in New York and Brooklyn receive charitable assistance. The first thought with almost every one is. This must be a great exaggeration; but a careful examination of statistics bears out the assertion. The *Herald* shows, from the reports of the Charity Organization Society, that 40,000 families applied for releif in New York last year, and that this probably represents 200,000 persons in New York alone, while 50,000 more will be easily furnished by Brooklyn. These people are not absolute paupers, but are on the road to pauperism. The problem of a quarter of million of people in these two cities needing help from the public is one of great magnitude and pressing importance, and the proper solution of which is intimately connected with the future well-being metropolis.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

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37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

Subscriptions from now to end o 1883 taken at $1.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883

Our agent, Bro. Wellington Peters, at St. Paul, Galveston, Texas, is working nobly for the SOUTHWESTERN. He has our thanks.

We learn from the *Methodist Advocate* that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the white conferences are to have a Methodist convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 11, 12, and 13 next. It is a significant fact, upon which we make no comment at present, that members in the mixed and colored conferences are not called to meet in this convention. Still the world moves, but not backward.

Dr. Rust returned from a flying trip to New Haven, Connecticut, where he went by the instructions of the executive committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and purchased the beautiful Sheffield property for the site of our new University at Chattanooga. The *Times*, of Chattanooga, thus speaks of the purchase: "The university committee have purchased a site for their building for $30,000, and it is one of the finest locations in the universe, no lovier spot can be found in lovely East Tennessee. Commanding a full view of [illegible] Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Walden's Ridge, Raccoon [illegible], it stands in the midst of [illegible] that will live in [illegible] of history while time [illegible]."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

[illegible] earnestly hope that this [illegible] spot is never to be marred [illegible] the erection of a caste school. [illegible] patiently and confidently wait [illegible] developments of the future.

The *California Advocate* positive[illegible] the assertion of a corres[illegible] of *Zion's Herald*, that the [illegible] in the West ask for the re[illegible] of the limitation law, and says: [illegible] laymen are almost a unit [illegible] A. C. George, D.D., [illegible] the 'time limit,' in the [illegible] *Advocate*, affirms that he [illegible] aware that our intelligent [illegible] are urging the removal of [illegible] limit,' but if it is a fact, he [illegible] it not be commendable [illegible] in those of us who are [illegible] to leave the initiation and [illegible] of a change, the lead[illegible] their hands? He thinks [illegible] a few, a very few minis[illegible] can meet the diversified [illegible] a congregation for a series [illegible] 'We have had as good [illegible] there are in the church,' [illegible] an intelligent lay[illegible] 'but we have not had [illegible] not fill the full meas[illegible] usefulness in the consti[illegible] term.'"

[illegible] modesty is commendable in [illegible] but whoever saw it in a [illegible] of presiding elders, when [illegible] in a so-called presiding [illegible] convention, since the world [illegible]

[illegible] issue, August 4th, of [illegible] *Advocate*, M. E. Church [illegible] conversion, and [illegible] It is interesting to [illegible] some of these [illegible] of their work. One [illegible] at Bethel closed [illegible] just as it was get[illegible] I was taken [illegible] of 11 a. m. sermon. [illegible] off and [illegible]—7 by [illegible] 9 infants [illegible] old style [illegible] None of [illegible] 85 per [illegible] Sankey's thun[illegible] stick in Eng[illegible] it is [illegible] expands [illegible] over [illegible] conquered by [illegible]

[illegible] "We are engaged [illegible] now. [illegible] and con[illegible] A wonderful [illegible] along [illegible] lady at [illegible] a pow[illegible] away. [illegible] Oh! [illegible] time, [illegible]

A Word About The Centennial.

The writer honestly believes in the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in her people. He believes that take them as they are, they are anxious to do right, and are willing so far as they understand them to meet all the obligations of duty and service required by the church. What they most need is intelligent instruction, faithful and honest dealing, just what many of them do not get. It becomes those who occupy the position of teachers to see that their preaching does not go out in an ill-digested harangue of disjointed words. He who by God's providence occupies the position of an instructor and a leader of the hosts of Israel needs himself to be well instructed. Methodist preachers ought not only to be familiar with the origin and history of Christianity, but also of the Methodist Episcopal Church. An acquaintance with its history gives the preacher numerous interesting and powerful illustrations for enriching and adorning his discourse, and enforcing the truth.

We are fast coming to the great Centenary of Methodism. In the latter part of 1739 the "United Society" was organized by John Wesley in London. In 1839 Methodists throughout the world with songs and tears celebrated the centennial anniversary of their rise.

In 1766 Methodism was introduced into this Country. In 1866, it was just a hundred years old in America.

This was soon after the close of the war. The Union had been preserved, slavery had been overthrown, and the great heart of the church was full of Doxologies, and with a thank offering amounting to full eight millions of dollars, the Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated the rise of Methodism in this Country a century before.

At the Christmas Conference which met in Baltimore 1784 we date our complete organization as a church in this country. On that year a "Deed of Declaration" was transferred from Mr. Wesley to the "Legal Hundred," so that all the rights and franchises that formally inhered in him, now belonged to them; and it being one hundred years on Christmas 1884 since the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in America, the Bishop, acting under the instruction of the last General Conference, have issued an address to the Church, setting forth the plan for the celebration of the Centennial of American Methodism, and they recommend that our people every where he called upon to contribute of their means to build up the educational institutions of the church. The General Conference strikes the key note at $10,000,000 as a thanksgiving offering.

A large portion of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South have special reason to enter heartily into the proposed celebration. To-day they are blessed with freedom, they are on the highway to a new and glorious civilization, schools are open to their children, and the old Mother Church is gathering in the young men and women by thousands each year. It seems to us that our people in all the South ought to hail this one hundreth anniversary of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America with demonstrations of joy and thankful offerings to the educational institutions of the Church in the South.

The Louisiana Conference proposes to raise $10,000, towards the erection of a building for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology in connection with the New Orleans University. We need intelligent action.

Work for the Season.

This is a heading we often see in our agricultural journals. We think it especially appropriate to the SOUTHWESTERN at this time. There was a time when our church papers felt called upon to defend our doctrines and discipline. Free grace and free will, universal atonement and universal freedom in accepting or rejecting the provisions of the gospel, assurance of salvation, possibility and danger of falling from grace, the possibility and privilege of living without condemnation in the serene heights of perfect love. These great central truths of Methodism were denounced from the general pulpit and press, sometimes with argument, but more generally with satire and invectives. Then perhaps it was the chief duty of our church papers to defend our doctrines and usages. But those days are past. The doctrines, hymns and usages once so peculiar to us have become the common property of the church. Our Methodism has nevertheless gone on, built her own walls and extended her own lines. By her success she has infused her views and practices into other churches. Success is success the world over, and in this world nothing succeeds like success. It is the successes of our Methodism that has led so many to adopt her methods and usages. It is the hundreds and thousands of thousands converted at our altars who have entered other communions and leavened their lump that has made them so completely like our own. It is a wonderful contrast. Then Methodism was out in the cold, barefoot, the least, the poorest and the most despised; now she is first, the richest and the most honored. It is not merely in her influence, but in herself she is strong, rich, great and powerful. We do not claim that the SOUTHWESTERN has had any prominent part in the defense of our doctrines or peculiar usages. But there are certain reforms that always grow out of the gospel, for the defense of which the SOUTHWESTERN has always been set. Upon the question of total abstinance and prohibition its record is clear. It has been an earnest devotee from the start of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. This divine breath was breathed into its nostrils when it become a living soul. Through evil report and good report it has been true to God, his church and the colored race. Its mission is far from being ended. It is still set for the overthrow of the harpy Caste, and for the propagation of the truth as it is in Jesus. Some have been zealous in the defense of the doctrines but a little unfaithful in the application to the condition and needs of men. The SOUTHWESTERN has been the faithful and fearless advocate of the whole gospel. Here its record is clearer than any other journal published by our church. We think that it has always been right. But there are great questions that still press upon the Church and nation. The brotherhood of man is a doctrine most uniformly accepted by the Christian people of America, but its application to the condition and needs of men is most unchristian. Against enormous wealth, ancient usage, political power, social contempt, and the general embruting of the masses, the great battle with slavery was fought out to its glorious issue. But the conflict is not ended; the seething pot must continue to seeth till all brethren in Christ can sit together in the congregations, kneel together at the altars, partake together of the sacrament, preach from the same pulpits and mingle in the same Christian circle. Till this is done much remains undone.

The Time Limit.

The *Central Christian Advocate* and the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* have recently put themselves to considerable trouble in making a somewhat extended canvass of the popular feeling throughout the country among the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church with regard to the Time Limit. We are not advised as to the theory upon which the inquiry was prosecuted, or what rules were followed in the selection of persons and places, or whether these were supposed to reflect public or mere individual preference. It appears however that a larger number of presiding elders, pastors, college professors and presidents, and eminent laymen, including merchants, physicians, lawyers, farmers, and editors, in Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia were quietly and simultaneously interrogated as to their views on the extension of the time or the removal of the time limit. If we knew that all of these answers were given with due care we should certainly place a high estimate upon them. But as Dr. Buckley observes, "some of the writers on both sides show that they would have done well either to give simply their opinions or to delay offering their reasons till they had done a little thinking on this subject." We fear that too many of them will be like the presiding elder "who voted in the convention to memorialize the General Conference in favor of removing the time limit," but now in a published letter he appears as one "opposed to it and in favor of extension." Our brethren may pity our stupidity, but we say frankly, to us these letters are hardly worth a moment's serious consideration; they give us no information upon which we can rely, which we fear that they are not opinions carefully formed. Our wonder is that the New York *Advocate*, a paper whose chief characteristic is facts, and never deals in uncertainties, should make so solemn a thing out of a matter on which it was so well persuaded so "little thinking" had been done. We are opposed to the removal of the time limit, we like what some call the itinerant machine—the quick and quiet way in which it removes men, and the unfaltering promptness with which it gives to all our preachers a pulpit, and all of our churches a pastor. Nor can we see how its removal can have the least tendency to bring to the church a single good promised. A settled itinerancy is one of the problems of these times we cannot comprehend.

The Cholera.

This terrible scourge has at length been developed in Alexandria, so that nearly all the important places in Egypt are, more or less, infected. The death-rate at Cairo is full 400 each day. All Europe was never more thoroughly alarmed than now. All the governments are instituting radical quarantine regulations. It is said that a number of ships are on their way to the United States, and it is feared by many that they will bring the germs of the disease along with them. Our only hope is that our great seacoast cities will take time by the forelock. There never was more need of stringent regulations. We are not only threatened by cholera from the East, but all along the line of the Gulf shore the yellow fever has posted its skirmishing line, waiting the first opening made by negligence to push through and overrun the country. Certainly New Orleans needs to keep up a careful watch and a rigid quarantine, and if possible avert the awful calamities of other years. In New York very stringent quarantine rules are continually enforced. Every vessel from any part of the world where any epidemic disease exists, is detained for five days on her arrival and sent to the quarantine anchorage. If at the end of that time no disease has been manifested either among the crew or passengers, they are permitted to have their freedom, and the vessel may go to her dock; but if such vessel have a cargo of what may be termed quarantinable matter—such as rags, paper, hides, skins, feathers, hair, horns, hemp, and woolens—they must be landed at the quarantine warehouse and be disinfected. Then the vessel is fumigated in the most thorough manner. If a vessel arrives having quarantinable disease on board, the sick are immediately transferred to the floating hospital, the cargo treated in the above way, and the vessel disinfected. The passengers and crew who are not sick are kept five days on inspection, and at the end of that time are released if no case of disease has declared itself among them. There is probably no greater enemy to health than filth. We are glad to know that the health departments of the city are cleaning up the streets and alleys. We think that it behooves every citizen to exert themselves to the utmost to prevent the accumulation of filth around their dwellings.

Hazing at West Point.

It was first-class sport for Cadet Hartigan and his friends to handle their victim roughly, to throw him into the ditch and bruise him severely. But to be dismissed from the United States Military Academy under disgrace, after having by three years hard study won a position as one of the best students in the first class, is not a little humiliating. Some may call it a severe punishment. We are thankful to be assured that Secretary Lincoln has taken this matter in hand, and that the War Department is determined to put a stop to hazing at the West Point Academy. This is a matter that has been complained of for years, but as no action has hitherto been taken the cadets have paid no respect to the orders issued to them. But the expulsion of Cadet Hartigan of the first class, and otherwise a good student, for hazing will, we hope, improve the morals at West Point. This offense was an aggravated one. A new cadet who was on duty was assaulted, abused, beaten and shamefully bruised, but when it was reported to Secretary Lincoln that Hartigan was the organizer and leader of the movement he was dismissed immediately from the Academy. If there are other cadets at West Point who like the sport of hazing let them remember the fate of Hartigan. Let this case be made a precedent, and hazing will soon cease at West Point.

Circuit and City.

Rev. A. J. Goodloe, of West Harpleth, Tenn., is a circuit preacher. In a letter to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, he reads a short homily to city preachers, and gives these words of caution as to the loss of young men by the snares of city life. It is a word of caution that needs to be often repeated. Read:

"A young gentleman of excellent family and decided promise, who professed religion and joined the church since I came to Douglas circuit, has taken a clerkship in the city, and learned to dance since he went there. No restraint being put upon church members there in regard to the dance, and seeing them engage in it with the utmost freedom, he came to the conclusion that it was lawful, and that he might also participate in it.

And thus it is continually. When I go to a member of my charge as I did to this young man, who has become connected with the dance, or those who take whisky privileges, I am confronted with the statement that these things are allowed in the city churches, while I am evidently regarded as a presumptious meddler in matters of which I am ignorant. The "big preachers" are in the cities, and they certainly know more about these things than "little circuit rider," is the sentiment that obtains with these people. Some are falling upon a plan of taking their membership to town, while living on the circuit, that they may enjoy the liberties of city Methodism, and others have threatened to do likewise.

"I do not charge my city brethren with winking at these sins, but I am telling what ought to be told; and I do say unless measures are adopted to arrest these evils, and others, in the city churches, it will be next to impossible to prevent the country charges from being overrun by them. Brethren, we must act together in the matter of discipline, or we had as well surrender our colors to the army of worldliness who have encamped in our sanctuary, I do not see why we cannot do so; indeed, it seems the easiest thing in the world for us to co-operate in this matter."

The salaries of the clergymen of the United States are about $6,000,000 a year. The dog tax nets the Government about $16,000,000 a year; and the Commissioner of Agriculture says it costs $50,000,000 to feed them.

PERSONAL.

—President Arthur is now visiting the Yellowstone Park.

—W. B. Schmidt has been elected President of the *Times-Democrat* Publishing Company.

—Mr. Longfellow's property, including $40,000 worth of copyrights, has been appraised at $356,000.

—President Arthur's son has been fishing in the Northwest with the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

—Hon. Montgomery Blair, the last survivor of Lincoln's cabinet at the time of the emancipation proclamation, died at his residence at Silver Springs, Md., on the 27th ult.

—By the will of the late Henry L. Kendall, of Providence, R. I., the public library of that city receives $175,000 and other charitable causes about $50,000, including $6,000 to the Unitarian Association.

—Mr. Shinichiro Saito, the Japanese official who has become secretary to General Foote, United States Minister to Corea, is well known in Boston. He bears the degree of LL. B., obtained at Harvard.

—C. W. Campbell, Principal of Houston Seminary, Texas, is spending a few weeks in New Albany, Wilson Co., Kansas. In a personal note to the Editor Bro. Campbell says: "Prohibition and prosperity certainly go hand in hand in this beautiful Country. May stay here and associations with the people of the State has convinced me that prohibition is not a failure. We meet with acquaintences from the East who have came here to live where they could be out of the way of temptation and they are building up nice homes with the earnings that use to go to the dram shop."

—The *Chrsstian Standard* has the following: Hon. Charles G. Baker, the leading layman in the Independent Methodism, at Baltimore, was asked by the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association, if he had signed a petition for local option, and threatening, if he had, to withdraw their custom from his glass works. He promptly replied, that "he did not distinctly, remember having signed such a petition, would make inquiry, and if he had not would do so immediately." May the Lord multiply this generation of Bakers.

—Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, pastor of the Revere St. M. E. Church in this city, late a student of the Gilbert Haven School of Theology, New Orleans, pledged a sum of money in aid of that institution. This he will have to raise by subscriptions from friends of this important school in this vicinity. We are glad to join with others in aiding him in this enterprise. Bro. Bowen is a noble illustration of the excellent work accomplished in Freedmen's Aid seminaries, and we trust he will be generously aided in raising the amount for which he stands pledged.—*Zion's Herald.*

—For several years past Gen. Joseph A. Ekin has been the officer in charge of the quarter-master's department, and the government manufactories and stores at Jeffersonville and Louisville. He has been a faithful officer, a courteous gentleman, and a thorough Christian. Under his administration the government interests have been carefully and faithfully managed. He is still in health and activity, but by a seemingly foolish law of Congress he must be retired on account of age. Gen. Ekin's successor, Col. Rufus Sexton, is ordered to report at Jeffersonville, Ind., before Aug. 3, 1883, at which time the General is ordered to retire. Gen. Ekin will settle permanently in Louisville, where doubtless he will be active in religious and Church matters. He has made a most excellent record as a United States officer.—*Western.*

A congress of Socialists met in Ravenna. The police being refused admittance to the hall, broke down the doors and dispersed the meeting.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

S. B. Danley, Capleville: "Elder Price held our quarterly conference. Benevolent collections were good. Paid to elder this year $45. Children's Day was observed."

LOUISIANA.

M. C. B. Mason, Haven chapel: "On Sunday, July 29th, our reopening services were held. It was one of the grandest days that our church here has ever enjoyed. Rev. L. P. Cushman, our beloved presiding elder, preached the first sermon in the evening, Bros. J. F. Marshall and T. G. Montgomery having preached in the morning, and was followed by Bros. M. J. Dyer, T. J. Johnson S. Priestly, P. King and T. Jackson. The glory of the Lord was with us, Zion strengthened and our people much encouraged. One deserving feature of the meeting was that all of our ministers who were present subscribed and paid something on our church debt. The Y. M. L. D. and the H. B. Associations were out and rendered financial aid. After services we were invited to the elegant home of sister Hall where a splendid dinner was prepared for us. Sister Hall is not a member of our church but has more than once offered her services to help us. The Lord will bless such willing hands to do good. Collection $30.55."

The Sunday-school picnic given some two or three weeks since by the Haven chapel was a grand affair. The Sixth Street and Simpson chapel M. E. Sabbath-schools were out as invited guests. Every thing passed off quietly, pleasantly and lovely, and when the large gathering of young and old started for their homes all felt that it was good to be here. J. H. Norwood is the faithful superintendent.

TEXAS.

W. L. Malloy: "Our second district conference will convene at Clarksville, Aug. 29. We hope to dedicate our new church at that time. We want a new man and, would like to have you come and help us. Our work is moving on grandly. Bro. Moore at Paris circuit has received sixty on probation and over ten have been baptized, and other brethren report great success."

J. T. Jacobs, Pleasanton: "I appointed camp-meeting July 15th, under the direction of Elder Mack Henson. I was looking after the work at Brackettsville and Eagle Pass, and was not present until 14th. Elder Henson had the camp on fire. This is the only revival we have had in four years. To date 2 conversions, 2 in full connection, 13 on probation, 1 reclaimed, 9 baptisms."

J. M. Scott, Caney: "My work is in good condition. Have had six conversions this year; am going to have a protracted meeting. My people wanted a camp-meeting but I was sick and not able to attend it. There are some additions, and 5 on probation."

MISSISSIPPI.

A. R. Jordan, Roseneath: "Elder G. W. Barney held my second quarterly conference, lectured and preached an excellent sermon. We have two Sunday-schools, and the work is in a growing condition; [illegible] with 34 average attendance. Paid elder this quarter [illegible] $23.25. Dismissed 2 [illegible], 8 received in full membership."

[illegible] District Conference.

[illegible] district conference for [illegible] at the M. E. church [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal [illegible] the city of Corinth, [illegible] o'clock, Thursday, [illegible] presiding elder [illegible] presiding. On [illegible] was elected [illegible] was called [illegible] the circuit upon the churches, and quite a number had been converted and added to the church. Each pastor's name was called and reports made which were encouraging to all. Collections had been fair, some had collected as much as $15 on Children's Day. Rev. J. A. Bowen, pastor of the M. E. Church South, of this place, and the Rev. Johnson, pastor of the Corinth circuit M. E. church—both were introduced and spent as much time with us as they could. After they had listened to us for a long time they were kindly asked by the chair to say something. The Rev. J. A. Bowen came forward and said how highly he was pleased with the way that we were conducting business, and said that he had never seen any man that could conduct himself in parliamentary style any better than Elder Shumpert; he was also glad to see so much union and sympathy manifested among the pastors of the two churches.

We found Corinth alive in the grace of God. There was a large attendance during the session and the people were so well pleased they invited us to come again and bring the whole Mississippi conference. The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

Your committee on periodicals makes its report:

Resolved, That as we have Book Concerns at different places under the Methodist Episcopal church.

Resolved, That we will do all we can to have our people purchase disciplines and hymn books, and all other books that are recommended by our church.

Resolved, That we endorse the latest style of the SOUTHWESTERN in its new dress, and will ever hold it up before our people in the pulpit, and have them to subscribe for it and pay for the same.

Respectfully,

W. H. H. GALLION,
P. JAMESON,
W. M. GATEWOOD.

Rev. John W. Davis, pastor on the Corinth circuit, asked the conference if they could help him, as one of his churches was about to be sold for debt that had been hanging over it for some time. He had 16 members at that point, with the best church-house on the circuit; the amount due is $40, and the members are not able to pay it. Rev. P. Jameson was not in favor of helping people to do what they could do and ought to do for themselves. On motion, the members of the district conference headed a subscription, and paid what they could in cash, to help pay the debt, as follows:

W. H. H. Gallion $1, P. Jameson $1, J. M. Shumpert $1, B. L. Crump $1, J. L. Pratt $1, James Trice 50c, S. S. Quinn 50c, B. W. Sims 25c, A. Boyd 25c, J. Yeates 50c, J. W. Davis 50c, A. Carr 50c, W. Johnson 25c, N. Anderson 50c, W. M. Gatewood 50c, A. W. Wright 50c, L. L. Shumpert 25c. N. H. Williams 25c.—Total $11.10.

Brother Davis thinks by this move the people will pay the other with pride. The gentleman being present, whom they owed, after seeing that all right, said he would take off $5, and give them time to pay the balance.

APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL PREACHERS.

Okoloua—Lewis Graves, J. Denton, G. W. Baker and C. E. Gates. Athen circuit—E. Troup and W. Howard. Tabernacle—S. D. Troup and F. Pruett. Smithville, P. McKenney. Mount Ollie, A. Spruell. Ripley, B. F. Comly. Mount Zion, William Smith. Mount Aloe, Sim. Hill. Wall's Church, Thos. Watt. Columbus, B. L. Ferguson and Jack Billups. Frierson Church, C. Kyles. Bayley Town, S. Bluet, Peter Allen. Corinth, N. H. Williams, A. Williams. Mount Ollie, S. D. Bennett and Jeff. Williams. Aberdeen, George Dobson. Aberdeen Mission, Drake, S. H. Nevils.

Collection taken during the session was $67 60.

Yours, respectfully,

B. L. CRUMP, Secretary.

The Committee on Apportionment to each charge reported as follows:

Corinth Station, 450 members, [illegible], 635 members, $17 50; Aberdeen Circuit, 261 members, $13 05; Corinth Circuit, 100 members, $9; Buena Vista, 211 members, $10 55; Columbus Station, 450 members, $27; Columbus Circuit, 300 members, $15; Greensboro', 235 members, $13 75; Houston Circuit, 112 members, $5 60; New Albany Circuit, 195 members, $9 75; Okolona Station, 135 members, $6 75; Pontotoc Circuit, 247 members, $12 35; Ripley Circuit, 235 members, $11 75; Starkville Station, 200 members, $10; Starkville Circuit, 200 members, $10; Tupelo Circuit, 190 members, $9 50; Union Grove Circuit, 420 members, $21; West Point Circuit, 101 members, $5 05; Whitefield Circuit, 200 members, $10; Tampico Circuit, 182 members, $9 10, Pike Circuit, 162 members, $8 10; West Point Circuit, 141 members, $7 05; West Point Charge, 141 members, $7 05; total $327 30.

G. CARR,
JAMES TRICE,
T. W. DAVIS,
N. ANENSON,
J. J. HARRIS,
Committee.

From San Antonio.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Boerne is a German settlement about thirty miles north-west of San Antonio, and belongs to this work. We have seven members at this point, and these live from eight to ten miles apart. They are very poor and scarcely able to do anything for the support of the Gospel or anything else. As their pastor they seem to love me, but they have never been able to give me more than $2.25 since I was appointed to this work.

The Sunday school, until quite recently, has been an entire failure. It now numbers between 35 and 40 and only 19 of this number are able to read. The parents seem to care but little whether their children go to the Sunday school or stay away. It is a fact that where ignorance is most dense, and education most needed it is the least desired.

I held a three days' meeting at this point which resulted in a general quickening of the members, the reclaiming of one back-slider, and two joining on probation. The place of worship is constructed of rifted timber driven into the earth, covered with mud in the inside, and a badly constructed roof. This is what has been called the Church at Boerne, and even of this the trustees have no deed. I would respectfully urge that our preachers see to it that at all points where our people contemplate erecting a Church that they see to it that a good title is given to the land.

In view of the fact that our work at San Antonio demanded my entire time I have, with the consent of my Presiding Elder, placed the work at Boerne in the hands of one of our local preachers, who will give them more attention, and I trust be instrumental in gathering a good society at that point.

At San Antonio our people are going up. We are having a school taught by a Mr. Simms, who seems to be a man of Christian patience. Our prayer is that much good may come to us and our children thro' his instrumentality.

Fraternally, J. R. CARNES.

Letter from Corinth.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN:—This year is my third at this point. On my return from conference, I was welcomed back by the members and friends by an ovation that excelled all my expectations, and I was provided with numerous articles of provisions so arranged as to be emblematical of the bounteous harvest that was in store for me at this place this year.

To date the improvement on church property excels any previous year. Our financial records show collections to date $327. The church and parsonage newly painted. With all of our improvements the church has no outstanding indebtedness—except on the estimates for presiding elders and pastors for this year and benevolent causes, which will be met O. Order for twenty dollars to be placed to my credit on SOUTHWESTERN, our most valuable church organ clothed with the glitter of new dress and filled with gems of profound thought.

Our district conference convened here July 12th, 1883, and we certainly enjoyed the most successful season I ever witnessed. The brethren appointed to discuss the various subjects before the conference, acquitted themselves most admirably, showing that they had given much consideration to the work. Our conference was visited by Rev. J. H. Bowen, of the M. E. church of this city, Rev. Johnson, also of this city; both gentlemen addressed the conference and eulogized our deliberations in the highest terms. J. M. Martin, Esq., editor the Corinth *Herald*, and sheriff B. F. Williams, friends of ours, called and took great pleasure in witnessing the deliberations, and sheriff Williams responded to the call of a collection liberally. The entire collection during conference amounted to $55.65. The white ministers who visited the conference during its session, have, since its adjournment, expressed themselves highly pleased with the presiding older, J. M. Shumpert.

The good people of Corinth had made ample provision for the entertainment of an annual conference, and the whole cry was, give me more preachers. Sunday, 15th, 200 souls communed at the Lord's table. The conference being attended by nearly all the leading ministers of the district; and the people of Corinth are so well pleased with the proceedings of this conference that they would willingly entertain a district or annual conference at any time.

The leading citizens of Corinth claim that there has been a radical change during my administration, and earnestly wish that I could be returned again. These expressions are sustained by the spiritual and financial prosperity of the church. 46 souls have been added to the church this year; 36 converted in the spring revival. Sabbath-School from 55 to 75, regular attendance. In summing up, I am thankful to my God that all bids well for future success. Respectfully,

W. H. H. GALLION

Corinth, Miss., 18. 1883.

Trinity Charge Moves On.

Messrs. EDITORS:—We made a rally on the 15th inst.—the third Sunday in July—to raise money to liquidate some accounts that hang about our church. While I do not wish to be burdensome, I beg you to allow me space to give the names of those who paid their subscription. At the same time you will please bear in mind that many whose names do not here appear gave quite freely. We raised in all $133.45. Rev. G. W. Smith, of Galveston, was with us by special invitation and preached at 3 and 8 o'clock, p. m. The following gave $5 each: H. Franklin, R. Dobey, C. Chatman, L. Cluff, H. Taylor, Wm. Churchill, A. Jackson and Dr. C. B. Ramsey. F. Vance, $4.50. The following paid $2.50 each: J. Phillips, G. Thomas, Lavinia Perstine. Class No. 7. R. Dobey, leader, $2.25. The following gave $2: Cynthia Lee, Mary Springer, Annie Grant, Emma McFadden, Eliza Brown, Lucinda Pullam, Louisa Butler, Millie Green, William Loomis, Edward Jackson, Alice Johnson. Little Sallie $1.75. The following paid $1.50: Jas. Kyles, A. Russell, Candace Bentley D. Brighton, Lewis Rhodes, R. White, Annie Carter, Mary Riley. Sallie Thomas $1.25. The following gave $1: L. Ray, Ellen J. Bias, Mollie Beaufort, Patience Gilmore, Eliza Easly, Sabrina Williams, Ella Chatman, T. Davenport, Van Dunken, J. Miller, Johanna Wells, S. Williams, P. Harris, Miss Lucy Russell. G. McDonald, Amy Riley, $1.25, each. M. Flake, M. J. Scott, B. Wesley, 50 cents, each. E. Dibble $2. Yours, J. B. SCOTT,

Houston, Texas.

The prosecuting attorney of St. Louis issued 104 warants for offenders of the Sunday law on the 6th

NEW BOOKS.

Point Prominence. The history of a Church. By Rev. Y. B. Meredith. Walden and Stowe, Cincinnati, Price $1.00.

We have read this book with unflagging interest. The author, himself a minister, has sketched true to life the character of most every Methodist *he* preacher has yearly comein contact with. It is a book for these times, and all times. We wish it could be read by all the members of our church, especially by those who are inclined to use close figures in fixing and paying the pastor his salary. While we believe that there is a growing disposition to make more adequate provisions for the support of our preachers, we still think that as a class they are poorly paid. This is a book that the minister can afford to circulate. It will put corn in the hopper and meat in the barrel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Magazine for August is a brilliant number. The frontispiecis, "A Town Garden." Mr. Lathrop, in his admirable paper, "The *Heart of the Alleghanies*," describes the characteristic industries that have made Altoona and Pittsburgh. There are some remarkably fine portraits of famous American horses. George Von Bunsen's article on the German Crown Prince will command general attention. Mr. C. H. Farnham's article, "The Canadian Habitant," is the result of much and patient observation of French Canadian life R. F. Zogbaum describes the military manœuvres of the French army. Colonel Higginson, in his eighth American History paper entitled, "*The British Yoke*," gives a concise and comprehensive review of the events which led on to the Revolution. Lieutenant J. D. Jerrold Kelly, U. S. N., writes about the "*Modern Yacht*," discussing the comparative merits of the sloop and cutter types. Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes a brief romance, novel, and somewhat humorous. The Editor's *Easy Chair* discusses the Brooklyn Bridge, the Occupations and Education of Women, the Philosophy of Jenkins, etc.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for July has a number of readable articles, musical criticisms, four pieces of music, and the usual notes on current events in the musical world.

The *North American Review* for August opens a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the Public Schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks of speculation in grain, which operate to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being in opposition to public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Francis A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies," criticizing in particular his doctrines of land-tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and State, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effectual barrier, both against lobbying and against the mischiefs of ill-considered law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "Unsanitary Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Garfield and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for July 21st and 28th contain Frederick II., and Maria Theresa, *Edinburgh Review*; The Responsibilities of Unbelief; A Conversation between Three Rationalists, by Vernon Lee, *Contemporary Review*; Agnostic Morality, by Frances Power Cobbe, *Contemporary Review*; A Northman's Story, *Longman's Magazine*; Reminiscences of Walter Savage Landor, by Lady Lytton Bulwer, *Tinsley's Magazine*; Rudder Grange, *Saturday Review*; Lord Lawrence, *Quarterly Review*; Luther by James A. Froude, *Contemporary*; Mrs. Delaney in Ireland, *Temple Bar*; The First Warning, *Cornhill*; Terra Cotta, *Novelty Magazine*; Norwegian Building, *Builder*; with an instalment of "The Wizard's Son," the conclusion of "The Little World, a story of Japan," and the usual amount of choice poetry. Littell & Co., Boston.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Advantageous in Dyspepsia.

Dr. G. V. DORSEY, Piqua, Ohio, says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with very marked benefit. If there is deficiency of acid in the stomach nothing affords more relief, while the action on the nervous system is decidedly beneficial."

Gen. Veintemillao rule has been over-come in Ecuador. Gugaquil has been captured by Gen. Flores, of the patriot army.

Eleven thousand deaths from cholera have occured in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankfull we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years because of its name."—PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes a letter under the signature of Judge D. C. Birsall, in which he announces himself as the author of the charges that Hancock was defeated by Tilden, and reiterates them.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies, for complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed. As it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Ages at the Same Time on Page. Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

I have *prescribed* Kidney-Wort *with very great success* in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these terrible

PRICE, $1. USE Druggists Sell

Ages at the Same Time on Page. Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is *very successful*."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

THOUSANDS OF

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

Ages at the Same Time on Page. Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. R. [illegible] of [illegible] Hill, Florida.

The Housekeeper.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Season [illegible] mashed potato with pepper, [illegible] and nutmeg. Beat to a cream, with a tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of potato. Bind with two or three beaten eggs, and add some minced parsley. Roll into oval balls, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard or drippings. Pile in a pyramid upon a flat dish, and serve. They are nice with a little cream beaten up with them.

BREADED EGGS.—Boil the eggs hard, and cut in round, thick slices; pepper and salt; dip each in beaten raw egg, then in fine bread crumbs or powdered cracker, and fry in nice dripping or butter, hissing hot. Drain off every drop of grease, and serve on a hot dish for breakfast, with sauce, like that for fricasseed eggs, poured over them.

FRITTERS.—One pint of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of boiling water. Stir the flour into the water by degrees, and stir until it has boiled three minutes. Let it get almost cold, then beat in the yolks, then the whites of the eggs, which must be previously whipped stiff.

HOW TO MAKE SCANDAL.—Take a grain of falsehood, a handful of runabout, the same quantity of [illegible] tongue, a sprig of the herb backbite, a teaspoonful of don't-you-tell-it, six drops of malice, and a few drachms of envy. Add a little discontent and jealously, and strain through a bag of misconstruction, cork it up in a bottle of malevolence, and hang it up on a skein of street yarn; keep in a hot atmosphere; shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will be fit for use. Let a few drops be [illegible] before walking out, and the desired result will follow.

POULTRY NOTES.—Greasy water [illegible] that used for boiling vegetables [illegible] more to make a soft [illegible] for the hens than to throw away.

[illegible] is cheap, and where there are rat holes in a hennery [illegible] kerosene into them. If [illegible] a gallon will drown out, [illegible], or dislodge a colony of [illegible], it will pay. For the fowl [illegible] it is good to rid them of vermin.

A piece of woods or rocky land [illegible] with bushes is a nice addition to a chicken yard. Its shade [illegible] grateful in hot weather. [illegible] is not difficult to make [illegible] for them by judicious tree [illegible] shrub planting. Ground naturally wet will not do for fowls.

CORN LOAF.—Four eggs, whites and yolks beaten as light as possible separately; one quart of corn meal; quarter of a pound of butter; two quarts of boiling milk; a [illegible] of salt mixed well [illegible] the corn-meal. Melt the butter [illegible] the milk, and scald the corn[illegible] with it, beating and stirring until it becomes perfectly [illegible]; then add the light yolks [illegible] the stiffly beaten whites. [illegible] oven. Half the [illegible] will make a good sized [illegible]

[illegible] CABBAGE.—Take a [illegible] cabbage and cut out [illegible] fill the vacancy with stuf[illegible] cooked chicken or [illegible] very fine and highly [illegible] rolled into balls [illegible] the cabbage [illegible] and boil in a cov[illegible] two hours.

[illegible] CUSTARD.—Peel and core [illegible] apples; [illegible] until the [illegible] to boil [illegible] cup [illegible] rind [illegible] and a few [illegible] When [illegible] put in the [illegible]

syrup and pour over them; make a soft custard with the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, and a scant quart of milk. When cold spread it over the apples. Whip the whites of the eggs, flavor with lemon, and place on the custard. Color in the oven.

Something About Bread-Making

By the process of bread-making it is intended to convert the flour of certain grains into a cellular structure, in which it is most easily chewed, saturated with the fluids of the mouth, and digested. In order to arrive at this end, alcoholic fermentation is resorted to from olden times, by introducing the same in the dough by means of brewers' yeast. Thus a small part of the flour is converted into glucose, which again is transformed into alcohol and carbonic acid. The former is recognized by its peculiar vinous odor, exhaled by the loaves, when sufficiently raised. Both gases produce the raising of the dough—*i, e.*, the porous and spongy appearance.

By this fermentation the flour not only loses weight but the bread also attains qualities which may injure the process of digestion.

In order to evade this inconveniences chemists have long ago searched, to impart the spongy structure of the dough by other means than yeast, respectively by substances evolving gaseous bodies or which, in the oven are transformed into gases themselves. To the best known belong the bicarbonate of soda and cream of tartar, certainly well known to all housewives. And with regard to most of the baking powders of the trade, they are mainly preparatious containing these substances. However, it cannot be said of any of them that they exert a beneficial influence on the system, not to speak of the adulterations, to which most of them have lately been subjected.

We are glad to learn that *Prof. E. N. Horsford*, of Cambridge, Mass., who held the chair of chemistry in Harvard University, invented some time since, a baking preparation forming an exception to those spoken of which has already attained universal reputation.

The idea by which Prof. Horsford was guided, was not only to furnished a substitute for brewers' yeast, but also to provide those nutritious constituents of the flour lost in the bran in the process of bolting. These are the so-called phosphates, which are also the nutritive salts of meat, and of the utmost importance for the building up of the organism. If we take into consideration that the nutritive value of wheaten flour is from twelve to fifteen per cent. less than of the wheat grain, and that this loss is now restored by Prof. Horsford's invention, then we must look upon it as of the greatest national economic importance. As Justus von Liebig, said: "The result is the same, as if the fertility of our wheat field had been incressed by one-seventh or one-eighth."

It is easy to be nobody, and we will tell you how to do it. Go to the drinking-saloon to spend your leisure time. You need not drink much now—only a little beer or some other drink. Meantime play dominoes, checkers, or something else to kill time, so that you will be sure not to read any useful books. If you read anything, let it be the dime novel of the day. Thus go on, keeping your stomach full and your head empty, and yourself playing time-killing games, and in a few years you will be nobody, unless you should turn out a drunkard or a professional gambler, either of which is worse than nobody. There are any number of young men hanging about saloons just ready to graduate and be nobodies.—*Watchman.*

Fits Cured Six Years Ago.

"It has been six years since I was cured of fits," says Mr. W. Ford, of Wirt, Jefferson Co., Ind. "*Samaritan Nervine* did it." And it always will, reader. [illegible] druggists.

Womanly Wisdom.

An American Lady Discovers a Secret Which She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A, Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to hearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true Miss Granger that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the eastern and western states."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certa'nly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strains a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one,s whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weakness which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, how to remain in perfect heath."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffeing and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully?"

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the Amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe of one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I oreated the part Cicely Blaine in the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome, playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and the coming season as I have said, will be devoted to Her Second Love."

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train musing and wondering if all women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

Eye Service.

Upon going into a down-town office last week, I saw two boys at work addressing envelopes—or rather, one was at work, while the other his pen in his hand, was looking out of the window.

Their employer was seated near by, and when he caugth my eye, he smiled

"Which of those two boys is the better workman and the most valued do you think?" he asked me in a low voice.

"The one at work, I should supposed," I rejoined.

"No, sir; that lad who is looking from the window now does so because he thinks there is no harm in it—does it, you see, under my eyes. On the other hand, while my eye is on them, the other boy is the most industrious, but I find in my abence he does nothing. So you see he adds deceit to his fault. I would not trust him out of my sight."

"It seems to me that neither of them is worthy very much."

"To be sure," came the immediate answer, "a boy who attended to his duties at all times would be best; but a boy who renders eye service merely, who cannot by trusted to work without watching, is not to be tolerated."

The man who had seen this had seen much of the world; he knew whereof he spoke, and perhaps some of our our yung readers will profit by his words.—*Gracious Words.*

An old colored preacher in Atlanta Georgia, was lectnring a youth of his fold about the sin of dancing, when the latter protested that the Biblo plainly said: "There is a time to dance." "Yes, dar am a time to dance," said the dark divine, "and it's when a boy gets a whippin' for goin' to a ball."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR:—I am inquiring for my relatives. I am from Cambridge, Dosset county, Md. I was owned by Dr. Terbner. My name is Mary. I came from there about the year of 1855 to New Orleans. I was brought by trader Wilson, and sold to H. L. Green. My father was named Thomas, and my mother's name was Emily. I had a sister by the name of Eliza. the others named Maria, Ageline and Willet; three brothers named Aaron, Jim, Thomas. My name is Mary Johnson. Address me at Lawrence, Wilson county, Texas.

MARY JOHNSON.

DEAR EEAR:—I am very anxious to find the whereabouts of my two daughters. They left me ten years before the war, right here, and were taken to Texas. We belonged to Thos. J. McGuffen, a son of Hugh McGuffen. They were carried away by Mrs. Smith. The eldest was Ginsey, 10 years old; Nancy 8 years. It strikes me that they stopped near Natchitoches or Milan. I have no kin but in Georgia, Burk county, Waynesboro. My mother's name was Siley; father's was Thomas. Futher belonged to Thos. P. Jones; mother belonged to the widow Belcher. I use to go by Mary Spotts, now Mary Clarra. Address me, care of Rev. H. J. Wright, Natchitoches, La. May 29.

DEAR EDITOR:—Robert Booker wishes to know of the whereabouts of his sister Henrietta Mauor. Last knowledge of her she was at Columbia, Murray county, Tennessee, on the 15th day of February, 1867. At which time he joined the 38th Inantry, U. S. A., to go to New Mexico. Any information from the above named person will be gladly received. Please direct to Mark Henson, box 303, Austin, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to find my mother, from whom I was stolen in time of the war by the Jayhawkers. When I left her she went by the nume of Kansas Payen. My name at that time was Martha Payen; my sister's name was Mary Payen. I would be proud to learn her whereabouts. Address me at Webb City, Mo.

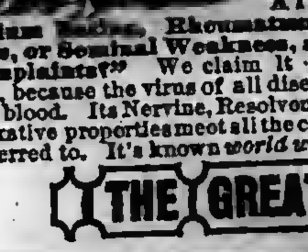
MARTHA SMITH.

DEAR EDITOR.—I wish to find my son Isaac Payen that separated from me in the time of the war. My name was then Nancy Payen, and is now Nancy Parker. Address me at Fayetteville, Arkanass, in care of Th. R. R. Duncan.

"Uncle," said Johnnie, "why are boys like railroad cars?" "I don't know; why are they?" "Because they sometimes can only be kept on the right track by the use of switches!"

A prize fight was broken up in a coal town near Wilkesbarre, Pa., by a party of armed women.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE



"You claim too much for SAMARITAN NERVINE," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a *specific*, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known *world wide* as

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, SAMARITAN NERVINE is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. Sold by all Druggists. (14)

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.
THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MED. CO., PROP'RS., ST. JOSEPH, MO.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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Washington and Hampson Streets
CARROLLTON, LA.
nov23-1y

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," steel engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. E. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed. and are now given for the first time [illegible] the original words and music. The [illegible] has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

General News Items.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called in all the outstanding 3½ per cent bonds, amounting to $31,000,000.

Eight persons were drowned while crossing the river at Claremont, Va., Wednesday night to attend prayer-meeting.

The city council of Paris has appropriated 20,000 francs to send a delegation of workmen to Boston to attend the foreign exhibition to be held this Fall.

Sixty-five persons, belonging to an excursion party, were drown at North Point, near Baltimore, by the sinking of a wharf, on the night of the 23d ult.

Secretary Folger has received a contribution of $4,600 to the conscience fund from some anonymous debter of the government. Is Mr. Tilden paying up that old income tax?

The Garfield Memorirl Church, on the site of the little frame building on Vermont avenue Washington where Garfield worshiped with his mother and his wife, is about finished.

Senor Barca, Spanish minister to the United States, committed suicide at the Albmarle Hotel, New York, during Saturday night 28th, with a revolver. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the canse.

The Georgia House of representatives unseated D. P. Proctor (white), from Camden County, and seated Anthony Wilson (colored) in his place by a vote of 87 to 61. Wilson had been in two previous legislatures. There are two other negroes in the House.

The jury in the case of Ex Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, found him guilty of embezzlement. They fixed the penalty at imprisonment in the penetentiary for twenty years, and imposed a fine of over $200,- being the full amount of the embezzlement.

A petition was presented recently to the Board of Education of New York City, by 160 prominent ladies, ask that sewing be made compulsory in the primary departments of the public schools for girls below ten or twelve years.

Fate has strange methods of encompassing men. John Swiss, of Coton Hill, Va., narrowly escaped drowning last week, and was rescued only after heroic efforts by his companion. On the return of the parties to their homes they took the railroad track, and, while crossing a trestle-work, John was killed by the cars. The same day Andrew Green, in Ohio, tried to commit suicide, but was cut down and restored to consciousness. Two hours after a runaway horse knocked him down, inflicting injuries from which he cannot recover.

The *Donaldsonville Chief* reports the end of the controversy between Father Ceuppens and the Board of Church Wardens of the Catholic Church: on Sunday a party of forty or fifty men proceeded to the rectory and demanded of Father Ceuppens that he leaves the church property within twenty minutes. The priest asked time to consult the Bishop before responding to demand to vacate. His visitors retired to the shed of St. Joseph's Academy for consulation and returned in five minutes, when the curate was taken by the arms and [illegible] beyond the limits of [illegible] enclosure. Since then [illegible] has been all in the [illegible] of the wardens, and [illegible] constant guard and surveillance. Father Ceuppens has gone to New Orleans, but is expected to [illegible] in a few days, though we [illegible] he has been advised [illegible] do so. The opinion is open[illegible] in several quarters [illegible] comes back he will be [illegible] from the parish by violent [illegible]

[illegible] religious people we know [illegible] on their neighbors less, [illegible] more, the world [illegible] off.—*Baltimore*

How to Kill a Church.

The following recipe is taken from the New York *Observer*:

1. Don't pay your pastor's salary. This is an all important direction. Be sure to follow it closely. Although you solemnly promised to pay him a certain amount, and at stated times, no matter; don't pay, or only what you *feel* like paying, and when it is perfectly convenient. Don't obey the Lord when he says, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," (Luke 10 : 7.) By and by you will have the satisfaction of seeing your church "going down"

2. Don't attend to your official duties in the church. Look upon your office as only an honorary or ornamental institution—not an Aaron and Hur arrangement for holding up the hands of the pastors in doing the Lord's work.

3. Don't go to prayer meetings. That's an old-fashioned institution. It isn't needed in the "modern" church. Church fairs, and concerts, and festivals are much more necessary. These bring money into the treasury from the outside sinners.

4. Don't attend church *regularly*. Forsake the assembling of yourselves together, except on bright, sunshiny days.

5. Don't pray for your church.

6. Don't give toward its support, or only a little now and then when you can't well help it.

7. Don't encourage your pastor in any way whatever.

8. Don't take your church paper.

9. Don't do anything toward helping the Sunday-school.

10. Don't give anything, or *very little*, toward the various causes of beneficence.

11. Do what you can to gender strife and discord among the members.

12. Lastly, be fully conformed to the world.

The above directions, fully carried out, will most certainly give you success in killing the church. Ordinarily you need practice only a few of the above directions, and you will succeed. But if you love a church and don't wish to kill it, then don't practice according to the above receipt.

Maine Men.

From Bath, Me., we have received, under date of May 15, 1883, the following statement of Geo. W. Harrison, the popular proprietor of "The Restaurant": "A few years since I was troubled so severely with kidney and bladder affection that there was brick-dust deposits in my urine, and continual desire to urinate, with severe, darting, pains through my bladder and side, and again, dull, heavy pressure, very tedious to endure. I consulted one of our resident physicians, but I received no benefit from the treatment, and fearing that the symptoms indicated 'Bright's Disease,' the most dreadful of all diseases, I made up my mind that I must obtain relief speedily or I would be past cure. I consulted my druggist, Mr. Webber, and after ascertaining my symptoms, he recommended the use of Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of many successful cures affected by that medicine in similar cases here in Bath. I purchased a bottle, and before I had used the first bottle I found I had received a great benefit, as I suffered less pain, my water became more natural, and I began to improve so much that the second bottle effected a complete cure; and my thanks are due to Hunt's Remedy for restored health, and I cheerfully recommend this most valuable and reliable medicine to my friends, as I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to do so."

"Being well acquainted with Mr. George W. Harrison at the time of his sickness, referred to in the foregoing testimonial, I can certify to the correctness of the statement made by him,

"W. G. Webber, Druggist.

"Bath, Me., May 15, 1883."

Blacksmiths' Troubles.

Having had occasion to use a remedy for kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement in one of the papers of the remarkable cures that Hunt's Remedy had made all over the country. I purchased a bottle at one of our druggists here in Manchester, and after using it for a short time found that it was helping me wonderfully, and one bottle has cured me completely—have no indigestion, and am hearty and healthy for one of my years (65), and can truly say that Hunt's Remedy is a medicine that has real merit, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to the public in general. J. F. Woodbury, 56 Manchester St., Manchester, N.H.

May 7, 1884.

Laugfellow's estate has been inventoried at $350,000 of which two-thirds is personal property.

By law we abate any nuisance that offends any of the senses; we forbid the publication of any lewd prints and impure literature; we force men to close a slaughterhouse or glue-factory because they offend our olfactories and breed disease; there is a heavy fine for selling decayed food of any kind, and why in the name of reason and good morals shall we not destroy anything that offends the moral sense of a community? Shall we allow a lazy man to place his beer-shop or whisky mill right under our noses, so that the stench of stale ale, and sour beer, and mean whisky shall fill the air; shall we permit such traps to be set for our sons, where they may be robbed of health, and character, and immortal hope; shall we allow these nurseries of crime to spread and grow under legal protection; shall these people fatten on the sins and follies of the hard working people whose earnings they so greedily secure for drink? We say a thousand times *No!*—*Baltimore Methodist*.

Young and Middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred afflictions, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

In seventy-four counties in Iowa a man has to be a temperance man to stand any show for a nomination or election to any office. In twenty-five counties in Iowa a man has to be a whisky man to stand any good show of nomination or election to any office. This rule applies to both parties. Is there any other State in the Union that can make such a proud showing on this question?—*McGregor News*.

"Have you mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who had entered it. "I beg pardon," answered the intruder, rising to go out; "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

Sick-Headache.

Mrs. J. C. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days. Of all druggists.

At Kildare as the train went down towards Jefferson, on Friday, a negro wench and her companion, a young negro man, took their seats in the ladies coach. The conductor and brakeman succeeded in inducing the man to leave, but the woman "fought nobly" and held her position to Jefferson. Returning the same day another negro woman occupied the middle seat in the ladies coach dressed to kill" with a big cabbage in her lap. Civil Rights is well enough when men only have to stand it; but as the coaches on the T. & P. are all first class why should ladies be annoyed by the presumptuous impudence of negro women who will fight for a seat with them?—[Interstate News.

The motto of the Democratic party since the days of Andrew Jackson has been. "To the victor belong the spoils." Under the operation of the time-honored principle, the colored woman was clearly entitled to her seat after she paid for it and licked the conductor and brakeman.—*Arkansas Mansion*.

DR. C. McLANE'S
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In offering to the public *Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills*, as a remedy for *Liver* and *Bilious Complaints*, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of *Liver Complaint* and *Bilious Diseases of all kinds* throughout the United States, and particularly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution, and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the character of *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills*, there can be no doubt. The great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish that these Pills should be fairly tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call tens of thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

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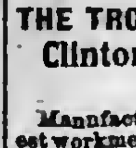
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MARRIAGES.

In this city, July 17, by Rev. P. King, [illegible] Lambert to Martha Skillds.

July 18, by the same, Solomon County [illegible] Mary Jane Wright.

July 18, by the same, John L. Williams [illegible] Lucy Paul, all of New Orleans.

At St. Marks Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington, Louisiana, by [illegible] William Davis, Louis Johnson and [illegible] Brown. Also, by the same, at [illegible] Anderson's Plantation, on the [illegible] Teche, John Hicks and Sarah [illegible].

In New Orleans, La., July 28, by Rev. [illegible] King, Mr. James Blunt to Miss Fanny [illegible].

The Story of a Great Discovery.

There appeared not long since, in the [illegible] weekly *Inter-Ocean*, a remarkable article with the above title, occupying nearly five columns of that able journal. It describes very clearly and with particularity the inception, development, and successful result of an effort [illegible] thoroughly educated and intelligent [illegible] physician to discover an element [illegible] combination of elements in nature which would without resort to drug [illegible] cure disease through a [illegible] of weakened or exhausted [illegible] and his forces to their normal condition. The scientific aspect of the discovery is so clearly explained in the article [illegible] both the learned and unlearned [illegible] basis of facts and legitimate [illegible] upon which to rest. Many of [illegible] practical results already obtained [illegible] the use of this new vitalizing [illegible] and in cases of the most desperate character, where all remedies had [illegible] and the most skillful physicians [illegible] are given in [illegible] value as a health [illegible] by individuals well [illegible] known throughout the [illegible] who have in their own persons [illegible] wonderful healing power. [illegible] referred to is written calmly, [illegible] the whole subject in a way [illegible] and bring conviction [illegible] any one who can reason from [illegible] and natural laws, and weigh [illegible] with impartiality. In order to [illegible] article a still wider circulation [illegible] obtained through the source in [illegible] first reached the public, it has [illegible] in a neat pamphlet and will [illegible] by Starkey & Palen, 1109 [illegible] street, Philadelphia, to any one [illegible] will drop them a letter or a postal [illegible].

DEATHS.

[illegible] Asbury died in great [illegible]. She left a husband and [illegible] and many friends to mourn [illegible]. She had been a faithful member [illegible] church for a number of years.

D. FELDER.

[illegible] Tex.

[illegible] Moore, wife of Rev. A. [illegible] of the Louisiana Conference [illegible] June 23, after a long and painful [illegible] Sister Moore was a good [illegible] member of the Methodist [illegible] Church. For nine years [illegible] her husband to all of his appointments [illegible] was always a helper. At the [illegible] of 1882 she went to stop a [illegible] her mother and while there [illegible] Bro. Moore was [illegible] and came to see [illegible] to the last. She [illegible] lived at peace with God [illegible] The funeral services were [illegible] for she was greatly respected [illegible] is blessed. We [illegible] again in the morning.

E. FIELD

[illegible], La.

[illegible]

[illegible] AUGUSTIN.

SUNDAYSCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON VII. August 12

THE LAST DAYS OF JOSHUA. (Joshua xxiv, 14-29.)

This lesson is one of our very prettiest pictures from the Old Testament. The lesson name is The Last Days of Joshua. We must picture an old man 110 years old. He has been with the people all the long forty years, and has brought them into the promised land, but now he must leave them. He knows he must die, and wants to say good-bye to the people. He called them all together at Shechem, and the old man talked O such a sweet good-bye talk. He told them about God's love and goodness to them. He knew it all. He had seen the manna fall, he had drank water sent by God when the people were thirsty, he had seen the waters divide, and then, too, he had seen Israel punished when they disobeyed God. Then Joshua asked them a question, and it is your golden text. Choose you this day whom ye will serve. The people heard and answered. "We will serve the Lord." Joshua no doubt was glad to hear them say this, he knew how often they had done wrong and forgot God, so now he wanted something to remind them of their promise when he was gone. So Joshua set a stone up under an oak tree to help them remember their promise to serve God.

Israel had a great many reasons why they should serve God. We can all see this, but can we always see how many reasons we have to serve him? God asks us this very question, and we must answer it. Whom will we serve? God wants your whole heart, and if you love something more than you love him, then you serve it, not God. You can serve your own self, love pleasure, money, or friends more than God. Some little people serve dress; they think more of it than of their Bible. Some serve God part of the time and something else the rest. This won't do. God wants you all the time. Our golden text is God's question to us. What is our question to him? Can we say we will serve the Lord? Every one can do this and keep the promise, because God will help every one who tries to follow him.—*Western*.

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache. Ed. Oswego *Sun*.

My little sickly, puny baby was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time. T. R. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER.

Gents—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. Stoetsel, 688 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

Cholera has been declared epidemic in Bombay.

Ministers Sound Its Praise.

Rev. Mr. Greenfields, Knoxville, Tenn., writes as follows: "Samaritan Nervine permanently cured my son of epileptic fits." Here's food for thought. Sold by druggists.

Owing to Fenian threats the Lord Chief Justice of England is being strictly guarded.

Is your face dry and scaly? Use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure and restore its smoothness. $1, druggists.

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THE OLD ADAGE, THAT AN OUNCE OF PREVENTIVE IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE, WAS NEVER MORE APTLY ILLUSTRATED THAN BY HIM WHO TAKES HIS DOSE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT BEFORE THE MORNING MEAL. FOR IT NOT ONLY GENTLY REGULATES AND PURIFIES THE SYSTEM, BUT IS A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE, WHICH NO ONE OUGHT TO DISREGARD. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Minnesota Democrats nominated W. W. McNair for governor.

Hon. Austin F. Pike has been elected U. S. Senator from New Hampsire to succeed Hon. E. H. Rollins.

The French have issued a proclamation to the Tonquinese, promising to punish their oppressors and destroy the city of Hue if necessary.

The whole-hearted support which George William Curtis recently gave the present administration, through *Harper's Weekly*, has now been followed up by a still more emphatic indorsement of President Arthur as a civil-service reformer. The good faith with which he has complied with the spirit of the act itself meets with the unqualified and ardent approval of the high priest of political reform. This is a deeply significant fact, and reflects credit upon both gentlemen. It shows that Mr. Curtis is disposed to be fair, and that President Arthur's course has been absolutely above criticism.—*Inter Ocean*.

Dr. Attions G. Haygood, agent of the John F. Slater educational fund, on the 2d, at Monteagle, Sunday-school Assembly on Cumberland Mountains, delivered an able address on the education of the negro. It is the strongest appeal for the cause of education of the colored race, based on the necessities of morals and good citizenship, humanity and Christian duty, yet delivered by a Southern speaker. He stated, as a practical question, that every child, white and black, should have from his parents or from the government an equal chance for elementary education in the common schools, which, to be efficient and reach the case, must be backed by the government.

In another column will be found the advertisement of David C. Cook, of Chicago, who issues some remarkably cheap Sunday-school publications. By reading them something of advantage may be learned. Mr. Cook, for several years, has been doing a thriving business in his line. Send for specimens of his publications.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 7 13-16; Middling 9 11-16; Good Middling, 9 15-16; Middling fair, 10 3-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 7¼@8¼; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 20; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 10½.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 8.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 75.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.87½; choice 5.60.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 9½.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.00@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $3.50; apples, ℔ bl $3.00@$4.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.00@——sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@12.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $15.00.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 8; sides, short rib, 8½; sides, long clear, 8⅝; hams, sugar-cured, 13½@14½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 11½; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 7½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 14@15c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@18c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $1.50@3.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 52 white, 61; mixed, 61.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 47.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 75.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 18@20.

Conference Notices.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE DISTRICT.

Fourth Round.

Clinton and Coal Creek Ct.	July 28-29
Knoxville	Aug. 4- 5
Taylorville	" 11-12
Arcadia Ct.	" 18-19
Greenville Ct.	" 25-26
Tazewell Ct.	" 25-26
Roan Mountain Ct.	Sept. 1- 2
Morristown Ct.	" 8- 9
Dandridge Ct.	" 15-16
Newport Ct.	" 8- 9
Warrenburg Ct.	" 22-23
Mossy Creek	" 29-30
Knoxville Station	Oct. 6- 7
Sevierville Ct.	" 6- 7
Roan Station Circuit	Sept. 22-23

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Moscow	Aug. 18-19
Livingston	" 25-26
Cold Springs	Sept. 1- 2
Lovelady	" 8- 9
Dodge	" 15-16
Huntsville	" 22-23
Huntsville Circuit	" 29-30
Danville	Oct. 6- 7
Willis	" 13-14
Montgomery	" 20 21
Beaumont	" 26-28
Wallisville	Nov. 3- 4
Liberty	" 10-11

The district conference will convene on the 19th of September, at Huntsville, and close on the 23d.

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

PROGRAMME CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The session will begin at Ooltawah, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1883. The literary exercises are as follows:

Rev. E. Provine—Obligation of Church members to support the temperance cause.
Rev. D. W. Hays—Methodist Literature.
Rev. H. N. Brown—Class Leaders and Class Meetings.
Rev. A. J. Fletcher—The course of study for local preachers.
Rev. J. T. Henry—How to secure a live, working church.
Rev. T. Jackson—Christian baptism.
Rev. B. B. Bryant—Church extension.
Rev. Wm. Bluford—Importance of leaders and stewards meetings.
Rev. J. Mann—The benevolent collections.
Rev. J. C. Tate—The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.
Rev. M. Cox—The administration of discipline.
R. A. Roach—Camp meetings.
Rev. M. Rankins—Christian perfection.
Rev. G. W. Cowan—Church fairs, festivals and entertainments.
Rev. S. W. Burnett—The right observance of the Sabbath.

Members of the conference whose names do not appear on the above list will please write upon subjects of their own selection and come prepared for duty.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Marshall district conference will commence Aug. 28th, at Clarksville. The following is the literary programme:

Tuesday—Opening sermon, at 8:30 p. m., by W. H. Davis.
W L Malloy.............Funeral sermon
J Jackson.............Church Extension
W Pollard.............Perfect Love
G Johns.............What is Prayer
L Woodward.............Pastoral Visiting
W H Logan, What can be done to improve our Sunday schools.
Peter Morgan. Duties of Presiding Elders
W H Davis.. Administration of Discipline
F Parker, How to Improve our Sermons so as to Instruct the People,
J Shackleford.. The Necessity of a Sanctified Ministry.
Taylor Moore.. How to Promote Revivals
Aason Harper.............Secret Prayer
Henry Johns.............Family Prayer
S Horn.............Public Prayer
A W Parker.............Class Meetings
S Conley.............Benevolent Collections
H Webb. The Pastor and Common Schools

Local preachers and other members will select their own subjects.

H. WEBB, For the Committee.

NOTICE.

The first district conference for the Argenta district, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883. All of the preachers of the district are expected to be present at the opening. The Sweet Home Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., before the second Sunday in Sept. Let all or as many of the Conference preachers be in attendance as can.

Yours, G. W. SAMS, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1883.

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CATALOGUE. (*Please order by number.*)

1 Jessica's First Prayer. 2 The King's Servants. 3 Dairyman's Daughter. 4 Whiter than Snow; Little. 5 Alone in London. [Dot. 6 Children of Cloverly. 7 Little Bessie; French Bessie. 8 The Giant-Killer. 9 Ursula's Girlhood. 10 Lost Gip; Little Meg's Children. 11 Newlyn House. [Green 12 Tom Gillies. 13 What is her Name? 14 Willie's Money-Box. 15 Fern Glen. 16 Sunbeam Susette. 17 Rose, Robin and Little May. 18 Aaron Stiloga. 19 Children of the Great King. 20 Nellie's Dark Days. 21 On the Way. 22 A Double Story. 23 [illegible] Willie. 24 My Brother and I. 25 Madie Grant. 26 Coming to the Light. 27 [illegible] 28 Winifred Bertram. 29 Life's Struggles. 30 Work and Wages. 31 Time Will Tell. 32 Adventures of Kwei. 33 Ethel Linton. 34 [illegible] from Egypt. 35 Through the Needle's Eye. [illegible] [Eda May [illegible]

47 The Poor Clerk. 48 Pilgrim Street. 49 Silver Sands. 50 King Jack of Haylands. 51 Little Brown Girl. [Letter. 52 Tom Green: The Ticket's 53 Mr. Henderson's Failure. 54 General Peg and Her Staff. 55 How the Battened Boots 56 Sadie's Summer [Mayhed. 57 Hegaldy's Trials and Triumphs. 58 Joyce Harley. 59 Fireside Talks on Genesis. 60 Childhood of Jesus. [Part I. 61 [illegible] 62 Erna's Mission. 63 Glimpses of Two Lives. 64 From Wrong to Right. 65 Ten Days' Happenings. 66 Two Sisters of Little Hope. 67 Jimmy Beverly's Journal. 68 Alice Frank. 69 Fireside Talks on Genesis. 70 Right is Right. [Part II. 71 Frank for Himself. [illegible] 75 Willing Workers. [illegible] 77 Margery Kramer's Schooldays. 78 The Quartette. 79 Robbie's Vacation. 80 Lucy Preston's Trials and Triumphs. 81 Sallie's School Life. 82 Playing at Living. 83 Kenneth and His Friends. 84 Memoirs of a Mirror. 85 Joe and Harry. 86 Fred, the Backwoods Boy. 87 [illegible] Rock. 88 Father's Lost Will. 89 No Fiction. 90 Rorbachs. 91 Margery Kramer in the City.

92 Tom Saunders. 93 Peg of the Royal Guard. 94 Girl Life at Willowville. 95 Fred and His Friends. 96 The Young Housekeeper. 97 At Elim. 98 Clear the Way. 99 Faith Christie's Experiments. 100 Margery in the South. 101 Burden-Bearing. 102 A Rough Voyage. 103 Glimpses of the Edingtons. 104 Tom, Dick and Harry. 105 More than Conquerors. 106 Sought and Saved. 107 Lionel Franklin's Victory. 108 History of a Threepenny Bit; Frank Spencer's Rule of Life. 109 The Harker Family. 110 Christie's Old Organ. 111 Frank Oldfield. 112 Tim's Troubles. 113 True to His Colors. 114 The Distiller's Daughter. 115 Greyledge. 116 Rachel Noble's Experience. 117 Doing and Dreaming. 118 Mother Herring's Chicken. 119 Brought Home. 120 Our Poll and other stories. 121 Rachel and the S. C. 122 Cobwebs and Cables. 123 Fearless. 124 David's Little Lad. 125 Alec Green. 126 Buy your Own Cherries. 127 Grandmother Dear. 128 [illegible] 129 The Brewer's Family. 130 Sidney Gray. 131 Froggie's Little Brother. 132 Jessie's Struggles. 133 [illegible] 134 Jessie Hewett; John Worth. 135 Faith Hayne.

136 Scamp and I. 137 Caleb Deane's Clock, and other stories. 138 Black Bob. Sarah, the Workhouse boy. 139 Millerton People. 140 Duties and Duties. 141 The Curse of Telford. 142 The Scathed and Saved. 143 Castle Williams; or, the Children's War on Bottle Jack. 144 Ruth and Her Friends. 145 Old Will's Good Angel. 146 Mabel's Experience. 147 The Cousins. 148 Under the Curse of the Cup. 149 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 150 Louis' School Days. 151 Blossom and Blight. 152 A Candle Lighted by the Lord. 153 Brury. 154 History of a Shilling, Toil and Trust. 155 Wee Donald, Chips. 156 Digging a Grave with a Wine-glass. Little Bird May. 157 The Manor House Mystery. May's Sixpence. 158 Owen's Hobby. 159 Gathered Temperance Tales. 160 Job Lufton's Rest. 161 Brought to Light. 162 Nothing Like Example. 163 Little Faith. The Diver's Daughter. 164 Dora's boy. 165 The Hermit of Holcombe. 166 Dewsbury House. 167 War on the Weed. A Feat. 168 Drift. [Ivil bondage. 169 Merton Lodge. 170 Zoe.

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SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 33. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AUGUST 16, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 621.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

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Editorial Notes.

It is announced that The Montana *Christian Advocate* closes the present Conference year on a self-supporting basis. It is a power for temperance and the church in a great mission field.

A croaker is a man who recognises no excellence in the world except what is dead and gone out of it, save, always, the virtue that still abides in the person of himself. There is in this contrast a strong depreciation of the [illegible] and piety of others, with an [illegible] glorification of his own—a woeful blindness to any goodness except the goodness in poor, inflated self.

[illegible] is not to be reformed, [illegible] and saved all at once. [illegible] our attacks upon the evils that afflict a community [illegible] one at a time. He who attempts to remove all the abuses of society at once will surely be over[illegible] and discouraged. It is the individual who possesses singleness of purpose who accomplishes most in this world. One thing at a time.

M. C. Butler, United States Senator from South Carolina, has little [illegible] with negro laborers, and [illegible] his State would be better [illegible] thousands of them would em[illegible]. Mr. Butler's record at [illegible] was not [illegible] to his colored fellow-citi[illegible] and he may rely on them to [illegible] his political prospects [illegible] an honest vote can be [illegible] in South Carolina.

[illegible] devil most always comes [illegible] a truth and a lie. He told [illegible] when he said to our first [illegible] that if they ate of the tree [illegible] become as gods know[illegible] and evil. He told a lie [illegible] he said, "Ye shall not surely [illegible]." And as he uses it we hardly [illegible] which has the greatest influence in leading men into sin the truth or the lie. In fact, in his hands they are so mixed that one seems to be as destructive as the [illegible]. Our remedy is a clear [illegible] of the truth.

The [illegible] epidemic is fast [illegible] over lower Egypt. The [illegible] of keeping it out of [illegible] and this country depends [illegible] which [illegible] enforced every[illegible]. In about six or eight [illegible] has carried off [illegible] and in Egypt [illegible] while the [illegible] Italy is to [illegible] 3,000 persons [illegible] Ischia earth[illegible] lives sacri[illegible] epidemic [illegible] past [illegible] months are [illegible]

It is no credit for an ordinary preacher to have so much to say that he has to leave the last half of his sermon unsaid. That man has too much sap in his kettle, he had better boil down a little before he goes into the pulpit.

Rev. Carl O. H. Thomas, of Natchez, has sent us a pamphlet containing two addresses delivered before two Mississippi conferences of the A. M. E. Church, entitled "Biblical Historiography," and "Methodist Factions, and obstacles which prevent their organic union."

A correspondent at Gallatin, Tenn., writes us about a recent occurrence in that place: "A colored girl was returning home shortly after dark, when a so-called white gentleman met her and attempted to put his arms around her. She went home and to her only protector, who is her father, and related the affair to him. The father went to the white man about it, who regarded it as an insult for a "nigger" to say anything to him about insulting his daughter, and began a fight, in which the negro came off victorious. The next morning the white man seized his pistol, went for and shot the negro, but fortunately the ball failed to enter the skull, only making a scalp wound. The white man was not arrested. I could name several more such acts, but am anxious to know where the right is in such an act."

The most interesting feature of the proceedings of the Sunday school Assembly at Monteagle, Aug. 2d, was the address of Atticus G. Haygood D. D., on "The Education of the Negro" published in this week's issue of the SOUTHWESTERN. We think that it will be read with interest, and we earnestly hope it may be found profitable for instruction and encouragement to all who are concerned about the future of the colored population of this country. We believe that it is important that we send our missionaries to the ends of the earth. But there is no more important work for the Methodist Episcopal Church than the Christian education of the Negro. None that has half so much of real humanity or any more of Christianity about it. We owe to ourselves, and to the generation that is to follow, that as a church we double our efforts for their education. And to the satanic proposition that we turn aside and build one or two great central universities right in their midst, from which their young men and women shall be forever excluded, every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to say, "Get thee behind me Satan, for thou savorest not of the things that be of God but those that be of men," and by men who are governed more by their prejudices than by the ten commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. We know what some of the brethren are saying, but as we are nearing Jordan, the time and place of crossing over to the marriage supper of the Lamb, and as Jesus is the Son of man, our brother, and the brother of every man, we cannot write otherwise. Just now al sects in religion and parties in politics are rushing after the Negro. Do our brethren need to be told that they connot surpass these rivals by erecting churches and schools from which they are to be excluded?

La Teche District Conference.

ALEXANDRIA, La., July 25, 1883.

DEAR EDITOR:—The La Teche District Conference has met and transacted its business; had a grand and glorious time; singing, praying, preaching, shouting, convicting sinners, and taken up collections. It was decidedly an act of wisdom when our General Conference said, that district conferences could be had if wanted; and under the direction of an able presiding officer, and a committee on programme, equal to the needs of the times—these district conferences will be a power, extending an influence for effectual good outside its bounds unequalled by the annual or quarterly conferences. For religious and theological training of the ministry and laity of the church, every district of our Southern conferences should have one, at least once a year; at the close of ours the verdict of its members was that its session created a demand upon their mental resources in excess of their mental ability to supply; and some of them said to me, Sam, from now on I will live in my books. Our district conference session was a success throughout. I don't doubt but what our worthy presiding elder felt as though he was a Bishop, from the grace of manner with which he presided over its deliberations—his address, his speeches and decisions were expressions of high mental training, moral culture and personal worth, that won to him the hearts of his brethren, and he is to them what no other man of the Louisiana conference can be, except it is Rev. J. C. Hartzell. The pastoral reports, together with the presiding elder's, presented to one's mind a general aspect of push and prosperity from one end of the district to the other. The interests of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE were not forgotten, if speeches and words of good cheer are to be taken into account. The closing ceremonies of the conference were as impressive as that of our annual conference. The reading and adoption of resolutions, the closing sermon by Rev. J. Sparks, the farewell address of the president, the reading of the appointments of the local preachers, were attended with the same impressions upon our dear people as at the close of our annual conference session.

The following are the resolutions adopted by this session of the district conference, with appointments to each charge on the district, for benevolent collections to be raised this year:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The one great curse that has been thrown across the pathway of the Negro race in America, is the ungodly principle and unchristian prejudice against color. As a matter of course it is expected this hydra-headed monster would find germs of growth among the ignorant and vicious, but that it should rear its monster-headed visage in the midst of the Christian Church is surprising, and is not to be tolerated; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the members of the La Teche District Conference pledge themselves in the name of God and humanity to use every effort and their influence to crush, stamp and wipe it out. And,

Be it further Resolved, That we are determined more than ever to stand by the course pursued by the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and that we recognize the fact that it stands in the very front of all of the official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the denunciation of the great and monstrous sin of caste and color prejudice. And that we pray God's blessing upon it and its able editors, Revs L. P. Cushman and A. E. P. Albert; and that under the hand of God it may increase its circulation second to none of our church journals.

Resolved, That we urge upon our local preachers, exhorters and members everywhere to subscribe for it, and use every advantage to increase its circulation everywhere among our people.

Resolved, That we fully give our unqualified endorsement to the course pursued by Rev. A. E. P. Albert, as assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and for the able and manly defense and vindication of our race in his address at Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., against the attacks of Rev. Dr. Tucker on the Negro race.

Resolved, That we invoke the divine blessing and success on the labors of our much beloved Brother and devoted friend, Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, D.D., in the work of assistant secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of Rev. A. E. P. Albert, as presiding elder of our district; and that we pray Heaven's choicest blessings upon him and his companion Sister O. V. Albert.

Resolved, That we pray God's blessing on our dear Sister J. C. Hartzell; and under the hand of God she may speedily return to the field of usefulness in the Woman's Home Missionary Society, with ability to do more than ever for the cause of God and humanity.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to raise our subscriptions, as subscribed at our last annual conference, for the building of the Gilbert Haven School of Theology; and that we will extend every helpful influence to secure the end in view.

Resolved. That no person shall be licensed to exhort, or preach, by this district or by any of our quarterly conferences, unless he attends the Sabbath-school and takes our church paper, and that cases of actual inability to comply with these requirements shall be left to the discretion of the quarterly conferences.

Resolved, That we express our gratification, and great satisfaction with the grand results being accomplished, by the mother Methodist Episcopal Church through the agency of the Missionary, Church Extension, Freedmen's Aid, Sunday-school, Tract, and Educational and Bible Societies, and that we will secure as large contributions for the support of these societies as possible, in all of our charges.

Resolved, That the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society has our hearty approval, and that we give all possible encouragement to the devoted sisters who have, or may join in its work among us.

Resolved, That we feel more encouraged than ever to continue the holy war against intemperance, and Sabbath desecration, that we will contend more vigorously than ever until we succeed in stopping the tide of intemperance, and rescue the Christian Sabbath as a day of sacred rest and worship.

Resolved, That hereafter each pastor will observe the disciplinary course relative to the presiding elder's salary, and that the quarterly assessment be fixed at 25 cts. per member.

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference; are hereby extended to the president and secretaries of the conference, for the faithful and impartial performance of their duties, to the *Weekly Central Express, Louisiana Democrat, Daily Town Talk*, for their kindly notices in their paper concerning the conference sesson. To the mayor, council, and citizens of Alexandria, for their hospitality and extended courtisies. To the pastor, officers, members and sexton, of Murray Street M. E. Church, for their unreserved kindness, and hospitality.

Resolved, That any deacon within the bounds of the La Teche district conference known to transcend the powers of his office by consecrating the elements of the Lord's Supper, he shall be at the next quarterly or district conference ensuing publicly censured, and on repetition of the same offense the presiding elder shall proceed as the Discipline directs in the trial of preachers subject to the decisions of the district conference.

The following are the apportionments for the year:

STATIONS AND CIRCUITS.

Alexandria. — Missionary $20; Church Extension $10; Freedmen's Aid $50; Sunday-school $1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop $3; Conference Claimants $3; Delegates to General Conference $3.

Booneville.—Mission'y 15; Church Extension 8; Freedmen's Aid 24.50; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 2; Con. Claimants 3; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 2.

Washington. — Missionary 15; Church Extension 8, Freedmen's Aid 49; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50; Bishop 2; Con. Claimants 3; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 2.

Jeannerette. — Missionary 18; Church Extension 7; Freedmen's Aid 46; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 2; Con. Claimants 3; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 2.

Glencoe.—Missionary 15; Church Extension 6, Freedmen's Aid 98; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1.50; Con. Claimants 2; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.50.

St. Martinsville.—Missionary 12; Church Extension 6; Freedmen's Aid 50; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1.50; Con. Claimants 2; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.50.

New Iberia. — Missionary 12; Church Extension 6; Freedmen's Aid 60; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1.50; Con. Claimants 2; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.50.

Opelousas—Mission'ry 12; Church Extension 6; Freedmen's Aid 90; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1.50; Con. Claimants 2; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.50.

Eola. — Missionary 10; Church Extension 5; Freedmen's Aid 60; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1.50; Con. Claimants 2; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.50.

Cheneyville. — Missionary 10; Church Extension 5; Freedmen's Aid 48; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1; Con. Claimants 1.50; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.

Pineville.—Missionary 5; Church Extension 3; Freedmen's Aid 25; Sunday-school 1; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 1; Con. Claimants 1.50 Delegates to Gen. Conf. 1.

Waxia. — Missionary 5; Church Extension 1; Freedmen's Aid 15; Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c. Bible 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimants 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Stewart Chapel.—Missionary 5. Church Extension 1; Freedmen's Aid 50; Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimalnts 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Aveca. — Missionary 2; Church Extension 1; Freedmens Aid 10, Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimants 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Flat Town.—Mission'ry 2; Church Extension 1; Freedmen's Aid 20; Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimants 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Bayou de Glaize.—Missionary 2; Church Extension 1; Freedmen's Aid 25; Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimants 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Thompson & Pecan. — Missionary 2; Church Extension 1; Freedmen's Aid 10; Sunday-school 50c; Tract 50c; Bible 50c; Bishop 50c; Con. Claimants 50c; Delegates to Gen. Conf. 50c.

Totals—Missionary $165; Church Extension $76; Freedmen's Aid $730; Sunday school $14; Tract $8.50; Bible $8.50; Bishop $21.50; Conference Claimants $28; Delegates to General Conference $21.50.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Did He Do Right?

A few days ago Rev. Mr. James, pastor of the Baptist Church in West Point, Miss., was called upon to perform, or to baptize, a candidate by a mode of baptism that his denomination is not accustomed to follow in this part of the country.

The case was about as follows, to-wit: A lady, who lived in West Point, was not a member of any church, but was a visitor of the Baptist Church, while her people, I think, are members. This lady was taken severely ill, and during her illness she repented and confessed her sins to God, and was happily converted. She desired then to be baptized before she should die, as it was quite evident that she could not get well any more in this world. The question arose, then, who should baptize the sister. The Methodist minister was mentioned. This was protested against by her people and friends, because the candidate's life-long leanings had been toward the Baptist church. Whereupon the Baptist minister was chosen to baptize the sister. Bro. James, who is one of the leading Baptist divines of his denomination in this State, was sent for and came immediately. When it was explained to him what was wanting, he said that there was no pond, creek or river convenient for a person in her condition to be baptized in. The candidate said that made no difference with her, that she would be satisfied with a little water poured or sprinkled upon her. This settled the matter. The good Baptist brother called for a little water in a basin or pitcher, and he baptized the sister *with water* in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.*

A few days afterwards the sister died in great peace and with the full assurance of being saved with Jesus. Some have asked, did he do right? And it is rumored that he is to be tried for his offence, by his church or association.

As this was the dying request of the sister who, it was believed, had been truly converted, I don't think that his church should deal harshly with him, for many think *he did right*.

J. M. SHUMPERT.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July, 1883.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

S. E. H. Moraut, Alexandria: During our District Conference addresses were read and delivered by Revs. A. E. P. Albert, R. An[illegible]rson, Washington Brooks, S. Morant, and Susan Barksdale, Ma[illegible] A. Thomas, Peggy Powell, and others."

A. Luster, Eola: "We have re[illegible]ved thirteen full members and [illegible] probationers. Our church prospers spiritually, but financially [illegible] is embarrassed. Sunday school was organized into a missionary society May 13, and is doing well. The trustees have been busy build[illegible] the parsonage, and we were able to move in on the 9th. On the [illegible]5th, as they were completing their work, a wearied traveler, our beloved Presiding Elder, came, and we had a happy conference. At [illegible] Feast souls were encouraged. On Sabbath he preached, and lec[illegible] the Sunday school. He is highly appreciated by the church and the community."

TEXAS.

W. McKenzie, Cold Spring: "My [illegible] closed July 22, after four [illegible] session. There were 63 con[illegible], and 3 back-sliders re[illegible]. The whites say it was [illegible] greatest meeting ever held in [illegible] county. I baptized 8 children [illegible] 45 adults."

J. Smith, Beaumont: "I have [illegible] in some mean places, but this [illegible] lowest place, with some of [illegible] bitterest Christians in the coun[illegible]. They have done all they could [illegible] break down our church, but [illegible] is a Hand that holds it up. [illegible] Children's day $2 was collected. [illegible] was the first observance here."

[illegible] Read, Washita: "My camp [illegible] closed with 47 conversions, [illegible] 85 this year. On Sunday I [illegible] adults and 32 children. [illegible] members on this work; [illegible] there are 21 [illegible] 250 [illegible] in all, some joining [illegible]. We are going to [illegible] our church very soon."

[illegible], San Felipe: "A [illegible] meeting, just closed, re[illegible] in 5 conversions and a good [illegible] accessions to the church. [illegible], our pastor, is [illegible], and deserves much [illegible] labor performed in this [illegible] Rev. L. Felder assisted. [illegible] meeting was a good one [illegible] is increasing both in [illegible] and property. God bless [illegible] SOUTHWESTERN. A letter [illegible] its columns, in March, [illegible] Mr. Peter Hill and his [illegible] together who had been [illegible] for fifty years. This is a [illegible]ng."

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] H. Hill, Lexington: "Chil[illegible] day was observed, and col[illegible] was $5, forwarded to Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] convention of [illegible] met in Jackson, [illegible] exercises [illegible] Open[illegible] [illegible] Williams [illegible] [illegible] secretary, [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] at the San[illegible] A. Da[illegible] organize [illegible] the teacher's [illegible] on temper[illegible] [illegible] Davis, [illegible] schools and [illegible] the church; [illegible] duty of the [illegible] school. Ad[illegible] [illegible] with A. E. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] of R. A. [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] and

Negro Education.

Masterly Address on a Grand Problem of Social Economy.

DR. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD AT THE MONTEAGLE ASSEMBLY, AUG 2.

The feature of the proceedings of the Sunday-school Assembly at Monteagle, yesterday—and, indeed, the featnre of the entire summer session—was the powerful address delivered there on "The Edncation of the Negro," by Dr. Atticns G. Haygood, president of Emory College and agent of the John F. Slater fund. The address was as follows:

There is nothing pecnliar in the subject I am to discuss at this time. The edncation of a negro is the education of a human being. In its essential characteristics the hnman mind is the same in every race and in every age. When a negro child is taught that two and two are four, he learns just what a white child learns when he is tanght the same proposition; the teacher uses the same faculties of mind in imparting the truth as to the sum of two and two. The two children use the same faculties in learning the truth; it means the same thing to them both. In farther teaching and learning the methods may vary, but the variations will depend less on differences of race than on peculiarities of the individual. What is here advanced is so obviously true, that any human being trying to teach any other human being that two and two are four would naturally use the same method in conveying the truth of the statement, and would certainly expect the same result when the truth was once apprehended.

All this has nothing to do with the question: Which child learns most readily? Or with another question: Which child can learn most? If I were called on to answer these questions I would say, as to the first, the negro child of ordinary intelligence will apprehend that two and two are four as readily as a white child of ordinary intelligence. Except in the mind of a fool there is no more in this statement to excite prejudice than if one should affirm that a negro boy ten years old weighs as much as a white child ten years old, or that he can jump as far.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS THE START.

As to the second question, I would answer in perfect frankness I do not know how much either can learn, and that, therefore, I do not know which can learn most. If urged to answer the question which race, as we find them to-day in this country, is capable of the higher mental training and culture, I would answer this is a very different question. For the capabilites of a race are the results not only of their original ethnic endowment but of their ethnic history for many generations. As applied to these two races the condition of the problems of their education are not now equal, nor can they now be made equal; for the white race has fully two thousand years the start. The ethnic development of the Britons was higher before Julius Cæsar than was the ethnic development of the African tribes, from which our negro fellow-citizens were taken some generations ago. Nothing should less need proving than the doctrine here set forth. Any stock-breeder can expound to you the force that is in the law of heredity. Ask the wise man who breed race horses, Jersey cows, hunting dogs, or even canary birds. They attach great importance to pedigree and they can tell you why.

I do not propose to discuss the relative capacity of the two races; my theme is a very different one. Besides, I am not prepared to discuss that question; I do not know any man who is prepared to discuss it; neither race is sufficiently educated to furnish a guage of its possibilities. As to the negro nobody knows even approximately what he can do; his experiment is just begun. Until recently he had no chance; to-day he has a small chance; till the Gospel and common sense have conquered the prejudices of [illegible] of the white race he will not have the best conditions for showing what he can do. Considering what small chance he has had and the short time in which he has been allowed to learn, his achievements seem to me to be most remarkable. But on this point, I know very well that, as is usual where feeling enters into judgments, those who know the least from personal investigations will make the most dogmatic assertions and most vehement denials.

The proposition that I am here to advocate is this and this only: *The negro in the United States ought to be educated.*

The first reason I offer is in

THE FACT OF HIS HUMANITY.

He ought to be educated because he is a man. At this point I say nothing to those who deny the essential unity of the human race; I speak to those who do believe in the essential unity. For one, I believe in the essential unity of the race and I belive in the brotherhood of the race. I believe therefore, in all brotherly help and service wherever and however I find any human being. For the very same reasons that I believe in sending the gospel, and the Christian civilization that goes with it, to China, I believe in giving Christian education to the negroes in America. And lest, by some possibility, there should be some misapprehension as to the truth I hold, let me say: I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to the negroes for the same reason that I believe in giving the opportunities of Christian education to white people—that is, because they are alike human beings, and by natural, God-given right should have the best opportunity God's providence allows them for becoming all that they are capable of becoming. So long as I believe in Jesus Christ and His Gospel, I cannot stand upon a lower platform than this. I think I know what He would say on this subject. It is He who spoke of himself as "the Son of Man," the brother of every man; it is He who gave us the parable of the Good Samaritan and the Sermon on the Mount; it is He who lived for all men and died for all men; it is He who will tell us how to discuss and answer questions that involve the rights and needs and destinies of human beings. People who have opinions they are afraid to carry to Jesus Christ had better change their opinions.

THE KEYS OF KNOWLEDGE TO EVERY CHILD.

At this point I offer all I care to say at this time as to the extent to which the negro's education should be carried. He should have opportunity to learn all that he can learn, because he has the right that God gave him when he made him, to become as much of a man and as truly a man as his nature allows. This right he has in virtue of his humanity—right cannot be diviner. How much he can learn, of what developments he is capable we of to-day do not know; our children will not know; for the education of a race implies the education of generations. But individuals of the negro race have done enough in the matter of advanced education; hundreds of thousands of them have done enough in the matter of elementary education, to put to flight utterly the theories and arguments that a generation ago we of the white race, with few exceptions, accepted as the final orthodox philosophy on this subject.

As a practical question I would say: Every child in this country, white and black, should have from his parents, or from the Government, an equal chance for elementary education. I believe in what Americans mean by

THE COMMON SCHOOL.

There should be shools enough to give to every child the rudiments of learning; if you please the "three R's." And these should be good enough to teach the rudiments thoroughly. Such schools there must be if the children of the Republic are to be educated; if they are to be efficient, if they are to reach the case they must be backed by the Government. To accomplish their end, wisely, justly, efficiently, there must be a fair and equitable distribution of the school funds, without distinction of race. I rejoice that every State in this Union—with perhaps one exception—does now, in principle at least, use its school fund without distinction of race, so that in the opportunities of elementary education there may be justice to both races.

What comes after this universal elementary education? The answer is simple and to me obvious; whatever individual capacity, aided by the benevolence of good men and the wise enterprise of the churches makes possible. Give them all, black and white, the keys of knowledge and then let them unlock as many doors as they can. I pity the coward who is afraid to give a human being this chance. Little danger is there that any race will rise too high, that any individual of any race will learn too much truth There is no danger more remote than the danger of over-education; there is no danger more imminent than the danger of under-education and false education. And there is no part of the civilized world that at this time has greater need to concern itself with the social and political and moral perils that lurk in wide-spread ignorance than our own well beloved and fair sunny South of the year 1883.

ARGUMENT ON THE LOWER PLANE.

With not a few persons of good business faculty and shrewd wordly wisdom it often happens that an argument on the lower plane of policy goes much further than an argument on the higher plane of truth and right. They are prone to forget that there is no wise policy that is against right and that while God reigns there cannot be.

I will offer the argument on the lower plane. The negro is here and here to stay. He is a citizen armed with that thunderbolt of political power, the ballot. That it was given to him unwisely because untimely, and without conditions that would develop in him a wise conscience as to the use of it; that as a rule he is unfit to be a voter—all this I understand fairly well. But this is not the subject to discuss at this time. He is a citizen, he is a voter. In some States he is in the majority; in every Southern State he is a tremendous power—a power, whether he uses it or designing white men use it. It is about time to consider facts. His citizenship is a fact and his presence here is a fact. There are now at least seven millions of negroes in this country; nearly all of them are in the Southern States. They increase rapidly and steadily—faster than the white race. Some writers have attempted, with small success, to impeach the United States census tables. This much may be said on this point; these tables are the highest authority we have on this subject.

TEN TIMES IN A HUNDRED YEARS.

What do the census tables show? Thoughtful men will consider the answer to the question. The increase in the total population of the United States from 1870 to to 1880 was 30.06 per cent.; the increase of the white race, aided enormously by foreign immigration, was 28.82 per cent.; the increase of the negro population, unaided by foreign immigration, was 34.78 per cent.

Some writers, of name and position, have endeavored to break the force of these figures by calling in question the accuracy of the census tables and by seeking, in the comparison of longer periods, as from 1840 to 1860 and from 1860 to 1880, to prove a smaller percentage of increase. One good man has offered personal observation against the conclusions of the census of 1880.

If they want the best test for comparison let them try ten decades instead of two sets of two. One hundred years ago there were in this country about seven hundred thousand negroes; now, there are seven millions. That is, they have multiplied ten times in a century. How many will there be in 1993?

A man who does not know that voters ought to be

ABLE TO READ AND WRITE

does not know enough to be argued with. The illiterate vote of our Southern States is simply appalling, and the illiterate vote is increasing. From 1870 to 1880 there was an increase of illiterate votes in the Southern States of nearly two hundred thousand. Figures may not be interesting to a mixed audience, but they are sometimes very instructive. I will give you a few on the illiterate vote of our section of the Union.

In Georgia the illiterate white vote in 1870 was 21,899; in 1880, 28,571; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 100,551; in 2780, 116,516. In Kentucky the white illiterate vote in 1870, 43,826; in 1880, 54,956; the illiterate negro vote in 1870 was 37,899; in 1880, 43,177. In Tennessee the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 37,713; in 1880, 46,948; the negro illiterate vote was in 1870, 55,938; in 1880, 58,601. In Texas the white illiterate vote was in 1870, 17,505; in 1880, 33,085; the negro illiterate vote in 1870 was 47,255; in 1880, 59,606. It has increased in every one of these States

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE SCARED.

Let those philosophers who think that "education spoils the poor for laborers" take heart. The uneducated adults among the whites and blacks, in the South, increase in numbers. If ignorance makes better laborers there has been great advance in our industrial resources since 1870. There were among us nearly two hundred thousand more grown men who could neither read nor write in 1880 than in 1870. Alas, there are more illiterate women than illiterate men. Doubtless 1883 would show still farther progress—downward.

THE VOTES OF IGNORANCE.

Surely it cannot be necessary before this assembly to point out the perils to our institutions involved in this large and increasing illiterate vote.

How are the votes of ignorant men determined? 1. In small part by the counsels of the wise and good citizen. I say in small part for the bad and designing demagogue has more power over the ignorant vote than has the good and unselfish patriot. 2. The votes of the ignorant are largely determined by prejudice. Out of prejudice proceed conflicts and all manner of social and political wrongs. 3. The votes of the ignorant are largely influenced by bribes, offered in one form or another. And this means power and corruption without end and bottomless. The worst thing about this huge illiterate vote is not the incapacity of the voters to use their ballots wisely; the worst thing about it is this: ignorance fits them exactly to become the tools of corrupt men of superior intelligence. With an illiterate vote large enough to hold the balance of power elections are, for the most part, dictated by demagogues and manipulated by villains. It is left to intelligent, industrious and honest citizens to settle the costs of corrupt government.

THEY SAY, "TEACH HIM MORALS."

I am not unacquainted with the answer to all this as a plea for the education of the negro. "Book-learning," we are gravely informed, "is not sufficient; the negro needs education in morals." This is true, and true as to the negro because true as to all other men. But will sensible men seriously urge the negro's education in morals as an objection to his education in books? Is book-knowledge, then, in itself unfavorable to good morals? Is ignorance the master of devotion and the nurse of religion? then recall the fierce Arabs who put torch to the library of Alexandria and bid them burn down your colleges and school-houses; bid them destroy your books and stop your busy press power. Then, stop all education—stop all thinking—vegetate and die.

It is unmitigated nonsense—this miserable pretense of reasoning that since the negro does need betterment in his morals the school-house is not good for him.

A most significant fact may be mentioned at this point: the only white people in this country who are expending either much service or much money in the effort to improve the negro's morals are also the people who are expending more money and service in the endeavor to teach him the knowledge of books. It is also true that those who have the most to say about negro's need of education in morals, as a reason for not educating him in books, are precisely the people who are not doing anything of consequence to educate him in anything. To a plain man there seems to be a degree of sham and cant in their talk.

FOUR ROOT OBJECTIONS.

The objections to the negro's education that control men's opinions have their origin in four roots, closely united.

1. In ignorance; there are not a few who are, at bottom, opposed to all education.

2. In stinginess; multiplied thousands deny their own children education because it costs money. Money is their god. There are some white men in this country who, by some sad mischance, are both fathers of families and the owners of good properties, but they are too mean and too near barbarism to educate their children. They are traitors to their sacred trust of fatherhood and a disgrace to the human race. And as to public schools, to which the children of the poor may be taught the rudiments of education, objection, with most people, would close—if it cost them nothing. I have yet to meet one man who opposed the schools somebody else's money paid for—unless from a sentiment worse than avarice.

3. In prejudice — prejudice against the negro because he is a negro. Avarice is a mean spirit, but this sort of prejudice is meaner. It is cowardly and ignoble; it is, root and branch, utterly unchristian. If any think that my language is too strong, let them test their prejudices. Take them to Jesus Christ and ask Him to approve them. Test them in the light of the Sermon on the Mount and of the Judgment Day. How mean they look in that light!

4. In apprehensions that appeal to two classes of fear:

(1.) The apprehension that the education of the negro will spoil him as a laborer. I know what I am talking about when I say that this fear is at the bottom of much of the current opposition to the education of the negro. I go among the people and keep my eyes and ears open.

If the argument that supports this apprehension be worth anything it proves too much, for it is just as good as an argument against the education of the poor whites. Education will as certainly spoil them for laborers. The spirit that is capable of such an objection to the education of the poor of any race is selfish, cowardly and essentially mean. It is worthy only of the Dark Ages. It is at bottom a plea for the tyranny of "bossism." Put into form it says this: "I am, by virtue of money, or shrewdness, or learning a sort of 'boss' among my fellow-men; I must keep them in ignorance that I may keep them down and be better able to play the 'boss.'"

But there is nothing in the argument; it is false all through. For no man is better for anything in the world to be done because he is ignorant. A trained dog is better than a wild dog. Ignorance is not a qualification for anything that God intended man to do. It is first, last and all the time disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies it; any law of political economy condemns it; the history of the human race repudiates it.

Intelligence spoils no man for anything that a man ought to do

in this world. And were it otherwise, what right, before God, has one human being to keep another human being in ignorance in order to keep him in slavery? These questions go to the bottom, and we must go to the bottom in settling questions of rights and wrongs between man and his fellowmen.

THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM.

What is history good for except to teach us by its examples? If history teaches anything it teaches that no social, or labor, or national, or race problem was ever yet truly solved by mere repression—by merely trying to keep human beings down. It is in our times seen at its best and worst in Europe; it is the Russian system. It fails always and everywhere; there is in it dynamite and death and hell. It must fail, for in its very heart it is tyranny and the eternal powers are against it.

A NEEDLESS SCARE.

(2.) With some there is opposition to the education of the negro from a vague fear of something that is called "social equality." Just now, the poor negro is in a place where "two seas meet." There are two classes of extremists: One is in mortal terror lest the negro should become somebody; the other is morbidly anxious that he should assert claims to what he is in no wise fitted for. If between the two he does not lose his balance he will deserve the respect of both. There never was in this world, in any nation or community, such a thing as social equality, and there never will be. The social spheres arrange themselves to suit themselves, and no laws promulgated by State or Church will change the social affinities and natural selections of men. Men choose the circles for which they have affinity, seek the companionship they prefer, and find the places that are suited to them.

After all it would be well to remember that the great and good and wise God reigns among men, that He will reign when we are all gone from this world, and that He has more concern about the welfare of men than they can have about themselves, and that He who has ruled in the history of the nations since the beginning of the world has purposes of His own which, in His own good time, He will work out in blessings to the whole race of man.

Conscience is wiser than reason. When we cannot know what in the world's sense is politic, we can always know what in God's sense of things is right. Everywhere and forever the right thing is the politic thing.

THE QUESTION NOW.

But the question is no longer a question as to what we prefer; it is now a question as to what can be done. These millions are here among us; they are citizens; they are voters—taking part in the government of this whole nation. When a man of sense can't have his own way he will seek the next best thing he can get. It may well be that we would not choose that the conditions of our very difficult problem should be what they are. But they are what they are. Only fools have contempt for facts. It is now in the providence of God left to us to choose our own problem; it is ours to accept facts and to do the very best we can. Nor is it any longer a question whether the negro will be educated. The work was begun before Appomattox; it has now been going on ever since; it is now being pushed with more vigor than ever before. Of this we may be sure; the negro will, sooner or later, be educated. The State Governments recognize him in the public school administration; liberality has spent more [illegible] millions of dollars in [illegible] since the surrender of [illegible] cause for the education of the negro. With our approval or without it, this work [illegible] right to go on. I [illegible] for those who have carried it on thus far, for the liberal [illegible] who have given [illegible] of money, and for the devoted men and women who have given their personal service. That some cranks are marplots have appeared among them in the course of twenty years is no more an argument against the great work itself than is the discovery of an occasional hypocrite and scoundrel in the pulpit an argument against Christianity.

During most of the time that this work has been going on in our midst, its promoters have had little countenance or encouragement from us. Many times they have been opposed and despised and made to feel our contempt.

ABSURD AND CHILDISH.

In all truth and common sense, there is no room for discounting, in any respect a white man or woman simply for teaching negroes. It is utterly absurd. I believe it to be also sinful. Let us consider our attitude on this subject for a moment. We have the negroes to cook for us and if they do not know how, as is often the case, our wives and daughters teach them. We employ them in all sorts of ways. When elections come on we ask not only their votes but their "social influence." Candidates, from Governor to coroner, do this, earnestly, invariably, and without social discredit. We sell goods to them, we buy from them, we practice law for them, we practice medicine for them, and it is all well enough. In all business relations, except teaching, so far as I can remember our ways on this subject, whether as employers or employes, we think it all very nice and so do our wise neighbors. How utterly childishly absurd it is to "make an exception" if one teaches a negro child how to spell, to read and to write. Will some master in such fine knowledge explain just wherein it is seemly to sell goods to a negro, or to buy from him or to practice law for him, or to give him medicine, or even to preach to him sometimes, but a thing abhorrent to teach him whatever he can learn that we can teach? Of what shams we are guilty.

Think of people going into raptures over David Livingstone, explorer of Africa and pioneer of Christian civilization, and then turning up their noses at a teacher, not because he is ignorant or ill-bred or bad, but because, forsooth, he teaches a negro school.

A word more I add on this point. If the best results are to be achieved, both for the white and the black races, in the education of the negro, then Southern white people must take part in the work of his education.

TIME CHANGES AND THE GRAVE BURIES.

Let us take courage; prejudices that must hold their own both against conscience and common sense must die after awhile. Great changes occur in the life time of one generation and the law of morality buries the bitterest prejudices in the grave. How great revolutions in sentiment fifty years may produce many facts of our country's history illustrate. It has been only fifty years since a fierce multitude in Canterbury Green, Conn., mobbed a cultivated and Christian woman only because she was teaching a few negro children.

THERE ARE SIGNS OF PROGRESS

In May, 1882, at the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the College of Bishops, in their quadrennial message to the conference, earnestly recommended some adequate provision for the better preparation for their work of colored teachers and preachers. The committee on education reported in favor of the plans suggested by the bishops; the general conference, without a dissenting voice, adopted the report of the committee. The result so far is the appointment of a board of trustees, the sending forth of a general agent, the selection of a place and the election of two of the best men in that church to serve in the faculty of Paine Institute, Augusta, Ga. For several months the general agent and the president, both of them distinguished and old ministers in that church, have worked hard with small success.

It may be considered "unparliamentary," but I take leave to ask, did the general conference mean anything by the action it took on the subject of negro education in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1882? If so what did it mean? It is incredible that we should have in this history a case of conscience like this; too much conscience to repudiate a duty but not enough to do it—just enough to use good words. If that general conference represented the church in its action on the subject of negro education, how are we to interpret the non action of that church when asked to do what the general conference put into words?

If it did not represent that church what is to become of a church that does not even put into words its recognition of an obvious duty? What finally will be the attitude of this church if it shall drop the work which it solemnly declared, through its bishops and its general conference, that it ought to do and that it promised to do? It will be discredited and it will never recover from the wound given its own heart by its own hand.

Other churches in the South have small occasion to glory over the church whose general conference action I have discussed, for none of them have done anything worthy of special mention; few of them have even gone so far as to talk of doing anything.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER.

If the churches of the South take no part in the Christian education of the millions of negroes in our midst, what will be the verdict of history upon their course? A far more important question is this: What will be the verdict of the Head of the Church of the Lord God Almighty, the Father of us all? And what will be the result in the life of these churches if God should see that by taking no part in the work angels would be glad to do they have made themselves unworthy to be trusted with that work? Can the churches of the South consider any questions that more deeply affect the very roots of their life.

THE ONLY PLATFORM.

It is one of the sad things connected with the difficult problem of the two races living together in this country that not a few good people of both races have despaired of its solution. The author of the Declaration of Independence wrote, it is said, in 1782 this prediction: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government."

It does not surprise me that Mr. Jefferson made both these predictions. As to the first, there was at that time in Virginia and other Southern States a strong party that favored the emancipation of the slaves. As to the second, he had studied French philosophy more than he had studied Christianity. If this country had been pagan Rome or infidel France, the first prediction would have failed—the slaves never would have been set free by the will of man. Had they been set free, the second prediction would have been fulfilled, for in a pagan or infidel country the two races could not be "equally free and live in the same government." They would not have been set free had this not have been a Christian country; as it is a Christian country the two races "equally free" before the law, can "live in the same government," and the problem of their free citizenship can be solved.

As to this whole subject, full of difficulties as those best know who have personal relations to it, there is just one platform on which Christian people can stand. Our problem with those millions of negroes in our midst can be properly solved, not by force of any sort from without the States where they live; no more can it be solved by repression within those States. *It can be worked out only on the basis of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.* On this platform we can solve any problem whatever, whether personal, social, industrial, political, natural, or ethnical that Providence brings before us. On any lower platform we will fail and always fail.

Young Folk's Corner.

"Give Us a Call."

BY ELLA WHEELER.

[Suggested by seeing these words in a saloon advertisement.]

Give us a call! We keep good beer,
Wine, brandy and whisky here,
Our doors are open to boys and men,
And even to women, now and then.
We lighten their purses, we taint their breaths,
We swell up the column of awful deaths.
All kinds of crimes we sell for dimes,
In our sugar'd poisons, so sweet to taste.
If you've money; position or time to waste,
Give us a call.

Give us a call! In a pint of our gin,
We sell more wickedness, shame and sin
Than a score of clergymen, preaching all day,
From dawn to darkness could preach away.
And in our beer, (though it may take longer,
To get a man drunk, than drinks that are stronger),
We sell out poverty, shame and woe,
Who wants to purchase? Our prices are low,
Give us a call.

Give us a call! We'll dull your brains,
We'll give you a headache and racking pains,
We'll make you old, while you yet are young,
By lies and slander, we'll train your tongue
We'll make you a shirk, from all useful work,
Make theft and forgery seem fair play,
And murder a pastime sure to pay;
Give us a call.

Give us a call! we are cunning and wise;
We are bound to succeed for we advertise
In the family papers; the journals that claim
To be pure in morals and fair of fame.
Husbands, brothers and sons will read,
Our kind invitations, and some will heed,
And give us a call; we pay for all
The space in the papers we occupy,
And there's little in this life that money won't buy.
If you would go down in the world and not up,
If you would be slain by the snake in the cup,
Or lose your soul in the flowing bowl,
If you covet shame and a blasted name,
Give us a call.

"It Gives Itself."

One day, when Beppo had been begging a long time and had got nothing, he came to an open place where there was a fountain. He knelt before it and took a long draught of the cold water, and rose from his knees refreshed and encouraged. He had been sad and weary before. In the beautiful city (Florence) where this little Italian boy lived there are a great many beggars, and he found it very hard to get enough to eat.

At the very moment when he rose from his knees he heard a voice saying, "Little boy why do you drink from the fountain?"

Beppo looked around in surprise A pretty lady stood beside him. In one hand she carried a bag and some books and papers; a little girl, very ragged but bright and happy looking clung to the other.

"Why do you drink from the fountain?" asked the lady again.

"Because I am hungery, and no one gives me any bread," answered Beppo, showing his empty wallet.

"And who gave you the water?" asked the lady.

Beppo smiled with all his white teeth. "It gives itself," he said.

"Come with me and I will give you some bread," said the lady. "You need not be afraid; this little girl is coming."

Beppo was never afraid. He followed the lady across the open square where the fountain stood; they went in at a door in a large house, and up some stone steps to a room where a number of children were gathered—poor children like Beppo, in ragged cloths, with great black eyes and white teeth, such as all little Italians have. It was a mission Sunday school, but Beppo did not know that, and indeed he had quite forgotton that it was Sunday.

The lady led Beppo to a corner and gave him a nice piece of bread from her bag, and while he was eating she gathered the other children around the piano to sing. Beppo listened while he ate. They sang in Italian, but the words were those which American children sing:

"Jesus the water of life will give,
Freely, freely, freely."

Beppo thought of the fountain and wondered if that was the water of life, and felt almost sure that it was when he heard the children sing:

"Come to the fountain—oh drink and live!
Flowing for me and for you."

It made him very happy to hear this, and he thought that Jesus was very kind, through he did dot exactly understand.

Beppo has been to the Sunday school a great many times since then, and he knows more about Jesus, and loves and serves him. He is not a beggar boy any longer, for the lady has found a place for him to work and earn his living. Often as he goes of erands for his master, he passes by the fountain in the square before the church, and it always makes him think with love of Jesus, who "gives himself" to those who thirst after righteousness.—*Morning Star.*

Going Down Grade at Lightning Speed.

Alfred Haynes left his beautiful home surrounded by English scenery to explore foreign lands. He, the eldest son, the darling of the household, how tenderly had he been cared for in that Christian home! Loving hands had equiped him with all needful things for this far-off journey. The last farewell is spoken to kind parents, brothers and sisters, and he presses forward to battle with life and self maintenance so eagerly sought by the boys of every clime.

A few weeks find him in an American city, with no employment, and the days drag wearily. His money is almost gone; pride forbids him to send home for more. Self-willed, he prefers to take the wrong road, and soon he finds himself in want. From this he beats his way on railroads, and helps himself to food. Meeting with no opposition he becomes bold, and silencing his conscience by saying, "Well, I cannot get work, I will not starve, I must have money at all hazards." Private houses are entered, goods purloined. Stores are next broken open, the night police discover him, and his next resting-place is the station house. The trial and commitment follow in quick succession, and then the long weary days in the common jail, days of helpless waiting, and in less than three months from the outgoing from that God-fearing home he is alone in his prison cell sentenced for two years in a western penitentiary. Alfred sees his mistake now, too proud to do right, he must submit to legal discipline. He is only eighteen years old; but these lessons will not have been taught in vain if it brings him out safely. "He is passing under the rod." In time these wounds will heal; but the *scars never.* The letters sent home by him are filled with loving words, and here and there glimpses of a higher and better life are revealing themselves to him. How poor, weak humanity shows our depravity, while the divinity of Christ is manifested in us only by his own loving hand.

Portsmouth, N. H., elected a Democratic mayor, and a majority of Republican aldermen.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by thle Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankfull we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her diesease various names.

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years boneing it."—PARTENE

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines.*

JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

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The Lightning-Rod King
—MANAGER OF THE—
NEW ORLEANS LIGHTNING-ROD CO.
(Established in 1855.)

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The ONLY LINE running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS.

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DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

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Mail No. 4	3:30 p. m.	Express No. 3	10:45 a. m.
Sunday Excursion	7:30 a. m.	Sunday Exc'n	8:20 p. m.

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Wednesday Excursion	7 15 a. m.	8 37 p. m.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1883.

According to the *Commercial Gazette* in seventy of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio the Scott law has obliterated 1,019 saloons, which is about 12 per cent of the whole number. The agregate amount realized from the tax in these counties is $1,494,200.

People who have large sums of money on their person, and are inclined to lose their wallets, we advise to go directly to Chautauqua. Pack thieves never break through nor steal there. Then if one loses his portmanteau, clothes, and money, he is sure to have them all restored. According to the *Assembly Herald* this is almost a daily occurrence.

Mrs. M. M. Haughn, widow of Judge Charles Haughn, recently assassinated at Jefferson, Texas, publishes a card to deny the infamous statement the murderers sent abroad to deceive the public as to the real cause of the crime. The statement alleged that Mrs. Haughn believed that the murderer of her husband was a negro who sought to avenge a wrong done a daughter or sister by her husband before marriage. It is a complete fabrication. Judge Haughn was an active Republican and a devoted friend of the colored people, and he was about to try cases involving [illegible] election frauds. These [illegible] the Texas ku klux hold as their warrant in denouncing the [illegible] as a bold, bad man. Mrs. [illegible]'s card is a modest lady[illegible] rebuke to the slanderers and [illegible] of her husband. No [illegible] have been taken to bring [illegible] to justice, and they openly [illegible] the streets of Jefferson.

[illegible] Coggeshall, D. D. in an [illegible] number of *Zion's* [illegible] in the history of the stat[illegible] legislation [illegible]

[illegible]

Prohibition.

Few matters are giving certain political leaders more trouble than the prohibition movement that is sweeping the country with such force. The last session of the Legislature of Missouri passed what is known as the Downing License law. One of the provisions of this enactment was the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicants on Sunday under penalty of forfeiture of license by the offender. Governor Critenden seems determined to enforce the law. In a letter to the Police Commissioners he says: "No body or class of men can be permitted to defy or nullify a law against the moral sentiment of two-thirds of the people of the State." But the rum interest of St. Louis is solid, representing a a class and a business with whom there is not the faintest glimpse of moral and Christian principle. It is the organized strength of the "plug-uglies," the "riff-raff," the lowest order of the sporting community, the worst elements in society, with a few shrewd men who know how to handle and use this low element for their own selfish ends. Most of the saloon keepers of St. Louis are persons of foreign birth, several hundred of these have violated the Sunday law, and have been arrested and cited for trial. This has created a great bluster among the liquor sellers. And now the Democratic Central Committee of St. Louis, twenty three members present, unanimously adopt resolutions against the enforcement of the Sunday law. They say: "It is antagonistic to our usage and custom, and because its enforcement would entail an unnecessary depreciation of property in our city without a corresponding benefit to anybody whatsoever." It is well to look at this. The law is on the statute books; the constitutionality of it has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State, but here are certain men of the regular Democracy, professing to speak for the Democracy of St. Louis, who propose to defy and nullify the law. We have but little to expect from Gov. Crittenden. There is evidently to be a contest between law and order, between whiskey and prohibition. On one side there is law, order, prohibition, peace and prosperity; on the other there are the plug-uglies, the riff-raff, the freebooters, nullification, whiskey and Democracy. The future for St. Louis is not very promising. We need Governors who will enforce the laws and make a judicious use of hemp.

The Telegraph in China.

Nearly fifteen years ago a telegraph wire some fourteen miles long was stretched from Woosung up to Shanghai. It was used mostly to announce the arrival of vessels, etc. But its life was short. Several mysterious deaths occurred along the line of the wire. The Toutai of the province concluded that it was an offense to the Fung shui, the spirit of wind and water, and he issued an order to have it taken down. But mark the change. The city of Hangchow is now connected with the whole Christian world by means of the telegraph. It has been built by the government and connects at Sacchow with the line that was built last year from Tientsin to Shanghai. A branch of the same line runs to Naukin. The government is pushing this line on to Canton, so when that point is reached there will be a continuous line from Tientsin, near Peking on the north, to Canton on the extreme south of the Empire. This, we believe, is the first step that the Chinese government has taken in the telegraphic field. This line, we are informed, is full fifteen hundred miles long, and is to be followed by lines in other directions. Our missionaries inform us that the fears of the people are considerably excited, and that the priests have taken occasion [illegible] money to repair their temp[illegible] by selling charms to be [illegible] round their necks, to ward off any injurious influence that may come from the displeasure of the spirit of the wind and water because of the telegraph. This is certainly progress. Here is a government that fifteen years ago, out of pure superstitious notions, ordered the wires taken down, so far delivered as to rise above their superstitious fears, and and has at this time erected fifteen hundred miles of telegraph lines. This shows that Christianity is making its influence felt in this vast empire. So far, then, as the government checks the power of superstition it becomes a co-worker with the missionaries.

Do Not Lie.

If you wish to have the reputation of an honest man, do not lie. If you wish to avoid bringing disgrace upon yourself, your family, and the church of which you are a member, do not lie. If you wish to obtain such credit as your business may sometimes seem to require, do not lie. If you wish to retain the confidence and remain on terms of friendship with those with whom you do business, do not lie. If you wish to avoid embarrassing others, keep your promise and pay what you have promised and as you promised, and do not lie. If you desire to prevent mistakes and keep out of broils and litigation, do not lie. If you wish to aid in the circulation of money do not keep in your pockets cash you have collected for other parties, send along soon, and do not lie. If you would do by others as you would have them do by you, then speak the truth and do not lie. If in the expectation of death you have any desire for the approval of God, do not lie. If you have the least desire to dwell with the white robed throng, do not lie. All liars are to have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, and if you would avoid that place, do not lie. "Who shall ascend into the holy hill?" asks the psalmist, and this is the answer "He that maketh righteousness, and that speaketh the truth in his heart." "He that telleth lies" says Daniel, "shall not tarry in my sight" While hell is described as the great mansion-house of liars. "The unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers. and whoremongers, and socerers, and idolaters, and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone."

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Foster expects to reach his home in Boston, from Europe, about the 15th inst.

—Rev. Dr. A. C. George, pastor of Centenary church, Chicago, returned from Clifton Springs, in first-rate health and excellent spirits.

—The Rev. L. H. Carhart and wife, of Texas, with a family party of five, sailed July 14th., for Europe, to be gone till November.

—Isaac Adams, the inventor of the Adams printing-press, died at his residence in Sandwich, N. H., on the 19th ult. He began life poor, and died worth over $2,000,000.

—Mrs. Lucinda Hoyt, the widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Hoyt, and mother of Dr. Hoyt, of the *Western Christian Advocate*, died in Cincinnati, July 19th., at the age of 89 years and 7 months.

—Rev. W. J. Parker (colored) was elected delegate from the Delaware conference to the next General Conference of our church to be held at Philadelphia in May 1884.

—Rev. W. H. Ramsay of the Irish Methodist Conference, has been appointed by Rev. A. A. Johnson, Presiding Elder of the Dallas District, Austin Conference, to be pastor at Lawrence, Texas.

—Rev. Dr. C. H. Doering, who has devoted thirty-three years of untiring labor in planting Methodism in Germany, will return to America to spend the evening of his days with his children.

—The Rev. James M. Freeman, D. D., Assistant Editor of the Sunday-school Department, reached New York last Saturday, by the steamer *Adriatic*, after a delightful tour through Great Britian and Continental Europe.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Rev. R. A Leslie and wife, now teaching a country public school near McComb City, Miss., which will soon close, desire a situation to continue work until winter, anywhere in Arkansas or Texas. Address Mr. Leslie at McComb City, for further particulars.

—Bishop Hurst passed through Chicago last week on his way to an appointment at Island Park. He says the temperance campaign in Iowa is full of promise, and he expresses the belief that the Republicans will carry the state by 50, 000.—*Northwestern.*

—The election of Maj. E. A. Burke, managing editor of the *N. O. Times-Democrat*, and State Treasurer, to be director general of the New Orleans Centennial Exposition, is hailed with intense satisfaction by all friends of the enterprise. Major Burke is a man of unusual executive ability, and will be fertile in expedients to ensure the success of the Exposition,

—Rev. James S. Smart, editor of the *Lamp of Life*, who is closing his term as Presiding Elder of Saginaw District, Michigan Conference, enjoys the honor of having had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by both Albion and Adrian. As both colleges held commencement the same day, it is not likely that either knew that the other would confer the degree.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

M. J. Dyer, Sixth Street: "No church in the city of New Orleans has a more enterprising class of young people than Sixth Street. On Friday and Saturday, 3rd and 4th inst., they gave a grand concert under the management of the following persons: Fannie Elliott, Maggie Gallagher, M. J. Ritchie, America Wilson, Louisa Davis, W. B. Williams, Thomas Williams. and H. Wilson, for the benefit of the church. They saved for the church $63.15. We feel under obligations to these our young friends, and where all did so nobly it may be considered out of place to make special mention of any one. May the spirit of the living God come down upon all of our young people and make them as living stones in the temple of the Lord. On Monday, the 6th instant, our Sunday-school held its first annual picnic at Orange Grove. It was a delightful place, and all present, whether young or old, seemed joyful and happy. The ice cream and lemonade were nice. The amusements of the young people were innocent and harmless. The singing was good. We all felt that it was good to be there. The schools connected with Haven's and Simpson's Methodist Episcopal Chapels, also St. Peter's A. M. E., joined with us in the festivities of the occasion. Our own Sunday-school is doing a good work. It is one of the living, interesting and progressive schools of the city."

John Franklin, Simsport: "I am getting everything to work together for good. Received 4 in full connection, 15 on probation, baptized 6. Sunday-school is growing, and I have received a library for it worth having. Children's Day was observed."

TENNESSEE.

J. B. Bradford, Purdy: "My third quarterly is over. Elder J. P. Price was on time as usual, and the church was very much revived. Paid pastor $18, and the presiding elder $4.50, and raised something on all other claims, and 14 were at the altar for prayer."

Wm. Dwegans, Alamo: "My third quarterly meeting was held by elder Jesse Price. We had a glorious time; services being largely attended. Total raised $18.20; paid presiding elder $10.50; pastor $6.25; on old debts $48. for building and repairing $56. Paid to pastor up to third quarter $89.20. Present indebtedness of church $28.40. Deaths during the quarterl, received 6, children baptized 48, adults 2. We shall pay all our debts. Church is prospering. Sunday-school is largely attended. The Sunday-school institute last quarter resulted in great good. R. P. McKinley, of [illegible] nessee college, and S.B. Dauley, of Memphis circuit, were with us. Shall push all benevolent enterprises."

A. Roach, Riceville circuit: "My protracted meeting just closed at Eastport, held two weeks. 3 conversions. Our camp meeting will commence second Saturday and continue through following Sunday of September. Come one, come all."

J. L. Massey, Martin: "Elder Price held our third quarterly meeting. I was sick when he came, and the meeting was held in my room. All the brethren had written reports, showing that all had done something for the Master. We had also Rev. J. J. Barr, of Sharon, Rev. John Gaston, of Union City, and Bro. A. F. Lane, just received from the A. M. E. Church. Paid elder $12, pastor $41.65. We raise something on every cause."

H. W. Simmons: Gallatin: "Our third quarter was held at Union Hill, July 21. The presiding elder was with us. He preached for us on Sunday. Our church there is in a very inconvenient place, almost an impossible matter to get any nearer than a half mile of it in a vehicle. Membership only ten in number. Collection was $4.25. We are trying to complete our church there before cold weather. It is very unfit in its present condition for services during the cold season of the year."

ARKANSAS.

We clip this from the *Herald*, of Little Rock: "Rev. I. G. Pollard, presiding elder of the Argenta district, M. E. church, is undergoing examination before a committee on the charge of unlawful separation from his wife, and conduct unbecoming a Christian minister. Rev. Elkins, presiding elder of the Hot Springs district, is presiding. The church is represented by Revs. W. O. Emory and G. W. Sams. Quite a number of representatives of the cloth are in attendance from the distant fields." And this from the *Herald*, 9th inst.—"The trial of Rev. I. G. Pollard at Wesley Chapel was concluded last Monday. It lasted seven days, and resulted in an acquittal."

TEXAS.

R. Reeder, Gonzales: "I arrived in this city on the 29th of April. My efforts have been all that I could expect, resulting in forty-nine conversions, and have succeeded in reclaiming seven backsliders to the cause of Christ. Thirty-nine of those converted united with our church and were duly baptized. Presiding elder expressed himself well pleased. 118 persons rallied to the altar for sacrament."

The Sabbath School

When the Sunday-school first sprang into existence it seemed a great moral necessity. The people at that time were generally ignorant, and the larger number had no desire to become more intelligent. To obtain their daily food and raiment was the height of their ambition without giving any thought to their mental condition. Such a state of affairs naturally brought about an entire indifference to the higher needs of man. The Sabbath became simply a day of recreation, and under these circumstances the children were left to amuse them selves as their inclinations might lead them. The result was great ignorance of God's law and of its requirements. But, a few men were impressed with the thought that Sunday might be used as a day to collect in the children and give them instruction. The children were gathered together and taught to read, and when this had been accomplished, the Bible was used as a text-book, thus serving a double purpose, learning to read, and learning God's law. In the course of time schools became so common that all had the paivileges of an education, and the Sabbath-school is now only a place for the study of the Bible. Now I would apply these thoughts to the needs of the colored people. When any race, white or black, have been kept in a state of slavery for two or three centuries, the result cannot be otherwise than a weakening of the mental condition of the people so held in bondage. The first thing to be done is to arouse in them a desire to become improved in their mental and social life. As the mental is improved the natural result will follow, an improvement of the moral qualities. Our people are largely dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, and the Sabbath day comes to them as a day of rest. It is often said "change is rest." A portion of the Sabbath spent in mental labor will not interfere with the physical labor of the week, but will rather be of benefit, by drawing away the thoughts from the physical weariness. The Sabbath-school then seems to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of our people by furnishing them the time and place where they may learn to read, and also gain a knowledge of God's word of truth. Our childaen should be brought together on the Sabbath, not making it a task for them to come, but as a delightful gathering, everything being made so pleasant that they will gladly come again. Good, lively Sabbath-school hymns should be sung accompanied by some musical instrument. When our children have been brought into the common schools, and the Sabbath schools, then it may be said that we are on the road to become the equals of any people. Education, with a firm trust in God, is our only hope.

P. C. COTTON.

Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.

Another Financial Move for Trinity M. E. Church.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A few days ago Mrs. H. A. Jones, one of our members, assisted by a committee, consisting of Messrs. C. McGuire, F. Johnson and W. H. Clark, gave an entertainment for the benefit of the church. They offered the following prizes for those selling tickets: For ladies—1st, a pair of gold bracelets; 2d, ear-rings and breast-pin (gold); 3rd, a glass tea set. For gentlemen—1st, an ivory-handle gold pen; 2d, a carved glass ink-stand. Tickets sold at 10 cents each. The sellers brought in the following amounts: Miss Ella Louis, $21.05; Miss Nancy Russell, $20.50; Miss Netfie Dibble, $17.30; Miss Media Flake $5 70; Miss Theresa Degaultie, $1.40; Miss Alice George, $1.20, and Miss Phillis Haley, $1; Mr. W. H. Clark, $2.10; Mr. G. McDonald, $5, and Mr. C. McGuire, 80 cents. Total, $86.05. The prizes were awarded accordingly. The refreshment stands netted the following amounts: Ice cream, by Mrs. A. C. Jones, $17.30; lemonade, by Miss P. A. Winn, $6.60; fruit, by Miss M. Flake, $3.75; meat and coffee, by Miss A. Riley, $10.05; nuts, by Miss M. Kelly, 50 cents. Other stands netted the following: Toy table, by Mrs. Annie Carter, $5; grab bag, by Miss Nancy Russell, $1.75; post office, by Miss Ella Lewis, 90 cents, and received at the door, etc., $2.40. Total $48.25. Grand Total $134.20. Expenses $18.75. Net receipts from the entertainment, $115 45. They divided it as follows: To trustees, $80; to stewards, $25; to the cause of Church Extension, $10.

I give this account of the entertainment because I consider it a marvel of success; also, I want the brethren and friends to see what Trinity folks can do when they try. I want them to notice how light the expense is. Yours,

I. B. SCOTT, P. E.

Houston, Texas.

At Marshfield, Indiana, recently, a doctor insane with the use of whisky, got on a heavy spree with a farmer by the name of McShene, and while the latter was in a stupor from whisky or chloroform, proceeded to dissect him. He had made several cuts on the back of his subject's head and above and beneath the eye, when his own liquor evidently overcame him. When found McShene was lying unconscious under a bloody sheet.

Hot Springs District.

Half the year is gone, and in looking back over the six months of grinding toil and meager salaries of the preachers, the wonder is that we have done anything. But notwithstanding the peculiar dificulties under which we have labored, being harrassed with local wars, mob, and riots, we have in the very face of difficulties of the most discouraging features succeded.

Arkansas City: O. Wheeler was appointed to this mission, but finding no members there, and success seeming to be impossible, owing to the overflow, I changed him to another field, but have supplied the work with another man and am trying to organize in that difficult field.

Camden: J. T. Thompson pastor. This is a new field, the work hard and difficult; many disconraging features; no chnrches, but Bro. Thompson is an earnest preacher, working for Christ.

Centre Point; H. H. McAlister pastor, is in a prosperous condition, a few conversions, and a goodly number of accessions. Bro. Mc. will be heard from in the future.

Fulton: Ed. Spencer, pastor. Bro. S. has had a hard time, but has had some success.

Hot Springs; W. H. Crawford pastor, has had some increase in membership. The spiritual condition seems to be good. The best love feast and class meeting I ever attended were there.

Little Rock; W. O. Emory pastor, reports some success to the quarterly conferences,—an increase in membership and finances.

Paraclifta; G. W. Baber, reports work in good condition—more than fifty accession and a goodly number of conversions.

Lewisville: O. Wheeler present pastor. Work in bad condition, but we hope for good results, for the Lord is remarkable for raising the dead.

Pine Bluff Station: S. Johnson has done a good work—is in the new church having a revival, eight converts and fifteen accessions.

Pine Bluff circuit: C. G. Brooks, is toiling on, and having some success though the work is hard and difficult, but there is light ahead.

Red Land: J. G. Thompson is having some success. This a new work, but gets no aid from the Missionary Society. Bro. Thompson is doing a work that requires a consecrated heart to do—a work that few preachers in Little Rock Conference would be willing to do.

Swan Lake: G. G. W. Taylor was appointed pastor but refused to serve. I then appointed Wm. Fuller, whom I had to move from Texarkana to this work, but he did not go to it. For the present it is attached to Pine Bluff Circuit.

Texarkana: Wm. Fuller was appointed to this charge, but owing to some internal and some external [illegible] the work came near [illegible] on his hands in a short time, and I had to remove him and appoint Rev. M. Lockman from Lewisville there to save the work. Bro. Lockman is gaining ground, and there is hope for Texarkana yet.

Washington: G. B. Donnelly is doing well and building up the work. He is universally esteemed. [illegible] not his equal, as a preacher, in the Conference.

Wattoo: Edward Pinkett, is having a very hard time. But few members and they poverty stricken, ignorant, superstitious and believe in all kinds of witchcraft.

I find that superstition is one of the [illegible] strongholds upon the [illegible] of South Arkansas. Many of them are firm believers in the [illegible] degrading forms of African [illegible], and church members, [illegible] Baptists, but not a few [illegible], frequently join in the [illegible] and Ebo dance. This is [illegible] field, but love for humanity and love for God impel us [illegible]. May God bring us [illegible] the blessings of that [illegible] to abide con[illegible] light of the Son [illegible] beneath whose [illegible] of color shall [illegible].

L. W. ELKINS.

From Waco District.

MR. EDITOR:—We are still moving onward. It happened that the closing part of five weeks' trip was in the northern portion of my work. June 7th and 10th bring me to Majors and Gatesville, of which Rev. A. Taylor is pastor; his quarter was held. The brethren were on hand; the business was well attended to. preaching at 3 p. m.; after which the Lord's Supper was administered to 23 persons. This work is a new one. Bro. Taylor is one of our old men—he cannot preach as loud as some—but he is one our best planners; he and the brethren are striving hard to build a church at Gatesville and are progressing; with a little aid from the Church Extension they will be able to accomplish the work. At Majors, a Baptist preacher and six other men, disturbed the community by taking out one of their neighbors and mobbing him. It created a great excitement; justice has overtaken all but two, and they, it is said, are the main doers of the crime—all colored. Leaving here brings me to Millville, of which Rev. A. Brack is pastor. His quarter was held June 23rd and 27th. Brethren were well notified and on hand. Report of the pastor shows increase of fifteen conversions. Everything passed off lovely. I found him in a protracted meeting. I preached two nights; three were happily converted. This is one of our new appointments. Heretofore our preachers traveled three counties; now the work is divided into two appointments. Bro. Brack is another of our old time men, full of the missionary spirit, preaches well and with vigor; skillful in management of revivals, he always has success. Sunday was a high day for Methodists at Milford. At 11 a. m. I preached and afterwards administered sacrament; six joined the church, seven were babtized, many came forward for prayer. Sister M. A. T. Perkins, from Central Tennessee College, Nashvil'e. Tenn., is doing a grand work in the Sunday-school here with a corps of teachers. O. Hunter, superintendent; L. Black, assistant; L. S. Richardson, Bible teacher. She being opposed by other denominations, has completely captured them all by her love for her people and church. She is a Methodist, and in fact she has done as much as any preacher we have sent to that place. She shows every mark of genuineness as a lady and teacher. She takes a first grade certificate and is very familiar with music. Leaving here brings me to Fort Worth, of which Rev. E. Hall is pastor; his quarter was to be held July 1st, but he being unwell, his congregation was not notified, though I preached for him Sunday, at 3 p. m., and administered sacrament to six. This is a new appointment. He had organized a small society of sixteen the first of this year; but the largest part is transient—not any settled home—and only six of them remain. The work in this part of Texas is a hard one for our church among our people. It is also hard among the whites. I do not think our church will be able to do much in Fort Worth. I called to see Rev. Watkins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, *white*, and spent a short time with him, he seemed to be in good spirits.

I went from here to Dallas, of which Rev. P. Gates is pastor. His quarter was held July 7th and 8th; brethren were on hand; his reports show some increase of membership; Sunday-school in a very good condition; business passed off nicely; preaching at 11 a. m., and 3 p. m. after which sacrament was administered to sixty; two joined the church by letter; our members here stand firm.

At Sherman, Rev. Jacob Marshall, a local preacher, is pastor, having charge of the work. His quarter was held July 14th and 15th. He represents the work on the increase. One was taken into the church. A storm had blown down part of the church, but they have it so as to worship in. Bro. S. Scroggins and himself anticipate doing a good work here. Sister M. Marshall in the Sunday-school has thirty-five or forty scholars in attendance; I preached and administered sacrament. The congregation was small on account of rain. At 8 p. m., we had a good attendance. The preacher, Rev. Jefferson Buel, has never made his appearance, and his excuses are very very weak. He has not met any quarterly or district conference this year.

At Denison Rev. Green Bragner is pastor. I found him in a protracted meeting getting everything in readiness for the dedication of their new church, and in expectation of being ready for the quarterly conference; as a result of the meeting two joined the church by letter from the Baptist church. A good many came forward for prayer. Rev. P. Gates, from Dallas, rendered him good service. His quarter was held July 21 and 22. The finances were not conducted as well as they might have been. As this was his first beginning in church building I hope it will give him a good idea. The trustees indebtedness to the workmen was $56; paid $73; they owe $56 yet. Sunday at 11 a. m., P. Gates preached. The sacrament was administered to 35 members; collections $10.24. At 3 p. m. Rev. C. W. Hargitt of the M. E. Church, Denison, was invited to assist in dedicating the new church He preached a grand sermon, which every one enjoyed, with power, and full of thought; he held the audience spell-bound for one hour; after which collection, $13. Then the trustees presented the church to be dedicated, Bro. Haggitt reading the part pertaining to it. He is a good preacher, and I pray God blessing upon him in his work. The collection for the day wrs $27.56. We have only 29 members at Denison. The church is worth $600.

S. GATES.

Austin, Texas, July 31, 1883.

Letter From Benton.

MR. EDITOR.—We are getting on very well at this place. When I came, February 8th, I found the people cheerful, but in a very bad old house for a church. It was nearly rotted down, and propped up on one side. I took away the props in March and let the building fall. People told me that when money was plenty they could raise $10 a month for all purposes, including pastor's salary. I went to work and since that time have raised $450 from the people. and $200 from the Church Extension Society, making a total of $650 in the four months ending June 30. We have raised $55 in this month, increasing the amount to $705. The church is 50x32 feet, of good lumber, nicely weather-boarded, painted white. Overhead it is painted a light, sky blue, the walls grey. The altar is ten feet long, and raised one foot; the pulpit is ten inches higher than the altar, and covered with Brussels carpet. There is a raised platform for the choir. There are 18 benches, 46 seats. The church is lighted with two chandeliers, with large flowered globes. The dedication took place the first Sunday in July. Presiding Elder G. W. Barney preached a very able sermon. Rev. P. Harris, of Yazoo City, assisted. Rev. J. Cannon, of Deasonville Circuit, preached in the afternoon. There are only two churches on this work. The upper one, called Double Springs, is small but they are trying to tear down their old barn and build a new church. They have quit blowing the cow horn and bought a nice bell.

We have received about 20 in the church, and have over 40 on probation. Sunday-school has grown from sixty scholars in February to 185 now. Rev. James Wilson, a local preacher, was a boss carpenter in building the church. Times were hard, but we owe very little on the work just completed. We haxe a society organized to finish the debts, known as the Home Mission of Wesley Chapel. Prof. V. Nelson is President, M. Jones, Secretary; D. Green, Treasurer. For dedication three large arbors were built, and about 800 people were present. Membership is 150. We are preparing for a protracted meeting. Yours, in Christ,

D. D. GOODWIN.

Benton, Miss., July 25.

Loyalty to the Church.

MR. EDITOR.—I hope that I shall not be called impertinent. I earnestly desire to treat every man as a Christian gentleman, but I hate shams. I think that a person who professes religion at home and does not live it when he is away is a sham, a cheat. So I think that a man who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when he is at home, perhaps a steward, a class leader, or local preacher, and comes here to the city and never identifies himself with any of our churches, but goes to other churches, has become a sort of a religious tramp; he is to me almost a sham. I think that he should go to some of our churches, and help build up his own church. I know a number of young men at the Customhouse who when at home have been considered as pillars in the M. E. Churches in the communities where they have lived; some of them are local preachers, one of them has been highly honored by the church, but here in the city they seldom attend any of our churches. Now it seems to me, Mr. Editor, that these men owe it to themselves, and to the church that has done so much for the colored people, that they attend some of our churches and help us in our Sunday-schools and other departments of church work. I wish, Mr. Editor, that you would say something to correct this evil. For the right.

M. J. DYER.

We do not see how any man who is loyal to God and his church can be running around and spending his time and giving his money to help others when his own church stands in need. We advise these brethren to concentrate all their time and energies to the building up of their own church. They will accomplish most for God and the church by staying at home.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN.

Hot Springs District Conference.

MR. EDITOR:—The Hot Springs district conference of the Little Rock conference was held in the Methodist Episcopal church, Texarkana, Ark., June 7. Rev. L. W. Elkins, P. E., in the chair. G. B. Donnelly was elected secretary. The several pastors reported their work as in a very prosperous condition. Bro. Crawford was with us and preached by special invitation, taking as his text, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." The sermon was good from beginning to end. Most of the preachers were prepared with well written essays that were read and discussed with great interest. The presiding elder reported the district as in a prosperous condition; he urged upon the brethren the great need of their being careful to take up the various benevolent collections as the discipline directs. The conference was a great success. All were charmed with Bro. Elkins, and many said that they did not think that a Bishop could do much better.

G. B. DONNELLY, Secretary.

Mr. E John Ellis, one of the New Orleans Congressmen, has made a very damaging confession. He admits that he paid a lobyist and blackmailer at Washington by the name of George $300 to keep to himself what he knew about the "backbone" land grant to the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company, and that he was subsequently reimbursed by Mr. Wheelock, President of the backbone road. If he were a Republican, Mr. Ellis would forthwith be heralded throughout the country as a pocket edition of the late Oakes Ames, but being a Democrat, very little attention will be paid to the matter, especially as Mr. Ellis is an elegant gentleman and a member of one the first families of Louisana.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Rev. Wm. Davis writes from Washington. La., "Our people commenced picking cotton on Monday. The staple is good."

"M." writes from Charenton La., to the New Iberia *Sugar Bowl*: "In this neighborhood their seems toexist, I might say, a criminal negligence or apathy on the part of parents for the education of their children. We have several schools here, which are poorly patronized. I have one in my immediate neighborhood, presided over by one of the most learned and talented men of this parish: a graduate of one of of the best colleges of the United States, and very often he has not scholars enough to supply a fund to buy his clothing; whilst the children around are as thick as blackberries in June, and still a coming. The negroes have recognized the value of education; they send all their children to school, and if a little darkey proves refractory, they simply (as they express it) wallop him and he is bound to march to school. Let us hope that the white parents will open their eyes before it is too late, or have the humiliation hereafter of seeing their children going to a darkey to have their letters and papers read to them. This is no fancy sketch, but it stares us in the face."

The Citizens' League of Chicago begun quo warranto proceedings on the 6th against Jno. B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, to test the validity of the ordinance passed by the council a few days before the States license law went into effect fixing the price of a saloon license at $103 instead of $500, as provided by the State law. This was done to bring matters to a speedy issue. The saloon keeers have thus far been fighting for a delay.

NEW BOOKS.

The Office of the Holy Spirit. By Dogan Clark, M. D. National Publishing Association for the Promotion of Holiness. John Inskip, Agent, 921 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Price, 75 cents.

This is a book that must prove of great value to all who read it. The Holy Spirit is defined not as "a thing, an influence, attribute, an emanation, but a person." He is not the breath of God, the power of God, the life of God, but God Himself. Dr. Clark in a clear definite and scriptural style sets forth the relation of the Holy Spirit "to the unconverted world," "the individual believer," and "to the visible church." The book indicates a clear religious experience on the part of its author, and the reading of it must serve as an incentive to greater efforts for a better religious experience. We discover no erroneous or false statement of doctrine or experience in this book. We wish it could be read and carefully considered by our preachers and church members generally; it would not only correct some erroneous and false notions, but would lead to a deeper Christian experience in the hearts of believers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Manhattan* for August has a lengthy article on Florence the Beautiful, illustrated by pictures of places, paintings and statues, for which the great Italian city was noted. There is also a paper on "Carpets and Carpet Designing," and quite a budget of sketches and miscellany. *Manhattan* is a very attractive mazazine. New York. $3 a year.

Electra for August opens with a "Half-Hour in Constantinople," followed by a general supply of miscellany. Price 20c.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for August, gives portrait and sketch of Otto Bendix, eminent pianist and teacher, a native of Denmark. An editorial item regrets that there is so little enthasiasm for the organ in Boston. There is foreign corespondence and personal mention, and the usual supply of music with notes. Price 15c.

"Will New York be the Final World Metropolis?" is a question W. C. Conant will ask in the September *Century* and answer in the affirmative with a curious array of facts and argument. He predicts that before another century passes New York's population "will surpass that of London, and that it will be the unrivaled center of finance and commerce, of luxury and fashion, of art and literature—the heart and brain, in a word, of the civilized world."

A pretty little song called "Pit a Pat," which costs 30 cts. is published by O. Ditson & Co., Boston. Dr. Peck writes it J. H. Grass makes the music. The publishers also send the following as specimens of their sheet music publications, of which they generally issue about two pieces, (one song and one instrumental piece) per day: "O, Vision entrancing," (40 cts.) Soprano Song from Esmeralda, by Goring Thomas. "Brier Rose," 30 cts. Graceful Piano Piece by Giese. "Romanza in Eb" for Violin and Piano (40 cts.) by Sivori. "O, that we two were Maying." (40 cts.) Song by Hullah. "Little Bo Peep Waltz," (30 cts) by Westenfield. and "Sweet little May," (40 cts) Song by Dr. Preston Sweet.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6 13t-cow

The teachers of the public schools have certainly had much to contend against and their position is growing rapidly worse; at a meeting of the School Board, a motion was carried that the schools remain closed until November 1st; that no teacher be elected until fifteen days before the opening of the schools, and that all salaries commence from day of opening. The fault is not with the School Board that such action should be necessary, but with the Council in making so limited an appropriation for the support of the schools.—*N. O. Price Current.*

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman, says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him." April 20 '82.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H. Horst Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said recently "Kidney-Wort *cured my bleeding piles.*"

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. April 30, 1882.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort! *Now I'm well.*"—David M. Hutter, Hartford, Wis.

The Housekeeper.

[illegible] PERFUME.—Gather all the fragrant roses you can—no matter if you are a week gathering—and when you get a good many, take an iron mortar and pestle, like a druggist has, fill the mortar and pound the leaves to a pulp. It will be quite like a lump of dough. Then take your thimble and use it for a measure—fill it full of the mixture, empty out into your hand and between your palms roll and roll, until you make a compact little ball, round as a marble. Make up all your rose dough material this way, place on plates and dry in the sunshine. They will be dark and brown-looking, but

"The scent of the roses will cling to them still."

These are put in drawers and trunks and bandboxes, and among your table and towel linen.

Carbolic acid is sure destruction to all insect life, and if used with [illegible] is not detrimental. To use it cheaply, make a strong solution of soap and water, and to each gallon of water add a tablespoonful of carbolic acid. This preparation not only keeps insects from trees and plants, when applied, but [illegible] serviceable in poultry houses, stables, pig sties, and all other places that need protection against vermin, for even rats will get out of its way if poured into their holes.

RICE CREAM.—Boil two ounces of fine rice in water for five minutes, strain it, and boil until tender in a quart of new milk. Rub the rice through a sieve to a pulp, and add to it any milk not absorbed in the boiling; half an ounce of gelatine to a pint of the rice and milk. The gelatine can be soaked and dissolved either in milk or water. Stir over the fire until mix[illegible] sweeten and flavor to taste. [illegible] the cream occasionally until [illegible], then lightly mix in the whites of two eggs beaten to a strong froth; when on the point of setting put it into a mould.

OMELET PLAIN.—Five eggs are enough to use in a medium-sized saucepan. Beat the yolks and whites separately, add two tablespoonfuls of new milk to the yolks, [illegible] salt; stir together; have the pan very hot; put in a lump of butter the size of an egg. As soon as melted pour the yolks into the pan, and then the whites; toss the eggs carefully together with a silver fork, shake the pan until the eggs begin to thicken; leave the [illegible] two or three minutes to brown, then loosen the edges with a knife; fold over, then turn on a hot platter. Serve immediately.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Croup can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum [illegible]. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife [illegible] and shave off in small [illegible] about a teaspoonful of [illegible]; then mix it with twice the [illegible] of molasses to make it palatable [illegible] administer it as quick [illegible]. Almost instantaneous [illegible] follow by vomiting.

WHITE CAKE.—This is an excellent and well-tried recipe. Whites [illegible] eggs, a small cup of butter, a [illegible] of powdered sugar, two [illegible] of flour, juice of half a [illegible] teaspoonful of baking [illegible]. Mix the baking powder [illegible] the flour, beat the butter [illegible] cream and add the flour [illegible] it in gradually until [illegible] paste. Beat the [illegible] to a stiff froth [illegible] powdered sugar [illegible] gradually [illegible] butter, adding [illegible]. As soon as [illegible] together bake [illegible] oven. When [illegible] cool, cover the [illegible]. Beat [illegible] a stiff [illegible] pow[illegible] of a [illegible]

[illegible] DIET.—[illegible]

[illegible] table reports to the *British Medical Journal* the result of his year's experience without meat. At first he found the vegetables insipid, and had to use sauces to get them down. As soon as he became accustomed to the diet all condiments were put aside except a little salt. The desire for tobacco and alcohol left him spontaneously. Then all his digestive functions became regular, and he found himself wholly free from headaches and bilious attacks. After three months a troublesome rheumatism left him, and at the end of the year he had gained eight pounds in weight. He believes he can do more mental labor than before and that all his senses are more acute. For breakfast he has brown bread, apples and coffee; dinner consists of two vegetables, brown bread and pie or pudding; for tea he rejoices in bread and jam, with milk and water, and for supper bread, jam, cold pudding, and, as a luxury, boiled onions. Eggs, milk, butter and cheese are used only in very small quantities. The dietist is a docter, and his statement is drawing out many similar ones from medical men.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.—Pare and take out the cores of the apples without dividing them, and make crust to taste; roll the apples in the crust, previonsly sweetening them with moist sugar and taking care to join the paste nicely. When formed into round balls put them on a tin and bake for about half an hour or longer; arrange them pyramidically on a dish and sift over them some powdered white sugar.

FIG LAYER CAKE.—Two cups of white sugar; one half cup of butter; two and a half cups of flour; one cup of milk; two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and the whites of eight eggs; flavor with vanilla. For the filling take one cup of stoned raisins and one lemon, peeled; chop together; then add one-half cup of water and one cup of sugar.

Josh Billings' Guide to Health.

Never run into debt if you can find anything else to run into.

Be honest, if you can; if you kan't be honest, pray for help.

Marry yung, and if you make a hit, keep cool and don't brag about it.

Be kind to your mother-in-law, and, if necessary, pay her board at some good hotel.

Bathe thoroly once a week in soft water and kasteel soap and avoid tite boots.

Exercise in open air, but don't saw wood until you are obliged to.

Laff every time you feel tickled, and laff once in a while ennyhow.

Eat hash washing days, and be thankphull, if you have to shut your eyes to do it.

Hold the baby some time, and always start the fire in the morning and put on the teakettle.

Don't jaw back—it proves that you are as big a phool as the other phello.

Never borrow what you are able to buy, and always have some things you won't lend.

Never git in a hurry; you can walk a good deal further in a day than you can run.

Don't swear, it may convince you, but it is sure not to convince others.

If you have dauters, let your wife bring them up; if she has commonsense, she can beat all your theories.

Don't drink too much new cider, and however mean you may be, don't abuse a kow.

Luv and respect your wife ennyway; it is a good deal cheaper than to be all the time wishing she was somehow different.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that while our Methodist brethren find their system increasingly unpopular, the independent and voluntary plan in other denominations has been tending for many years past to shorter and shorter pastorates, and that there seems to be an increasing embarrassment in the delay often encountered, both by ministers and churches, in passing from one pastorate to another.—*Congregationalist.*

The Gospel Song.

Behold the lamb! much loved of God,
Slain for our sins;
He bore for us the chastening rod,
Remission wins.

His blood, it was the precious price
Which paid our debt,
The all-atoning sacrifice,
It cleanses yet.

And love impelled him from his throne
To suffer here,
The sins of all the world atone,
Then draw us near.

Come, then, by faith, and test the word,
God's power know;
And wash your garments in the blood,
Be white as snow.

Yes, come unite in one accord
To praise and psalm,
We'll claim no merits of our own,
Saved by the Lamb!

Preaching the Gospel.

Dr. Sprague tells the following anecdote of an evangelical clergyman of the English Church, named Jones. The story was given him by the Rev. George Burder.

Mr. Jones had a college classmate who entered the ministry at the same time with himself, but was a mere man of the world, and knew little and cared nothing about the true Gospel. This man, conversing one day with Mr. Jones, said to him half jocosely, half seriously:

"Why is it that you are so popular as a preacher, and so few come to hear me, when every body knows that at the university I was considered greatly your superior?"

"Why," said Mr. Jones, "the reason is that I preach the Gospel."

"The Gospel?" said the other; "so do I; almost every text I preach upon is from Mathew, Mark, Luke or John."

Said Mr. Jones, "You may do that and yet never preach Jesus Christ."

"Well," said the other, lend me one of your sermons and see what effect it will have."

He actually did lend him one, and he preached it as he had engaged to do; and as he was coming out of the church at the close of the service he was accosted by a man who in listening to the borrowed discourse had been thrown into a state of anxiety in respect to his salvation.

Says the minister, some what confused by the strange result of his preaching—"Wait, wait say nothing about it till the people have all gone out."

After the congregation had retired the anxnious inquirer began further to explain himself, when the clergyman interrupted him by saying,

"But what is the matter with you? I see no occasion for making yourself so unhappy."

"Matter," replied he, "why your preaching has made me feel like a condemned criminal, and I fear there is no mercy for me."

"Well, really," said the minister, "I am very sorry that I have wounded your feelings—I had no intention of doing it. But since you have got into this uncomfortable state, I advise you to go and see Mr. Jones."

The Power of Prayer.

Spurgeon tells of a woman who wanted the use of a school house for a Sunday-school. The man to whom she had to apply was a sceptic; and before going to him, she asked God that she might have the house. She then asked the man, and he said:

"No! The school-house was built for secular learning, and we want none of your Bible nonsense."

"Well," said the woman, "I didn't ask you first; I asked a higher one than you, and I believe I shall get what I want, because I mean to pray for it until I do; for, do you know that when I pray with all my heart, there is something that always gives way? Sometimes it is a man's health, sometimes his life, but always something; and I am certain when I get the full strain of prayer on, something will snap."

And something did snap. The man couldn't get the matter of this woman's praying out of his mind, and he sent word to her that she might have the house.

Dr. S. E. Potter on Gen. Grant.

The Rev. Elbert S Potter, writing in the *Christian Intelligencer* of a trip to West Point in June, 1866, describes his meeting Gen. Grant on the steam-boat, details his conversation with him, and comments upon it as follows: "The conversation ranged over a variety of topics, and gave me impressions of Gen. Grant which have remained until this day unchanged. Without egotism, without vanity, of clear perceptions and of profound convictions, an earnest believer in Christianity as a divine revelation, an ardent lover of his country, he seemed to me then a seer and an oracle, with a mastery of language seldom equaled by Professors of elocution. Often afterward when I heard, as I did, that Gen. Grant was a fighter and nothing more, I had the opportunity to reflect upon the malignant cruelty of ignorance and the remorseless animosity of partisan spite. For to me in a conversation of about an hour and a half General Grant appeared to have acquired a fineney and an art in the use of speech worthy of admiration. He had a full and ready vocabulary, and selected his words with a nicety of scholarship men of affarirs seldom evince. His words, too, went to the mark straight. There was no curve, no zigzag line for them. At lenght the fragrant and excellent cigar had come down to a quite diminutive stub, when West Point, where the General would land, was in sight, and after an exchange of courtesies I took my leave. On public occasions since, I have seen and heard the ex-President, the latest being in the Bedford-Avenue Reform Church, Brooklyn, but I never felt the fascination of his power, and the charming manliness of the man, as I did on that June morning of long ago. And without wishing to challenge any opinion, I desire to close this letter by saying with emphasis, like other great benefactors Gen. Grant has been the selected victim of more abundant lies than ungrateful republics commonly coin. And yet he remains to-day the colossal figure among the grandest of the worthy sons of America."

"I Know a Thing or Two."

"My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate indulge in bad habit. They drink, smoke, play cards and visits theaters. They are not safe company for you. I beg you to quit their society."

"You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy, laughing. "I guess I know a thing or two. I know how far to go, and when to stop."

The lad had left his house, twirling his cane in his fingers and laughing at the old man's notions.

A few years later, and that lad, grown to manhood, stood at the bar of a court before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of "guilty" against him for some crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court, and said, among other things: "My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice, but as soon as I turned my back upon home, temptations came upon me like a drove of hyenas, and hurried me to ruin."

Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents. Mark it, and learn that disobedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Do not take it.—[Selected.]

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says: The dancing church members are not expected at the weekly prayer-meeting. The praying church members are not expected at the dance. Everybody has a practical understanding of these things.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father. He belonged to the Muldrews. Old Muldrew died and his widow married a Mr. Hendricks. Father was Butler Muldrew. The last I heard from him he went to war with his young master, then ran away from him, and was then living in Sangamon county, Illinois. From there he moved to Madison county. Mother was Rinda Whitesides. Father had two boys the last I heard from him. Address me at Navasota, Texas.

M. M. MULDREW.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my people. I left them in Mississippi. We were parted in 1849, as near as I can remember, in Smith county. Father was a preacher. I had two sisters; the oldest was Harriet, next Kittie. They were taken to Jackson by John Currie to his brother David Currie. My sisters Martha and Anna Jane were taken by Miss Elizabeth Currie. Sister Mary and I belonged to John Currie. We were brought to Texas. Sister Mary was brought by Manning and I by John Currie. Address me at Bedias, Texas.

LEVEN CURRIE.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inquire for my mother and father. Mother was Aggie Harris, and father was Billy Broadneck. I left them in Rockingham county, N. C. When I left mother belonged to Billy Harris and father to Dr. Broadneck. My young master carried me to Blountsville, East Tennessee, when I was twelve years old. His name was John Harris. He took with me two brothers, Isaac and David. He sold me at Blountsville, and kept my brothers. There were nine of us children, and the others remained in North Carolina. I never heard of them any more. The oldest were Aban and Billy. Sister was Renie. Aggie was the baby when I left. Address me at Centreville, Tenn., in care of Mr. W. B. Bruce. NATHAN CHRISTMAN.

DEAR EDITOR:—I wish to make inquiry for my people. Father was Henry McCaskell, and lived on Chickesoby river, Warren county, Miss. Mother was Reana; belonging to Mrs. Lot, who kept a toll-bridge on Dog river, in Green county. I went then by the name of Charley Lot. Frank McCormick brought me to Texas. Address me at Tabernacle M. E. Church, Galveston, Texas.

CHARLES MCCORMICK.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-ly

A cute observer remarks that "the man who stops his paper to economize is like a man who goes barefoot to save his shoes."

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THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.
A SPECIFIC FOR
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.
$1.50 per bottle.
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The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (11)
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Sold by all Druggists.

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A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
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Books, Pictures, Etc
The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:
What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham .... 10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert .... 10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each 10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving 2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems 50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875) 80
Independent Youth's Speller 40
Gems of Praise 25
French's Mental Arithmetic 40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty 1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg 60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels 2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson 1 25
Waddington's Church History 2 50
Prohibition in Kansas 10
"Missed It," wood engraving 35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving 25
"The Cherub," engraving 35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving 35
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july16-52t

News Items.

Iowa is favored with a bountiful harvest.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a general local option law.

The Porter Guards of Memphis will take part in the encampment of Iowa troops at Cedar Falls.

The Republican and Democratic conventions of Hinds county, Miss., resolved to support a fusion local ticket.

During the past 18 months war material to the value of $5,000,000 has been shipped from the United States to China.

S. G. W. Benjamin, the first diplomatic representative of the United States to Persia, was brilliantly received at Teheran.

The opinion widely prevails in Washington that the colored schools in that city will soon be abolished and all schools made "mixed," both as to scholars and teachers.

In Richmond, Va., Cincinnati, O., Helena and Little Rock, Ark., colored clerks are being employed in business houses, and the experiment has been attended with most satisfactory results.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Democrat, is elected Governor of Kentucky, on a light vote by about 45000 majority. The Legislature will stand: Democrats 80, Republicans 20; Senate: Democrats 30; Republicans 3.

Some Spanish troops revolted at Badajoz, Spain, and declared for a republic. They slightly damaged a railway and robbed municipal and military money. 900 were [illegible] and will be placed in a fortified town on the coast.

There is a general complaint in all parts of the country against the [illegible] of mutilated coin. England and France appropriate a sum [illegible] for the preservation of good money, and it is probable the next Congress will be asked to make a like provision.

Gov. Crittenden of Missouri disregarded a strong petition for [illegible] of fine in the first conviction under the new liquor law, declaring that the statute ought to have a fair trial, and that he should not break down the work of the courts.

The riots at Ekaterinoslav, caused by animosity against the Jews, [illegible] on the 3d instant. [illegible] attacked the Jewish quarter and destroyed many houses and liquor stores belonging to [illegible]. It is now reported that 100 [illegible] were killed or wounded during [illegible] in the town.

[illegible] should blush to know [illegible] this country do [illegible] honey than [illegible] all denominations [illegible] for missions. The [illegible] crop exceeds [illegible], while contri[illegible] amount [illegible] $2,500,000.—*Baptist*

[illegible] Scott law, taxing the liquor [illegible] Ohio, is proving a most [illegible] affair. In Cincinnati it [illegible] necessary a while [illegible] $1,000,000 to carry [illegible] government, but under [illegible] already $400,000 has [illegible] from the liquor traf[illegible] new source of revenue is [illegible]ble and perennial, and will lower the rate of taxation. [illegible] this "source of revenue" [illegible] "inexhaustible" It will [illegible] death. Prohibition is [illegible]

[illegible] were serious[illegible] Camden, S. C., Fri[illegible] from eating ice cream [illegible] festival. The poison [illegible] until early Sat[illegible] when the entire [illegible] with violent [illegible] had elapsed [illegible] called in [illegible] administered [illegible] One young [illegible] 15 others are [illegible] The symp[illegible] A thor[illegible] be made. [illegible] is in gloom

My Wife's Nervous Affection.

"We had ceased to hope that my wife's nervous affection could be cured," writes Rev. J. A. Edie, of Beaver, Pa. "Many physicians failed to do her good, but *Samaritan Nervine* has cured her." At druggists.

Charley went to see the apple of his eye the other evening, and, after a proper amount of affectionate conversation, said: "I'll give you a pair of ear-rings, dear, if you'll earn them by letting me bore your ears." "Haven't I earned them already, then?" queried the fair object of his affections.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., *Dear Sir:*—For many months I was a great sufferer. Physicians could afford me no relief. In my despair I commenced the use of your "Favorite Prescription." It speedily effected my entire and permanent cure. Yours thankfully,

MRS. PATL R. BAXTER,
Iowa City, Ia.

The editor wrote that "he was a member of an old family of musicians," and when it appeared in the paper it read, "a member of an old family of nuisances." One assertion was just as true as the other, but the editor nearly swore.

"Look Out for the Engine."

I am a locomotive engineer, and have been for twenty years, and am now running on the Maine Central Railroad. Life on an engine, as all engineers know, is very trying to health and strength. The continual jar of the engine, and strain on our long trips all tend to weaken the kidneys and urinary organs. In addition to this, ten years ago, I met with a severe accident, and was taken from under my engine with severe internal injuries, which gave me great pain. I was laid up for six months, and suffered more than I can describe, and more than I wish to suffer again. I resumed work but my kidneys began to disturb me, and my nervous system seemed to be out of order. I could not sleep, as my water demanded such constant attention that I was kept awake a great part of the night; to urinate caused severe pain. I employed the best medical skill in Portland and elsewhere but continued to grow worse.

I was persuaded to try Hunt's Remedy as I found that many of my friends in Portland had used it with great success, yet I had no faith that it would reach my case. However, I sent for a half-dozen bottles at one of the drug-stores in Portland, and from the use of the first bottle found a great relief. My water was much better and the pain in the back and limbs greatly relieved. I continued its use until I had used ten bottles in all, and it has been to me a wonderful blessing, and I have deemed it a duty and privilege to recommend it to those troubled in a similar manner; and you may publish this for the benefit of our railroad men and the public in general, as it has completely cured me, GEO. W. BRADLEY.

Engineer Maine Central R. R.
Portland, Me., May 12, 1883.

Cause for Alarm.

Alice E. Curtis, of Brunswick, Me., writes us on May 15, 1883: That she has suffered very much at frequent intervals with kidney disease, and the attacks were increasing in severity so steadily as to cause alarm. Her aunt, Mrs. N. M. Small, persuaded her to use Hunt's Remedy, and after using several bottles Miss Curtis has been freed from the severe aches and pains to which she had long been accustomed; and further says that Hunt's Remedy never fails to relieve the severe pains in the side and intense backache, and Miss C. pronounces it a real blessing to women for all kidney diseases, and she cordially recommends it for the many ills and pains peculiar to women."

A grand total for fifteen months church working in the Grand Avenue Church, Kansas City, was four hundred and forty-four additions to the membership.

Barrivenville, Shelby County, Ky.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.:

I am a practicing physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you. At some more leisure moment I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling upwards of 900 worms.

L. CARTER, M. D.

New York.

I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an immense number of worms in bunches and strings, many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.

MRS. ANN JAMIESON, 38 Ninth Street.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months, she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

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The New York *Advocate* says: "Sad intelligence concerning Dr. Strong and his family comes to us from E. M. Jenkins & Co., the tourist agents, who arranged the 'itinerary' for the doctor and his party. His second daughter died last week at Lucerne, from congestion of the lungs and gastric fever. His son, whose illness so long detained the party in the south of Europe, is recovering but slowly. The sympathies of the entire church will be with Dr. Strong, as, with his stricken family, who can no longer bear to linger in lands so painfully memorable to them, he abandons his long cherished project, and returns to his saddened home."

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured me and my sister of nervous headache," Miss L. M. Chamberlain, Fairfield, Ohio.

The much-abused Eads jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi River has proved a great success; and is to-day proving invaluable to the commerce of New Orleans, which means the commerce of a vast area of country. The fruit alone which comes to that port is an immense trade, branching out in every direction, Chicago and San Francisco getting lemons, etc., through those same jetties.—*Inter-Ocean.*

In Mr. Spurgeon's inexhaustible fund of illustrative stories is one of a man who used to say to his wife, "Mary, go to church and pray for us both." But the man dreamed one night when he and his wife got to the gate of heaven, Peter said, "Mary, go in for both." He awoke and made up his mind that it was time for him to become a Christian on his own account.

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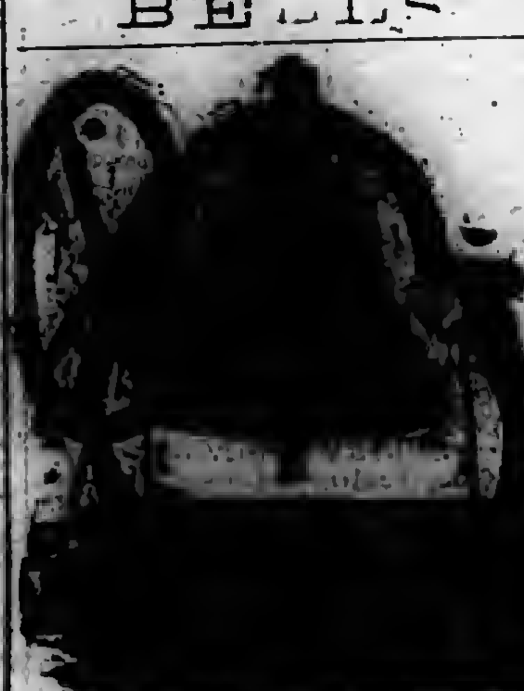

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THIRD QUARTER. LESSON VIII. August 19. ISRAEL FORSAKING GOD. (Judges ii, 6-16.)

Israel did serve God while the elders, who lived longer than Joshua, were with them, but when the elders died the fathers and mothers who had heard Joshua were all gone, too, their children were men and women, and now do you think they followed in the ways of the good old fathers? O it would seem as if they would. They surely knew all about the wonders God did for their fathers. The good old people must have told them about it. They could see the great stone under the oak, and it had God's law on it, but in spite of all this they forsook the Lord God of their fathers. O it does seem strange! Were they so busy when they heard all the story that they forgot it all? We can not tell why they did, but they grew up without loving God, and at last worshiped the sun and moon and stars instead. They left God, and so were punished. God no longer protected them, and their enemies soon overcame them, and they suffered greatly. Going away from God, or forsaking him, brought Israel only sorrow and pain. Don't we do as badly? We all hear how Jesus died for us! how he suffered and loved us! and now all we can do to show how sorry we are for all his pain is to obey him. We hear, and oh how often forget! Isn't that [illegible]. Now let us ask Jesus to help us remember our lessons, and to keep us from forsaking him. —*Western.*

The following incident deserves to be noted not only for its rarity, but also to encourage a struggling race. At the closing exercises of a school in Newport, R. I., a boy named Hammet and a colored girl named Rice were found to be equally deserving of a prize of $75 for proficiency in Greek. But by a [illegible] condition the prize could only be given to a boy. The master of the school stated the facts of the case and explained that Miss Rice was equally deserving of the prize with Hammet, but that under the circumstances nothing could be given to her. Hearing of this, a well-known gentleman of this city, sent the master a check for $75 to be given to Miss Rice, saying that he desired to place the girl, colored though she was, on an equality with the boy.

It is said that in Milwaukee, a [illegible] beer drinking, [illegible] as many suicides [illegible] in the United [illegible] to the number [illegible]. The Illinois State [illegible] "Beer tippling is [illegible] good or whole[illegible] no means an element [illegible] landed in Germany [illegible].

[illegible] accumulating [illegible] government [illegible] with difficulty that [illegible] constructed rapidly [illegible] the growing de[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In Jackson, La., July 26, by Rev. C. D. Shallowhorne, Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Clinton, to Miss Mary E. Lee.

July 11, 1883, in Lexington, Miss., Mr. Henry George, of Koscinsko, to Mrs. Jane Leary, of Lexington; Rev. P. H. Hill officiating.

In Alexandria, La., July 18, 1883, Mr. William Gaines and Miss Amanda Jackson; at the residence of the bride's parents; Rev. S. E. H. Morant officiating.

Terrible Sufferings.

Dr. R V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:—I have a friend who suffered terribly. I purchased a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and, as a result of its use, she is perfectly well. J. BAILEY, Burdett, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" purify the blood and cure constipation.

DEATHS.

Sister Matilda Parker died in Capleville, Tenn., July 21. She was converted in 1880, and belonged to the Sunday-school.
J. W. MATHEWS.

Sister Lucinda Robinson died May 1, in full triumph of a living faith. She joined the Church at Orange, Texas. She leaves a husband and five children.

Sister Lizzie Reed came to us from the A. M. E. Church in 1880. She leaves a mother and four children. She died in hospital of small-pox. J. SMITH.
Beaumont, Texas.

H. B. Jackson departed this life July 25. He was not a church member, but during his illness he professed a hope in Christ, and believed he found forgiveness.
P. H. HILL.
Durant, Miss., July 8.

Sister Charlotte Hale, of Daleville Circuit Miss., died July 19, 1883, aged 80 years. She has been a good, faithful member of the church for many years; she said she was ready and willing to go.
M. WHITE.

Eva Brooks, daughter of Cherry and Anderson Brooks, died Aug. 6, aged 3 mouths and 29 days. J. L. MASSEY.
Martin, Tenn.

Bro. Monroe McCurdy and Sister Francis Hall departed this life, recently, in full triumph of Christian faith. The church has lost a member but Heaven has gained a saint. The former was an enthusiastic local preacher in our church. He was preaching, singing and praying while he was dying. They died about ten minutes apart. Both corpses were in the church at once. This is the second time this incident has happened. Two weeks ago Sister Janey Eldridge and Sister Mary Freeman both died on the same day and were buried at the same time. A few weeks previous Sister Eliza Redman and Sister Argie Vandilier. These all died in the faith. "Having received their promises and were persuaded by them that they sought a better country whose maker and builder was God."
J. F. MORELAND, P. E.
Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.

Brother Richard Jenkins departed this life July 16, 1883, in the full triumph of a living faith. In the death of Bro. Jenkins the church at McCreanors sustains an irreparable loss. A faithful steward and a zealous leader, it may be said of Bro. Jenkins that he was a man who tried to do the will of his Heavenly Father, and whose life was wholly devoted to his church and his family. He has been called up higher. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The church sympathizes with Sister Jenkins in this her great bereavement.
H. C. DUNLAP.
Lonoke, Ark., July 20.

"Sings and speaks without contracting hoarseness, as formerly. General health improved. *Suffers but little from colds*—and not at all from Neuralgia." If you wish to know how this great gain was effected, write to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa., for their Treatise on Compound Oxygen, and learn all about the most remarkable curative agent yet discovered. It will be *sent free.*

We are so glad that Henry Ward Beecher has again, for the fortieth time, defined his theological status. Things get very much adrift when he neglects this solemn duty two or three weeks beyond the time. This time he is at Chicago, and the light beams out from there like a revolving light on a bleak coast. We are still safe.—*California Advocate.*

On Wednesday, 8th inst., Meridian Miss., was visited by a fire which destroyed 35 houses.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S
SKIN CURE
[illegible]

TREAT THE HUMAN MACHINE GENTLY.

NEITHER CONSTIPATION, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, OR OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS CAN BE CURED BY ABUSING THE DELICATE MACHINERY OF THE SYSTEM WITH FURIOUS PURGATIVES. THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDY, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON, IS A TEASPOONFUL OF **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT**, TAKEN IN A GLASS OF WATER, WHICH WILL GENTLY RELIEVE, WHILE TONING AND HEALING THE IRRITATED INTESTINES.

The health departments of New York, Chicago, and other large cities are cleaning up the streets and alleys, since it is a well-settled principle that dirt and filth are the breeding-places of cholera as well as other diseases.

Paralysis, Nine Years.

"After having suffered for 9 years with paralysis," says Mr. Joseph Yates, of Patterson, N. Jersey, "I was cured by *Samaritan Nervine.*" Mr. Yates authorizes this statement. Your druggists keep it, $1.50.

Count de Chambord has had a relapse and is very ill.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 13, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7¼; Middling 9¼; Good Middling, 10; Middling fair, 10¼.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 7¾@8¼; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 20; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6½.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 18.
COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 10½.
CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 8.
CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $2 75.
FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy. 5.75; choice 5.50.
LARD, ℔—Choice, 8½.
SALT, Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½;
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.60@1.70; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.25; apples, bl $2 00@$4.50; cabbages, crate, $3.00@——; sour krout, bbl. $5.50@12.00.
OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $14.00.
BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders 7½; sides, short rib, 8½; sides, long clear, 8; hams, sugar-cured, 14@15.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 11¼; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 6½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.
Western Eggs 13@15c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs —@20c per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 dozen; young do. $1.50@3.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 63; mixed, 60.
OATS, bushel—Western, 42.
BRAN, 100 lbs—Choice, 80.
HAY, ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 18@19.

Conference Notices.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Franklin	Sept.	1- 2
Spring Hill	"	1- 2
Lewisburg	"	8- 9
Poplar Ridge	"	8- 9
Nolensville	"	15-16
Brent Wood	"	22-23
Gallatin	"	29-30
Gallatin Circuit	"	29-30
Hartsville	Oct.	6- 7
Mitchellsville	"	13-14
Springfield	"	20-21
Cumberland Furnace	"	27-28
Dickson	"	27-28
Dover	Nov.	3- 4
Clark Chapel	"	10-11
Nashville Circuit	"	10-11
Nashville City Mission	"	17-18

Brethren, please push your benevolent collections. Have them in full so they can be reported through the papers at the end of the fourth round. Also be ready to elect your delegate to the annual conference. Look for the time of holding the district conference in your next paper, and all be present. Please do not come to the conference behind in your benevolent collections. J. PICKETT, P. E.

SECOND CONFERENCE—WACO DISTRICT.

Waco district conference will convene at Milam, Texas, Sept. 6. It is expected that all the members will be present. I have on hand local preachers' blanks to be filled out; exhorter's blanks, and district stewards', class-leaders and Superintendents', which will answer all the questions pertaining to the district conference. At same time the important question of the Sabbath-school will be considered by Rev. A. R. Morris, P. Gates and B. F. Smith, and others.
S. GATES, P. E.
Austin, July 31, 1883.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the members of the West Tennessee District Conference:

Dear Brethren; The railroads have granted reduced rates to the members attending district meeting at Martin station, Aug. 21, as follows: 1. On the Louisville and Nashville R. R., pay full fare to McKenzie and Milan stations and the agents at these points will sell tickets to you for one cent per mile; that will make the round trip 4 cents per mile. 2. The Central R. R. will sell tickets to all parties attending conference, the round trip, between Cairo and Jackson from the 20th of August until the 29, for one cent and a half per mile. 3. The Nashville & Chattanooga railroad will sell tickets to all attending Conference between Johnsonville and Hickman stations and return for 5 cents per mile, and you must purchase tickets on the 20th and 22d days of Aug. Brethren, please urge all to attend.
JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Brownsville Circuit	Aug.	4- 5
Mason Circuit	"	11-12
Belle Circuit	"	18-19
Martin Circuit	"	25-26
Sharon Circuit	"	28-29
Henderson Circuit	Sept.	2- 2
Mansfield Circuit	"	8- 9
Holy Rock Circuit	"	15-16

Our district conference will meet Aug. 31st; let the pastors see that each member be present promptly with written reports and try and have them settle up for their paper account with the press at once, and get other cash subscribers.
JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

This will notify the preachers of the Holly Springs District that our grand Camp meeting will begin Aug. 16th, and we extend to them a warm brotherly invitation to come and help us in this our work to God I desire them to come without fail. The people are preparing to receive them and to make them as comfortable as possible. We anticipate a grand time generally. The camp ground is situated in a beautiful grove, under a large shelter to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. It is only two miles east of Oxford. There will be means to convey ministers to the ground. We heartily extend an invitation to Elder Bradford to preach for us on Aug. 19th, and administer sacrament. We also invite Bro. Marcus Nevils to preach for us at night on the same date. M. H. FOSTER.
Oxford, Miss.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Our District School Institute will convene at Martin's Station, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1883, with Rev. E. M. Manson in the chair; opening with singing and prayer by Wm. Dwegans; the welcome address by S. B. Danley. The following topics will be discussed:

What is the relation of the Pastor to the Sunday-school?—by H. Boddy.

To what extent is the Superintendent of a country Sunday-school responsible for its continuance during the whole year?—H. W. Peaks.

Singing and Prayer—by Miss Martha Price.

An Essay on Physical Education—by Miss Mary Price.

How may Home help the Sunday-school? —by L. M. Monres.

Why should Parents Attend Sunday-school?—by Miss Barbary Phillips.

How to bring children to Christ—by J. Braden.

The Institute will be catechized thirty minutes by J. P. Price.

Lesson for Aug. 26th, Gideon's Army—by A. H. Gillett.

The work of the Sunday-school—A. Burdett.

Can we have a Successful Sunday-school without Teachers Meeting?—C. E. Alexander.

All the Sunday-school workers are invited and requested to bring their journals and Sunday-school helps.

Committee—S. B. Danley, E. J. Wilcox, E. M. Manson.

PROGRAMME CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The session will begin at Ooltawah, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1883. The literary exercises are as follows:

Rev. E. Provine—Obligation of Church members to support the temperance cause.
Rev. D. W. Hays—Methodist Literature.
Rev. H. N. Brown—Class Leaders and Class Meetings.
Rev. A. J. Fletcher—The course of study for local preachers.
Rev. J. T. Henry—How to secure a live, working church.
Rev. T. Jackson—Christian baptism.
Rev. B. B. Bryant—Church extension.
Rev. Wm. Binford—Importance of leaders and stewards meetings.
Rev. J. Mann—The benevolent collections.
Rev. J. C. Tate—The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.
Rev. M. Cox—The administration of discipline.
R. A. Roach—Camp meetings.
Rev. M. Rankins—Christian perfection.
Rev. G. W. Cowan—Church fairs, festivals and entertainments.
Rev. S. W. Burnett—The right observance of the Sabbath.

Members of the conference whose names do not appear on the above list will please write upon subjects of their own selection and come prepared for duty.
A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Marshall district conference will commence Aug. 28th, at Clarksville. The following is the literary programme:

Tuesday—Opening sermon, at 8:30 p. m., by W. H. Davis.

W L Malloy	Funeral sermon
J Jackson	Church Extension
W Pollard	Perfect Love
G Johns	What is Prayer
L Woodward	Pastoral Visiting

W H Logan, What can be done to improve our Sunday schools.
Peter Morgan. Duties of Presiding Elders
W H Davis.. Administration of Discipline
F Parker, How to Improve our Sermons so as to Instruct the People.
J Shackleford.. The Necessity of a Sanctified Ministry.
Taylor Moore.. How to Promote Revivals

Aason Harper	Secret Prayer
Henry Johns	Family Prayer
S Horn	Public Prayer
A W Parker	Class Meetings
S Conley	Benevolent Collections

H Webb. The Pastor and Common Schools

Local preachers and other members will select their own subjects.
H. WEBB,
For the Committee.

NOTICE.

The first district conference for the Argenta district, Little Rock Conference, will convene at Sweet Home on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883. All of the preachers of the district are expected to be present at the opening. The Sweet Home Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., before the second Sunday in Sept. Let all or as many of the Conference preachers be in attendance as can.
Yours, G. W. SAMS, P. E.
Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1883.

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Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to CURE Dyspepsia.
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FROG LEVEL, LA., February 27, 1880.
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aug2-4t

Several Republican newspapers have been suppressed, and the insurrection in Spain is almost ended. Senor Castelar and his party condemn it.

A monument commemorative of the defense of Paris was unveiled on the 12th.

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Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.
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JAMES A. DEAN, President,
August 6, 1883. [n33 1f]

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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Editorial Notes.

The Mormons carried every county, save one, at the recent election. They continue to proselyte and increase their political influence over the surrounding territories year by year.

In a private note from Ocean Grove, N. J., to the editor, Dr. Rust says: "The Educational Assembly and the anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society have been grand occasions. Our God is marching on." And so the Methodist Episcopal Church goes marching on, taking no backward steps.

The [illegible] Advocate is of the opinion that the matter and polity of Church [illegible] [illegible] General Conference at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tem.

The India Methodist Watchman for July has changed its form, and [illegible] like a magazine [illegible] newspaper. It has more room for [illegible] of cheer to [illegible] in which it is an [illegible]. It speaks of the [illegible] of the Salvation [illegible] 250 converts at [illegible] of the Blue [illegible] In Calcutta a [illegible] between the [illegible] greatly [illegible] The Watchman [illegible] the [illegible] year.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate rebukes the Catholic organ, the [illegible] Star, for approving the [illegible] of James Carey, [illegible], saying: "There [illegible] by assassination un- [illegible] How one [illegible] church, [illegible] the right to [illegible] ex- [illegible] [illegible] murder, is [illegible] yet at- [illegible]

[illegible] It

is a little too near the borders of open rascality. The men who study and settle questions upon this platform cannot avoid serious mistakes. To all Christians we recommend the platform of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

The *Kansas Methodist* reports: "The preachers of the Methodist church throughout the state are taking an active part in the temperance work. They speak with no uncertain sound, and are found in the front rank. The Lord grant that the true citizens may arise in their might, and crush out this evil.

Rev. I. B. Scott, Secretary, has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the State Convention of the Colored Men of Texas, held in Austin July 10-12. It is interesting reading matter. The reception and reply to Governor Ireland was a neat and manly thing. The report of the committee on grievances, Rev. Mack Henson, chairman, is moderate, although a recital of grievances can do nothing more than make up the historical record of the times. It needs education, force of character and sublime courage to remedy the grievances of the Negro, and above all patient and steady self assertion.

After holding out twenty days the striking telegraph operators were compelled to surrender. Those who can will go back to their old situations, at the old rate of wages, after signing a renunciation of the Brotherhood, and agreeing never to belong to a similar organization while in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Many of the strikers whose places were filled by outsiders will not be given work. They have had the sympathy of the country, but their contest was doomed to defeat from the outset because of the superior organization and vast capital of the Western Union Company. The agitation attendant upon the strike has given new life to the proposed government postal telegraph scheme, and will not be without some good results.

Dr. Talmage tells the following anecdote about a Baptist minister and Abraham Lincoln:

"A good many years ago there was a clergyman, almost blind, riding into one of the Western villages on horse-back. He was coming into the village slowly, when he heard a voice at the sidewalk saying: "Hello, sir; wouldn't you like to come in and rest awhile?" "Why," said the minister, "I am very tired; my horse is tired; I recognize your voice; I wish you were the good Baptist deacon that you used to be." "Why," said the voice at the sidewalk, "come in, I will take care of you anyhow." So he went in. Three or four weeks passed on. This clergyman was riding into the city of Springfield, Ill.; coming slowly in, hardly able to find his way. Again he heard a voice from the sidewalk saying: "Hello; wouldn't you like to find a Baptist deacon to-day?" "Certainly," said he, "I would; I am very tired and very hungry." "Come in, then, I will be your Baptist deacon now." So he drove into the barn, his horse was taken care of, and the minister—almost blind—sat down to the table. Turning to the gentleman at the head of the table, he said: "And to whom am I indebted for this great Christian kindness?" and the gentleman who sat serving at the table, said; "My name is Abraham Lincoln." [Applause.] A beautiful specimen of Christian kindness."

The people of Jackson parish, La., in mass-meeting declared themselves opposed to lynch law.

The National Educational Assembly.

The second annual meeting of the National Educational Assembly was held at Ocean Grove N. J. August 9, 10, 11, 12, conducted by J. C. Hartzell, D.D., Assistant Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. H. Stokes D.D. President of the Ocean Grove Association welcomed the Assembly. Dr. Hartzell defined its purpose, and said there was an educational crisis in the Nation. "We must have more education, and it must be of the right quality." Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, read a paper in which he said that the two courses open to every human life were improvement and degradation. Subtracting all that was accidental or temporary in modern progress, it was evident that the increased power of human growth, action and thought was produced by education. Austria, taught by the experience of Sadowa, and France, by the experience of Sedan, were fostering education in every way. In 1870, England accepted the modern idea and in six years school attendance in London increased 75 per cent., while during the same period pauperism and crime sensibly diminished. The popular culture of Scotland had been improved by recent legislation, and Ireland had been endowed with an efficient system of education. It was noticeable that the apprehended decrease of interest in religious training had not been perceived anywhere in the United Kingdom. The final efforts of great moral movements like those of Luther and Wesley were to be measured by their educating power. Gen. Eaton dwelt upon the important part that the English language had taken, and would hereafter take in the progress of education and upon the immense influence on social and moral forces exercised by the teacher.

At the afternoon session Mr. J. P. Wickersham spoke on the subject of "National Aid to Popular Education in Europe." He said no one desired the Government of the United States to undertake the control of popular education in this country. That duty was best discharged by the several States, each for itself. While opposed to any intermeddling on the part of the general Government with the practical work of popular education, the speaker was warmly in favor of aiding in a judicious way, by appropriations from the national Treasury, the struggling school systems of the South. Senator H. W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, delivered an address on "The Conditions and Prospets of National Aid to Common Schools," in which he alluded to the power as well as the duty of the Nation to secure the education of the people, so that they may intelligently enjoy and exercise the rights of citizenship. I believe the expenditure of national money can only be made for national uses; that it can be justified in support of common schools only because the national good requires the education of the national child, who is to become the national citizen; that the best possible way to expend the money of the Nation is under the supervision of officers having a direct responsibility to the Government. The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., of Chicago, presided at the evening session and addressed the assembly.

The morning session of the second day was devoted to consideration of the question of the Negro in America. R. S. Rust, D. D., of Ohio, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presided. Robert R. Doherty, assistant editor of the New York *Christian Advocate*, asked whether the illiterate should be stumbling-blocks or stepping-stones. W. H. Ward, D. D., editor of the *Independent*, read a paper on "The Dangerline in Negro Education." The Rev. J. C. Price, of Salisbury, N. C., discussed "The Special Work of the Negro in America." B. T. Tanner, D. D., editor of the *Christian Recorder*, Philadelphia, read a paper entitled "The Color Line: What it is, and What Does it Threaten?"

At the afternoon session a paper by Dexter A. Hawkins, of New York, upon the relation of education to wealth and morality and pauperism and crime, was read. It said that one of the most important questions in social science was how to increase the wealth and morality of mankind and reduce pauperism and crime to a minimum. The Rev. C. W. Cushing, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., spoke on the relation of education to moral character. He said the the whole character must be educated, secular education not being sufficient to insure moral character, which was alone the result of proper Christian training. Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, spoke on the educational opportunity and duties of the South. He gave a very encouraging review of the increase of public school facilities in that section.

In the evening a public reception was held of missionary teachers and preachers who have labored in the South since the war. Six thousand persons were present. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., of New York, Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, presided. The Indian brass brand from the training school at Carlisle, Penn., furnished the music. Representatives of the leading religious denominations responded to Dr. Fowler's address of welcome. Gen T. J. Rosecrans offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Christian men and women who in the past 20 years have labored as teachers and missionaries in the South, healing the wounds of war add laying the foundations of all social order in intelligence and virtue, deserve and have our heartiest thanks, our highest honor, our profoundest gratitude. Their praise is in all the churches, and their record is on high. While the American Union stands, while Christian civilization lasts, these workers and their work will abide in growing influence, lustre, and power.

At the third day's session Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. A. S. Quinton, President of the Women's National Indian Association, and J. H. Haworth, delivered addresses on the subject of Indian education. A letter from Secretary Teller favoring the education of the Indians, was read. Among others things he said:

If we put 5 per cent. of the Indian youths in school, and return them at the end of three or four years to the tribe, they will be unable to withstand the evil influences that surround them, and they will make no impression on their heathenish associates. But if, on the other hand, the Government will educate 30 or 40 per cent of the children, the minority, with their superior knowledge, having enough associates to form their own society, will conquer and subdue the greater number of ignorant youths. The time has come when this work can be well and cheaply done. The Indians is ready and willing to receive civilization at our hands, in the only way he ever will, that is through labor and education. He cannot and ought not to be supported as a pauper. He must accept civilization and become a producer among men, or disappear as a race.

Prof. Caldwell read a paper on "Illiteracy Among the Whites of the South." He thought that one great reason of the illiteracy was the fact that the poor whites had never been lifted out of the rut of their fathers.

The Assembly closed Sunday night, 12th inst. During the four days 12 sessions were held, and the attendance ranged from 2,000 to 6,000. The enthusiasm continued till the end. Over 50 papers were read and addresses delivered by as many prominent Christian educatoinalists from 15 different States and Territories, and representing seven denominations and as many professions. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Moss, of Indiana, preached, and in the afternoon, Gen. Bussey, of New Orleans, delivered an address. Dr. J. P. Newman, of New York, preached in the evening and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Potsdam, N.Y.; the Rev. Mr. Wood, from the South, and Dr. Kynett, of Philadelphia. The closing remarks were made by Dr. Hartzell.

Shreveport District Conference.

The first annual district conference of the Shreveport district met in Shreveport, La., Wednesday morning, Aug. 8th., at the St Paul M. E. church. There were seventy-seven members present. The presiding elder, Rev. Stephen Duncan, called the conference to order with some appropriate remarks, after which Revs. V. Chapman and H. J. Wright were elected secretaries. The district includes 19 pastoral stations and circuits and takes in all of North Louisiana. Among vistors present and participating in discussions and exercises were Rev. S. E. H. Morant of Alexandria, Rev. J. F. Marshall of New Orleans, Rev. A. E. P. Albert B. D., presiding elder of the La Teche district, Rev. Samuel Davage of New Orleans, Rev. P. W. Williams of the A. M. E. church, Rev. F. S. Shernan of the C. M. E. church, and the following ladies: Mrs A. V. Albert of New Orleans, Mrs. M. J. Wilson of Mansfield, and Mrs. P. Powell of Alexandria.

The work of the conference included reports, essays, and discussions upon various subject of interest presented by different members of the conference. The temperance cause was ably represented on Friday night at St. Paul's M. E. church. A crowded house assembled upon the occasion and were thoroughly inspired with the supreme necessity of temperance reform. The speakers were Rev. V. Chapman, of Mansfield, Rev. J. S. Patterson, of Bastrop, Rev. A. E. P. Albert, and Rev. J. F. Marshall, of New Orleans.

A peculiar feature of the conference was the universary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. In this meeting Mrs. M. J. Wilson, of Mansfield, Mrs. Peggy Powells, of Alexandria, and Rev. S. E. H. Morant, of Alexandria, and others presented essays and made other remarks touching the power and influence of women in the great work of lifting up the people. The interest manifested throughout this meeting, as well as the enthusiasm manifested in the temperance anniversary, heralds the dawn of a better day in that section of the state, for no greater evils curse the people than ignorance and intemperance. The various discussions upon the subjects of education, temperance, Sabbath observance, morals, economy and the doctrine and policy of the church, as ably represented by the presiding elder, Rev. S Duncan, the visiting brethren and members, cannot fail to be productive of much good.

Among the resolutions was one addressed to the national educational assembly, in session at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, in the following words: "The Shreveport district conference now in session in this city send greeting and bid you God speed. The great needs of our people are the Bible and spelling book. God bless the work of the national educational assembly until this southland and this nation shall be flooded with the blessing of Christian education." Also.

Resolved, That we will contend more vigorously until we succeed in turning the tide of intemperance and rescuing the Christian Sabbath as a day of sacred rest and worship.

Resolved, That we feel gratified at the results accomplished by the great mother Methodist Episcopal church, through the agencies of the missionary, extension, freedmen's aid, Sunday-school, tract, educational, and Bible societies, and that we urge upon our people their claims.

The following complimentary resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference be, and they are hereby, extended to our elder, Rev. Stephen Duncan, for his impartial ruling, the secreteries for their faithful services, the Texas and Pacific railroad, for reduced rates, to the Shreveport Daily *Standard* and *Times* for courtesies shown in the free use of their columns, and to the pastors and members of our two churches in this city.

The conference also passed resolutions condemning the utterances of Rev. Dr. Tucker, reflecting upon the morals of the colored race.

The next session of the conference will be held in Bastrop, La.

Amid many shouts and hallelujahs, the conference finally adjourned Saturday evening with the benediction by the Rev. A. E. P. Albert, B. D.

The Spanish authorities have enjoined newspapers from publishing any news of the revolt except that furnishrd by the Secretary of the Interior; and editors must abstain from commenting on the situation.

The wife of United States Senator W. B. Allison, while suffering from an insane attack, drowned herself in the Mississippi, at Dubuque, Iowa, Sunday evening, Aug. 13. The body was not found until Monday morning, and attached to it was found a rubber coat filled with stones.

The citizens of Bloomington, Ind., have contributed $50,000 toward erecting a fire proof building for the Indiana university, in place of the one which was recently burned.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

J. Hason, Columbus: "Elder Duncan held my second quarterly conference. The reports were good for a young work. We held a union meeting. Revs. D. Shelby, C. Crockett, G. W. Shelley and C. Mack were with us; also the choir of Allenville church. Collection was $26 for the day."

C. D. C. Bryan, Bayou Goula: "The children are rallying to our Sunday-school. There are four old persons who attend. One is father Quash Washington, who is 115 years old, and he is much interested. Superintendent is Louis Earle; Secretary, Willis Rhone; Treasurer, Miss Madora Dupree; Librarians, Major Henry Sanders and Henry Edwards. There are 40 scholars enrolled. We are practicing the children for an exhibition. St. Luke M. E. Church has 16 members. On the 15th we had a glorious time, and two souls were added to the Church. The congregation has given me for my support $40, for other purposes $10. We need a new church to advance our cause here."

Randolph Lucas, Jeanerette: "Our pastor, Braxton Bolden, reached home after district conference highly delighted, but he was sick for two or three days. We expect to start building this month. Pray for our success."

F. D. Bowers, Springfield: "Our second quarterly conference was held July 25. Our congregation, though few in number, were pleased to hear a noble sermon from Elder Dale. The pastor reported the church in a growing spiritual condition. Sunday-school is flourishing. Collected this quarter $54.50; paid Elder $3, pastor, $15. We have our lumber on the ground, and money in the treasury to repair our church."

Arthur Lacey writes from Union Chapel, New Orleans, that on July [illegible] an [illegible] meeting was held under the [illegible] of the pastor, Rev. S. [illegible]. They think very highly of Rev. [illegible] E. P. Albert's address, and speak of him as a [illegible] of Union Chapel.

[illegible] Wright, Alexandria: "Rev. [illegible] Marshall, of [illegible], New Orleans, [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] threatening clouds, [illegible] Marshall preached, at 3 p. m., to a good congregation."

MISSISSIPPI.

P. [illegible], [illegible]: "A new [illegible] has been established here by a [illegible] member of our church, [illegible] S. [illegible], who is also teacher of Sunday-school. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attend Sunday-school and church service; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] membership. It is doing great good."

[illegible], Edwards: "The second [illegible] for this [illegible] July [illegible]. The report from the pastor showed work of improvement, had built a new church five miles from Edwards. I preached in it the fifth Sunday in July. It is too small to accommodate the people. Received by letter 5, on probation 5; conversion 5. Our next conference has been appointed to be held at our new church ([illegible]). Children's Day was [illegible]; collection $2. The [illegible] have paid pastor, sec[illegible]"

[illegible] White, West Point: "I left [illegible] my preaching points, [illegible] returned; [illegible] Eugene Shelley 25c., [illegible] G. L. Clay, 25c., Sister Sarah A. Shelley, 25c., Bro. W. [illegible], [illegible] Ella Payne, 15c., Sister [illegible], 15c., and Sister M. [illegible] Malinda Williams, [illegible] Miller, 5c."

[illegible]: "Since [illegible] came to this work [illegible] some attention. [illegible] growing rapidly. [illegible] blessed us [illegible] I was con[illegible] day school, [illegible] M. A. McAllister, has just closed with good results. This teacher greatly assisted us in Sunday-school. There has been but little sickness in the community. We have taken steps to get a church bell."

TEXAS.

E. Lee, Navasota: "Please correct the mistake in print in regard to the cost of the new church built here. It will cost $2000 instead of $200."

S. Coleman, Waelder. "We have some in our church who belong to none, and some who do not attend from month to month. Now, if Heaven is easy to get to, we will be all right, if we do as they do, otherwise we had better go to church. Some of these members appear to be happy, and to rejoice, but I think God will have something to do with them."

TENNESSEE.

G. C. Hasden, Perryville: "Our third quarterly conference was held by Rev. E. Manson. He preached a forcible sermon on Sunday. Three conversions; three joined the church collections for elder. $6.35; pastor, $10.05; missions, $1; Church Extension, 25c.; Freedmen's Aid, 40c.; bishop, 35c."

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "I held quarterly conference for Rev. C. Seward, July 14–15. His work seems to be in a prosperous condition. They will soon have their new church finished, probably by the last of August. Collection $17. The sisters gave a festival and raised $15. Bro. Seward will soon be ready to lay the corner stone of Cherry Valley church, and is a good worker."

J. L. Massey, Martin: "Since we have found members of the Church in Union City we have been doing all we can to get some place of worship. The opposition to us is strong. The white Methodists are going to build a new brick church, and they offer us their present frame church and lot for $1350. It is right in the heart of the city. If we could possibly get it we should have success in that place."

ARKANSAS.

E. D. Spencer, Fulton: "My work is in very good condition. We have no church house to go into in a circuit of forty miles, and one little school house. The prospect is good in Fulton for a new church. We laid the corner stone June 6. Byron Hally, of the M. E. Church, South, met with us. Rev. G. B. Donnelly, of Washington, preached us a noble sermon. It is a hard task to build here, as the Baptists and the C. M. E. Church have had about 12 or 15 years the start, and have preached against us to the people. Friends are asked to help us in any amount from 25 cents up to $1, and I will publish their names in the ADVOCATE. We have a small Sunday-school in a bad location, but Children's Day was observed and 65 cents collected. Meetings will be held in Millbrook, Fulton and Richmond. The people are calling me to preach for them. I preached last Sunday night to a crowded house. Pray that the M. E. Church may be built up in this southwestern part of Arkansas."

Pomeroy's *Democrat* says: "Some years ago we had in our employ a man who several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whisky. Every time he went out the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents in the drawer to our credit. At the end of seventeen months, the man who had gone out so often had drank himself out of a good situation, and the drawer when opened was found to contain four hundred and nine dollars, which we loaned to a young mechanic at seven per cent. interest. He used it to purchase a set of tinner's tools. On the fifteenth of February, 1876, he returned it to us with interest, saying in his letter that he had a wife and two children, and property worth five hundred dollars. The other fellow is a bummer, hunting for food."

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies in Arabia, 968 years ago. It now stains noses.

Faith Cures.

I have been reading lately in our church papers about faith cures and faith establishments. About two years ago I read in the "*Divine Life*, edited by Dr. Lowrey, an account of a woman, supposed to be incurably diseased, who was restored to health and usefulness in answer to prayer. I thought that Dr. Lowrey must believe it, and as I knew him to be a man of deep piety, it made a strong impression upon me, and I resolved to study the subject, and I have, and prayerfully, too. The result is I am happier. God seems nearer to me, and I read my Bible with a new interest. "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." Trouble often comes from which we need deliverance, and we may have it, on condition that we call upon God, as promised us in many places in the Bible. The kind of trouble is not clearly specified. "All things are possible to him that believeth." "Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses." The possibilities of faith are very great, unlimited, but I do not believe we can exercise it so as to receive any very great manifestations of His power, unless we are emptied of self, and are willing to have God work in His own way, and in His own time. To pray for a thing simply to use it for selfish purposes, or in any way except to glorify God is presumption, from which dire misfortunes may come. There seems to be an increasing interest in the subject of faith cures, and we are assured that wonders are being performed in answer to the "prayer of faith." By some who are leaders of religious thought, whose advice has always been worthy of consideration, we are cautioned against giving the subject too much credence for fear of running into fanaticism and superstition. By others we are asked to examine the Word of God, and to study His promises, and see for ourselves whether these things are so. This seems to be a time when people are giving special attention to the study of the Bible. We have Bible readings for every day in the week and on Sundays. Christians everywhere, in Sunday-schools, and in various other ways, are teaching the Word of God. We certainly ought to be learning more and more of His goodness as the result of so much thought. What is the object of our study, if it is not for increased light and faith? Since the world began there has been no real advancement that has not given rise to much discussion and often bitter opposition. There seems to be a disposition to be satisfied with present attainments, and a desire to stand just where we are instead of obeying the command: "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ," and the result is we live beneath our privileges. It is said of Dr. Cullis, of Boston, who is doing a great work of faith, that several years ago he became convinced of God's willingness to do greater things for us than we have generally received, because of our unbelief, pressed the Bible to his bosom, and resolved that, henceforth, he would believe every word of it and obey it. The world is looking on with much interest at the result of his faith, and no one who knows him chooses to call him a fanatic. All seem rather to suppose that he is called of God to a special work, and so of George Muller, of Bristol, England, who is supporting 2,000 orphans by asking and receiving aid from God as he needs it.

God has promised to forgive our sins and to root them out, and we think we are willing to part with them, all but that sin of unbelief; how we nurse it, and how it grows, and it robs us of everything? If Jesus were here in person we think it would not take us long to decide what to do with our sin-sick souls and bodies. "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." Verily he is here, and we may tell him our troubles, and he loves us, and sorrows with us. "Like as a father pitieth his children." Jesus taught us to pray for our daily bread. That is not a spiritual need. May we not as well ask for bodily healing, even if we have broken physical laws? Is not the Creator of laws stronger than they? It may be that in His dealings with us He choses to obey certain laws. Are we sure that we understand all the laws that God has made? Do we know all that we may? We would have stronger faith if we would not try to measure God by our own small ideas. No doubt it is His will that we should believe some things without knowing why, until He chooses to teach us, and that may be after we have put on immortality.

The more I think of these things and study my Bible the more I am sure that in our communion with God we may call Him right to us and tell Him all our troubles, even sickness, for that is trouble indeed, and often unfits us for the work that He has given us to do. If we could make our Heavenly Father an ever present friend we would live to a better purpose; we would be more free from suffering, and we could rise above the world, and there would be power in our prayers to claim all that we need to make us very useful and happy. He permits sickness and sorrow to come sometimes so that we may learn to sing "the new song" with a sweeter melody, and be even happier. Let us make faith establishments of our own homes, where we may read the Word of God and obey it, and do a great work of faith for ourselves and those around us.

L. C. BRADEN.

The Past, Present and Future of the Negro.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY F. BUNTON, JULY 4, 1883.

Ladies and Gentlemen—This topic is one which has been agitated by eminent men for a number of years and is full of interest. The Bible and all ancient history afford us many instances of men and nations who have, by something peculiar to themselves, become illustrious. Cæsar, Hannibal, Alexander, Napoleon and Washington on account of their military talent and bravery, Socrates, Pythagoras, Galliléo, Newton and the Websters, on account of their ready brain have caused much comment and indelibly written their names upon the pages of history. The Israelites, we know, were subjected to the Egyptians a number of years. The Grecian and Roman nations on account of their warlike disposition are recorded in history, and the record has been handed down even to this generation. The United States at one time was subjected to England, but, by the assistance of Jehovah, through her leading spirits, this day 107 years ago succeeded in declaring and maintaining her independence, from which result we are permitted to celebrate the glorious Fourth of July.

And so it has been that, from Adam to the present day, men have, as individuals and races, reputed themselves by ennobling deeds and works; likewise the persecutions they have undergone. But of all men and races none have caused more anxiety and deeper thought, or none whose past, present and future condition has been more agitated, or, I may say, as much so as that of the Negro race. The year 1620, so full of interesting events, was marked by one which will long exert a momentous influence on our destiny. This was the introduction of Negro slavery. The commerce of Virginia, which had been entirely monopolized by the London company, was now thrown open to competition, and in the month of August a Dutch man-of war sailed up the James river and landed 20 Negroes who were sold as slaves. This opens the history of the African race, destined to be one of the leading races that have ever lived. The history of the race is wonderful and interesting. For more than two centuries it served in bondage, dubious as to its humanity; for the brute has, at no time, suffered punishment exceeding that inflicted upon the slave. We do not intend to endeavor to picture the crimes and horrors of slavery for our powers are too inadequate; the pen cannot depict them, and the muses appealed to by Homer and Virgil to relate the cruel wrath of Achilles, and sing of the warrior Aeneas, would remain silent if asked to sing of these crimes, and the "thousand tongues" prayed for by the Christian to sing the praises of God, if attempting to chant the cruelties of slavery would and could only do so very briefly, for the half has never and will never be told.

God had not designed that the Negro should live subjected to other races all his days, for by the perusal of history we find that gradually he instilled within the hearts of men, men who were identified with the very race to whom the Negro was subjected, a desire to eradicate slavery and liberate the slave. These men, at the peril of their lives, used their time, talent and money to accomplish this end, and by the assistance of the devout prayers of the slaves, God permitted them to be successful. A proclamation is issued heralding freedom to the slave.

From how the history of the Negro becomes more interesting. Gradually his privileges open; among them the one, permitting him to educate. We are taught that all men, the Negro included, were created free and equal, and we have learned by experience that by freedom men show their qualifications and what they really are, and in no case has this been more clearly demonstrated than in the past twenty years of the freedman. He has utilized his chances, and the present shows men of the African race who appear to advantage in all of the vocations of life, ready to compete with any opponent if necessary. He is represented in colleges, not only as a bright scholar, but also as a competent professor, solving difficult mathematical and scientific problems, accurately translating the classics and assisting in the diffusion of knowledge generally. In the professions he is also found, for to-day he visits the sick and accurately administers medicines, appears before magistrates and eloquently discusses law in behalf of his client, ascends the pulpit and expounds the Word of God intelligently, unfolding some of the mysteries recorded in Sacred Writ. In fact he is satisfactorily filling all callings of life. No longer is he the miserable wretch doomed to degradation, but he is a man, and the world knows it. If in 20 years he has made such wonderful improvement, imagine, if you please, or if you can, his future improvement.

The future of the Negro is bright and promising. Judging from analogy, or using the indicative method of reasoning, we predict that the next decade of years will show the African race at least the equal of any other. His future prospects are more favorable than those of the past, for it has been shown that, notwithstanding the bitter adverseness shown him, he has struggled to elevate himself, has surmounted every obstacle and to-day asks no unusual favor, but only an equal chance. As the present depended upon the past education, so the future depends upon the present. What we will be in the future can be determined to a great extent by the interest taken in education. True we have taken an interest in education, but how insignificant our erudite number when compared with those educable. As has already been said, we have doctors, lawyers, ministers, statesmen and other learned men among us, but the number is small, and the world daily calls for more educated men and women. Let us labor to supply the deficiency. Let our motto be: Education and Integrity. Educate the heart, for out of it are the issues of life; educate the brain, for the developed brain has conquered the world. The future prospects of the Negro race depends upon the younger element, and they are to be just what they make themselves; if they improve their chances then life is enjoyable; but if, to the contrary, their life is void and a failure, for the world is what we make it.

In conclusion let me say, parents use every endeavor to educate your children, for upon you are they dependant. Young gentlemen be not satisfied merely to read and write, but grapple with the higher branches, so that you may be able to reason, argue and instruct to the welfare of your race. Young ladies, be not satisfied just to live, but let true womanhood be the object of your endeavor. Prize virtue as a hand-maid of God. Know that the world prizes and esteems the true and virtuous woman. And may He who created us in his own image grant that the day be not far distant when illiteracy, as a general interference, be obliterated from among us, and instead of hundreds, *thousands* of intelligent men and women be numbered in our ranks; so that the Negro, from not only among the enlightened races, but also across the ocean on the sunny shores of Africa, be classed as intelligent beings, and the race that suffered in bondage be allowed all privileges and be fully and fairly represented. Then will be fulfilled the prophesy, "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her wings." For today she points with pride to her eminent divines, her many physicians and lawyers who are too numerous to be mentioned, and to her Hon. Frederick Douglass, B. K. Bruce and H. R. Revels, who, though only 20 years have been given them for advancement, stand as brilliant luminaries in that galaxy of stars which, with their resplendant beams, shall ever illuminate the future prospects of the Negro with honor and success; and from whose biography succeeding generations will take a retrospective view and exclaim with vehemence, "*Dum vivamus, vivamus!*"

FOR THE SOUTHWESTERN.

The Freedmen's Aid Society.

But little can be said of some men that will either add to or detract from their greatness. They have so imbedded themselves in the minds and hearts of men that respect and admiration of their nobleness cannot be abated. They are involuntarily honored. Such were Luther, Wesley, Washington and Lincoln. No words could make their honor more illustrious. So with agencies that have instituted reforms and helped the needy, and lifted from the mire of ignorance thousands of our race. The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church is such an agency. Words can hardly add to its past record. They may possibly to her future usefulness. Before the smoke of battle had fairly cleared away the church of freedom (we call it so) had advanced her lines from a little south of the Ohio into the midst of the belt of darkness caused by slavery. She did not go to the rich, to the educated, the refined, to the people who had influence and power to reciprocate favors; but to the poor, the despised, the downtrodden. Said our blessed Savior: "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the Gospel preached to them." The Freedmen's Aid Society's message is to the needy. It was born to the extirpation of the evil of ignorance, and an introduction to the light of Christian knowledge. In this work the church has been greatly blessed. Giver and receiver have been richly rewarded. Under the inspiration of love for humanity men have toiled patiently on. Schools have sprung up all over the weary waste places, and rays of moral beauty have radiated to the utmost South of South. At times the battle has been most unequal. The power of truth has slowly triumphed. The roughness of the way and the jostling of difficulties have tried the faith of the founders of this Society, and the fidelity of its chief managers. They have proven faithful, and with

money and men have gone forward in this work of reform. We cannot tell the results. Other churches and societies have engaged in the work. The statistics show a wonderful decrease in illiteracy. Another decade at the present rate of progress will make these to compare not unfavorably with some nations of better opportunity. This success is largely due to the fidelity and earnestness of the societies engaged in this field. What of all this? Shall we be content to admire the energy that has so largely helped forward this favorable state of affairs? This will not answer. The same devotion that has produced these good results should inspire us anew to greater efforts; and we need to be reminded that the work is yet great before our Church. Who will give money to build a school? Who will endow a college? Who will go and toil yet on a salary less than they can make elsewhere, because they are impelled with a sense of duty, and will labor in the face of caste, and cowardice, and wickedness, and the prejudice of a people made so by most unfavorable surroundings? The Society needs men more than impressed with a duty. This work needs men with strong convictions, men with strong individuality and unselfish devotion to the cause. Paul said: "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel." I suppose Paul lived in more troublesome times. We have enough. Let us have, then, the Wesleyan spirit of devotion. Let us stand by this ennobled agent of good, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the men who have stood at the "wheel." Let us bring up a rousing collection at the next conference for this cause. Cannot each pastor make his collection [illegible] per cent. larger than last year? It is needed, imperatively needed to sustain and enlarge the work of the society. Could any one take his position on the field, and see the struggling, plodding, toiling men who brave the battle storm, with all odds against them, and witness the throes of a nation of men struggling into the light of Christian freedom, he could not but say, "I will do more for this agency of the church." W. H. DAVIS.

From Gonzales, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—The third round on San Antonio district will close by the 11th of August. The revival season is now in full blast. Some of the charges on the district have enjoyed extensive revivals, and we have promised to inform the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] success has been on this [illegible] distant day; however, the [illegible] affects us in more [illegible] still we have moved [illegible]. At Fredericksburg, [illegible] our four days camp meeting [illegible] in 13 [illegible]tioners, 2 [illegible] into full [illegible] church revived. [illegible] Edmonds has [illegible] revival, in [illegible] he reported [illegible] conversions, many reclaimed, and many accessions; now I have the report that his late revival at Pleasanton succeeded in [illegible] every unconverted person [illegible] at that place, reaching [illegible] circuit, forty miles [illegible] all the persons belonging to other denominations [illegible] with our church. Bros. Edmonds and Jacobs are reaching this frontier country for more than [illegible] miles along the border. [illegible] Jacobs has supplied the [illegible] ever since Bro. [illegible] up the work [illegible] of Bro. Brown, [illegible] that can be done, [illegible] being, and I [illegible] circuit with him. [illegible] Bro. R. Reeder [illegible] in a revival meeting [illegible] has been here, which resulted in 49 conversions and [illegible] 39 of these [illegible] our church. The whole circuit [illegible]. Yesterday [illegible] baptized [illegible] children, 116 [illegible] people [illegible] work of improvement. The church is in good spiritual condition, as well as financial. We shall tell you more about revivals and improvements on the district in our next. Here I wish to say that I have sold 225 good books this year; 175 of these were Dr. J. H. Potts, D.D., "Methodism in the Field." I wish to say of this book that it is the book for the Methodist people, none can read it without knowing a great deal about the M. E. Church. It is, if anything, more than what the author claims for it. Most of those who have purchased the book of me have expressed themselves highly pleased with it. Many say it is more comprehensive than Dr. Porter's "Compendium of Methodism." The book deserves a wide circulation, is the humble opinion of the writer; and will claim popular favor upon its own merits. I have only to hope I may be successful in distributing hundreds of copies of it in the future. Yours, for success,

MACK HENSON.

Gonzales, Texas, July 30, 1883.

Mr. Groesbeck on Reform.

Cincinnati, Aug. 2.—The Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, upon the invitation of a number of Democrats, delivered an address to-night at College Hall upon civil service reform. Judge J. B. Stallo presided and introduced the speaker. The hall was well filled.

Mr. Groesbeck, after referring to the resolution of the Ohio Democratic Convention of June last, demanding a thorough reform and purification of the civil service, said that the purpose of civil service reform is to secure a greater fitness in the immense body of officials, clerical and administrative, whose duties are the same under every Administration, and in no sense political; to separate Congress from the appointment of these officials, and to relieve the Executive Department from the importunities of small politicians clamoring for offices as a reward for personal party services. He said that at last we have a law on the statute-books which will begin, if it cannot complete, this great reform. The law has no application to Congressmen or any officers elected by the people, or to Judges, Cabinet officers, or to any of the officers whose appointment by the President requires the sanction of the Senate. It does not change the tenure of office as some persons seem to suppose. Under it the power of removal for cause remains; but it does forbid the removal of an officer for declining to submit to political assessments. After referring at great length to the provisions of the civil service law, Mr. Groesbeck said that in the early days of the Republic such a law was unnecessary, because then the offices to be filled were so few that the heads of departments and of the higher offices might personally know, select, and supervise the officials under them. Now, with more than 100,000 men required to administer the affairs of the Government, even if relieved of every other duty they could not possibly do so.

In this emergency, said the speaker, two ways of proceeding are before us. According to one, which is known as the spoils system, all offices, political, clerical, and of every character, are vacated whenever the Administration is changed. Such has been the practice for the last 50 years. The other way of proceeding is commonly known as the merit system. It recognizes the existence of parties, and takes it for granted that when either of them is in power it will fill the commanding positions with partisans, in order that its doctrines and policy may be vindicated and upheld. The merit system, therefore, touches no conspicuous or influential officer; it applies only to the great body of inconspicuous, unnoticeable, and obscure ones, and demands that they shall be selected for their fitness, and not for their partisanship. The people cannot go to the polls and select these many thousands of officials, nor can they directly appoint them; but the people command that hereafter they must serve them, and not the politicians, and that they be chosen for that purpose only. So at last they have done, and what was begun a quarter of a century ago, is now in part finished by the new civil service law. The law, if faithfully administered, will accomplish at least three good results. It will improve the civil service, it will improve Congress, and it will improve the executive department of the Federal Government. The merit system will improve the civil service not merely in the qualifications of the officials, but also in their character and trustworthiness, making them more independent, more manly, and more self-respecting. It is one thing to obtain a position by questionable party service, and quite another to obtain it openly by personal worth. The provision of the law forbidding the levying of political assessments will make the official independent, and the knowledge that he does not hold his position at the mere caprice of a Senator will make him manly and self-respecting. Congress will be improved by the operation of the new law, because when this immense patronage which they have held so long, and which has been so potent a factor in every campaign, is taken from Senators and Representatives; when candidates for Congress can offer to their constituents nothing but themselves, their characters, abilities, and principles, a different class of men will be elected to the national legislature, and the Republic will gain greatly by the blessed change. The executive department will be improved by taking from it the tremendous patronage which in the hands of an unscrupulous man might be turned against the very life of the Nation. Mr. Groesbeck referred to the sad experience of the late President Garfield in his controversy with the Senators from New York which was a death struggle over Federal offices, and was scarcely ended before the President was murdered by a disappointed office-seeker. "Suppose," said the speaker, "at the time of Garfield's inauguration there had been a law like this, saying to Guiteau: 'It is useless to apply to the President, for he is forbidden to appoint you to an office, unless your qualifications and fitness have been ascertained and formally certified.' The murder would not have been committed, and we would have been spared the most shameful tragedy in our history."

Referring to the claim that civil service reform would result in establishing an office holding aristocracy, the speaker ridiculed it as absurd, showing that the aristocracy would be of letter-carriers and Post Office clerks. He thought that the law was incomplete because it did not apply to the present office-holders, whom the Republicans refused to turn out, but it was a good beginning, and the clearing out of the Augean stables would follow in good time. Mr. Groesbeck concluded: "The reform is inaugurated, and it will go on from strength to strength until it shall take charge of and regulate all the offices within its appropriate jurisdiction, and in due time it will be adopted by the States, and especially by the large and and expensive municipalities. It is a business necessity, and it is right.

A New York lady, while visiting the West, had some experience with a cyclone. While asleep at a friend's, the house was blown over and the lady pinned to the earth by a heavy rafter. It was supposed that she was crushed; but when they dug her out, she opened her eyes and sleepily murmured, "Jane, I feel a little uncomfortable! Unfasten my corsets."

If you experience bad taste in mouth, sallowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "billous," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

Young Folk's Corner.

The Inquisitive Fisherman.

Once there was a fisherman
Who went to catch some fish;
He took with him a basket
And a little china dish.
"I'll use one for the fishes.
The other when I sup;
For if they meet my wishes,
I'll cook and eat them up!"

He fished and fished the whole day long
From morn till late at night;
He baited hooks and watched his bob,
But could not get a bite.
He then threw down his rod and line,
And vowed he'd go below,
To find out what the reason was
The fish had used him so.

The fish all gathered round him,
Each wagging his own tail,
From the little polly-waggy
To the great gigantic whale.
Some fish were looking scaly,
And some exceeding thin,
But all were glad to see the man,
And offered him a fin.

They said: "We have no china dish,
For basket snug and tight;
But we are very prudent fish,
Who think before we bite.
We do not need to cook our prize
Ere we sit down and sup."
And so, before his very eyes,
They ate that fisher up.

—[*St. Nicholas.*

A Good Plan.

Two boys were going down the street of a little village one hot, dusty day.

"I'm very dry," said one of them as he wiped the sweat from his face, "and I'm tired too. Ain't you, Robert?"

"Yes, I am," answered Robert. "Let us stop somewhere and rest and get a drink."

"I am favorable to that plan, said the other lad. "Here's a cool-looking place; let's go in."

The place he referred to was a saloon. On the windows were painted in gilt letters, "Liquors and Cigars. Come in."

"No," said Robert, shaking his head, "I won't go in there. Let's go on farther."

"But why not stop here?" asked the other lad. "The place looks pleasant—more so than any other place I can see."

"Yes, it looks pleasant enough," said Robert; "but it's a saloon. They sell liquor there."

"What of that?" asked the other, "We're not obliged to drink any of it if we go in, are we?"

"Well, no," answered Robert; "but I don't like getting into the habit of lounging about such places. There seems to be something about them that fascinates a fellow. I've watched the men who go in there, I've heard them talk about it. They say they know they ought not to hang about the saloon, but if they stop to-day, to-morrow they want to go again, and something seems to draw them there in spite of their better judgment. They don't visit a saloon very often before they get to smoking and drinking and playing cards, and the first they know they are neglecting their business for the pleasure they find in this kind of life. It's down, down, down all the way, and from what I've seen of this drink business it seems to me it's just as it is with us when we take a run down hill; we get to going faster and faster, and we can't stop till we reach the bottom; it seems as if we were obliged to keep on going when we get fairly under motion. It's just so with most men who get into the habit of drinking; when they get started they can't stop till they get to the bottom. I don't want to get started. I don't want to put myself in the way of being tempted to start; so I think best to keep out of the saloon. As long as I keep away I'm safe."

"You're right," said the other. "I didn't think of that. I don't want to be a drunkard any more than you do, and I'll shake hands in keeping out of the starting place of drunkards if you will." And they shook hands on this good resolution, and I hope they will always adhere to it.—*Temperance Banner.*

As the night follows the day, so surely and naturally does an irreligious and a corrupt manhood or womanhood follow an irreverent childhood.—*Morning Star.*

Mrs. Orra Langhorne, of Lynchburg, Va., in a letter to the *Northern Christian Advocate* says: "I think the question will never be settled until we have the mixed schools for the races. I once held the opinion common in the South, inspired by the prejudice prevalent here against mixed schools, but after a careful study of the question I have concluded, as I think all must who will look at it dispassionately, that a school free to all who would enter is the only school fit for the children of a republic."

French boy; "I'm going to be a soldier and conquer towns."

English boy; "I'm going to be a sailor and batter down towns."

American boy; "I'm going to be a merchant and build up towns."—*Harpers' Young People.*

Patience Taught by Nature.

BY ELIZABETH B. BROWNING.

"Oh dreary life!" we cry; "O dreary life!"
And still the generation of the birds
Sing through our sighing, and the flocks and herds
Serenely live while we are keeping strife
With Heaven's true purpose in us, as a knife
Against which we may struggle! ocean girds
Unslackened the dry land, savannah-swards
Unweary sweep,—hills watch, unworn; and rife
Meek leaves drop yearly from the forest trees.
To show above the unwasted stars that pass
In their old glory. O thou god of old,
Grant me some smaller grace than comes to these!—
But so much patience, as a blade of grass
Grows by contented through the heat and cold.

The path of duty in this world is not all gloom or sadness or darkness. Like the roads of the South, it is hedged with ever-bloom, pure and white as snow. It is only when we turn to the right hand or the left that we are lacerated by piercing thorns and concealed dangers.—*Jas. D. Kerr.*

The Philadelphia *Press* says "the addition in a single year of over three quarters of a million people who are strangers to our laws and customs, is a severe tax on the digestive and assimilating power of our body politic."

Make your Church attractive—not with worldly accessories, but with the beauty of holiness and the sweetness of Christian love. Mark the distinction.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good.;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankfull we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

Eleven years, our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—PARENTS

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

An Ohio farmer who has barbed wire fences says that he gets one-fourth more work out of his hired man than he used to when he furnished a top-rail to sit on.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

A young lover in Iowa paid $40 for a locomotive to run him thirty-five miles to see his girl, and when he got there the family bull dog ran him two miles and didn't charge him a cent.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, B. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883.

At Laverne, Minn., Aug. 5, Bishop Foss dedicated a new church edifice, and a sum was raised more than sufficient to pay off the remaining indebtedness.

The American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia, offers a premium of $1000 for the best book, written for the Society, upon "The obligations and advantages of the day of rest." The book must be popular in character, of a "high order of merit," and consist of not less than 60,000 nor more than 100,000 words.

We have on sale the very readable pamphlet of Dr. Marshall, of Vicksburg, a prominent member of the Mississippi Conference of the M. E. Church South, being his reply to Dr. Tucker's assault upon the Negro race in the Protestant Episcopal Congress at Richmond, Va. Persons desiring copies should send in their orders at once. Price 25 cents, and a discount on orders for five or more copies.

The Board of Education urgently requests all educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to send to its Corresponding Secretary during August their statistics, revised to date. It is not sufficient to send catalogues, though they are valued for reference. The statistics called for must be furnished in the tabulated form adapted to publication in the "Year-Book" of the Church and the Report of the Board. There was so much neglect on delay last year as to cause the entire exclusion of the statistics from the "Year-Book." Such a result may be prevented this year if the responsible officers will promptly respond to the present request, which is also addressed to them severally by special circular.

All Christian men agree that prayer is valuable, but they differ as to what its value is. They have also given many definitions to prayer, but these are not harmonious. We suppose that the real essence of prayer is asking God for something. It is the crying of the soul to [illegible] for help. It is not necessary that a word be uttered. God is a Spirit, and prayer is just the appeal of the human spirit to the divine for help in some particular way. If God hears prayer certain things must take place which would not take place if the prayers were not offered. This is a critical point, and here the teachings of the [illegible] are clear, and so clear that [illegible] passages are [illegible] if this is not [illegible]. Abraham prayed [illegible] and God heard Abraham. [illegible] fire of the Lord burnt [illegible] the people they cried unto [illegible] and Moses prayed unto the [illegible] was quenched. [illegible] in the bitterness of his [illegible] prayed unto the Lord, and [illegible] was forgiven. "Elias was [illegible] to like passions as [illegible] and he prayed that it might [illegible] rained not on the [illegible] space of three years [illegible]. And he prayed [illegible] the heaven gave rain." [illegible] the Lord shut [illegible] months. When Peter [illegible] two soldiers, [illegible] the church made [illegible] unto [illegible] Lord sent his [illegible] Peter and deliv[illegible] expectation of [illegible]. Cornelius prayed four [illegible] stood before him [illegible] and assured him [illegible] were heard. [illegible] and his [illegible] [illegible] they not prayed. [illegible] came to an [illegible] condition of our [illegible] duty to ask [illegible] God's com[illegible] to Him [illegible] joy may be full.

The Comforter.

Eighteen hundred years before the advent of Christ the prophet Joel said: "And it shall come to pass afterward that I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, your young men shall see visions; and also upon the servants and upon the handmaids in those days will I pour out my Spirit." Christ, before his departure, told his disciples that it was expedient for them that he go away. That if he did not go away the Comforter would not come, but "if I depart I will send him unto you. I wil pray the Father and He shall give you another comforter that he may abide with you forever." Here the Comforter is described as a person. Christ uses the masculine gender in speaking of him. He calls him "The Comforter." He told his disciples that he would send him, and that when he is come he will abide with his people forever, and guide them "into all truth." After his resurrection the Savior repeated the promise. "Behold I send the promise of my Father upon you;" and then adds "but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high." For the fulfillment of this promise the disciples tarried in that upper room at Jerusalem, and held their ten days prayer meeting. And when the day of Pentecost was fully come He came, and to each believer he is a living, conscious, personal presence, saying "Lo, I am with you always." He comes not merely to dwell in temples made with hands, though they be ever so costly and elegant. He dwells in the heart of the believer. Our hearts are his temples. Not at special seasons. He comes to make our hearts his temple, his home, his abiding place. The writer loves to linger here. Multitudes of times has his heart been cheered by the promise *"He shall abide with you forever."* There need be no intermission of His presence, of His gifts, of His grace, of His power in the hearts of believers. When He comes self ownership ceases. We are not our own; we have been bought with a price; we belong to self no longer; and He who has bought us, not with silver and gold, but with His own blood, comes to take possession of His property by the indwelling presence of the Comforter. From this time onward our all belongs to Christ. We have no more, and no longer any claim upon our time or talents, all belongs to Him who bought us. This is a truth that the individual Christian needs to realize. It will give great peace of mind, an abiding rest of faith. It will give steadiness and strength of purpose. It puts into the heart of the disciple the strength of Almighty God, so he is able to resist all the assaults of Satan. It was His presence that gave such decision and strength to Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, Knox and Wesley. It is the presence of the Comforter that has kept the church alive amid the persecutions of past ages; it is His presence that keeps the flame of divine love and truth burning in the hearts of His people now. Let us be careful not to offend this guest, but walk in His light and strength until our work is done.

One Conflict Ended.

Our contemporary of the *Methodist Advocate*, in a well written paper on "Education Auxiliary to the Church," says: "As our educational work in the central South begins to take shape, let us gather wisdom from the past and avoid the mistakes that have been made in other sections. We have no money to waste in an attempt to build up rival institutions. But each school should be a competent part of one thoroughly organized and harmonious system. Just as the sun is the center of our planetary system, holding each and every satellite in a rigid and beautiful order, so should our great Central University be in this system of church schools. Let the academies, seminaries and colleges revolve around this center with as little friction as we observe in the harmonious whirl of worlds above us. Arrange a uniform system of text books, and adopt a uniform pronunciation of of the ancient languages, so that a student may pass from one institution to another of the same grade, with such convenience as a pupil passes from one Methodist Sunday-school to another, under the Berean Lesson system. Then make the course of study in the seminaries such as will prepare students for the freshman class of the university, and with such other regulations as may be adopted, our school will be under one general system, and will form a grand force in the Master's work." To all of this the SOUTHWESTERN says Amen. It has but one look, and can have but one intent. It needs no explanation. Read, *"Each school should be a component part of one thoroughly organized and harmonious system."* The time of the singing of the birds has come. The icy winter of the despotism of caste is melting under the sunlight of the Gospel of the Son of God, and will soon pass away. God is great and God is behind the country and church keeping before them the paths of real progress. The despised of our brethren are in our midst. Their great offense has been their color. But the time is near when all through this country we shall care no more for the color of a man than we do for the shape of his shoes, the style of his coat, or who his ancestors were. The public mind may debate this question, and men may answer it according to the prejudice of their head and hostile hearts, but so long as God is in this country there can be no doubt as to the issue. This whole cloud of caste, the chilling remains of the system of slavery, will all dissolve and disappear in the Christian unity of kindred hearts. We believe that God looks with special tenderness upon those places where black and white kneel together and get converted, upon those churches where they worship together, upon those pulpits where they stand and preach together, upon those altars where they kneel together and receive the sacrament, and upon those schools where black and white children study and recite together.

We cannot conceive of anything more ill timed, more short sighted, more criminally stupid than the erection of schools from which pupils are to be excluded because of their color. It is an enormity we have no language to describe. For the sake of giving it a name we call it the religion of *delirium tremens.*

PERSONAL

—Senator Don Cameron, is improving in health under the care of an English physician.

—Rev. R. P. Mitchell, M. E. Church, South, has been elected President of Aberdeen Female College.

—Senator Randall L. Gibson has abandoned his trip to Europe and will remain in the north until the senate meets in December.

—General Sheridan's mother is eighty-three years of age, and still lives in the house at Perry, O., in which "Phil" was born.

—Ex-Governor John Evans, of Denver, was elected Lay Delegate to the General Conference at the recent Lay Conference in Denver.

—Samuel J. Howard, a leading colored man and philanthropist of New York city, died recently. By fortunate investment in Brooklyn real estate he had amassed a fortune of $100,000.

—Rev. A. A. Johnson, after a two month's visit North, in the interest of Texas Wesleyan College, returned to Fort Worth greatly improved in health and encouraged by the outlook.

—Gen. A. S. Badger collector of the port, had the misfortune to lose his second son, aged between 9 and 10 years, from scarlet fever, on the 14th. The funeral was attended by Mower Post G. A. R.

—Dr. Dean writes that "Dr. Rust is selecting the Faculty of the New Orleans University with much care, Miss Josephine Cowgill is to spend part of her time as assistant in moral instruction, and Miss Mary H. Dean has been selected as teacher of music."

—The *Inter-Ocean* says that the quarterly meeting conference of Centenary Church, Chicago, has selected Rev. Dr. Ross C. Houghton as the successor of Rev. Dr. A. C. George, and will ask Bishop Foss to make the appointment.

—In a note to the editor, dated Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 13, Dr. Dean says: "The Educational Assembly closed last night and was a success. Dr. Hartzell had everything finely arranged. Bro. Vaughn, President Traver, of Leland, and many other workers in the South are here."

—The many friends of Capt. Charles W. Boothy are glad to learn that he stood highest on the list in the recent civil service examinations, and has been appointed keeper of the record room in the Customhouse, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. Henri Burch.

—Rev. S. Duncan, presiding elder of the Shreveport district, gave us a pleasant call last week. Bro. Duncan reports an unusual degree of prosperity on his district, and thinks that at our next conference the district will show a good increase in all departments of church work.

—General Grant being informed that a director's car was at his disposal for a trip to Long Branch on Sunday, politely declined it, saying: "I always tried not to travel on Sunday when I held office, and there does not seem to be any reasonable excuse for it now."

—Dr. Robert Moffat, for many years a missionary in South Africa under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, and father-in-law of the late Dr. Livingstone, died in London, England, Aug. 10. He was the author of the translation into the Bechuana language of the Psalms and the New Testament.

—We are in receipt of a postal from Rev. L. W. Elkins, relative to the recent church trial of Rev. I. G. Pollard, presiding elder Little Rock District, of Little Rock Conference. He says: "Bro. Pollard's investigation lasted six days. He came out without the smell of fire upon his garments. The committee acquitted him of all blame, and said that 'under the circumstances he had done right.'"

—We were glad to welcome our Assistant back to the sanctum for a few days. During his absence he has been over his district holding quarterly conferences at each point; held one district conference, attended one on the Shreveport district and made a trip to Marshall, Texas, secured nearly one hundred subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN, and returned hale and happy. Best of all, he reports the outlook full of promise, and the cowardly ignoble and utterly unchristian prejudice against the colored people fast wearing away.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

T. Jackson, Simpson Chapel, New Orleans: "Children's Day was observed and the church was beautifully decorated with flowers and other things suitable for the occasion. Collection was $4.55. The parade was grand, and there were not seats to accommodate the attendance."

D. J. Price, Robelene: "This town has been building for only eighteen months, and has about 1000 inhabitants. It was incorporated three months ago. There are three churches—two Methodist and one Baptist. S. S. Wright, pastor of our church is intelligent, and appreciated by the people. There are two public schools, and I am principal of one with 50 pupils. Children's Day was observed, and there was a pic-nic, marching through town, and speaking at the church. Collection $1.50. Peter Cox is Superintendent of Sunday-school. Whiskey is the great evil of the town."

MISSISSIPPI.

There are no end of societies, and S. L. Jones, of Enterprise, sends us the printed constitution of a new one, intended to work for the social and moral welfare of the people. These societies can be commended only so far as they do not conflict with efficient Christian duties in the churches, by division of the energies and means of their membership. Let the society at Enterprise hold their loyalty to the church as of first importance.

J. J. Harris, Mud Creek: "I have just closed a glorious revival at Big Hill Church, with 14 conversions and 12 accessions—one a Baptist preacher. The people were very hospitable. May God bless Rev. Geo. Dross and his little band of workers at Big Hill Chapel."

TEXAS.

S. Coleman, Waelder: "Bro. L. Reed is going right ahead with his work this year. There is a fine Sunday-school, with 35 or 40 scholars. Sister Rachel Williams and Bro. W. W. Christian are faithful laborers in it."

C. M. Moore, Lovelady: "I am striving hard; have had some success, notwithstanding the coldness there was when I came here. I have received 12 members. At White, a few Sundays since, we heard an excellent lecture, given by Rev. R. K. Whiting. It was the right thing in the right place. May God speed him on. There were about 250 persons present."

R. K. Whiting, Crockett: "I am moving on; have received into the church 24; have built a neat house for worship. Elder Ripetoe was with us a few weeks ago and the people were glad to meet him."

A. A. Mason, Lone Oak: "Children's Day collection was $5.40. It was a day of great value. Essays on education were read by R. F. Harper, J. Crawford, Misses Amy Hall, Annie Henry, Lottie Hopkins and Maggie Harper."

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "We have at last commenced work on our church, preparing for conference, and hope to have everything ready. The estimated cost will be $2425."

A. Williams, Orange: "The congregation is good. Sabbath-school has an average attendance of 75. Received on probation 15. We have built a new parsonage, nicely finished; also a new church worth $1000. Have raised for all purposes, $825. Present indebtedness $400. We are working hard to get out of debt."

TENNESSEE.

C. S. Seward, Alexandria: "I wish to say something about our new church work in DeKalb and Wilson counties. We laid the corner stone of the church here July 4, 1881, and have it up and covered, and part of the flooring laid. We will hold the district conference in it. There are three churches in course of erection at this place; it is a Methodist center, and there is a great demand for a good church. A debt of $150 I hope to clear by subscription promptly. On Aug. 11, 1883, we laid a corner stone at Cherry Valley. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. O. Green. We raised $40. We will try to have the church ready for next quarterly conference. Our protracted meeting has just commenced."

ARKANSAS.

Rev. S. W. Gamble reports a good meeting at Boston Mountain, Ark., where he was assisted by Revs. Titus, Barker and Fulkerson. The new society now has 33 members. A church building will be erected.

Rev. J. S. Edwards, of Green Forest, Ark., has just closed a meeting at Hale Barren's S. H., which resulted in 11 conversions and 8 accessions. Revs. W. J. Powers and Masters kave assistance in the meeting.—*Central.*

Dr. George took the collection for the Freedmen's Aid Society at Centenary Church last Sabbath morning. The amount assessed to the church is $100. When the absent members are heard from it is believed that fully twice that sum will be realized.—*Northwestern.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Lessons From History—No. 1.

BY REV. JAMES A. DEAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose, with your permission, to present to your readers a few historical facts, together with the lessons they seem to teach. I shall confine myself to no one subject; but, as the events of the world are continually varying, and as history, which records them, constantly changes from topic to topic, so shall I do in presenting them. Next to our own experience, as teaching us wisdom, is the experience of others; and in many respects the latter is superior to the former. The events are not so interwoven with our own prejudices and predilections and consequently we can judge of them more justly. We can trace the results of acts through years, and frequently through generations, and learn their lessons beforehand, whereas, our own experience is very brief, and we cannot learn the consequences of our own course of action till it is frequently too late to profit by their teachings. The experience of others is also, in multitudes of cases, and especially in those recorded in history wider and deeper than our own, and therefore more emphatic in its lessons. No person is wise who neglects to store his mind with the facts of history, and to ponder upon those facts till they teach him the wisdom that lies stored within them. I have thought therfore, that it would not be labor lost, nor space wasted in your paper, to draw from the storehouse of history a few of its prominent facts, and some of the lessons they may suggest. Some of your readers, not the older ones alone, but the younger ones, also, may thus have their minds drawn to the reading of history; and, what is of more value, they may accustom themselves to search out the practical lessons that history teaches in every one of its myriads of facts. I may limit my labors to this one article or may extend them indefinitely, to be determined by either of two facts—whether I become tired of writing them, or you, as guardian of the interest of your readers, become weary of publishing them. In fact it would not be surprising if both these barriers should arise at the end of this first article.

The first subject that I present is that of

SOLDIERS.

Gibbon says: "On the first entrance of a soldier into the service an oath was administered to him with every circumstance of solemnity. He promised never to desert his standard; to submit his own will to the commands of his leaders; and to sacrifice his life for the safety of the Emperor and the Empire. The attachment of the Roman troops to their standard was inspired by the united influence of religion and of honor. The golden eagle which glittered in the front of the legion, was the object of their fondest devotion; nor was it esteemed less impious than it was ignominious, to abandon that sacred ensign in the hour of danger. Regular pay, occasional donations, and a stated recompense, after the appointed time of service, alleviated the hardships of the military life; while on the other hand it was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. The centurions were authorized to chastise with blows, the generals had a right to punish with death; and it was an inflexible maxim of Roman discipline that a good soldier should dread his officers far more than the enemy." (Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Dean's Abridgment, Vol. I, page 5.)

Here we have quite a number of facts regarding the soldier; the military oath, the attachment to his standard; his implicit obedience; pay and pensions on the one hand and dread of punishment on the other; and, as the foundation and the crown of all, inflexible discipline. Modern nations have not been slow to follow the example of Rome, and they have had the best of reasons; not only do all these

qualifications commend themselves to one's judgment, but the Romans, under such influences, were almost always conquerors. Every one of the principles underlying the above facts is a stimulus to soldierly conduct, and an aid to conquest.

But it is not the soldier alone that is stimulated and made successful by these qualities. Examine the biographies of those men that have accomplished the most in any walk of life, and you will find that all these principles; with less or greater modifications, have urged them on to activity, and insured their success. Few men succeed in a marked degree, without as unfaltering a zeal and faithfulness to their vocation as the soldier to his, or without the hope of reasonable reward for faithfulness, and the apprehension of evil results if they [illegible].

But there [illegible] higher lesson that [illegible] these facts. The soldier is the type of the Christian. All the soldierly qualities are to be exhibited in the latter, as really as in the former; and all the facts that lead to energy and success in the one, are brought to bear upon the other. There is the same oath of faithfulness in the solemn vow to be true to his heavenly King, as the soldier is true to his ruler and commander. And that vow must be repeated from time to time, as the Roman soldier was to renew his oath at the beginning of every year. It is a singular fact that our word sacrament, an ordinance in which the Christian pledges his life to the service of the Divine King, is derived from the Latin word that expresses the soldier's oath of faithfulness to the Emperor. That oath was styled a [illegible].

In conclusion we would say: First, The Christian, like the soldier, must be obedient to the orders of his commander. Our great Captain is the Lord Jehovah, and his orders are found in the Bible. From no other source can we accurately learn them. Every one that can read is under the most solemn obligations to read God's word, and thus learn his commands. It will not do to trust to our own imaginings, or even to our memories, in all cases; but we must daily "search the Scriptures," to know our Captain's will. Second, No soldier expects to escape conflicts; and, indeed, without them he never becomes perfect. The Christian must expect the same. The order of his Commander is "Fight the good fight of faith." Paul was able to say of himself, "I have fought a good fight," and this entitled him to say, as every true Christian may also say, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me in that day."

There are other valuable lessons, as that of discipline, of rewards, and of the final triumph. But these will come in future numbers, in connection with passages of history that suggest them.

Laying the Corner Stone.

[illegible]—Last Sunday was a [illegible] for [illegible] Hallettsville. The [illegible] has granted [illegible] material for a [illegible] has paid for about [illegible] of the lumber. The brethren volunteered their work to do the hauling, about 20 miles, and [illegible] and hauling rock [illegible]. Everything [illegible] the ceremony of [illegible] stone, [illegible] the country. The [illegible] present were Revs. R. E. Cooper, F. John-[illegible], [illegible], R. H. Paxton, J. [illegible] W. [illegible], and [illegible], all of whom took part in [illegible]. Rev. R. E. Cooper [illegible]. His text was [illegible] 20th verse. [illegible]

[illegible] Aug. [illegible]

Strikes and "Careful Legislation."

The *Evening Post* has been, since the strike of the telegraph operators began, the most respectable champion of the position that men who quit work in large numbers, because their wages do not suit them are enemies to society, and that there ought to be some way of keeping them at work whether they are satified with their wages or not. This is the case, at least, according to the *Post*, in great corporations like the raidroads or telegraph companies. "This government of large bodies of men in industrial organizations is a recent phenomenon to which it is absurd to try to apply rules derived from the petty disputes of factories or workshops employing a few dozen or a few hundred hands." The men employed "in railroad or telegraphic service are an army, and have to be governed as an army, and the fundamental principle of army management is that there can be no division of authority, and that nothing, however reasonable, can be yielded to dictation." "For whatever is wrong in corporate management the remedy is to be found in careful legisation, and not in egging on employes to strike."

Now what, precisely, do these remarks mean? We should be very glad to have the *Post* tell us, if it can. Why are rules derived from the petty disputes of factories and workshops—whatever the expression may mean—inapplicable to the tremendous disputes of railroads and telegraph companies. The only "rule" that we know of that has been so "derived" is the right of free contract. A man who is receiving a dollar a day has a perfect right to say that he will not work for less than two or for less than two hundred, or that he will not work at any price, and so long as he and his family do not become chargeable upon the public it is nobody's business how long he refrains from working, and there is no power which can lawfully compel him to resume work. And what one may may do, a few dozen or a few hundred men employed in factories or workshops may do, or the "10,000 to 40,000 men which [*sic*] some of our modern corporations now employ." Why not? What is the difference? Of course there is none. If the places of the men who decline an employment can be filled at less wages than they demand, there is an end of the matter. They have made a mistake, and they must take the consequences. If their places cannot be so filled, their employers have made a mistake in not paying them what they demanded at once. "The public" has no concern whatever in the transactionso long as the parties keep with in the law. The pretense that the men employed by railroad and telegraph comanies are, or onght to be, on a different footing from the men employed in factories or workshops, and have fewer rights, on account of the greater importance of their function to the [illegible] and non-[illegible] [illegible] wheat to be sent [illegible] over the Northern Pacific is engaged in a public function of [illegible] the same importance, and is exactly as liable in law or equity to have his relation with his employer detemined by the State as the operator who [illegible] for the train that [illegible] or the brakeman who help to manage the train.

But while the public has no rights with regard to strikes in raidroads and telegraph companies that it has not with regard to any other strikes, both parties in strike may appeal to public sympathy which may be indirectly of considerable value to the side to which it is given. And public sympathy will be determined by the public estimate of the comparative reasonableness of the positions of the two parties, and of the merits of the litigants as well as of the litigation. "The theory," [illegible] the *Post*, "that the [illegible] to pay higher wages [illegible] the Council of the Brotherhood to a share in its control of its subordinates, because the managers are wicked men who have watered their stocks, bears strong marks of having originated in some nursery." The "theory" appears to have originated in the office of the *Evening Post*—at least we have never heard of it anywhere else. But it is an entirely legitimate appeal to public sympathy that the company has reduced the wages of its operators in order to pay larger dividends upon a capital of which at least half represents no investment whatever. And, as a matter of fact, the moral character and public disservices of Mr. Jay Gould have been as potent to create public sympathy with the strikers as even the moderation and good sense with which the strikers have conducted themselves; and it seems to us entirely natural and wholesome that it should be so.

If the *Evening Post's* comparison of men employed by the great corporations to an army, and its assertion that they have to be governed as an army, mean anything whatever—and upon this point we would not rashly commit ourselves—they mean that some other principle than that of free contract must prevail in the relations of these corporations to the men in their employ. That is to say, a man must enlist in the service of the company, as a soldier enlists in the service of the Government, and contract himself for a term of years out of his right to contract, and this condition cannot readily be distinguished from slavery. "Careful legislation" which undertakes to keep a man at work when his wages are not satisfactory to him cannot possibly take any other shape than that. And it is scarcely to be expected that the American people will take such a tremendous stride backward as this merely to oblige managers of coporations who find it more convenient to treat the men in their employ as they treat inanimate tools than to treat them like freemen.—*N. Y. Times.*

Rev. A. W. Mangum, in a communication to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, makes a pleasant reference to Dr. Dean, and his work as an educator in the South, in the early part of his public life when he had charge of a school in North Carolina:

The Principal of the school was James A Dean—also a graduate of Wesleyan University. He was a goood scholar, an apt and faithful teacher, and an earnest Christian. He built up a school in the woods, in a retired, rocky, hilly locality, in old Orange. By energy and fidelity he achieved early success, soon drawing patronage from distant parts of the State. He worked like an Oberlin, and was accomplishing most gratifying results in his efforts to spread abroad the benefits of Christian education, when there came a fatal interruption to his usefulness. He was an abolitionist in sentiment, and yet wooed and won an Orange girl that owned slaves. When his views on slavery became well known of course he was no longer acceptable as a teacher. He was for a time a professor in Randolph-Macon. He was disliked by some of them on account of his Northern opinions, was unfortunate in the adoption of his policy in the premises, and in a short while ended his connection with the institution. He has since been in high positions in educational work at the North. He was, I think, for some time President of a colored institution in Tennessee. A year or two ago he was invited to Durham, N. C., to establish a high school. He returned a D.D., with much experience in travel, study, and teaching.

Dr. Dean has had a long and successful career as an educator. His riper years have not blurred the clean record of his youth. He is now doing grand service for the Church as President of the New Orleans University.

For furnishing worthless matter to Houghton, Miflin & Co., publishers of the *Postal Guide*, Boston, Mass., thereby adding $30,000 per year to the expense of the Government, Postmaster-General Gresham summarily removed Major Kirby, chief of the railway service, who admitted that he was in the pay of the publishers.

The Danger of Over-Exertion.

A Stalwart Man Becomes Weaker Than a Child and Then Recovers his Former Strength.

(*Waterloo, N. Y. Observer.*)

In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed than ever before since the time of the Athenian games. A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors possibly because there are fewer specimens of well-developed manhood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physical power a few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Waterloo. His muscles, which showed unusual development, were as hard as wood. At his request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found it wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by an iron man was fully made manifest.

"Have you always been so stalwart as this?" Inquired the news gatherer.

"Not by any means," was the reply. "When a young man I was always strong and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possessions of me on one occasion that I attempted to lift a box which four found it impossible to move. I succeeded in in placing it on the wagon, but in two minutes from that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I began to grow weak and sickly. I believed that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a general debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. My back was very weak. I had no appetite, and at times loathed food. My lips were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were entirely open at the top and it pained me on the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 208 pounds to less than 170, I was in a most wretched condition. I was completely discouraged."

"What did the doctors say to you?"

"Almost everything. I consulted no less than six different physicians. They all treated me and none did me any good. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sit upright but was obliged to rest in a cramped, uneasy position. I was compelled to urinate every five minutes and I passed over three quarts every day. I was not living, I was existing.

One night (how well I remember it!) my wife had put the children all to bed when the feeling came over me that I should live but a very short time. My wife and I talked matters all over and I gave the minutest directions as to what she should do after I was gone. I was not in a flighty condition by any means for the doctor, on leaving town the day following, bade me good-bye, saying he never expected to see me again, for I was suffering with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages. Within the next few days more than twenty friends came to bid me good-bye. Among the number was Dr. John L. Clark. He asked me what I had used in the way of medicines. I told him. He than recommended a remedy of which I had heard much, but about which I was very skeptical. If faith were an element of power it certainly was lacking in my case.

"And so you did not try it?"

"On the contrary, I did try it and to my surprise it seemed to go to just the spot. Indeed, it was the most palatable thing I had taken into my mouth for months. I relished it."

"And did it cure you?"

"Do I look as if it did."

"Yes, indeed. What was it?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"A proprietary medicine!"

"Of course. What of that? I suppose I once had as great a prejudice against advertised medicines at Ann Arbor, Michigan, I used to vow with the rest of the class that we would fight all such remedies at all times. When a man comes down to the last hour, however, and bids his wife and friends good by, such bigoted prejudices as these all vanish, I can assure you and any remedy that can cure is gladly welcomed."

"And how have you been since then?"

"As well–or better, than before."

"Do you still exert your strength?"

"Certainly. But I do not *over*-exert, as formerly. My strength is increasing every day, and my health is number one. I know that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Cure, and I believe it is the best medicine that was ever compound by any chemist or physican. I am willing the doctors should sneer at me for such a statement if they choose, but I have proven its truth, and am prepared to stand by it."

The above experience should be of great value to all who are suffering. It shows the deceptive nature of this terrible malady; that all symptoms are common to it and that there is but one way by which it can be absolutely avoided.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A case of yellow fever is in hospital at Pensacola navy yard.

A strong sentiment is rising in favor of a postal telegraph system.

The M. E. Church at Early, Iowa, was destroyed by a cyclone Aug. 7. It will be rebuilt at once.

The Republican State convention of New York is called to meet at Richfield Springs, Sept. 18.

The Government duty on opium, collected at San Francisco last year, exceeded by $1,000,000 that of the previous year.

For the six months ended Aug. 1, 160 persons were killed and 401 injured on railroads in the State of New York.

A tornado swept over Chattanooga on the 15th, unroofing fully 20 buildings, uprooting trees and destroying fences.

By the breaking of a rope in a mine at Pedruth, Eng., 13 men who were being hauled up were precipitated to the bottom of the mine, and 12 instantly killed.

The burning recently of a Baptist church near Helena, Ark., makes three churches, one Masonic hall, one mill, one store and three dwelling houses burned within a radius of one mile the past year.

The anniversary of the eetablishment of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held at Ocean Grove, N. J., on the 13th. The receipts of the Society the past year were $178,000—a large increase over the past year.

The dredging of South Carolina rivers for phosphates is a new industry of considerable importance to the territory surrounding Charleston. Some of the crude rock is shipped to Europe, but most of it is ground at home before it goes to market.

The savings-bank system of the English postoffice continues to work successfully. During last year 250,000 additional depositors opened accounts in the bank, making the total number nearly 3,000,000, with aggregate deposits of £39,000,000.

NEW BOOKS.

SISTER RIDNOUR'S SACRIFICE; with other Sketches. By Mrs. C. F. Wilder, Cincinnati: Walden & Stowe; 269 pages. Price, $1.

This is a volume of short and pithy papers and sketches, full of suggestions touching our duty as parent, child, father, mother, Christian, pastor and citizen, so that most any one can find a word of encouragement, admonition, instruction, in each and every calling of life. Most of the articles which appear in this volume were originally given to the public in some of our church periodicals, and were read with interest. The present volume is published at the request of the officers of the Western Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. It is a book of marked excellence, has an individuality of its own, and will be read with pleasure and profit.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pansy for August says any subscriber who will send three new ones and $2 25, will receive a picture and the silk badge of the *Pansy* society. Address D. Lothrop & Co. Boston Mass.

Wilford's Miscrocosm for August has an abundance of articles for religio scientific thinkers to ponder.

H. C. Bunner has written for the September *Century* a humorous modern New York love story, in the quaint style and spelling of the sixteenth century. It is aptly called "Love in Old Cloathes."

Harper's Magazine for September is varied in its contents, and richly illustrated. One of its articles is on "Recent Building in New York" a critical estimate of the "New Departure" in architecture—illustrated. Frank D. Millet contributes the first of two articles on Dalecarlia, Sweden, full of quaint description, and illustrated from drawings by the author, T. de Thulstrup. Mrs. Lucy Lillie writes of the Catskills. Under the title of "Haunts of 'the Swamp Fox,'" P. D. Hay gives some very novel and interesting information concerning Francis Marion, the Revolutionary hero of South Carolina. Paul Potter, the old Dutch master, is the subject of a brief paper by E. Mason. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes the first of two parts of a strong story, entitled "Prisoners!" The frontispiece is an engraving by R. Hoskin from one of the drawings by Dore for Poe's "Raven." The fifth part of "A Castle in Spain" is given. General J. F. B. Marshall tells the story of his part in keeping the English out of Hawaii in 1843. Ex-Mayor Grace contributes a timely and important article on "Municipal Government in the State of New York." The Rev. John B. Thompson traces, in a very interesting paper, the origin of the Rip Van Winkle legend. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis contributes an admirable short story, entitled "A Silhouette." The Editorial departments are full of timely and interesting matter. The *Editor's Drawer*, conducted by Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, is especially entertaining.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., have just published a very pretty little pamphlet, containing Col. George E. Waring's famous horse story, "Vix," which the London *Spectator* characterized as "genuinely pathetic," and of which Col. Higginson said, that "all Col. Waring's horses are like Dr. John Brown's dogs—genuine and half humorous creatures." Price 10c.

An article which will appear in the September *Century*, and which has a direct bearing on the present interest in a purer taste in art and decoration, is Roger Riordan's "Ornamental Forms in Nature," beautifully illustrated by the writer. He wisely urges architects and designers who "weary their own souls and those of their neighbors with clumsy imitations of antique styles which were themselves based on an intelligent observation of nature" to draw knowledge and fresh inspiration from the study of native plant forms.

Cholera is epidemic in Acheen, the Dutch capital of Sumatra.

Answer This.

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache. Ed. Oswego Sun.

My little sickly, puny baby was changed into a great bouncing boy, and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time. A YOUNG MOTHER.

No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible.

I had severe attacks of gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. They cured me in a short time. T. R. ATTY.

Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism and a horde of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for four years, and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder, it has done for me what four doctors failed to do—cured me. The effect of the bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. CARTER.

Gents—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. Stoetzel, 633 Fulton st., Chicago, Ill.

The Housekeeper.

BROWNED KIDNEYS make an excellent dish for the breakfast table. Melt some butter in a saucepan, and when brown, put in slices of kidney; cut thin and rolled in flour; if you do not cut the slices thin, they should be cooked for five minutes before they are rolled in flour. One reason why kidneys, in the various ways they may be cooked, are not generally liked, is simply because they are frequently served when about half cooked, and there are a few stomachs capable of digesting a raw kidney. If onion is an agreeable flavor, put a few bits in the melted butter.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—One dozen ears of tender corn, which however, must be fully ripe, grated from the cob, or if cut, take the pains to pass the knife through the grains before beginning to slice them from the cob. Then with the point of your knife scrape the cob clear, for the sweetest part of the grain may adhere to it. Now beat up very well three eggs, and add to them a pint of sweet milk, half a cupful of butter, one spoonful of sugar, pepper and salt. Bake in a well heated oven. In winter this dish can be prepared from dried corn, but is, of course, not so good as when made of the fresh vegetable.

CURES FOR FITS.—For a Fit of Passion: Walk out into the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness: Count the tickings of a clock; do this for one hour, and you will pull off your coat for the next, and work hard.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly: Go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced that

"Who makes his bed of brier and thorn
Must be content to lie forlorn."

For a Fit of Ambition: Go into the churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a Fit of Repining: Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden and afflicted and deranged, they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.—*Baptist Weekly.*

[illegible] OF CREAM.—Put a little more than one pint of milk in a pail, and set it in boiling water; beat two eggs, two-thirds of a cup of corn-starch, one full cup of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt and some nutmeg or vanilla thoroughly together; add a full half cup of milk and stir all into your boiling milk; boil until it thickens, stirring often; it should be very thick. Cut open your [illegible] near the bottom, and fill [illegible] full of this cream; be sure the cream is cold.

COLD CHICKEN.—If you have cold chicken left from dinner, and do not know what to do with it, as there is not enough for a meal, try this way of disposing of it: Mince it [illegible], adding some minced ham, and breadcrumbs, moistened with [illegible], seasoned with pepper and salt, put in a pudding dish, and spread a thin coating of butter over the top, set it in the oven, and let it bake until it is nicely [illegible]. This is a good [illegible].

CANNING BEANS.—A writer in [illegible], says: I know [illegible] [illegible] vessel is filled, and lastly a very thick layer of salt. Then tie over the vessel a large paper and then a piece of cloth. They will keep all winter in this way in any place. Before using soak in cold water twenty-four hours. They need not be all gathered at one time, but can be gathered a handful at a time, or any convenient time. I generally gather so much every day for dinner and so much to put up; in this way I can fill a three-gallon jar in a week. Tomatoes can be canned by boiling thoroughly ten minutes, then drain off half of the water and put up in air-tight glass jars. Tomatoes must, of course, be pealed. I hope these recipes will prove as successful to others as they have done to me.

FRUITS IN TIN CANS.—The fruit put up in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is opened, the action of acid juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous. Pour the fruit out into glass or earthenware dishes, and the danger of poisoning is avoided.

Sunshiny Husbands.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

We read so much about the obligation laid upon the wife to be a perpetual sunbeam in the house that a word to husbands on the same topic may not be amiss.

A cheerful atmosphere is important to happy home life. It is very hard for children to be good, when they are exposed to an incessant hail-storm of fault-finding from their parents. It is very difficult for a wife to maintain a calm and charmingly sweet demeanor when her husband is critical, cynical or sullen, and takes all her tender efforts with indifferent appreciation.

I know full well the air of polite amazement, or amiable incredulity with which men receive the statement of a woman's opinion that, in the home partnership, wife and not husband pulls the laboring oar. Still it is true that, let a man's business be ever so engrossing, ever so wearisome, ever so laborious, the mere fact that he goes to it in the morning, and returns from it at night, sets him above his wife in ease and comfort. For him, the slavery of routine, has its intervals and its breaks. He gets a breath of the world outside, he has change of scene daily; he sees people and hears them talk, and his home is distinctly his refuge and shelter.

Let a wife and mother love her home and her children with the most absolute, unswerving devotion, and serve them with the most unselfish fidelity, there are nevertheless, times when she is very weary.

She knows, better than any one else, the steps and the stitches, the same things done over and over, and the pettiness of the trials that come to nursery and kitchen. They are so insignificant that she is ashamed to talk about them, and I fear she sometimes forgets to tell her Saviour how hard they press her, and so, bearing her cross all alone, its weight becomes crushing.

A sunshiny husband makes a merry, beautiful home, worth having, worth working in and for. If the man is breezy, cheery, considerate, and sympathetic, his wife sings in her heart over her puddings and her mending-basket, counts the hours till he returns at night, and renews her youth in the security she feels of his approbation and admiration.

You may think it weak or childish if you please, but it is the admired wife, the wife who hears words of praise and receives smiles of commendation, who is capable, discreet, and executive. I have seen a timid, meek, self-distrusting little body fairly bloom into strong, self-reliant womanhood, under the tonic and the cordial of companionship with a husband who really went out of his way to find occasions for showing her how fully he trusted her judgment, and how tenderly he deferred to her opinion.

In home life there should be no jar, no striving for place; no insisting on prerogatives, or division of interests. The husband and the wife are each the complement of the other. And it is just as much his duty to be cheerful, as it is hers to be patient; his right to bring joy into the door, as it is hers to sweep and garnish the pleasant interior. A family where the daily walk of the father makes life a festival is filled with something like a heavenly benediction.—*The Congregationalist.*

A Doctor's Diploma Before a Jury.

The late Alexander H. Stephens used to tell with great gusto the following story, in which he and Robert Toombs figured:

A doctor named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long over-due, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs, then in the United States Senate, was for the doctor. The doctor proved the number of his visits, their valued according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the doctor had made out his case, there was nothing wherewith to rebute or offset the claim, and the only thing left to do was to pay it. "No," said Peter, "I hired you to speak in may case, and now speak." Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was. Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told Peter to make a speech himself, if he thought one could be made. "I will," said Peter, "if Bobby Toombs wont be too hard on me." Senator Toombs promised he would not, and Peter began:

"Gentlemen of the jury, you and I is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these 'ere lawyers and doctors will get the advantage of us. I aint no lawyer or doctor, and I aint no objections to them in their proper place, but they aint farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man, Royston, was no doctor and I went for him to come and doctor my wife's sore leg, and he come and put some salve truck onto it, and some rags, but never did it a bit of good. Gentlemen of the jury, I don't believe he is a doctor any way. There are doctors as is doctors, sure enough, but this man don't earn his money, and if you send for him, as Mrs. Sarah Atkinson did for a negro boy as was worth $1,000, he just kills him and wants you to pay for it."

"I don't!" thundered the doctor.

"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with the slow accents of a judge with a black cap on. The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded:

"As I was saying, gentlemen of the jury, we farmers, when we sell our cotton, has got to give vally for the money we ask, and doctors aint none to good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this 'ere Sam Royston is a doctor nohow."

"Look at my diploma, if you think I am no doctor."

"His diploma!" exclaimed the orator, with great contempt. "His diploma! Gentlemen, that is a big word for printed sheepskin, and it don't make no doctor of the sheep as first wore it; nor does it of the man as now carries it; a good newspaper has more in it, and I pint out to ye that he ain't no doctor at all."

The doctor was now in a fury, and screamed out. "Ask my patients if I am not a doctor."

"I asked my wife," retorted Peter. "She said she thought he was not."

"Ask my other patients," said the doctor."

This seemed to be the straw that broke the camel's back; for Peter replied with look and tone of unutterable sadness. "That is a hard saying, gentlemen of the jury, and one that requires me to die, or to have powers as I have hearn tell ceased to be exercised since the Apostles. Does he expect me to bring the angel Gabriel down to toot his horn before his time, and cry aloud, 'Awake, ye dead, and tell this court and jury your opinion of Sam Royston's practice?

"Am I to go to the lonely churchyard and rap on the silent tomb, and say to 'um as it is at last at rest from physic and doctors' bills, 'Git up here, you, and state if you died a natural death, or was hurried up by some doctoral?' He says ask his patients, and, gentlemen of the jury, *they are all dead!* Where is Mrs. Beasley's man Sam? Go ask worms in the graveyard, where he lies. Mr. Peak's woman, Sarah, was attended by him, and her funeral was appointed, and he, the doctor, had the corpse ready. Where is the likely Bill, as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Now in glory, expressing his opinion of Royston's doctoring. Where is that baby gal of Harry Stephens? She is where doctors cease to trouble and the infants are at rest. Gentlemen, he has eaten chicken enough at my house to pay for this salve. I found the rags, and I don't suppose he charges for making her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curing her, and I am humbly thankful he never give her nothing for her innards, as he did his other patients, for something made 'um all die mighty sudden."

The applause was great. The doctor lost and Peter won.—*Presbyterian Observer.*

President Arthur at Louisville.

On Aug. 1, President Arthur and Secretaries Lincoln and Folger, and Postmaster General Gresham, were escorted from the Galt House to the Exposition building. The President, after being introduced by Gov. Blackburn said:

"I count myself fortunate that I am upon the borders of the beautiful city of the South on a day which must henceforth be famous in its history, for a great undertaking; an undertaking of national interest and importance enters here and now upon its career. I congratulate the promoters and managers of this exposition that even at the very threshold of its existence it gives abundant pledges of success. The zeal and enthusiasm which they have displayed in their labors of preparation, and the frequent tidings of encouragement and cheer by which those labors have been lightened and made glad, the splendid triumphs of American genius, activity, and skill which are arranged within these walls; the presence of the eager multitude who throng these hospitable streets, all are tokens that the enterprise here inaugurated will be crowned with brilliant, far-reaching, enduring results. It will multiply the arms of industry and its operations and elevate its standards of attainments by suggesting now wants. It will invite new actions. It will disclose national resources as yet almost unexplored and point the way to their prompt and profitable development in countless ways. It will promote the arts of peace and help to bring about the works of peace, proclaiming harmony and good will and brotherly kindness throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof [Great applause.] I now declare that the Southern Exposition is open, and may God speed the fulfilment of all its lofty and ennobling purposes. [Immense applause.]

As he finished he seized the silken cord, gave it a stout pull, the great engine throbbed, a mellow chime of deep-toned bells sounded throughout every aisle and nave, and the machinery began to move. Immediately there was great cheering, and the organ, the band, and the chorus united in a festival ode written by J. M. Byers, to the air of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Says Prof. Blackie: The end of life is not the acquisition of knowledge, nor the display of knowledge, nor the exercise of any energy belonging to the cognitive department of our constitution—but the formation of character. What is the character? Character is the moral type impressed upon a man by the habitual exercise of noble emotions and a well trained will.

"Dr. Benson's Celery Pills are the remedy for neuralgia." G. W. Overall, Attorney, Mobile, Ala.

Over 14,000,000 of Russians are still unrelieved of religious disabilities.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to hear from my mother. I have not heard from her but once since the war. She lived with Capt. Barstow, on Hager's Prairie, and afterwards with Capt. D. C. Conta. Her name was Milly and she had two girls—the oldest Bettie, and the youngest Martha; I now go by the name of Bettie Robinson. Address me, care of A. Arnold, Centreville, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I want to inquire for some of my relatives. Father was Allen and mother Myra Cooley; sister was Romany Upchurch, and belonged to Seaborn Turner. He brought her to Texas some time before the war. Sister Mary married Jack Campbell. I left her in Alabama. My name at that time was Margaret Cooley, and I belonged to Vashon Silvan. Sister started to Texas but I stopped in Louisiana. One sister, Anneke Cooley, was left in Alabama. One brother was Benjamin, another Mandeville. I can't think of all of them. Address me at New Caney, Texas. MARGARET COLE.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people, whom I left in Virginia. Father was Peter Shields; mother Silvie; oldest sister Linde, next Sara Jane; brothers Sam, Nelson, Forlander, George Washington. My owner at that time was Crawford. I was sold down in Louisiana and came from there to Texas. Address me at New Caney, Texas. MANDA VICK.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers. We were separated in Lawrence county, Ala., and I have never seen them since. My name is Nancy Birch, but when I was sold Mr. Bibb sold me to Mr. Birch. My brothers' names were George, Sam, Jarrett, Legustus, Prismus, Tanner, Nelson and Peter. There was also Lucinda and Rhetta Bibbs. Peter is with me now. Address me at Paulding, Miss. NANCY BIRD.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Drank With Soda Water
is delicious. All druggists have it. It is refreshing and cooling. Try it often.

The red-faced whisky seller saw his neighbor's son as he staggered homeward drunk—and then went back inside his "saloon" to mix drinks for the next victim who might call. What were his thoughts?—*Nashville Advocate.*

The British Minister to Morocco has been instructed to make an earnest appeal to the Sultan of that country for the abolition of slavery.

The harvest is nearly over in Kansas and the yield is in excess of anything ever known before. The corn crop last year was 160,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that this year's increase will be 25 per cent.

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REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, [illegible] Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, [illegible]

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([illegible] Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)
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Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say, or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Lectures on Preaching, by Bishop Simpson	1 25
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

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News Items.

A scientific commission will study the cause of the Ischia earthquake.

The Kimball House, Atlanta, burned down on the 12th. Loss $1,000,000.

Mary Crowell won the literary essay prize at the Vanderbilt University over 121 young men.

Gladstone [illegible] view of England's foreign relations and [illegible] in [illegible] land and Egypt.

A fire at Vineyard Haven, Mass., on the 12th [illegible] and every business house but one. Loss $200,000.

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, denies that he entered into any agreement with the Ford brothers to murder Jesse James.

Northern philanthropists have given more than $25,000,000 to the South for educational uses since the war. That is a good kind of sectionalism.

W. L. Sanford, who shot and killed W. A. LeSueur, publisher of the Baton Rouge *Capitolian-Advocate*, has been released on bond, the indictment against him having been quashed.

In Green County, Iowa, the Republicans having nominated H. A. Turrell for Superintendent of Schools, the Democratic Convention has nominated Mr. Turrell's wife for the same position.

A St. Louis firm pays Miss Ella T. Green $1,800 per year to travel for the firm. A furniture house in New York also employs a lady saleswoman for the road.

Kavanagh, Hanlon, Smith, and others informers in the Phœnix Park [illegible] ed to land at Melbourne, and at Sydney were transferred to the British [illegible].

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Georgia House secured the passage of the local option law [illegible] of votes required. [illegible] prohibition counties, and under the new law all but [illegible] counties are expected to become so.

The New York Evening Post favors the [illegible] and management [illegible] postal [illegible] a new [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] lines [illegible] would be a much cheaper way of obtaining the property.

In the [illegible] of [illegible], one of the most dangerous passages of the [illegible] years [illegible] to English insurance [illegible]. Recent in[illegible] that pilots [illegible] are also compromised.

Hon. Hugh J. Campbell in Dakota.

A correspondent writes to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* from Dakota: [illegible] to commit [illegible] present [illegible] should [illegible] commend [illegible] non-partisan stand she [illegible] the whole of her people [illegible]

By [illegible] J. Campbell [illegible] nay [illegible] as much as possible in the background.

Judge Campbell has been chiefly [illegible] Committee [illegible] referred to, which in obedience to the known wishes of the people sought to carry out the main provisions of the bill. Judge Campbell visited every portion of South Dakota, and by his personal effort and example enlisted and inspired representative men, whose presence at Huron attested the heartiness of their co operation.

The pamphlets prepared by Judge Campbell on the subject of Statehood, and the status of Dakota [illegible] the [illegible] forts of a profound and well-stored mind. Dealing at length with the interesting subject matter, Judge Campbell's treatises are state papers of rare intrinsic value, which must hold an important place in the history of Dakota, and are worthy of preservation in the libraries of the country.

"Enjoy Your Life"

is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

It does not seem to be a good year for saloons. Not only in the West, but in the South and East the people seem determined to make the traffic bear some of the burdens it entails upon society. Little Rhode Island is waking up to a vigorous warfare.

Epilepsy Entirely Cured.

Prof. Irving B. Smith, of Pike, N. Y., makes the following statement: "*Samaritan Nervine* has entirely cured me of epileptic fits."

The prerogative of a Presiding Elder in the supply of his work in the interval of Conference, should be more closely defined, guarded and enforced. The analogy of the case demands that he shall employ no man who has not received the recommendation of his quarterly conference for the pastoral office. Instances occur every year, in which those who have been thus employed are discredited for offences committed before their career as employees.—*Michigan Advocate.*

Why cannot men begin to glorify God with a yard stick, a pair of shears, a handsaw, and a goose quill in their hands, and not wait for golden harps?—*Nashville Advocate.*

Expressman Liable.

Mr. A. S. Merrill, the popular expressman of Brunswick, Me., writes us on May 15, 1883, as follows: "Having been severely afflicted for about two years with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, so called by my physicians, I suffered with distressing pains in my back and retention of urine, caused by a stoppage at the neck of the bladder, and a complication of other diseases. I was hardly able to attend to my business, and at times would be completely prostrated. I was also affected with incontinence of urine to an alarming degree; indeed, it demanded my attention fifteen or twenty times per night, and at times it would seem impossible for me to ride down to the depot on my wagon, for every jar from the wagon would almost seem to take my life. Having failed to obtain relief from my doctor, I finally consulted our druggist, Dr. Merryman, of Brunswick, and requested him to furnish me with the most reliable and speedy cure of such sickness, for I was suffering too much for human nature to endure long. The doctor recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used with remarkable success in a good many cases in Brunswick and vicinity. I purchased a bottle, and received such a great relief [illegible] I continued, and had not used two [illegible] before I began to improve beyond [illegible] expectations. The pains in my kidneys and loins disappeared, I gained strength, and my water began to pass naturally, and I was able to sleep soundly, and obtain the greatly needed rest which for a long time I could not. I am fully restored health, and can attend to my business. Thanks to Hunt's Remedy for my restoration, and I highly recommend it to all who are troubled with kidneys complaints."

Could Not Lift A Pound.

The above are the words of Mrs. Harriet Bailey, of Putnam, Conn. She writes May 2, 1883: "I [illegible] troubled with kidney and liver disease for two years. I suffered [illegible] in the back and loins. Before taking your wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, I could not lift a pound. After giving it a fair trial, I began to improve, and can now truly say it was a 'Godsend' to me, for I am now able to do my household work and enjoy the best of health. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to two of my neighbors who have been greatly benefited by it. This letter I send voluntarily, with the hope that it will be the means of inducing some sufferer to use Hunt's Remedy, and be cured as I have been."

Touch Not.

Grief banished by wine will come again,
And come with a deeper shade,
Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain,
Which sorrow had never made.
Then fill not the tempting glass for me:
If mournful, I will not be mad;
Better sad, because we are sinful, be,
Than sinful, because we are sad.

The Norway Conference just held in Arendal has been very successful. It has been a time of great blessing and refreshment to our work. Bishop Foster rejoices very much in the progress of the work since he was here last, ten years ago. Ten years ago the work in Norway had 13 preachers, about 1,110 full members, about 150 probationers; 9 churches and chapels, worth about 80,000 crowns, and all the collections together amounted to not more than about 19,000 crowns, and the Conference was not then organized. Now there are a well organized Conference, (from 1876) 30 preachers, 27 societies 674 probationers, 3,004 full members, 26 churches and chapels, worth nearly 400,800 crowns, and all the collections for the year just closed amount to more than 50,000 crowns. of this sum about 2,800 crowns is for the Missionary Society. And then our influence as a Church in this Country has increased perhaps yet more, comparatively, for all of which all honor and praise is due to God. So writes in effect the Rev. H. P. Bergh, Conference Secretary, to the *Advocate.*

Toronto.

Messrs. Fleming Bros.:

Sirs,—I take this opportunity of informing you of the benefits I have derived from *Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills.* I have for two years past been afflicted with a severe pain over the eyes, accompanied with a nervousness and sense of dizziness; a malady beyond the power and skill of our physicians to relieve and cure, caused, as far as I myself could judge, by a diseased state of the liver and stomach. Some of the doctors tried bleeding, and various other remedies were tried, but all in vain, for the deep-rooted disease still stuck fast. At last, I procured a box of your valuable Liver Pills from a druggist here, and found after taking a portion of them, that the dizziness and painful sensation over the eyes have almost entirely left me. I will cheerfully recommend all those afflicted as I have been, to procure the valuable medicine at once, and save their time and pills, with little expense. With sincere gratitude and respect, I remain, yours respectfully,

GEO. W. [illegible], Toronto.

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, No. [illegible] Seventh street, testify that they have both been suffering with the liver complaint for about five years, [illegible] time they have spent a [illegible] and tried many remedies [illegible] Finally, hearing of Dr. [illegible] prepared by Fleming [illegible] they purchased four boxes, [illegible] according to the directions accompanying each box, and now pronounce themselves perfectly cured of that distressing disease.

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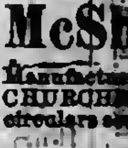

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON IX. August 26. GIDEON'S ARMY. (Judges vii, 1-8.)

You all know what an army is, but you do not know who Gideon was. He was a young man who loved God and was ready to work for him. The people of Israel had sinned and got so far away from God, that they worshiped false gods, [illegible] and they had dreadful times. The Midianites [illegible] their cattle, destroyed their fields, and not let them have any [illegible] last a [illegible] them [illegible] at last [illegible] and [illegible] them and called brave Gideon to lead them. G[illegible] him [illegible] do and [illegible] people [illegible] to him, and over thirty thousand came. The army of the Midianites was so great that this army of thirty thousand was only a very small one to fight them. But God was [illegible] spoke to them, and said all who felt afraid of the battle might [illegible] O how they [illegible] was on a [illegible] tents of [illegible] had but [illegible] wanted [illegible] and so at last [illegible] battle comes [illegible] to the little [illegible] spring, and Gideon [illegible] to drink. [illegible] that [illegible] three hundred [illegible]

At [illegible] in three [illegible] the trumpets, [illegible] and let their [illegible] lights shine. The [illegible] the lights, heard the [illegible] away. [illegible] Israel was [illegible] God helped [illegible] could have done it without any man's help, but he honored [illegible] brave and true by letting them help. Are you one of the true and tried? or do you [illegible] from battle [illegible] you hear [illegible] fighting and such things, [illegible] right, and stand up for Union.—Western.

A Potato [illegible]

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been [illegible] informed that so great is the demand for this important [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

At Mrs. Adline Talbot's, mother of the groom, by Rev. S. A. Cowan, Mr. V. [illegible] Talbot and Miss Lucy McKissack were joined together in holy wedlock July 4th. Mr. Talbot and his bride were for many years students of Rust University, and have been very successful school teachers.

M. M. McKissack and Miss Josephine Exum, students of Rust University were joined together in holy matrimony Aug. 2, by Rev. S. A. Cowan.

May peace and prosperity follow the happy couples.

Holly Springs, Aug. 3, 1883.

At the bride's residence, in the parish of Plaquemines, La., on Thursday evening, August 16th, Rev. Geo. W. Wells, of this city, to Miss Arraminta Williamson of Grand Prairie, parish of Plaquemines, La. Rev. A. E. P. Albert officiated. We hope for Prof. Wells and his accomplished bride a long and useful life of unclouded love and happiness. A.

In Martin, Tenn., Aug. 11, by Rev. J. L. Massey, Mr. John Martin and Miss Janie Vincent.

Almost Insane and Cured.

"Most of the eminent doctors in the east as well as several of the medical faculty in New York City," writes Rev. P. P. Shirley, of Chicago, "failed to help our daughter's epilepsy, which began to show signs of turning into insanity. By the good providence of God we tried *Samaritan Nervine*, and it cured her." Your druggist keeps it. $1.50.

DEATHS.

[illegible] Sister Adeline Thomas [illegible] triumph of faith, [illegible] faithful [illegible] about 10 years [illegible] Wm. Allen. [illegible] Bro. Daniel D. Pugh, [illegible] Church [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] acceptable member of [illegible] M. TROTTER.

Granada, Miss.

G. C. Selby was born in Holly Springs, Miss., Sept. [illegible], 1883; [illegible] in Holly Springs, respected [illegible] who knew him; has [illegible] M. E. Church four [illegible] and died a Christian [illegible] inclined from his youth; [illegible] four years ago, his wife [illegible] a year after, leaving one child [illegible] was elected to serve in the State [illegible] and served one term honorably and creditably. He was a school teacher by profession and always gained for himself the highest esteem of both parents and pupils. Some three [illegible] severe cold from which he never recovered, but gradually grew [illegible] the 6th of July [illegible] the great [illegible] friends.

Caroline Johnson, a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and a highly esteemed resident of Holly Springs, died June [illegible] S. A. COWAN.

Sister Mary Jane Brown, daughter of Stepman and Laura Brown, 16 years, and [illegible] the favorite of the family, passed from this life into the spirits to dwell with saints of God, July 1. She joined the church Sept. 1880, and never thought herself too high-minded to acknowledge her wrongs. Around the fireside after her [illegible] mother had made their faith prayers, she would have the other children to unite with her in saying the Lord's prayer. She ranked among the best scholars in school, and never failed to attend Sabbath-school when it was in her power to be present. Her father had talked with the writer on the first Sunday in this month about sending her to Rust University. Her death [illegible] grieved [illegible] wept, and the community bowed in sorrow.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

Spay, Miss., July 14, 1883.

Sister Ann Mitchell died August 5, after ten months illness, aged 63 years. She joined the church last September, and lived a consistent Christian life.

P. BLUE.

Enterprise, Miss.

Sister Lottie Stafney died June 18, aged 24 years. She was a faithful church member and leaves a husband and three children.

Mary McCullough died June 30, aged 15 years. She was a Sunday-school scholar and had professed religion. A father and two sisters mourn her loss.

Sister Violet McCaskill died July 8th, aged 30 years. She was a faithful member of the church, and leaves five children.

H. CAWTHORN.

Greenwood, Miss., Aug. 10.

Sister Mary Fulton, a member of First Street M. E. Church, New Orleans, died Aug. 6, in full triumph of faith, after a long illness.

Sister Matilda Robinson, also a faithful member of the same church died Aug. 6. She leaves a husband, mother and son to mourn her loss. T. G. MONTGOMERY.

On Aug. 10, at Martin, Tenn., Sister Elvira Chandler, one of the oldest members of the M. E. Church at that place died in the fullness of faith. She left a husband and children. Her grown son died the same night and was carried to the grave at the same time.

J. L. MASSEY.

Cornelius E. Boone, eldest son of Rev. R. Boone, a member of the Little Rock Conference, died at Sweet Home, Ark., Aug. 11. Little Cornelius was the favorite of both his father and mother, and, therefore, will be missed very much. Brother and Sister Boone have the sympathy of their brethren and companions in the ministry. G. W. SAMS.

Little Rock, Ark.

Dandruff and all scalp diseases vanish before Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Take no imitations.

Largely through the continued exertions of Mr. John Wanamaker, assisted by Mr. D. L. Moody, the building of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia has been freed from a debt of $400,000.

TREAT THE HUMAN MACHINE GENTLY.

NEITHER CONSTIPATION, COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, OR OTHER BOWEL COMPLAINTS CAN BE CURED BY ABUSING THE DELICATE MACHINERY OF THE SYSTEM WITH FURIOUS PURGATIVES. THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDY, PARTICULARLY AT THIS SEASON, IS A TEASPOONFUL OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN IN A GLASS OF WATER, WHICH WILL GENTLY RELIEVE, WHILE TONING AND HEALING THE IRRITATED INTESTINES.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

[illegible] that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. [illegible] all speedily yield to its curative power. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. C. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says, "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY-WORT IS A S[illegible] for all d[illegible]

[illegible] new [illegible] N. J. [illegible] joyed [illegible] consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

[illegible] Kidney-Wort [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney-Wort—"cured my piles."

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

[illegible] THOUSANDS OF CASES [illegible] PERFECTLY CURED.

KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Crout, my [illegible] with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, [illegible] Mich.

NOTICE.

Wanted—12 or 15 Active, Able Colored Men,

To Take Agencies in the

Methodist Preachers' Mutual Aid and Beneficiary Society,

Of the United States of America.

Members of the M. E. Church preferable. Active, energetic men can make from $50 to $150 per month. This is not an over estimate, for it is being done by our agents in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Applicants can meet me at Rev. L. M. Hagood's, in Nashville, Tenn., from the 20th of August to the 10th of September. Those writing should direct letters to REV. L. N. TAYLOR, Nashville, Tenn.

a23-2t

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

The following is the programme for a Sunday school Institute, to be held at Enterprise, August 24, 1883:

Opening Address—The use of a Sunday-school Institute—J. Campbell, P. E.
Sunday school Organization—M. Adams.
The Importance of Sunday school—G. Brooks.
Sunday Literature—T. A. Cotton.
Qualifications of Teachers—J. D. Walden.
Who should Take Part in Sunday-schools?—O. Gillespie.
Are the Local Preachers Members of the Sunday-school?—M. Brown.
Should Parents Attend Sunday-school?—L. P. Brown.
Relation of Sunday-school to the Temperance Cause—L. J. S. Bell.
Sunday school and Home Training—P. Blue.
The Sunday-school Board, its Duties—L. Clayton.
Catechism in the Sunday-school—C. W. Ivy.
The Pastor in the Sunday-school—R. H. Hayes.
The Necessity of Teachers Meetings—A. R. Saunders.
Relation of Parents to Sunday-school—M. White.
The Work of Superintendents—N. Toole.
The Relation of Sunday-school to the Church—James Jordan.
Why we Ought to Hold an Institute—John Everett.
How Much Time should be Devoted to the Sunday-school Lesson—R. H. Patton.

Superintendents and other delegates may select their own topics, at least two members from each school, with the superintendents, will be expected. We would be more than proud to have Dr. Gillett attend our conference.

P. BLUE, Chm'n of Com.

Enterprise, Miss.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Franklin	Sept.	1- 2
Spring Hill	"	1- 2
Lewisburg	"	8- 9
Poplar Ridge	"	8- 9
Nolensville	"	15-16
Brent Wood	"	22-23
Gallatin	"	29-30
Gallatin Circuit	"	29-30
Hartsville	Oct.	6- 7
Mitchellville	"	13-14
Springfield	"	20-21
Cumberland Furnace	"	27-28
Dickson	"	27-28
Dover	Nov.	3- 4
Clark Chapel	"	10-11
Nashville Circuit	"	10-11
Nashville City Mission	"	17-18

Brethren, please push your benevolent collections. Have them in full so they can be reported through the papers at the end of the fourth round. Also be ready to elect your delegate to the annual conference. Look for the time of holding the district conference in your next paper, and all be present. Please do not come to the conference behind in your benevolent collections. J. PICKETT, P. E.

SECOND CONFERENCE—WACO DISTRICT.

[illegible] conference will convene [illegible] Texas, Sept. 6. It is expected [illegible] members will be present. I [illegible] local preachers' blanks to [illegible] exhorter's blanks, and district [illegible] class-leaders and Superintendents, which will answer all the questions pertaining to the district conference. [illegible] important [illegible] B. [illegible]

S. G[illegible], P. E.

Austin, July 31, 1883.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the members of the West Tennessee District Conference:

Dear Brethren: The railroads have [illegible] reduced [illegible] the members attending district meeting at Martin station, Aug. 21, as follows: 1. On the Louisville and Nashville R. R. pay full fare to McKenzie and Milan stations and the agents at these points will sell tickets to you for one cent per mile; that will make the round trip 4 cents per mile. 2. The Central R. R. will sell tickets to all parties attending conference, the round trip, between Cairo and Jackon from the 20th of August until the 29, for one cent and a half per mile. 3. The Nashville & Chattanooga railroad will sell tickets to all attending Conference between Johnsonville and Hickman stations and return for 5 cents per mile, and you must purchase tickets on the 20th and 22d days of Aug. Brethren, please urge all to attend.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Brownsville Circuit	Aug.	4- 5
Mason Circuit	"	11-12
Belle Circuit	"	18-19
Martin Circuit	"	25-26
Sharon Circuit	"	28-29
Henderson Circuit	Sept.	2- 2
Mansfield Circuit	"	8- 9
Holy Rock Circuit	"	15-16

Our district conference will meet Aug. [illegible]; let the pastors see that each member [illegible] present promptly with written reports [illegible] try and have them settle up for their paper account with the press at once, and get other cash subscribers.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

This will notify the preachers of the Holly Springs District that our grand Camp meeting will begin Aug. 16th, and we extend to them a warm brotherly invitation to come and help us in this our [illegible] to God I desire them to come with [illegible]. The people are preparing to receive them and to make them as comfortable as possible. We anticipate a grand time generally. The camp ground is situated in a beautiful grove, under a large shelter to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. It is only two miles east of Oxford. There will be means to convey ministers to the ground. We heartily extend an invitation to Elder Bradford to preach for us on Aug. 19th, and administer sacrament. We also invite Bro. Marcus Nevils to preach for us at night on the same date. M. H. FOSTER.

Oxford, Miss.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITTTE.

Our District School Institute will convene at Martin's Station, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1883, with Rev. E. M. Manson in the chair; opening with singing and prayer by Wm. Dwegans; the welcome address by S. B. Danley. The following topics will be discussed:

What is the relation of the Pastor to the Sunday-school?—by H. Boddy.

To what extent is the Superintendent of a country Sunday-school responsible for its continuance during the whole year?—H. W. Peaks.

Singing and Prayer—by Miss Martha Price.

An Essay on Physical Education—by Miss Mary Price.

How may Home help the Sunday-school?—by L. M. Moores.

Why should Parents Attend Sunday-school?—by Miss Barbary Phillips.

How to bring children to Christ—by J. Braden.

The Institute will be catechized thirty minutes by J. P. Price.

Lesson for Aug. 26th, Gideon's Army—by A. H. Gillett.

The work of the Sunday-school—A. Burdett.

Can we have a Successful Sunday-school without Teachers Meeting?—C. E. Alexander.

All the Sunday-school workers are invited and requested to bring their journals and Sunday-school helps.

Committee—S. B. Danley, E. J. Wilcox, E. M. Manson.

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Aug. 13, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7⅞; Middling 9¾; Good Middling, 10; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 7½@8¼; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 20; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 5; fair, 5½; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2½; black, 3½@3¾.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 18.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 10½.

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 8.

CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $2 75.

FLOUR, bbl—Fancy, 5.75; choice [illegible]

LARD, ℔—Choice, 8½.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl. 1.60@1.70; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.25; apples, bbl $2 00@4.50; cabbages, crate, $3.00@—; sour krout, bbl. $5.50@12.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $14.00.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 13; shoulders, 7¼; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 8; hams, sugar-cured, 14@15.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 11¼; clear sides, 11; shoulders, 6¾.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 13@15c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@20c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 dozen; young do. $1.50@3.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 63; mixed, 60.

OATS, bushel—Western, 42.

BRAN, 100 ℔s—Choice, 80.

HAY, ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 18@19.

The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance.

Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

Price, 25 Cents, Postpaid to any Address. For Sale by

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32-tf]

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

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Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.

Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN, NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 5-3m

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Offers more advantages than any other College for young ladies in the South. Modern in all its appointments, fine grounds, new and elegant Buildings, &c. Under Protestant influences, but undenominational. Full collegiate course of study. Special provisions for best instruction in Music, Art, Ancient and Modern Languages; conversation in French and German daily. Three hundred and thirteen Pupils last session. Charges very low when superior advantages are considered. For catalogue, containing full information, address R. H. WYNNE, Secretary, or REV. R. M. SAUNDERS, Principal, Norfolk, Va.

aug24t

EDUCATIONAL.

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The next Session will open on

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With a full Faculty of Superior Teachers.

Music will be made a separate Department and taught with special care, at the usual price. Vocal music free to all.

Several young men, and also young women can be boarded in the University at $10 a month, or less if it cost less.

I trust that our preachers and other friends, both in the city and country, will secure all the students possible. Urge all to be present the first day.

Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.

Students pay no Tuition, but an incidental fee of $1 a month. Those entering before the middle of the month will be charged for the whole month, others for half month.

Lectures on important and interesting topics. Special attention given to the training of character.

For catalogues, address Rev. L. P. CUSHMAN, 32 Natchez street. My address till Sept. 15th is Mystic Conn.

JAMES A. DEAN, President.

August 6, 1883 [n33 tf]

Columbia Athenæum,

Tenn.—A SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

Healthy location, handsome grounds (22 acres); Capacious buildings, well lighted, heated and ventilated; fine apparatus, library and equipment; 17 teachers; thorough and complete course of instruction. Best advantages in Music, Elocution, Painting, etc. No sectarianism. 32d annual session opens Monday, Sept. 3rd. Prices reasonable. Catalogues free.

WM. H. SMITH, M. D., Ph. D. M. A., Secretary.

jy26-1m

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jy12-3m MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

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CHAS. A. GRAVES. Prof. of Law, Lexington, Va.

jy19-2m

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[illegible] CONSERVATORY of MUSIC [illegible]

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jy19-2m G. W. C. LEE, President.

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SOUTHWESTERN
Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 35. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AUGUST 30, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 623.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

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A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., Assistant

Terms: $2 per Year, Cash in Advance.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

Editorial Notes.

It is expected the Chilian troops will be withdrawn from Lima, the capital of Peru, about Sept. 15. The Peruvian leader Iglesias is forming an army to be prepared for the restoration of civil rule after the Chilian evacuation. Peace will be [illegible] in that [illegible] unhappy republic.

The government expects to publish a list of its pensioners with a view to the [illegible]. A [illegible] sion is as bad as a ballot-box stuf[illegible] or a [illegible] and it is the duty of every good citizen to [illegible] evidence to [illegible] [illegible] coming [illegible].

A few weeks ago the New York Sun [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] Kentucky, has [illegible] ly [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] for [illegible] this [illegible] of public justice [illegible]

The [illegible] Europe and [illegible] storms and floods [illegible] And if they will [illegible] aside from [illegible] and tell the [illegible] year, has thus far been one of such unparalleled disturbances in the forces of nature they will at least give satisfaction to some inquiring minds. For the present it would seem that these men have plenty of work on hand.

[illegible] has directed the [illegible] to take such proceedings as may be necessary to [illegible] it would [illegible]

have been regarded with better grace as an unselfish move for the public good, it is nevertheless cause for gratification that the Governor of Louisiana has shown a disposition to investigate alleged fraud, even though the asserted guilty party be his own brother.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa having been quoted as saying in a recent speech that he was in favor of a "saloon on every hill top," a remark so significant in contrast with the famous saying of the Republican Lieutenant-Governor, felt called upon to explain. He has more respect for those who would place saloons on the hill tops than he has for those who put out false signs and sell liquor clandestinely. Candidates cannot afford to trifle with the temperance question in Iowa.

There twenty-four savings banks in New York City, and there has been an increase of 12,837 in the number of depositors during the last six months, making a total of 560,000. These depositors have to their credit $232,000,000, or $357 each. During last year the sum of $7,772,544 in interest was paid to the depositors as the annual reward of their frugality. These depositors are mainly of the laboring classes, and the figures show a fair degree of prosperity. What a pity that New Orleans has no savings banks to encourage habits of thrift.

The *City Item* makes the sensible suggestion that now—since the city has provided itself with a new [illegible] at the expense of its licensed gambling institutions—the Council take steps to remove the numerous maimed and impudent beggars from the public streets. The police are instructed to compel crowds of respectable citizens to move on, yet any tramp or object of human misery is allowed to fasten at one spot and display his rags or filth with little or no opposition. Let a home be given the deserving poor, and the professional beggar be denied the exercise of his vocation.

The Ohio campaign is getting warm. The liquor dealers and saloon keepers have held a meeting and decided to support the Democratic ticket, charging that the Republicans secured the passage of the Scott law, a high license law. Among Christian temperance people such action ought to help the Republican ticket more than it hurts it. Steady organized work needs to be done in the city, town, and country. And while the rum power is wholly unscrupulous and is a great power at the polls in this country, still we hope to see the State of "Mother Stewart" go for temperance by not less than 20,000 majority.

A terrible cyclone struck the northern part of Rochester, Minn., a pleasant city of between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, and made a clean sweep; elevators, residences, mills, railroad engine house and other property. Twenty-five persons were killed and forty injured. As the train that left Rochester about 1 o'clock p. m., was near Zumbrota, about 6 p. m., while it was running at high speed, it was struck by a severe storm of wind and hail and lifted from the rails. Every car in the train was completely wrecked, while the unfortunate passengers were buried beneath the ruins, and many were killed and nearly every person aboard was injured.

Successful Anniversary at Ocean Grove, New Jersey.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in the auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 13th. Bishop Harris presided during the three sessions—morning, afternoon, and evening, and added much to the interest of the anniversary by his words of wisdom and encouragement.

FINANCIAL SHOWING.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust presented an abstract of the annual report of the Board of Managers. The financial statement indicated a great advance in receipts and work accomplished over any preceding year, as shown by the following figures:

Received past year from collections	$111,077 00
Received past year from tuition and room rent	12,076 63
Total	$123,153 73
Received last year from collections	$90,401 03
Received last year from students	8,941 55
	$99,392 58
Increase in current receipts	$23,761 14

This increase in current receipts is from three sources as follows:

Conference collections	$13,954 90
Individual donations	6,681 17
Tuition and room rent from students	3,135 08
Total	$23,761 14

A remarkable feature of the past year's work has been the receipts in endowment, annuities and large donations. The Rev. E. [illegible], of Chicago, in addition to his donation of one third of the cost of a $23,000 building at Atlanta for a theological school, has given $20,000 for the endowment of a professorship in that school. Special mention is due Bishop Warren for his untiring efforts and success in securing funds for the erection and endowment of the theological school at Atlanta. The Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of Oregon, has added to his former donations an annuity gift of $2,000. Mrs. Adeline M. Smith and family gave $10,000 in real estate for Philander Smith College at Little Rock, which erects a beautiful college building, and which will be occupied next September. Michael Emeigh donates $1,100. Amount of these permanent donations, $36,100 during the year.

In addition to sustaining the school work, embracing a larger number of teachers and schools than heretofore, $66,375 have been expended in erecting school buildings. These buildings are fine specimens of school architecture and convenience, and receive the commendation and admiration of the people of the South.

Expended in school property this year	$66,375 00
Expended in school property last year	26,257 70
Increase	$40,117 30

This great increase in building has incurred a debt of $16,625 90.

Summing up the total disbursements, and comparing with last year, the showing is as follows:

Disbursements this year	$142,530 60
Disbursements last year	110,745 66
Increase	$ 31,783 94

The grand total for the year is as follows:

Endowments, etc	$ 36,100 00
Total disbursements	142,539 60
Total receipts this year	$178,639 60
Same for last year	110,745 66
Total increase	$37,823 94

Certainly the Society is to be congratulated upon so large an increase in its receipts, and in the improved character of the work accomplished. While the number of pastors is still large who neglect to present this cause to their people, yet the handsome increase from this source is encouraging. The increase of fully 25 per cent. in the receipts from students, for tuition and rent, shows that the policy of the Society to develop self-help among those it seeks to benefit is meeting with gratifying results.

The total increase over last year's receipts is more than 30 per cent. This indicates a growing confidence in the administration of the Society. It also confirms the wisdom of the last General Conference in committing the whole educational work of the Church in the South to this Society. Plans are already being inaugurated by which it is hoped that 1884, the Centennial year of the Church, will bring into its treasury a still greater increase and income.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.

At the morning session Prof. Crogman, of Clark University, Atlanta, gave a scholarly presentation of the work already done by the Society, and Dr. FitzGerald, Recording Secretary of the Missionary Society, discussed with marked ability the duty we owe to the negro, because of what he had done for the nation.

In the afternoon Dr. Braden, of Central Tennessee College, Nashville, began the session with interesting reminiscences of early work among the freedmen. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Crummell, of Washington City, spoke on "The Negro and the Black Woman of America." Dr. Crummell is a cultured negro clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fifty years ago, he, with Henry Highland Garnett, late Minister to Liberia, and Dr. Rust, attended an academy together in New Hampshire. So enraged were the people because the two colored men were admitted, that the farmers took 100 yoke of oxen and dragged the building into the woods and destroyed it. After half a century Dr. Crummell and Dr. Rust meet under such interesting circumstances, and Mr. Garnett is remembered as one of the remarkable men this country has produced. Bishop Harris referred to this historical fact when introducing Dr. Crummell. The Rev. J. C. Price, of Salisbury, N. C., spoke with great power on the certain rise of his race.

At night, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, President of Claflin University, South Carolina, opened the session with an encouraging view of educational matters in South Carolina, and paid a high tribute to Gov. Thompson, of that State, for his earnest efforts in advancing public school education.

Dr. J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati, gave a graphic description of the development of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South, and of her great influence in molding the destiny of that section. Dr. J. C. Hartzell spoke upon the theme, "The New South: What Shall It Be?" He rejoiced in the commercial and educational prosperity of the South, but said the Christian patriot and philanthropist must study underlying convictions and see whether the new South was to be the old South with simply negro chatterlism left out. The Southern Confederacy of States was no more. Appomattox ended that. Now we face the Southern Confederacy of ideas, which, too, must be met, and whatever there is in it not national and truly fraternal to the negro must be eliminated. This work must be done in the school, on the rostrum, and by the press, and be made permanent by the ballot.

The McEnery Land Ring Swindle.

The following special dispatch appeared in the New York *Times*, Aug. 20:

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—Owing to the scandal growing out of the exposure of the operations of the Gov. John McEnery land ring and the production of evidence of the defrauding of the State to the extent of several thousand dollars by his connivance, Gov. Samuel McEnery called for the resignation of State Register Richardson as a sacrifice to public clamor. Richardson was allowed 30 days' time to vacate the office, and the Hon. James L. Lobdell, of Baton Rouge, was appointed in his place. The public understood, owing to the high character of the latter, that this change was made to prevent the State from further spoliation. It has been learned, however, that previous to vacating his office Richardson placed every dollar of the illegally issued scrip upon valuable public lands of the State to the amount of 43,550 acres. Some 15,000 acres of this land is entered in the name of Robert G. Ingersoll, of Washington, though McEnery states that he had to divide for getting his business transacted at the Land Office, at Washington. The unblushing character of this land swindle is illustrated by the fact that Attorney General Egan, who is McEnery's land partner, gave a written opinion, when applied to by the Governor, that this scrip issue was illegal.

The *Times* comments editorially:

One of the members of the McEnery swamp land ring in Louisiana has been dismissed from office, but in the thirty days which the friendly Governor allowed to him he succeeded in placing every dollar of the illegally issued McEnery scrip upon the State's most valuable public lands, covering in this way 43,500 acres. A dispatch published in *The Times* this morning shows that about 15,000 acres of this land are entered in the name of Robert G. Ingersoll, and attention is directed to John McEnery's assertion that he was forced "to divide" with persons who are not named in order to get his claims allowed by the General Land Office in Washington. Mr. Ingersoll is a lawyer who sometimes represents claimants before the executive departments. The disposal of this land indicates that he was in some way connected with McEnery's undertaking. Possibly he was McEnery's attorney and was paid in land. In the course of time perhaps the Commissioner of the Land Office will have something to say about these swamp land transactions.

Letter From LaGrange.

MR. EDITOR—I have been a reader of the SOUTHWESTERN ever since I could read well enough to read a paper, for it has been our family paper ever since I can remember, and I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since a baby. And never before have I felt like writing on a subject like I do on this one that is brought before the public so often in your and other papers; that is the retrogression of the negro of America. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not one of those that believe we are retrograding. But I do believe that we have too much form with too little reality about our religion here in the South. I have been in this part of Arkansas for about five months, and have been spending the summer months in other parts of the State, traveling for about five years. I was born and raised in the South, therefore have some experience of the customs and manners, as well as the religion of our people of the South. Right around this village, which affords only four business houses, there are at least thirteen colored churches, the farthest of these I speak of being about five miles. I have visited these churches, and, with a single exception, they all partake in whining and groaning, which I do not believe to be essential to Christian happiness. The preachers of these churches when they start begin whining and groaning, and in a few minutes after they start you can not hear a word that may be said by the preacher. These preachers are not educated, and they say they must do something to make the people come out to hear them. A very few of the preachers have family prayer, therefore only a few members have it. There are only a few preachers among us that do not drink strong drinks and use tobacco, therefore we find only a few members that do not drink strong drinks and use tobacco. In the very face of the Bible forbidding strong drinks they use it. "Drink no wine nor strong drinks." Judges, xii, 7. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service." Romans xii, 1.

I do not, Mr. Editor, pretend to say that all of our people of the South indulge in these formalities, but I do say in the face of the great number of colored teachers that are teaching yearly, and the host of teachers of other races that are teaching among us, that the majority of our people of the South, with nearly twenty years of freedom, are carried off too much into formality in their religious worship. I do not write for the purpose of condemning anything that has been said in defense of the race. But I write hoping the near future will find us more real and less formal in the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ. Yours, truly,

N. J. STITH.

LaGrange, Ark., Aug. 18.

No Blanks.

The California *Christian Advocate* says:

"Of all things blanks are the ugliest. Not a blank should be seen in all the reports. They are ghastly rents, through which we look into vacuity. Fill up all spaces! Fill them full! Better reports make everything lively. The way to pay a preacher is to pay every cent. Where there is a will there is a way.

It is time to begin to make careful provision so that when Conference comes there shall not be one ghastly blank. Nothing helps like a good report.

At Le Grand, Iowa, Pastor T. Simmons recently conducted revival services seven nights. Thirty-three were converted and forty-two joined the church. These accessions form the third class organized during the conference year. The church has witnessed ninety-nine conversions and ninety-three accessions during the year.—*Northwestern.*

Ike Pettie, 16 years old, while imitating the execution of a criminal accidentally hanged himself at Scott's Bars, Ala.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. James, Clinton: "Wesley Chapel is six miles from Clinton, and there is a good people here who claim Jesus as their leader. Elder Landry was with us on his second round, and his counsel was appreciated."

TENNESSEE.

H. Robinson, Spring Hill: "We are building a new church here, have the frame up ready for the roof, a house 24x40. We have received from the Church Extension Board [illegible] through Elder Pickett, $25. The [young] [illegible] gave an entertainment and made up $40 for us. The Sunday-school formed a juvenile club, gave an entertainment and raised [illegible]. We have no debt on the building, the lumber is paid for, also the workmen are paid."

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield: "We had a very nice institute, July 21 and 22. There was a lecture by Mr. West, county superintendent. Rev. Hillman, Baptist, [illegible] at 1:30. Lectures by Rev. [illegible] and J. W. Hunter followed. Elder J. P. Gregg held our third quarterly conference. We were glad to have him with us. His collection was $7.25; for pastor $20.35. He preached and administered [illegible]. Paid pastor this year [illegible] $28.70; benevolent [illegible]."

[illegible] the wonderful success [illegible] method. From [illegible] the north to the gulf, [illegible] ocean, and, in fact, [illegible] Methodism has found [illegible] the sole of her foot [illegible] her officers are the [illegible] the same way, [illegible] understand their [illegible] a preacher is [illegible] to con[illegible] [illegible] whatever [illegible] just [illegible] the Holy Ghost [illegible] whether it be a [illegible] [illegible] should be [illegible] church like [illegible] it ought [illegible] it is not so [illegible]. Now [illegible] case [illegible] stewards [illegible] the [illegible] that devolves outside of the [illegible] rulings of pre[illegible] or unwill[illegible] to observe our established [illegible] as to their boards [illegible] it law or right. No power but the General Confer[ence] [illegible] duty, or divest [illegible] [illegible] are a law [illegible] too often [illegible] at this [illegible] responsibility [illegible] [illegible] upon. It is [illegible] who is not [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] says: "The [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] are fully [illegible] the purpose which the founders had in view in creating the trust. All their authority is necessarily subordinate to this end and all exercise of it beyond the legitimate attainment of this end is *usurpation*." No trustee, or set of trustees, in our church has the authority to close the church doors against any properly appointed pastor [illegible] the regular services [illegible] [illegible] or any [illegible] that services of any kind, within religious bounds, shall not be held. If it had not been for this [illegible] might have arisen where meetings for temperance, and the anxious cries of our benevolent societies might have been prohibited. Though a majority of the members were to [illegible] of them under such or similar circumstances, they might have no right to close the doors of the church, and if they were to do so over the [illegible] their authority, the civil law would open them. They are not chosen to represent that majority, but rather to execute the trust of carrying out the intention of those from whose benevolence flow the temporalities put in their charge. The only moneys or debts that trustees of our church property are to handle and pay are 1—Moneys raised to create or repair churches and parsonages; [illegible] to improve or furnish the same; [illegible] pay rent for our churches and parsonages; [illegible] and to pay debts [illegible] said property. (See Discipline, [illegible]) Our trustees have no right to rent the property held by them for any other purpose than such as is in keeping with the rules and regulations of the church, or prevent pastors from using said property at any and all times for any and all purposes in keeping with his position as a minister. Nor have they authority to use even the interest or any part of the money arising from the rent or sale of said property, or use it themselves, or allow others to, without paying or receiving the same from the occupants for the benefit of that congregation. Bishop Baker says: "The power of the trustees in the M. E. church seems to be restricted to the holding of real estate and such personal property as has been raised or acquired for the benefit alone of the temporalities of the church. They may take up subscriptions and collections for the purpose of erecting church property, for the payment of debts previously contracted, and for repairing and improving the real estate of the society; but they have no authority to forbid the stewards making voluntary contributions for the support of the Gospel and the various benevolent institutions of the church, nor can they claim that the funds raised for these purposes, either in the classes or in the public congregation, shall be deposited in their hands. Our economy requires that these funds shall be disbursed by the stewards, and the trustees cannot exercise their powers in such manner as to defeat the very purpose of their creation." We have but two boards in the church to collect and disburse money, and the stewards board is the other. Hence, what is not enjoined or conceived to be the duty of the first, must be the duty of the second. It is therefore plainly the duty of the stewards to arrange and execute plans and raise money: 1—to pay the presiding elder; 2—pastor; 3—[illegible], etc.; 5—to assist the poor. Hence we require the stewards to be persons of solid piety, who both know and love the Methodist doctrine and discipline, and of good natural and acquired ability to transact the temporal affairs of the church. They are to make an accurate return of every expenditure of money, and when occasion requires report the temporal concerns of the charge. If either of these boards fail to do its duty as [illegible], a change at any quarterly conference can be made. This prevents dishonest and ignorant men from doing the church injury. The pastor in charge is chairman of all boards and committees. As to the chairmanship of these and other boards in the church, much confusion and discussion can arise where this duty is shifted, by the pastor, on to the shoulders of another. There are no congregations among us where the pastor has the confidence of his official members that object to him being president. The fact is they need him there or else they don't need him anywhere. Much of the careless [illegible] work done in [illegible] [illegible] from this quarter. It matters not how intelligent the officers are, nor how honest and careful they are, that is the pastor's place and he ought to be there. I have never known yet of a church that succeeded best where the pastor never attended or presided at the official meetings. If there is a case let's put it on record.

I. M. Hagood.

Murfreesboro Sunday-School Institute.

The Sunday-School Institute, of the Murfreesboro district, Tennessee conference, met in the M. E. church at McMinnville, July 26th. In the absence of Rev. H. W. Key, P. E., Rev. J. Braden, D. D., was elected president, and W. C. Miller, secretary.

The meeting was opened with a brief [address] by Dr. Braden, and singing, the music being conducted by Miss M. E. Braden. Though the Institute was not largely attended by the brethren of the district, yet there was quite an interest manifested by the citizens of McMinnville and vicinity, and we had a good time. Rev. G. T. Steinback, of C. P. church, was with us and delivered a very eloquent lecture upon the S. S. work. Rev. A. Phillips, of Murfreesboro, and Rev. C. Bullington, B. F. Whitley and T. P. Braden were all present and made good speeches, which showed great determination to make the Sunday-school work a success. Rev. S. P. Bell delivered an address on the Growth of Sunday-school work.

On Friday night, the last night of the Institute, Dr. Braden gave a lecture on the great need of education among my people to prepare them for the realities of life. In this talk the Dr. got into the hearts of the people, and we believe that through the impressions made upon the people by the Dr. in his talk, and Miss Mamie with her excellent music, they will long live in the hearts of this people. May the Lord grant them long and useful lives. The trustees of our church here (white) gave us the use of their church very freely, and also Bro. Haynes, the pastor, took part in the exercise. We are still moving forward with our church and Sunday-school. Pray for us.

W. C. Miller.

McMinnville, Tenn., Aug. 9.

The Sin Against The Holy Ghost

BY THE REV. G. B. SNYDER.

Opinions on this subject, as expressed by theologians and Scripture expositors, widely differ. Probably there is no ground to hope that the future will differ from the past in this respect. And while it may reach to deeper depth than any human penetration can fathom, yet there is much about it that is plain and practical. The Pharisees (Matt. xii, 24) and scribes (Mark iii, 22) were not the only persons who might commit this sin, nor was the conduct in them condemned the only way of committing it. "All manner of sin and blasphemy shall be forgiven unto men, but the blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto men. And whosoever speaketh a word against the Son of man, it shall be forgiven him: but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." "To men" and "whosoever" are general terms, the use of which here clearly shows that it is possible at any time and anywhere to commit this sin. Any sin against Christ may be forgiven, but there may be such sin against the Holy Ghost as for which there is no forgiveness.

Here a distinction is noted between sin against Christ and sin against the Holy Ghost. What is the ground of this distinction? God is one, yet three in one. To sin against either person of the Trinity is to sin against God. To offer a presumptuous insult is blasphemy, and is alike blasphemy whether offered to either person of the Trinity. But Christ embodies the Deity in the atonement made for sin. Through it alone is forgiveness offered to, or may reconciliation to God be secured by, the sinner. But this provision is made alike [illegible]. Not only did God so love the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life, but he, by the grace of God, *tasted death for every man*. Not only for the world in the aggregate, but for every individual member of the whole human family. The commission Christ gave to his disciples directs, "Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to *every creature*." Indeed, the whole tenor of offer, invitation, and promise is alike broad. Any repenting, believing sinner may be forgiven. No human being, in any age or part of the world, has been or will be finally lost, because he was not covered by the atonement, or because it did not fully meet his case, or make possible his forgiveness and full and final salvation. Neither such as Jesus said "hath never forgiveness," nor any others, will ever be lost because there was no way provided for them to be saved, nor remain unforgiven because their sins were of so deep and damning a turpitude as not to be fully covered and met by the provisions of the atonement. There is no such thing as unforgivable sin this side of the bottomless pit. What, then, is the sin against the Holy Ghost, which Christ says "shall not be forgiven?"

The Holy Ghost embodies the Deity in applying the atonement, and in giving effect to the means employed for this purpose. In the case of irresponsible, this saving application is unconditional. "The free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." The entire race, while in the condition of infancy, is in a state of initial salvation. This because the remedy for lost man is applied to all unconditionally, through the agency of the Holy Ghost. But when one crosses the line of accountability he becomes master of the situation. No power in the universe can save him while he resists the Holy Ghost. Yet not every one who quenches the Spirit, or grieves or resists the Holy Ghost, is guilty of the sin which "hath never forgiveness." If that were true, few, if any, would ever obtain forgiveness. The reason given by the Saviour (Mark iii, 30) why the blasphemy there named could not be forgiven is "Because they said, He hath an unclean spirit." They had just said, "He hath Beelzebub, and by the prince of the devils casteth he out devils." The chief office of the Spirit is to lead men to the exercise of faith in Christ as the only way of salvation. Christ professed to "cast out devils by the spirit of God." (Matt. xii, 28.) These men had alleged that he did so by the prince of the devils, by which, they said, "He is in league with the devil and what claims are basely false and hypocritical." Hence, the Holy Ghost was withdrawn from these men for the double reason that what was done by his agency they perversely and maliciously attributed to the devil, which was a presumptuous insult—that is, blasphemy—and which he felt and resented as such; and also because it would be useless to seek to lead those to Christ who had firmly and finally rejected him.

Now, there are other ways in which presumptuous insult may be offered to the Holy Spirit than by refering his agency to the power of the devil. Whenever this occurs in such a way as the Holy Spirit accepts as a deliberate, intended malicious insult, he withdraws himself. Or, if one deliberately, firmly, and finally rejects Christ as a Saviour, there is no longer occasion for the offices of the Spirit, and he withdraws himself. When the Spirit is withdrawn from any one he is left in the dark, and is helpless and hopeless. For such a one there is never forgiveness, not because the atonement don't cover his case and fully provide for it, but because he has so rejected the overtures made to him as to be left without the disposition [illegible] the helps to seek and secure the salvation of his soul. Hence, the point and pith of the "unpardonable sin" is a firm, persistent rejection of the only agency by the help of which salvation can be secured. They who so reject as to be left of the Holy Spirit will not seek, and so cannot obtain, forgiveness, or escape from the perdition of the lost, "but are in danger of eternal damnation."

Simon Bolivar—Patriot and Soldier.

BY W. R. THAYER.

The genius of a race may be learned in its colonies. There its virtues or its vices develop much faster than at home, where customs and a settled state of society act as a check against sudden growth. In modern times there have been two remarkable colonizing nations, the English and the Spanish. The area which they have brought under their sways in the New World and in the Pacific is nearly similar. The conditions of conquest were almost equal, the advantage being on the side of the Spaniards. The results are as far apart as are the present position of Britain and Spain in the scale of nations. But it was only three hundred and fifty years ago that the order was reversed. When the three young monarchs, Charles V., Francis I. and Henry VIII., were rivals for election to the imperial throne, Spain stood foremost in Europe, and the then recent discovery of America opened to adventurous Spaniards a field of unknown extent, where fame or wealth were sure to be acquired. The subjects of Charles V., set out in quest of El Dorado with as much eagerness as their ancestors had sought the Holy Grail or flocked to Palestine to rescue their Lord's sepulchre from infidel keepers. The Pizarros and Cortez and Ponce de Leon pushed into the mysterious depths of the unknown continent, searching for the inexhaustible mountain of gold or for the elixir of youth. From the first, injustice and cruelty stamped the acts of the conquerors. Planted in blood, the Spanish colonies grew up in discord. The black garbed Jesuit like a shadow accompanied the mailed soldier. The inquisition ended the debasing work of the sword. Where might failed, spiritual weapons coaxed the ignorant and terrified the superstitious into abject submission. Crimes were common, because the criminal could buy absolution from the priests. Duplicity and ferocity went hand-in-hand. Under the shadow of the church vice flourished rankly. Greed of gold, lust, falsehood, inhumanity and superstition were the seeds sowed in South America by the Spaniards. Thus, although the Spanish possessions were the richest, and although the Spanish colonies preceded by a century those of England, the latter quickly took the lead in all that concerns true prosperity and progress.

When the United States became independent, and men beheld a republic established on a permanent basis, the world entered upon a new epoch of which we have as yet scarcely crossed the threshold. More than the thirteen original colonies.

"Heard the nibbed pen of Jefferson tell the rights of man to men."

In France there were ready listeners, and as the news of the triumph of liberty slowly drifted through the South American colonies they, too, began to dream and to aspire. The Spaniards still ruled their provinces in the New World by means of governors general and of small standing armies. They directed the commerce, and they treated the natives—who, by intermarriage with the aborigines, and by the natural development of six generations, presented a modification of the Andalusian type—like subjects, instead of brothers and equals. Disputes were frequent between the colonists and the crown, and so heavy lay the taxes upon the for[illegible] that material advancement [was im]possible. Education was utterly neglected, because neither the home government nor the priesthood approved of fostering this enemy which must eventually have put them to flight.

During a generation after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia the desire for liberty passed in spasmodic movements up and down the South American continent. The outbreak and success of the French Revolution and the consequent unsettled condition of Spain increased the enthusiasm and the chances of success of the colonists. It is not to be supposed, however, that although there was loud talk of the rights of man, and although windy orators pictured the beauties of a true republic and alluded generously to the Gracchi and Brutus, and all the other heroes of antiquity, the South Americans had a definite idea of practical republicanism, or that they were fitted to receive it all at once. So inured were the evils of tyranny in their nature that even the most patriotic might easily have been mistaken for a ruffian. The methods they adopted by preference were underhand, and although there were frequent ephemeral revolutions and a good deal of bloodshed, this struggle for freedom lacked the dignity and moral sublimity of its Northern model. Many joined the native party, either from a desire for personal aggrandizement or for private revenge. Assassination was a favorite weapon, and treachery was common. After periodic riots, in which the Spaniards were mainly successful, the colonists would be forced to sink back into a condition of comparative tranquillity, in order to attend to their trade and agriculture; and doubtless many merchants who grumbled at high taxes and Spanish extortion resigned themselves to bear these burdens rather than trust their lives and property to fanatical and uncertain revolutionists.

But at length day dawned and the man of whom South America stood in need appeared. This was Simon Bolivar y Ponte, the only South American who in ability and in integrity deserves to rank among the patriots of Europe and the United States. He was as practical as he was enthusiastic, as wise as he was courageous, as unselfish as he was ambitious. Although an aristocrat by birth, he was one of the world's democrats by choice. He knew the advantages of a republic, but he also keenly understood the sacrifices and the struggles which it exacts. He knew, moreover, that merely to change the form of government does not raise a people, but that they must be educated in order to be able to mount slowly the ladder of independence.

Bolivar was born in Caraccas on the 24th of July, 1783, and was sent to Madrid, where he studied law. He returned to his home in 1801, but the death of his newly-married wife soon led him to travel. In 1809 he came to the United States, and he examined republican institutions with the carefulness of a practical investigator. That he learned much cannot be doubted; for upon going back to Venezuela he openly joined the ranks of the natives and began a career of patriotism which lasted nearly twenty years. The work which Bolivar wished to achieve was two-fold: The Spaniards were to be driven out, and the natives were to be trained so as to be worthy and capable of self-government. Although at the outset the former task seemed, the latter has been proved by experience to be, the harder of the two. Men of all races have been stirred up to a point of enthusiasm where they

throw off a tyrant's yoke, but far less often have they showed the ability of profiting by their victory. So true is this of the South Americans that now, after having been emancipated during nearly two generations, they are still far from possessing dignified and stable government.

Bolivar first fought for Venezuela under the patriot Miranda, and was successful in several engagements. Being routed in one unlucky fight, however, he was forced to flee to Curacoa, whence he soon renewed the attack upon the Spaniards, having only a hastily-gathered force with him. For seven years the war lasted, with varying results. More than once Bolivar was driven from his country, only to return with unquenched ardor to keep up the struggle. At length, in February, 1819, after he had [illegible] over his [illegible], he was [illegible] of Venezuela and [illegible] power. He at once set about doing for New Granada, the vast, thinly settled country to the west of Venezuela, what he had achieved at home. His march over the Cordilleras, followed by victories at Tunja and Boyaca, still remains one of the most brilliant military exploits of the southern continent. By the year 1822 the Spanish troops had been completely routed and New Granada was united to Venezuela under the name of the United States of Colombia. Bolivar was made president without opposition. Not satisfied with this success, he went down the Pacific coast, through Ecuador into Peru, which was [illegible] freedom and which with his help became free. Lower Peru [illegible] republic, [illegible] its champion [illegible] presidency was [illegible] upon him. Thus in 182[illegible] he was the chief magistrate of a [illegible] almost equal to Brazil in size. [illegible] having [illegible] of [illegible]. Not long was it be[illegible] eradicated. [illegible] Bolivar of- [illegible]

publics in their internecine quarrels. The precepts which he taught have not been forgotten, although his countrymen have not yet put them into practice. His character is so clear that it scarcely requires analysis. His patriotism inspired all his acts and breathed nobility into his other qualities. His disinterestedness was put to the proof many times, but never failed. He was born rich and he died poor, having spent his private fortune to help the cause of freedom. Although for several years the treasuries of three republics were within his reach, his bitterest enemy could not accuse him of peculation. His exploits as a military commander show that on a large field he might have won a place among the leading generals of the century. His republicanism was of the purest sort, and he was even more consistent than Washington, to whom he has been likened by the people of South America, because he personally preached the abolition of slavery and gave a large number of slaves their liberty. He saw that if freedom be good for one class it must be good for all.

Such was he whom his friends call "the great liberator," and surely, wherever a noble democratic career is reverenced, and wherever men are grateful for the chiefs who have fought for progress and humanity, gratitude and reverence will not be lacking for Simon Bolivar.—*American, Philadelphia.*

One of the strangest funeral on record was that of Dr. J. S. Ford, of Hagerstown, Ind., which occurred at West Sonora, Ohio, recently. He made a cast-iron will, giving his widow $20,000. He also left sums of $200 and $500 each to all women who are now maids widows whom he courted in his unmarried days. This required $5000. Notes outstanding on people who would be pushed to pay them, he destroyed to the amount of $5000. The hired girl and all his wife's relatives were remembered in small sums. Two weeks before his death he employed and paid the Rev. Mr. Shackleford, of the Methodist Church, $25, and the Rev. Mr. Washington, of the Christian Church, $15, to officiate at his funeral. Immediately after this he sent for the railroad agent at Hagerstown and chartered a train of one baggage and three passenger cars to take his remains and one hundred and ten friends to his funeral at West Sonora, Ohio. He paid for this in advance, and also sent cash to the best hotel in West Sonora for dinner for the entire funeral party. Not a detail in the funeral was forgotten, even to the floral tributes. His wishes were fully carried out, and when his body was placed in the ground no one in the world had a claim of a cent against his estate and no one owed a cent.

The following are the appointments of the Utah Mission conference: Thos. C. Iliff, superintendent. Salt Lake City, First church, H. Iliff; Ogden and Corinne, A. W. Adkinson; Tooele circuit, J. D. Gillilan; Provo, Erastus Smith; Park City, Geo. E. Jayne; Beaver and Frisco circuit, Francis Brock; Jordan Valley circuit, to be supplied; Cache Valley circuit, to be supplied. For the Scandinavian work—Salt Lake City, First Norwegian church, Martinius Nelson; [illegible] Valley circuit, Peter A. [illegible]; Salt Lake Norwegian [illegible], Miss E. L. Anderson; [illegible] school, to be supplied; Salt Lake seminary, G. M. Jeffrey, T. [illegible], Miss A. C. Sowles, Miss E. E. Anderson, Ogden seminary, A. W. Adkinson, Miss Rebecca Daley, Mrs. Martha Skeys; Tooele seminary, J. D. Gillilan; Provo, Heber, Minersville, Frisco, Richfield, and Beaver, all to be supplied.

Slaves are to be bought cheaply enough in Tangier. A boy 8 years of age was, at the last reported sale, [illegible], and a girl [illegible]. Forty-two persons [illegible] sold there since [illegible] is correspondingly cheap [illegible].

Tornadoes.

Scientifically Accounted for, and Some Remote Causes that produce Painful Results Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit.

There is a probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:—

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more agravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The malady becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause, and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is here, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their agravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this position for nearly a year, never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistence. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoracion more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver, to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

A young man once picked up a sovereign lying on the road. Ever afterwards, as he walked along, he kept his eyes fixed steadily upon the ground, in hopes to find another. And in the course of long life he did pick up, at different times, a goodly number of coins, gold and silver. But all these years, while he was looking for them, he saw not that the heavens were bright above him, and nature beautiful around. He never once allowed his eyes to look up from the mud and filth in which he sought his treasure; and when he died—a rich old man—he only knew this fair earth as a dirty road to pick up money as you walk along.

The *Dayton Journal* says:—"The first proclamation for a National Thanksgiving was issued by President Washington, Oct. 3d, 1789, to be observed Thursday, Nov. 26th, of that year. The second was issued by President Lincoln, Oct. 3d, 1863, to be observed November 26th, 1863. In this span of seventy-four years, there was no National Thanksgiving."

Young Folk's Corner.

Consider The Lilies.

They have no care:
They bend their heads before the storm,
And rise to meet the sunshine warm,
And dance responsive to the breeze,
And nestle underneath the trees,
And take whatever life shall bring
As gay as the birds that sing.

They do not toil:
Content with their alloted task
They do but grow, they do not ask
A richer lot, a higher sphere,
But in their loveliness appear
And grow and smile, and do their best,
And unto God they leave the rest.

They have no sin:
Their pure sweet faces they upraise,
And shrink not from the sun's bright gaze,
And if the earth should soil, the rain
Comes down to make them clean again,
And, scented, beautiful, and white,
They live their lives in God's dear sight.

They weep no tears:
No shadow dims their happiness,
They do not live the world to bless;
Enough have they of cloth and gold,
They lift the cups the dew to hold,
About them are the light and song,
And they are glad the whole day long.

God cares for them:
His love is over every one,
He wills their good, His will be done!
He does neglect no single flower,
He makes them rich with sun and shower,
Their song of trust is sweet and clear—
And he that hath an ear may hear.

—*Marianne Farningham*,

A Touching Incident.

A little boy had died. His body had been laid out in a darkened room, waiting to be laid in the cold, lone grave. His afflicted mother and bereaved little sister went in to look at the face of the precious sleeper; for his face was beautiful even in death. As they stood gazing on the face of one so beloved and cherished, the little girl asked to shake his hand. The mother at first did not think it best, but the child repeated the request, and seemed very anxious about it; she took the cold, bloodless hand of her dead boy, and placed it in the hand of his weeping sister.

The dear child looked at it a moment, caressed it fondly, and then looked up to her mother, through tears and love, and said—"Mother, this hand never struck me."

What could have been more touching and lovely?

Two Brave Little Girls.

A long time ago, in the Indian country, two little girls slipped away from the fort and went down into a hollow, to pick berries. It was Emmy, a girl of seven years, with Bessie, her sister, not yet six.

All at once the sun flashed on something bright, and Emmy knew that the pretty painted things she had seen crawling along the bush must be hostile Indians, with gleaming weapons in their hands. She did not cry out, nor in any way let them know that she had seen them. But she looked all about, saw that some of the creeping Indians already were between her and the fort, and went on picking berries, as before.

Soon she called aloud to Bessie, with a steady voice, "Don't you think it's going to rain?" So they both turned and walked toward the fort. They reached the tall grass, and, suddenly, Emmy dropped to the ground, pulling down Bessie, too.

"What are you looking for?" asked the little sister, in surprise.

Then Emmy whispered to Bessie, and both of them stole silently and quickly on hands and knees through the long grass, until they came to the road, when they started up, ran swiftly to the fort, dashed through the entrance, and had the gate safely closed behind them!

Those girls are quite old now, but they remember very well the day they saved themselves, the fort which their father commanded, and the soldiers and other people in it besides.—*St. Nicholas.*

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remeredy for consumption, but also for consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the *only* sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will *not* blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively *not* injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loth to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required;" and when informed that the elder sister was taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, responded "that is a good tonic, take it."

ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Sunday-school Supplies
Consisting of
GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.
Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.
Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books, Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Tots Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or presents to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from [illegible]. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine stock.
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SKARDON & WILSON,
GROCERS,
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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE STANDARD [illegible] BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.
[illegible] CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS [illegible] EASTERN CITIES.
[illegible] CHICAGO and all points North and West. [illegible] other line.
[illegible] at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2 [illegible] a. m.	Mail No. 1 [illegible]
Mail No. 4 [illegible] p. m.	Express No. 3 [illegible]
Sunday Excursion 7:30 a. m.	Sunday Excn. [illegible]

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily. Nos. 11 and 12 Sunday only.
Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
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THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO
Pensacola, Savannah,
MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
[illegible] IN PULLMAN CARS.
Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla.
ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	8:22 a. m.	8:47 p. m.
Coast Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Mail	6:12 p. m.	9:12 a. m.
Sunday Excursion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday Excursion	7.15 a. m.	[illegible]

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES.
[illegible] Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner [illegible] and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.
[illegible]
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JNO. [illegible]
J. T. [illegible]
JNO. KILKENNY,
Assistant Gen'l. Pass. Agent,
a25 ly New Orleans.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1883.

A teacher is wanted in [illegible], La., capable of taking charge of a private [illegible] giving instruction in music, and willing to assist in the Sunday-school of the M. E. Church. References will be required. Address Rev. Frank Walker, [illegible], La., for particulars.

Whatever other churches may be doing, it is evident that the M. E. Church, South, is having a year of marked religious prosperity in Texas. The Texas Christian Advocate, August [illegible], reported 644 conversions and [illegible] accessions. We rejoice in the prosperity of our brethren.

The Quarterly Review comes to us full of the most valuable facts, giving information concerning the publishing and benevolent interests of the church. Rev. Dr. Curry has a valuable paper upon Methodist [illegible]. Dr. Reid, one of the [illegible] Secretaries, gives an interesting account of our work and his late visit to India. The Education, Church Extension and Sunday-school Union Societies give cheering statements showing both progress and promise in these departments of church work. It is a wonder to us that this manual is not more generally circulated. It is an important document. Price fifty cents a year.

We are in receipt of a memorial of the Rev. Daniel de Vinne, a report of the funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Morrisania, Feb. 14, 1883. "It includes the address made on the occasion by [illegible], D. D., Rev. S. H. [illegible] and [illegible] Hollis, and [illegible] New York East Conference, Middletown, Conn., on the occasion of the completion of [illegible] in the ministry. [illegible] was a faithful, pure [illegible] minister, who [illegible] God in his day [illegible] full of [illegible] in memory [illegible]

[illegible]

Baptism.

Our Baptist brethren never appear in a more unenviable position than when they try to make it appear that the primary meaning of the words "bapto" and "baptizo" is to dip or immerse, and that such men as John Wesley, Adam Clark, and Moses Stuart, D.D., ever even intimated that sprinkling was out of the question. Adam Clark was noted for the liberality of his views on most all questions in theology. With reference to John's baptism he asks "Were both men and women dipped? for certainly both came to his baptism. This could never have comported either with safety or decency." Again he says, "Those who are dipped or immersed in the name of the Holy Trinity, I believe to be evangelically baptised; those who are washed or sprinkled with water in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost I believe to be equally so; and the repetition of such a baptism I believe to be profane." To refer to Adam Clark, John Wesley, Moses Stuart, Thomas Chalmers or Philip Doddridge as ever teaching that immersion was the only mode of Christian baptism must be either the result of extreme ignorance or depravity. As to the meaning of the word "baptizo" it is allowed on all hands that it is applied to acts involving the process of immersion, but the best lexicographers agree that this is not its exclusive meaning. It is the word that is used to express the various ablutions among the Jews, such as sprinkling, pouring, washing before meals, and the washing of household furniture. The word is used "not to express the manner of doing a thing whether by immersion or effusion, but only the thing done, that is, washing or the application of water in some form or other." If in the descending influence of the Holy Spirit there is an expressive emblem of the mode of baptism, then indeed immersion is not intended; but few will assert that we are plunged into the Holy Spirit. The Baptism of the Holy Spirit was not by immersion, but effusion. "At the Pentecost where the Spirit baptism was made visible the tongues of fire descended and sat upon them." When our Lord was baptized the Holy Spirit descended and lighted upon Him. On Cornelius and his company the Spirit was poured out. St. Paul tells us "that according to His mercy He saved us by the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which He shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Saviour." Here the element was applied to the person, not the person into the element. The baptism by the Holy Spirit is always by effusion. If the baptism by the Holy Spirit is in any sense whatever an emblem of water baptism then water baptism must be by effusion and not by immersion. The baptism by the Holy Spirit is the original, water baptism is the symbol. The symbol ought always to agree [illegible] to the original, but the baptism by the Holy Spirit, which must be by effusion, cannot be symbolized by immersion. In [illegible], immersion fundamentally fails to be a picture of the original. It is a symbol without a reality, a shadow without a substance."

Poking up the Sluggards.

We know of no people who profess [illegible] love for the Negro than our brethren of the M. E. Church, South, nor of none who more frequently make mention of what they have done for [illegible] education. Dr. Haygood, [illegible] "Our Brother in the Wilderness," makes a careful and clear statement of the work this Church has done for the [illegible] of the Negro. In 1870 through its General Conference it [illegible] colored members into [illegible] called "The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America." Thirteen years have [illegible] Dr. Haygood thus out[illegible] they have done, [illegible] something for this new church. We gave them the houses they had used while with us. They were grateful, and we had no occasion to speak of our gifts. We did not want them, we could not use them, and, with few exceptions, they not worth selling. They have built a number of cheap churches since they were set up. Our people helped them, but not more, so far as I have heard, than they have helped other colored churches. We have given "The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America" a great deal of advice, more or less good. Moreover, we have given them "countenance," whatever that is. Perhaps the other churches were backed, not only by their friends' "countenance," but by money help also. We have not only given them advice and countenance, but promises. We solemnly promised them, May, 1882, strong help in their educational work."

Here we have the work of thirteen years all minutely stated. "We have given them the houses they had while with us. We did not want them, we could not use them, and with few exceptions they were not worth selling." But the benevolence of this great church did not end here. "We have given The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America a great deal of advice."

This certainly is commendable, but it seems to us that it is a cheap and easy way to show our interest in any particular cause or people. This ward is not suffering just now for the want of good advice, nor for the want of men who are willing to give advice. Enough of these can be found standing around on the corners of most any city, competent in their own estimation to manage four or five worlds like this. There is however a loud call for work, and workers.

"We have not only given them good advice, but we solemnly promised them May, 1882 strong help in their educational work." Acting in harmony with their solemn promise the Paine Institute was "in words" organized. "Trustees appointed," an "honored man was made commissioner of education for this school." Another "out of pure devotion agreed to be president of this proposed college." For seven months the commissioner and president, after having been endorsed by conferences and editors, have been "hard at work begging for money *as well as words*," only anxious "to go forward with the business." The words "*results small, very*," indicate the success of the commissioner and president in raising the proposed sum of $5,000 which they have not been able thus far to secure.

"Looking Forward" Dr. Haygood says:

"The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America" can not build its training school, or schools. It is very poor, the poorest of all the colored Methodisms. If it is to be a church, and to do the work of a church, these schools it must have. [illegible] of the whole church tell everybody that the colored preachers are incompetent as a class. They can as [illegible] improve their teachers and preachers without schools than white people can. And they can not build them schools. The world looks to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to build them, and it has solemnly promised to do it. But it looks very much as if we did not intend to do it—except in words. As the case now stands, we, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are in the way. We keep off other help; we block the way of the colored church with our words. This I happen to know. This church that we set up is the only colored Methodist Church in America that is not in position to get help from the North. They are not in position to get such help, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with its words, stands in the way. One of two things is clear: We should help in money, or get out of the way. Then "The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America" can make "friends" and "terms" in other directions. There are those who will help us to help them, or they will help them without us—if we will get out of the way. We claim to exercise a sort of "protectorate" over this church we set up; others who can help, and have the [illegible] help, stand back to see what we will do. It is time to do something, or to tell our colored friends that we will not, so that there may be measures taken. A protectorate that does not protect calls for the "intervention of the powers."

On this subject our "probation" before the Christian world will soon terminate. And it ought to terminate unless we speedily *do* something worthy of our words without deeds, we shall presently see, in "The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America," a case of "arrested development."

If we send "Hagar" into the wilderness we must not complain if God sends an angel to take her up. But it will be a shame forever to Abraham and all his house."

Truer words were never written by mortal man. "As the case now stands the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are in the way." She not only does nothing herself but she "keeps off other help," she "blocks the way" not only of the colored church" but of the colored people with her words.

We agree with Dr. Haygood that she "should help in money or get out of the way." Thus the supreme duty of every church in the United States as far as possible is to multiply Christian pastors and teachers here in these Southern States. And upon no church in America does there rest a larger share of responsibility in this work than on the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of all the great Protestant churches in this country she alone has a national organization; she is in every State in the Union as truly in Maine as Texas, in Oregon as Florida.

Rev. W. F. Glenn, in a recent letter to the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* speaking of the nature of temperance legislation in Georgia, referring to Polk county says: "Her jail, hitherto crowded all the time, has not averaged one occupant per day this year; the lock on the calaboose is getting so rusty from disuse that they can hardly get the key into it; the true-bills found during one term of court last year were one hundred and eighty-three, this year twenty-eight; the legislature now in session has been, or will be, requested to do away with all but one grand jury for each term of court; no use for more; and the taxes have already been reduced from six dollars to five dollars on the thousand. Then the still better results of sunshine in many homes and hearts that have had the pall of death and ruin lifted from them; the lives that have been saved and given to families and to God, the general cheerfulness, happiness and usefulness of the people, attest the efficacy of the move. Were every man in the State to tell me that prohibition would retard prosperity or in any way injure a county or State, I could not believe it. Two and two make four; no amount of testimony could make me believe otherwise. The laws of economy, mental, moral, material, social and political are all no less fixed and inflexible. The whisky traffic violates all of these and conserves none. How could I ever be brought to believe that it was an advantage? Polk county has demonstrated that it was a curse of the deepest dye; and is now demonstrating that prohibition is a bright blessing.

Judge Jeremiah S. Black died at his home in York Pa. August 19th. For some days previous his health had been failing him, and while his death was sudden it was not wholly unexpected. From the beginning of his illness, Judge Black believed he would never recover, and was perfectly resigned. Shortly before he died he said to his wife: "How can I fear to cross the dark river when my Father waits me on the other shore?" and added: "Would I were as comfortable about all I leave behind unfinished in this world," and then breathed the following earnest prayer: "O thou beloved and most merciful Heavenly Father, from whom I had my being and in whom I have ever trusted; if it be thy will grant that my suffering end and that I speedily be called home to Thee, and oh, my God, bless and comfort thee, my Mary." Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the distinguished constitutional lawyer, was born in Glades, Somerest county, Pa., January 10th, 1810. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, appointed president judge of the judicial district in which he resided in April, 1842, elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State in 1851, and chosen chief justice. He was reelected in 1854. On March 5, 1857, he was appointed by President Buchanan Attorney General of the United States, which office he held until December, 1860, when he became Secretary of State, and continued in that position during the remainder of President Buchanan's term. Since retiring from office he had been engaged in the practice of his profession. The State and Attorney Generals department were placed in mourning in honor of the deceased.

The Folly of Caste

Dr. Talmage discourses thus on the folly of caste:

"I was one summer passing along a piece of low ground, and I saw two tortoises—two turtles—a dark shelled and a light shelled turtle. They did not know I was there, and consequently were not interrupted in the conversation. Get out of the way, said the light shell. Why? asked the dark shell. Oh, said the light shell, I am none of your common turtles, don't you see the color of my shell? I was not born like you on this low ground, but up there in that higher ditch. My father had the letters G. W., on his back cut with the jack-knife of Geo. Washington. Then the dark tortoise lost his patience and said: Light tortoise, you had better shut up your shell. The ditch that you were born in was a little higher up than mine, but we are both the children of the mud. I threw a stone to break up this war of caste, and instantly light-shell and dark-shell sunk into the same puddle. Oh! you cannot tell by a man's look, nor by a man's ancestry, nor by a man's clothes, nor by a man's color what he is.

From whatever pedigree, condition, nationality a man comes my parlor door shall fly open as quickly as a rat-trap flies shut, if I know that he loves God and hates sham. There shall not be in our parlor a bolt of caste. We shall not care about the style of our guest's shoes if we know that his feet have not trod in polluted places. We shall not care whether his coat is mixed, striped or black; but indignant only if we find out that his heart is as black as his coat.

Can any one tell us of "what color is the regenerated soul," or to what race will the resurrection body belong?

We trust the time is near when the white, the black, the brown and the red shall hand in hand and heart to heart recognize the fact that in Christ we are all one.

The New York Sun, a strong Democratic paper, some few weeks ago raised the cry "Turn the rascals out." Since then two Governors have made their reports. Gov. Sherman, of Iowa, a State over which the Republicans have had control since 1856, states that not only is the State out of debt, but that over $24,000,000 have been collected and disbursed during that time without the loss of a single dollar. This is certainly a wonderful statement, but no one has been found to contradict it since the Governor made it. Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, brings this fearful accusation against his own party in that State; he not only charges but shows that delinquent officials owe the State the round sum of $772,000, and that during his short term of office not less than five hundred thousand dollars of the State's money has been thrown away. While Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama have each defaulting State Treasurers, and Governor Blackburn has pardoned and turned loose more criminals than any other Governor of Kentucky.

August 17th Dr. A. G. Haygood delivered a lecture at the Chautauqua Assembly on "How the Negro Makes His Way." Dr. Haygood speaks and writes as a man of deep and decided convictions. Of Southern men he occupies a position in the extreme advance in regard to the condition and prospects of the colored people. He utterly denies the statements of the Rev. Mr. Tucker, made at the Richmond Congress last autumn, as to the low morals of the average colored preacher. He regards Mr. Tucker and his associates as incompetent witnesses, as since the war, and before the war, they had less to do with the religious life of the colored people than any other class of people in the country except the poor whites. With rare exceptions, the Doctor says, they are on the side of law and order, and that is about all that can be said of any class of clergymen.

Rev. W. O. Lynch in a communication to the Kansas *Methodist* Aug. 16th., makes the following statement as to the condition of a colony of colored people who settled in Chautauqua County Kansas in 1880: "This settlement is under the leadership of Mr. Fairfax and Mr. W. A. Price, the latter is a lawyer of considerable information. They are doing well considering the circumstances. Twenty-four families own about nine-hundred and sixty acres of land; about one hundred and fifty acres in cotton, and more in corn, potatoes, beans, peas, and other articles of food. Eight families cultivate their land without the aid of horse power. These people have had trials in their new homes but they would not live in town. They live in log houses that have been built of native timber." That is not all, they can have a free ballot, and an honest count, and the public schools are open, for their children. They are facing the East.

Bunyan speaks of one "Mr. Talkative, the son of one Saywell; he dwelt in Pratting-row," and was the man "for any company and for any talk. I have been in his family, and have observed him both at home and abroad, and I know what I say of him is the truth. His house is as empty of religion as the white of an egg is of savor." One of the great needs of the Church now is home religion; the morning and evening prayer, so that the children can see that their parents do in reality honor God at home. To the lack of home religion may be traced the downfall of many boys of rich promise. It was the churlish, railing spirit at home that drove them from the Sunday-school into the seat of the scornful.

It is generally well understood that while Mr. Spurgeon is a Baptist he is not a close communionist. Certain papers had published that he had said he "would rather be a cannibal that a close communion Baptist." This so disturbed the editor of the *Central Baptist* that he wrote to Mr. Spurgeon to know if it was true. Whereupon the great London preacher replied that he never thought of saying any such thing. But said "I have not the slightest wish to be the one or the other." We regard cannibalism and close communionism as a sort of hendiadys, one about as far from Christ as the other.

The criticisms of Gov. S. D. McEnery, by the opponents of his reelection and others, has caused an examination of the records of the Democratic administrations of Nicholls and McEnery, covering a period of five years. The two Governors in that time pardoned and commuted the sentences of 179 criminals. Of these 27 convicted of murder and manslaughter were pardoned, and 10 received commutations. This record is not pleasing to contemplate, and will not inspire confidence in the judiciary or executive departments of the State government.

Last 4th of July the President of Uruguay sent a band of music to the American Legation at Montevideo to assist in the celebration of the day; and the President of the House of Deputies for that body presented a friendly letter hailing the great event with satisfaction.

A telegram from Luling, Texas, dated Aug. 15th., states that Rev. R. G. Sewell, local agent of the American Bible society, was shot and killed by Lawrence Denman.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-[illegible] is suffering [illegible] from dyspepsia and [illegible].

[illegible], editor of the *Christian* [illegible], celebrated his silver wedding on the 22d.

—Mr. James C. Clark, was elected president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company on the 15th inst.

[illegible] one of the [illegible] Presbyterian [illegible] Belfast, Ireland, on [illegible]

[illegible] assistant [illegible] Christian Advocate, [illegible] editor of *The* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] mond, Ph. D., [illegible] the Methodist Episcopal church of Nashua, N. H., [illegible] president of Lawrence University at Appleton [illegible].

—Charles L. Colby, has given $1,000,000 to establish a new university in Wisconsin. It was his father, Gardner Colby, who endowed the Colby University in Waterville, Me.

—Rev. C. H. Doering, D.D., was to leave Germany Aug. 12th, for the United States. He proposes to make his home for the present [illegible] Albert, in Berea, Ohio, [illegible] spend the remainder of his days in this country, where [illegible] nowhere.

—Secretary of War Lincoln refuses to allow a Roman Catholic Church [illegible] *Rio* government property. He is right. No such building of any denomination [illegible] built on government land, unless it belongs to the United States.

—Dr. Frederick Upham, of the New England Southern Conference, [illegible]

[illegible]

are very kind, and we held a union meeting a few Sundays ago. Collection $17.45. We have 3 Sunday-schools, and two fine day schools. One day school is taught by Miss Georgiana Woodley, of Sheeveport, the other by D. B. Wilson, a student of Wiley University."

E. Clark, Shady Grove: "Our church is in a healthy condition. We have started off with a protracted effort. A good many sinners have come forward. Sunday-school numbers 125. Children's Day was observed and a small collection taken. The following persons took part in the services: March Peters, Dillery Tyler, President Lewis, P. Robinson, Mrs. Dillery Moses and Miss Cora Ann Fanaze."

Bro. [illegible] recently made a short [illegible] Centerville and Morgan City. [illegible] found Bro. Evans and his people united, happy [illegible] Morgan City Bro. [illegible] doing a good work. The [illegible] had just held a festival [illegible] funds to help Bro. [illegible] subscription for the [illegible] School of Theology and the sum of $33 was realized. Bro. Dyer spent Sabbath at Morgan City [illegible] himself as [illegible] both at Centerville and Morgan City.

Our brethren at Camp Parapet, under the [illegible] Bro. Johnson, their [illegible] good work. A lot [illegible] has been purchased at [illegible] and, we believe, [illegible] has been ordered [illegible] for the erection of a Methodist church. At [illegible] miles beyond, Bro. Johnson says there is another open door into which he proposes to enter. This is right, it is just the work that needs to be done. Men who can talk well about work will have their day, but it will be short and end in a sham. And men who do good work will have their day; it will be a long day and their sun will go down without a cloud. "He that hath ears to hear let him hear."

We, members and friends of the Thompson Chapel, at our Union Meeting on the third Sunday in August, have paid our subscription for the benefit of said Chapel, as follows: Mary Hines, 50c.; Betsy Carlan, 50c.; A. Jinkins, 50c.; E. Singer, 50c.; J. Noel, 25c.; Paul Come, 50c.; [illegible], 50c.; Hannah Smith, [illegible] Sauvage, [illegible]; Jules Sauvage, [illegible]; Lucinda Robinson, 50c.; Samuel Hopkins, 25c.; John Perry, 25c.; Victoria Casper, 50c.; Randal Jones, 15c.; Lanton Miles, $1; Agnes Williams, [illegible]; Emma Fields, 25c.; Mary Frederick, 10c.; Ellen Suppinge, [illegible]; John S. Brooks, 10c.; Betsey Paul, 25c.; Lucy Haisten, [illegible]; [illegible] Connar, 50c.; Catherine Davis, [illegible]; Aveline Gant, 10c.; [illegible] Miles, [illegible]; Mary Summers, 25c.; Pauline Smith, 25c.; Millie Armstead, 75c.; John Pierman, 50; Benjamin Harris, 50c.; Amelia Foreman, 20c.; Hyam Wilson, 35c.; Chas. Jackson, 10c.; [illegible] Jordan, 50c.; Simon Powers, [illegible]; [illegible], 50c.; Johnson, [illegible]; [illegible] Miles, 10c.; Isaac [illegible], 25c.; Aline Lewis, 60c.; [illegible]; [illegible] Aubre, 25c.; Sarah Robertson, $1.65; Nancy Williams, $1; Maria Nelvton, 25c.; Richard Washington, 25c.; Dan Washington, 25c.; Tiny Johnson, [illegible]; Martha Turner, 50c.; Eliza [illegible], 25c.; Catherine Samson, [illegible]; Lottie Austin, 50c.; Belle [illegible], $1.45; Lucy Swan, 25c.; [illegible] Coleman, $3; Louisa Clay, [illegible]; Julia Victor, 25c.; Mrs. Lock, [illegible]; Betsy Jones, 25c.; Isaac Morris, $1.50; H. Wilson, [illegible]; Mrs. Susan Scott, 25c. Total, $39.50.

James H. Davis, St. John Baptist: "We have no Sabbath school. The children are allowed to pass the Sabbath as they choose. We have no M. E. Church in St. John, [illegible] bank."

TEXAS.

Green Bragner, Denison: "My church is up and well seated. I have worked hard, and Elder Gates gave valuable [illegible]."

[illegible] Spring Hill [illegible]

the spirit with him on his last visit; such a day was never before witnessed at West Chapel. He left many mourners at the altar."

TENNESSEE.

J. T. Henry, Dayton: "My fourth quarter has been held here, and the brethren gave in a fair report. The work is found to be in a thriving condition. The new presiding elder is active; he preached, lectured the Sunday-school, and administered the sacrament. Elders collection was $7. We are pushing forward our benevolent collections. We have taken in 33 new members this year, secured 3 church lots, and taken in 1 new point. We gave an entertainment at Spring City, for the benefit of our new church, and received $27,35, as follows: From Manda Terry $1,25, James Reed $3.10, Mary Dengemore $1, Catherine Burks $1, Sally Haskell 95c, Sister M. Jess $3.20, Hannah Reed $1, Anabell Thompson $5.15, Harris Peters $8, Louisa Robinson $2.90, Martha Abernethy $1,25, Hannah Waterhouse $3,55, Sarah Stokes 75c, Miss Murray Heath $1.20, Sister Keline 25c, Yancy Caldwell $1, Jane Sap 85c, Malinda Janes 40c, Jeff Burks 25c, Manda Warren 65c, Susan Willis $1, Harriet Pope 25c, Agnes McDonongh 30c, other friends $1,38."

FLORIDA.

In Mount Zion, Reddick, a number have joined the Church, and 18 have been converted.

KENTUCKY.

Rev. C. Pickett, on a recent visit to Louisville, received three hundred dollars in subscriptions to the endowment fund of Central Tennessee College, with a few smaller subscriptions to his new church and hospital in Nashville. The college subscriptions were all given by members of the Lexington Conference, on the Louisville District, and one-fourth of it was paid in cash.—*Western.*

ALABAMA.

C. P. Davis, of New Tabernacle Circuit, Alabama Conference, writes: "I have just secured two deeds for lots on which to build churches. They are both at new points. We have a membership of 40 at one of and 13 at the other. I have received 71 new members this year, and have baptized 28. Our Sabbath-school interest is good. We have five schools, all organized into missionary societies."

Rust University.

The next term of Rust University will open on Thursday, Sept. 20th. Preparations are being made for a large increase of students at the opening of the new school year. A new feature of university work will be the model school, which is to be organized from the pupils in the lower classes and placed in charge of a thorough, competent teacher, secured especially for the work. Pupils to enter this department must be able to read in the Fourth Reader and cipher through addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. A cultivated and experienced teacher has been secured to take charge of the music department, and no pains will be spared to make this one of the most useful and interesting divisions of college work.

All young ladies from abroad will be required to board in Rust Hall, unless a special request be made by their parents to allow them to board in town, in which case the teachers will not hold themselves responsible for their conduct out of school hours. Board, room and fuel will be provided for ten dollars a month, which amount, together with a tuition fee of one dollar a month, must be paid at least one month in advance. A deduction of one dollar per month will be made to all who do their own washing.

The lower rooms of McDonald Hall will be furnished for young men and provisions will be made for the accommodation of all who choose to board at the college. Young men who wish to board themselves should bring their bedding with them. A few students have always been able to secure places to work morning and evening for their board; but no one should start from home without having at least a few dollars more than what is necessary to pay his traveling expenses.

We appeal to to members of the Mississippi Conference and to all who desire the social, political and financial advancement of their people, to dilligently search out young men and women of promise, and urge them to qualify themselves for the work of life by obtaining knowledge and culture in Rust University.

To all who have promised financial aid to the university, we would say, *by all means* send us *something* by the first of October, and on the first of each month thereafter till you have met your full pledge. It will require at least two thousand dollars to procure furniture and make the necessary preparations for the work of the school year, and the credit of the university and of the conference depends upon your action. Very respectfully,

W. W. HOOPER.

Martinsburg, O., Aug. 16, 1883.

From Lafourche.

DEAR EDITOR—I took occasion on the 9th ult., to visit my acquaintances on Bayou Lafourche. The journey was tiresome and the road dusty, nevertheless, my promise was ahead and I had to continue. Along the way nearly all the crops were pleasant and showed that industry and perseverance were the means of their good looks. On arriving at my stopping point I was gladly received by all. Found Bro. Payne, our pastor at Woodlawn, hard at work both holding and building the fort; thus making it substantial against the agitated winds. Nearly four years ago I left Lafourche to take charge of a private school in Carrollton. Business did not allow me to visit Lafourche until last week. On visiting some of the places I used to work on I found that much improvement had been made. Bro. Payne is a live man among his people and well beloved by all. The trustees have spent $300 for lumber, brick, shingles, nails and rods to repair their church, which is greatly needed. Sunday, the 12th, was union day among the Methodists. We sang, prayed, preached and begged until $80 or more was raised to help the work to move on. This house of worship will be very attractive when the carpenters and painters get through with their work. The Woodlawn people are keeping the wheels well greesed so they may continue to turn. Disappointment gave me an opportunity to witness the wedding of Miss Anpie Pugh and Mr. Cooper, both of Lafourche. Miss Pugh is a lively member of our church.

On the 15th I started for Dulac. While awaiting the train I had the pleasure of seeing a few tortoises. One of them is said to have weighed five hundred pounds. These were the largest tortoises I ever saw. From Houma to Dulac I started. Along the road I was troubled with flies, bees, bugs, the small blood-sucking insects and mud. Yet, I had become a traveler and acquainted with these things, and so now and then gave them a blow and on my journey pursued, until I found Mrs. Claiborne at home glad to see me.

C. H. CLAIBORNE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHILDHOOD OF RELIGIONS. By Edward Clodd, F. R. A. S. New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., 20 Lafayette Place. Price, 15c.

This is No. 47 of the Humboldt Library and may be had direct from the publisher or from leading newsdealers. It contains 51 neatly printed double column pages, which are very readable and suggestive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lieutenant Schwatka will contribute to the September *Century* a graphic account of "A Musk-Ox Hunt," which was a stirring incident of his Artic expedition of 1879. The paper will be fully illustrated.

Our Little Ones and the Nursery (Boston: Russell Pub. Co.,) for September, has a Peep at the Menagerie, Ponto and the Moon, Polly Pickle, etc. Price 15c.

The *North American Review* for September is an admirably constituted number, whether we regard the importance of the subjects presented, or the competence of the authors chosen for their discussion. First comes "State Regulation of Corporate Profits", by Chief-Justice T. M. Cooley, of Michigan, showing how far, by wise legislation and applying the spirits of enlightened jurisprudence the principles of the common law, the harrowing exactions of corporate companies and monopolies in general may be restrained and the interests of the people effectually conserved. John A. Kasson, M. C., writes on "Municipal Reform," and offer suggestions for the abatement of the evils of misgovernment in our great municipalities that will command the earnest interest of all good citizens without respect to party. Richard Grant White treats of "Class Distinctions in the United States," a subject that is destined to occupy more and more the attention of the American people as great fortunes increase. "Shooting at Sight" is the subject of some pertinent reflections by James Jackson, Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia. In "Facts about the Caucus and the Primary", George Walton Green unveils the tricks practiced by political managers in large cities. The English essayist, W. H. Mallock, contributes "Conversations with a Solitary", in which he sets forth with much ingenuity the arguments adverse to popular government. The Rev. Dr. D. S. Phelan contributes an article sparkling with epigrams, on the "Limitations of Freethinking". Finally, Grant Allen, the most charming of all living writers on natural history, discourses on "An American Wild Flower." Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Cetewayo, who is rapidly recovering from his wounds, requests that the British sovereign makes an inquiry into the treatment he has received since she reinstated him as King of Zululand.

At Canon City, Col., after years of prospecting, oil was struck on the 15th, which has since yielded at the rate of forty barrels per day, and of good quality, demonstrating to a certainty that coal-oil exists in paying quantities in that vicinity.

The Jenkins brothers seek a change of venue to Caddo parish.

Expressman Liable.

MR. A. S. MERRILL, the popular expressman of Brunswick, Me., writes us on May 15, 1883, as follows: "Having been severely afflicted for two years with inflammation of the kidney and bladder, so called by my physicians, I suffered with distressing pains in my by back and retention of urine, caused by a stoppage of the neck of the bladder, and complication of other diseases, I was hardly able to attend to my business, and at times would be completely prostrated. I was affected with incontinence of urine to an alarming degree indeed it demanded my attention fifteen or twenty times per night, and at times it would seem impossible for me to ride down to the depot on my wagon, for every jar from the wagon would almost seem to take my life. Having failed to obtain relief from my doctor, I finally consulted our druggist, Dr. Merryman, of Brunswick, and requested him to furnish me with the most reliable and speedy cure for sickness, for I was suffering too much for human nature to endure long. The doctor recommended me to use Hunt's Remedy, as it had been used with remarkable success in a great many cases in Brunswick and vicinity. I purchased a bottle, and received such great relief that I continued, and had not used two bottles before I began to improve beyond my expectation. The pains in my kidneys and loins disappeared, I gained strength, and my water began to pass naturally, and I was able to sleep soundly, and obtain the greatly needed rest which for a long time I could not. I am fully restored to health, and can attend to my business. Thanks to Hunt's Remedy for my restoration, and I highly recommend it to all who are troubled with kidney complaints."

Could Not Lift A Pound.

The above are the words of Mrs. Harriet Bailey, of Putnam, Conn. She writes May 24, 1883: "I have been troubled with kidney and liver disease for two years. I suffered severely in the back and loins. Before taking your wonderful medicine, Hunt's Remedy, I could not lift a pound. After giving it a fair trial, I began to improve, and can now truly say it was a "Godsend to me," as I am now able to do my household work and enjoy the best of health. I have recommended Hunt's Remedy to two of my neighbors, who have been greatly benefited by it. This letter I send voluntarily, with the hope that it will be the means of inducing some sufferer to use Hunt's Remedy, and be cured as I have been."

$200 A YEAR
Can Be Saved
In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved, by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions. *It is as harmless as salt* and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter, or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine, brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream; Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED [illegible] KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, [illegible] the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. [illegible] brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort *cured him*.—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me."

Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. R. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CONSTIPATION [illegible] BOWELS. [illegible]

"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes [illegible], Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

"For spice, snap and vim the *New Orleans Evening Chronicle* has no superior and few equals.—*Lake Charles Echo.*

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FLORISTON

[illegible] COLOGNE [illegible] Hiscox & Co. on every bottle. [illegible]

The Housekeeper.

DO YOU COOK?

[illegible] Pudding.—Ingredients—half a pound of flour, half a pound of treacle, half a pound of suet, the rind and juice of one lemon, a few strips of candied lemon peel, three tablespoonfuls of cream and two eggs. Chop the suet finely, mix with the flour, treacle, lemon peel minced and candied lemon peel, add the cream, lemon juice and two well beaten eggs; beat the pudding well, put it into a buttered basin, tie down with a cloth and boil from three and a half to four hours.

A [illegible] paint or varnish for [illegible] is as follows: Clear, [illegible] 16 pounds, [illegible] black, 12 [illegible] quarts. The [illegible] in a large [illegible] and the heat increased until it [illegible] four hours. The [illegible] overnight [illegible] paint [illegible] stirred in [illegible] paint. [illegible] used in place of turpentine [illegible] and not so [illegible] A substitute is [illegible] coal tar.—*Farm.*

[illegible] flavor to it. Do not put in enough to make it a distinct flavor, but put it in with the herbs and pepper [illegible]

Plain Cream Sauce.—One pint of cream, three ounces of brown sugar and half a small nutmeg grated.

Burnt Butter Sauce.—One egg [illegible] a quarter of a pound of [illegible] sugar [illegible]

To Clean Straw Matting.—Wash it with weak salt and water, and dry it well, or boil a small bag of bran in two gallons of water and wash the matting with the water, [illegible]

four ounces; add the currants (well washed), the grated bread and sugar; whisk the eggs, beat these up with the remaining ingredients, thoroughly mix, put the pudding in to a buttered basin, tie down with a cloth and boil for three hours.

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get her poor daughter a gown:
The dade is in pattern,
Take a pack for a pattern,
And the style spread all over the town.

Making jam is one of the favorite holiday recreations of President Grevy, according to the Paris *Figaro*, which tells us that the head of the republic may frequently be seen in his kitchen at Montsous Vaudrey enveloped in a large blue apron and skimming preserves over the fire.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—A sweet potato pudding, made after the following rule, is recommended by the lover of variety by the *Rural Hall*:—"Two cups of mashed sweet potato (the potato must be first boiled), add a cup of sugar, a small cup of butter, three eggs, a fourth of a tablespoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, a teaspoonful of grated lemon extract and half a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat the eggs until they are very light, rub the butter and sugar to a cream and mix with the potato; cover a deep plate or shallow pudding dish with a rich and thick crust; then put in the mixture and bake slowly for three quarters of an hour."

The Sunday-school assembly just closed at Monona lake, near Madison, Wis., has been the most successful ever held west of Chautauqua. The beauty of the locality has become proverbial. Over 1,500 people camped upon the ground in a city of 350 tents, and the daily attendance from the city and surrounding country was frequently large. The director, Rev. A. H. Gillett, announced that the average daily attendance at the lectures was over 2,000. An enormous tabernacle had been erected at an expense of $1,700, and was sometimes crowded to excess. The result financially was all that could be desired, paying all the expenses of the assembly and the erection of the building besides. This is but the third year of its existence, and its future is assured. The literary exercises were of a high order. Among those who contributed to its interest were Bishop Warren, Drs. Tiffany, Alabaster, Vincent, President Haywood, Rev. A. A. Wright and others of our own church. The Wilberforce Concert Company was an inspiration from first to last, and their finest concert at the close called forth no adverse criticism from the crowded auditorium. The magnificent chorus of 200 voices, under the baton of Prof. Sherwin, gave two grand concerts during the week with great eclat.—[illegible] recently, told us of a [illegible] who desired to be religious, but he [illegible] to support [illegible] He had no use for religion, he said, did not meet any [illegible] in his house, nor would he support it in his community. The [illegible] that he build the church himself. The proposition, meeting with no encouragement, as we am the [illegible] movement, and that man's wicked [illegible] He had no religion of his own nor in his neighborhood. They had other things. There was [illegible] in the billiard room, and he had liquor in his house and a card table in the parlor. His sons reached manhood [illegible] with their passions inflamed by strong drink, they became involved in a difficulty in which blood was shed, and their father has spent half of his fortune in keeping them out of the penitentiary. He had no religion in his house. [illegible] Colorado [illegible] Conference [illegible] by [illegible] Remedy, and he [illegible] I as I have been.

The Lottery Business—How the Prizes May Be and Generally Are Controlled by Its Managers.

I will content myself with calling the lottery business a swindle or gambling, but will endeavor to undeceive the young and inexperienced to see how many ways there are of conducting such drawings, and yet be completely under control.

To realize how unlikely it is that such men will use any apparatus but such as will enable them to control every prize.

To realize how very slim their chances are, even if the drawings were conducted as represented. Would you invest in a lottery if you knew that certain tickets or numbers are always retained not for sale (scattered numbers, of course), and the balance sent out for sale? Would you invest in a lottery if you knew that, while all the numbers may be contained within the same wheel, the *sold* numbers were in one partition, and the unsold in another receptacle, or in some way fastened within convenient reach or distinguished from the others? You would not then think you came so near a prize, because your ticket was "within one" of the prize number. All approximation prizes also might thus be taken care of, the capital prize number be known by the managers. What is to prevent it?

"Who can prove it?" they may say. "What is more likely than that it should be thus arranged?" we may reply. Or, one number may be drawn and another called out, from memory or from a convenient "reminder." If you were allowed to put your arm within the wheel, and should their find numbers fastened to its inside, would you re-invest in any lottery?

If you knew the men who conduct such enterprises, denounced as they and their business are, by the clergy, the press, the solid business men, and even with the laws against them, would you expect such a class of men to adopt any kind of apparatus, and mode of using the same, except such as will enable them to take in the prizes, large and small?

Did you never suspect that in the drawing, one number may be drawn and another called out, from memory or by aid of some other convenient "reminder?"

Did you never think how likely and certain it is that managers of lotteries adopt such a mode of drawing as will enable them to take care of all the prizes?

Did you never suspect that, if you could look behind the scenes, you would see how the lottery company can afford to give $10,000 at a time to "charity?"

Would you join 1,000 persons to put in $1 each if the winner was to draw, not $1,000, but $500 only, especially if you saw indications that the $500 was likely to go to one of the partners in the enterprise?

Did you never think it strange that the large portion of the prizes are small and little more than your money back? Do you think this is for a purpose? Have you tried to undeceive yourself and realize how slim your chance in 100,000 is, even if honestly conducted?

Did it never occur to you that, with one of the managers controlling the wheels and its openings, even a disinterested person might be allowed to draw, but would be drawing from a wheel, or partition within the same, the numbers that the manager desires to be drawn, there being one space for "sold" numbers, and another for "unsold?"

Why invest your hard earnings in lotteries when there are so many ways [illegible] the drawing, and such as shall enable its managers to keep all the prizes? Such men are not likely to adopt a mode of drawing that will not give them control of all.

Do you consider how unlikely it is that such men as usually engage in the lottery business will let a prize of $75,000 in cash go out of their hands?

Can you not understand how many ways there are of constructing a wheel and of managing the numbers so that the managers may effectually control the prizes?

Did you never suspect that the ones who draw the large prizes in lotteries are in league with the lottery concerns? One Who Knows.—*Agents Herald, Philadelphia.*

British Methodism then is not in the position in which some American churches seem to be. It has a full supply of candidates, and is in such a position as to be able to make selection from a much larger number of men than it can at present accept and employ. This means a great deal. The way into the Wesleyan ministry is carefully guarded. Evidence is demanded in every case of conversion to God, of the possession of the necessary gifts of utterance, knowledge, and health, and also of acceptableness to the people, and of successful endeavours to call sinners to repentance. Men who can bear the initial tests are coming forward in large numbers devote themselves wholly to the work of the ministry. We direct attention to this as a healthy and hopeful sign of the present times.—*London Methodist.*

Some years since, a North Carolina lawyer undertook to convince a Methodist preacher of some celebrity, that his manner in preaching, in threatening his auditors with damnation was injudicious, and that arguments and exhortations of a milder character would be more successful. After listening patiently, the preacher replied: "My friend, you are mistaken; sin is like a terrapin—you may exhort, admonish, even kick him, he will not move, but draw his head within the shell, and your labor is lost; but place a *coal of fire* on his back, and he travels. *Hell-fire is the article!*"

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good."

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed, Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians.

"Who gave her disease various names.

"But no relief.

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had doubted for years be using it."—Parent.

Rattlesnake Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

No progress can be real and lasting in a nation which has not deep religious convictions.—*Hon. W. E. Gladstone.*

Women do not suffer as much as they used to in old times from contraction of the chest. Just look at the size of the Saratoga trunks.

"What would you do if you were I, and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she "if I were you, I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for firewood, wear my watch chain under my coat, and stay at home nights and pray for brains."

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. [illegible]

"The bad men get into court some time or other," remarked the philosopher, "either as criminals or lawyers."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cure nervousness. O. W. Maddox, Upper Fairmount, Md.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the Southwestern.]

Dear Editor:—I desire to inquire about my parents, to see if I can find out where they are. My name is Mike Hardon, my father's Bill Hardon, my mother's Kittie Hardon. There were four brothers of us living—William, Henry, Levi, Adam and myself. I was born at Lake Concordia, on Albert Dunbar's plantation. If found please write to Edward Dixon, Sixth Street M.E. church, on Eighth street between Annunciation and Laurel streets, New Orleans.

Edward Dixon.

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Chilian army will proba[illegible] ev[illegible] Sept. 15.

The trial of Frank James began at Gallatin, Missouri.

A [illegible] hung his five children and then committed suicide.

[illegible] the [illegible] of dress-making in the public schools.

The Boston public library contains the enormous number of [illegible] 116 bound volumes.

William Wirt Sykes, husband of Olive Logan, and U. S. consul at Cardiff, died.

A Kentucky paper thus announces its platform: "Tariff for revenue and whiskey for snake bites only."

Adulterated lager beer is said to be rapidly increasing insanity, Bright's disease and suicide in Germany.

Twenty stores and six warehouses were consumed at Crawford, Miss., Friday night, Aug. 17, causing [illegible]

[illegible] Fr[illegible] great gold discoveries on the Yukon river, in Alaska, but intense cold weather prevents much prospecting.

The Southern Presbyterian Church has increased its membership from 88,903, in 1873, to 127,017, in 1883—a gain 38,114 in ten years.

James McDermott, arrested in Liverpool on his arrival from America, [illegible] charged [illegible]

Abolition of tolls on the New York canals has had the effect of [illegible] increasing the traffic [illegible]

[illegible] Washington [illegible] Tuesday, Aug. 14.

[illegible] upon French protectorate over northwest Madagascar, and the [illegible] by Englishmen.

[illegible] of church [illegible] Kansas [illegible] and less gas [illegible]—Kansas Methodist.

[illegible] in various [illegible] and Sunday-schools [illegible] for missionary work in their native land.

Bishop Simpson offered the opening prayer and Senator Warner Miller, [illegible] a Methodist, delivered the oration at the opening of the Denver [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] says that "in 1,[illegible] that have come [illegible] in the person [illegible] from wine, and he inherited the disease from his wine-loving ancestors."

The Congressional committee on labor [illegible] the other day [illegible] to learn that New [illegible] annually $4,000, [illegible] schools and $6,500, [illegible]

The [illegible] Times does not [illegible] issue [illegible] by the [illegible]

The Woman's Missionary societies [illegible] in successful operation [illegible] United States [illegible] in England [illegible] in Scotland.

The [illegible] membership in [illegible] is about 14,000. [illegible] $2,500,000. [illegible] their ministers [illegible] average is $2506.

A converted Chinaman at Tahiti receives [illegible] per month; [illegible] $40 [illegible] for Bibles and distributes them among his countrymen. When will we find in this Christian land a like [illegible] 33 [illegible] 5,000. They [illegible] chapels and preaching stations, [illegible] 100 local preachers, 117 class leaders, and about 2000 members.

Rutherford College, N. C., whose president is a local preacher of the M. E. Church, South, has aided 2,000 indigents to secure an education and about 1,000 of its students have been converted at the place during its existence of about thirty years.

A Bremen firm has purchased Angra Pequena, in Southwestern Africa, and will open trade with the natives. An additional tract of land will also be bought in, upon which the German flag will be hoisted, thus making it a colony of the fatherland. The area will be 1350 square miles.

Dr. Mason, of the Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I., has looked into the family history of one hundred and sixty-one patients there. He learned that ninety-eight of the number had drunken fathers; six, drunken mothers, and sixteen, grandparents and other near kindred who were intemperate. Fifteen were of families in which insanity existed, sometimes along with inebriety.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Massachusetts Supreme Court holds that a trust by will for masses is valid. The Court said: "The trusts defined by the [illegible] to be [illegible] as follows: Part for [illegible] burial and funeral expenses, and the residue for charitable purposes, masses, etc. Masses are religious ceremonials or observances of the church of which the testator was a member, and come within the religious or pious uses which are upheld as public charities."

The Three Looks.

I. THE BACKWARD LOOK. "*Look unto Me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth*" (Is. xlv. 22.) The eye is first carried back to the cross, and Christ's finished work thereon accomplished. Then, our Redeemer having satisfied the law concerning sin, bids us accept, by our consenting faith, the satisfaction he has made. "Having made peace by the blood of the cross," we gaze with consenting faith upon his work, and therefore, "being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

II. THE UPWARD LOOK. "*Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God*" (Heb. xii. 2.) There he is in the place of advocacy, who was before in the place of atonement. Better for the present that he should be there rather than here. The lawyer must be in court if he would conduct the suit of his client; and therefore Christ has gone "to appear in the presence of God for us."

III. THE ONWARD LOOK. "*Looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of our great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ*" (Titus ii. 13.) This is the true expectation of the believer who waits for full salvation. Our Lord compares himself to a nobleman going in to a far country to receive for himself a kingdom, and to return. It is for us to wait that return, that we may share that kingdom with him. "*For our conversation is in heaven; from whence also, we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus.*"—*The Watchword.*

Beautiful Women.

Are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

Dr. John Hall, speaking recently, thus eulogized Protestantism. He was dealing with the assertion that "Protestantism is a failure." "How," asks the doctor, "can that be a failure which in A. D. 1500 did not exist, and in A. D. 1883 controls populations to the extent of 108,000,000, while its rivals, the Roman and Greek Churches, combined, control 280,000,000?"

Private and exclusive information concerning a new negro bugaboo has just come into the possession of the Charleston *News and Courier.* It is to the effect that there is a secret, "black and midnight" conspiracy to consolidate in some one doomed section of the Republic a great propotion of the blacks of the United States. Of the various localities under discussion, that which is bounded by the sea, the Edisto and Savannah Rivers, and Aiken County, S. C., is preferred by the colored race. Exactly what wicked purpose is to be served by this wholesale colonization does not yet appear. It is suggested, however, that so vast a preponderance of colored men in one section would crowd out the white people, who would leave the field to the occupation of the unwelcome colonists. They who credit the negroes of the South with entertaining this delusion would seem to deny them ordinary intelligence. Nobody knows better than the colored man that numbers count for nothing in the conflict of races. The white man has the most voting power in regions where there are the most black men. Fifty white politicians of the genuine Edgefield brand can out-vote, out-count, and out-shoot all the colored men that could be crammed into South Carolina with the best compressor ever built.

In the United States, last year, 11,592 miles of railway were built.

Diamond mine shares have fallen very seriously in value in South Africa because the biggest mine has caved in so that it will take three years to dig it out.

New York.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted [illegible] ill, but could not tell [illegible] was worse. He told his [illegible] the idea, and refused to attend [illegible] His son then mentioned Dr. [illegible] mifuge, and [illegible] reply was—I would take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge* and he took one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of [illegible] [illegible] and is now enjoying [illegible] New York City.

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[illegible] ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, of 100 Styles, with net prices, sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

aug2-tf

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

CATARRH [illegible] Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

[illegible]

dec26-26teow

The Great Church LIGHT. [illegible] for Churches, Stores, [illegible] Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

jy19-12teow mh8teow

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; **Books & Bibles** low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wm. Garretson & Co., N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. 26-1y

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

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DR. JOHN BULL,

Manufacturer and Vender of

SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,

The Popular Remedies of the Day.

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Near Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished

All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me. jan1

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The following [illegible]

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	178 lbs	[illegible] lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	275 lbs	55 00
32 "	350 lbs	350 lbs	[illegible]
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	[illegible]
40 "	750 lbs	1000 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1250 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	300 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2000 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY

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NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $3. It sells everywhere. **AGENTS** make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 26-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-1y

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS [illegible] All Liver and Stomach Diseases, Fever, Sea-Sickness, Typhoid, [illegible] Summer Complaints, [illegible] Dr. Holman personally. If not found at your nearest dr[illegible] Canada) paid. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., P. [illegible] n26-13teow

ORGANS worth $107.75 —For Only— **$49.75** Warranted six (6) Years

To further the ENORMOUS sale of Beatty's Cabinet Organs during [illegible] midnight, the following Special Offer is made. [illegible]

ORDER NOW. This beautiful P[illegible] Cabinet or [illegible] Five Octaves [illegible] Walnut [illegible]

[illegible] DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO wh15-1y

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS [illegible]

CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK AND COMPLETE [illegible] Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry [illegible]

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A WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.

Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for [illegible] and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans

nov16-1y

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK Is the BEST. No preparation. Used with any clean pen for marking any fabric. Popular for decorative work on linen. Received Centennial MEDAL & Diploma. Established 50 years. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers & News Agt's. july26-26teow

OPIUM Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD. LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., SURGEON, C. & A. R. R. DWIGHT, Illinois. c28-6m

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] Mr. Washington Buckingham [illegible]

In [illegible], July 31, [illegible] Louisiana, Rev. C. H. Claiborne officiating.

[illegible] by Rev. Elijah David to Miss Patsey [illegible]

At Trinity M. E. Church, [illegible], Wednesday evening, Aug. [illegible], Rev. I. E. Bowe [illegible] of Galveston, and Miss [illegible] of Houston. The happy couple received many [illegible] and [illegible] left for St. Louis, Mo., where they [illegible] their home in future.

[illegible]

A Valuable [illegible]. C. G. [illegible], Milwaukee, [illegible] says: "I have used it in my [illegible] years, and consider it [illegible] able nerve tonic."

DEATHS.

[illegible] died Aug. 5, aged 26 [illegible] brothers, sisters and a [illegible] to mourn his loss. E. CLARK. La.

[illegible] died Aug. 16, in [illegible] "All is well." [illegible] Mysterious [illegible] H. C. WASSON. Natchitoches, La.

[illegible] years, 8 months and 20 days old. She [illegible] and nine children to [illegible] A. M. MASON.

[illegible] 27, [illegible] July 1. After 5 months suffering, Aug. 5, she called all to her bedside and gave them messages of [illegible]

[illegible] in Heaven. Jack Whitefield, a class-[illegible] in Mobile, Ala. In 1871 he came to [illegible] at this place. He became a steward and [illegible] leader. In 18[illegible] he was licensed as [illegible] preacher. He was a lover of the Sunday-school. He was ill some nine [illegible] perfectly resigned to the call of the [illegible]. He passed away July 9, leaving [illegible] and a host of friends to mourn [illegible]. A. J. PHILLIPS. Jacksonport, Ark.

Miss Fannie Gregory was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1852, and died in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1883, being 31 years of age. From Williamson county her family came to Nashville, where she professed a hope in Christ and joined Clark Chapel M. E. Church under the administration of Rev. [illegible] Crichlow, May 1[illegible], 1867, [illegible] and received into full membership May 3, 1868, by her pastor, Rev. John Braden. I found her a Sabbath-school teacher in the church. As such she was faithful, punctual and loved by all her pupils. She was a great but patient sufferer for several months before her death. She leaves a mother and brother to follow on. Her funeral was preached in Clark Chapel Sunday morning at 11 a. m., to an immense congregation, by the pastor, Rev. L. M. Hagood, from the text "I go the way of all earth," 1 Kings 2-2. The following action was taken by the Sabbath school:

Whereas, God in His wise providence has seen fit to remove Sister Gregory from [illegible]

Whereas, She was so faithful and [illegible] as a teacher, and it will be no [illegible] to fill her place in the Sabbath-school, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Clark Chapel Sabbath-school, will cherish her memory, emulate her as a teacher, and hope to meet her "beyond the river."

Resolved, That a copy of our action be spread upon the Sabbath-school journal, and also a copy forwarded to our Conference paper, the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

L. M. HAGOOD, Pastor,
J. C. BROWN, Supt.
[illegible], Secretary.

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, and all scaly diseases. The remedy, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1, at all druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

FOOD SHOULD PRODUCE BLOOD, [illegible]

ALL OBSTRUCTIONS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

At Oakland, Miss., 600 citizens took a negro murderer from jail, charged with the murder of a young merchant, and lynched him. The mayor of the city was judge, and the mob jurors. He confessed the crime.

A Specific for Change of Life.

We are in receipt of a letter from J. T. Harvey, [illegible] Fresh, Ark., in which [illegible] Samaritan Nervine cures female diseases, and during that change of life it is a specific. Suggestive [illegible] truly. [illegible]

[illegible] destined for England and the United States, left [illegible] for London. The embassy includes two princes of the blood, three princesses, four attaches and twenty-one attendants.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (little liver pills), (sugar-coated) purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By all druggists.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] OFFICE, Aug. 27, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

[illegible] prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 7 15-16; Middling, 9[illegible]; Good Middling, 10; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 7¾@8¼; White clarified, 8¼.

[illegible] 17; fair, 28; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; [illegible]

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2½@2¾; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 18.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11.

CHEESE, ℔—W[illegible] factory [illegible]

CORN MEAL, [illegible]

FLOUR, [illegible] 5.40.

LARD, [illegible]

SALT, [illegible]

[illegible]

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00, turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 20@22c per dozen.

Louisiana Eggs 25@27c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔ second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $5.00@5.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.50@4.00 ducks $4.00@5.00; geese $4.00@4.50; turkeys $12.00@14.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 65; white, 62; mixed, 60.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 40.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 77½.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $16@18; choice, 19@20.

In Russia arrests of students are occuring again almost daily, and a considerable number have recently been condemned to confinement in Siberia.

A little girl in the city of Washington, thirteen years of age, is so enslaved by her appetite for beer that they cannot trust her out on the street alone.

Eczema, Tetters, Humors, Pimples, Diseases of Hair and Scalp, Inflammation, Eruptions, Ulcers, Itchings, all vanish by use of

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE.

It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. [illegible] put up, two [illegible]

All first-class druggists have it. Price $1 per package.

NOTICE.

Wanted—[illegible] Active, Able Colored Men, [illegible] to Take Agencies in the [illegible] Preachers' Mutual Aid and Beneficiary Society,

Of the United States of America.

Members of the M. E. Church preferable. Active, energetic men can make from $50 to $150 per month. This is not an over estimate, for it is being done by our agents in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Applicants can meet me at Rev. L. M. Hagood's, in Nashville, Tenn., from the 20th of August to the 10th of September. Those writing should direct letters to

REV. L. N. TAYLOR,
Nashville, Tenn.

a23-2t

Conference Notices.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Columbus	Sept.	29-30
Eagle Lake	"	29-30
Wellersburg	"	29-30
Columbus Circuit	Oct.	6- 7
Oakland	"	13-14
Halletsville	"	20-21
Halletsville Mission	"	20-21
Bexville	"	27-28
Morales	Nov.	3- 4
Caney	"	10-11
Wharton	"	10-11
Alleyton	"	17-18
Ellenger	"	17-18
Industry	"	20-21
Schulenburg	"	24-25
Peach Creek	"	24-25
Lockhart	Dec.	1- 2
Luling	"	8- 9

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

San Augustine	Sept.	8- 9
Saline and Shelby	"	8- 9
Henderson and Panola	"	15
Jacksonville	"	22-23
Tyler	"	26-27
Mineola	"	29-30
Hawkins	Oct.	6- 7
Palestine	"	13-14
Crockett	"	16-17
Madison Circuit	"	20-21
Leona	"	27-28
Centerville and Shiloh	"	24-25
Jewett	"	30-31
Butler	Nov.	3- 4
Fairfield	"	10-11
Cotton Gin	"	17-18

WALTER RIPETOE, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Houston District, Texas Annual Conference, to be held at Trinity Church, Houston, October 10, 1883, commencing at 2 p. m.;

Opening Sermon—B. F. Williams.
Church Building and its Relation to Pastoral Support—F. Norwood.
The Free Agency of Man—G. W. Smith.
Religion in the Family—[illegible] Watrous.
The Authority of God's Law—R. R. Roberts.
Self Dedication for Christ—I. B. Scott.
Prayer, What is it? and the Duty of Secret Prayer—G. W. Norris.
Benevolent Collections—C. C. Minegan.
How to Promote Revivals—S. Hardwell.
Duty of Infant Baptism—Jas. Smith.

Committee: G. W. Smith, J. H. Jones and C. C. Minegan.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Tabernacle, Galveston	Aug.	25-26
St. Paul's Church, Galveston	"	26-27
Mt. Vernon, Houston	Sept.	1- 2
Sloan Street, Houston	"	2- 3
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	8- 9
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	15-16
Houston Circuit	"	22-23
Spring Circuit	"	29-30
Columbia and Oyster Creek	Oct.	6- 7
Trinity and St. James, Houston	"	13-14
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	20-21
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	"	27-28
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	Nov.	3- 4

The District Conference of the Houston District will convene Oct. 10, 1883, at 2 p. m., in Trinity Church, Houston.

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

The preachers of the Gulf District of the Mississippi Conference are hereby notified that a camp meeting will be held at Ocean Springs, commencing Sept. 19, and continuing through the 26th. We invite all brethren of Mississippi and Louisiana conferences to command help us. Rev. W. McDonald will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m.; Rev. M. Dale, of Pass Christian, is appointed for 3 o'clock same day; Rev. J. Campbell at 7 p. m.; Rev. Stephen Priestley, of New Orleans, Thursday at 11 a. m.; Rev. A. E. P. Albert, at 3 p. m.; Rev. H. R. Revels at 7 p. m. On Friday Rev. T. Montgomery at 11 a. m.; Rev. Henry Green at 3 p. m.; Rev. A. Ross at 7 p. m. The campground is one mile and a half from the depot. Brethren come to Ocean Springs.

J. B. SMITH, Pastor.
W. McDONALD, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

The Natchitoches Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, Sept. 13, and will continue as long as the interest will justify, at the Fourth of July Springs, one mile west of the town. All of our preachers are earnestly invited, and members of their churches, to labor for the salvation of souls and the elevation of the believers in the holiest faith. For information apply to Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor, G. W. Duncan, King Bickelberry, Israel Sheperd, Tucker Sims, Abraham Wallace, Thomas Mitchell, John Jefferson, Committee on Arrangements. Under the supervision of Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor.

NOTICE.

The following is the programme for a Sunday school Institute, to be held at Enterprise, August 24, 1883:

Opening Address—The use of a Sunday-school Institute—J. Campbell, P. E.
Sunday school Organization—M. Adams.
The Importance of Sunday school—G. Brooks.
Sunday Literature—T. A. Cotton.
Qualifications of Teachers—J. D. Walden.
Who should Take Part in Sunday-schools?—O. Gillespie.
Are the Local Preachers Members of the Sunday-school?—M. Brown.
Should Parents Attend Sunday-school?—L. P. Brown.
Relation of Sunday-school to the Temperance Cause—L. J. S. Bell.
Sunday-school and Home Training—P. Blue.
The Sunday-school Board, its Duties—L. Clayton.
Catechism in the Sunday-school—C. W. Ivy.
The Pastor in the Sunday-school—R. H. Hayes.
The Necessity of Teachers Meetings—A. R. Saunders.
Relation of Parents to Sunday-school—M. White.
The Work of Superintendents—N. Toole.
The Relation of Sunday-school to the Church—James Jordan.
Why we Ought to Hold an Institute—John Everett.
How Much Time should be Devoted to the Sunday-school Lesson—R. H. Patton.

Superintendents and other delegates may select their own topics, at least two members from each school, with the superintendents, will be expected. We would be more than proud to have Dr. Gillett attend our conference.

P. BLUE, Chm'n of Com.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. [illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Philander Smith College,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Healthful Location; Beautiful and Commodious Buildings, Thorough Instruction.

Careful attention given to the manners and morals of the students. Terms the very lowest. In many cases students pay their way by services outside of school hours.

Doors open to all classes without regard to race, color, sect or sex.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.

For Catalogues and other information, address

a30-3m] REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

Wiley University,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Term begins March 24, and ends June 12. Expenses per month, including Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50. Instrumental music $2.50 per month.

For Catalogue, address W. H. DAVIS, President.

aug30-2m

Central Tennessee College,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEPARTMENTS:

Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.

Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN, NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 5-3m

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,

LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Patroness—H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

Founder—The Right Rev. I. HELLMUTH, D. D., D. C. L.

Beautifully situated on the river Thames, four hours by rail from Detroit or Suspension Bridge. The highest education in every department. French spoken in the College. Music a specialty under the direction of the celebrated W. WAUGH LAUDER. Next term will commence September [illegible].

For particulars address REV. E. N. ENGLISH, M. A., Principal, Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Canada.

July26-aug23-sep6-13

NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES

Offers more advantages than any other College for young ladies in the South. [illegible] but undenominational. Full collegiate course of study. Special provisions for [illegible] Art, Ancient and Modern Languages, [illegible] teen Pupils last session. Charges very low when superior advantages are considered. For [illegible] containing full information, address R. K. WEBBER, Secretary, or Rev. R. M. SAUNDERS, [illegible]

aug2-4t

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Franklin	Sept.	1- 2
Spring Hill	"	1- 2
Lewisburg	"	8- 9
Poplar Ridge	"	8- 9
Nolensville	"	15-16
Brent Wood	"	22-23
Gallatin	"	29-30
Gallatin Circuit	"	29-30
Hartsville	Oct.	6- 7
Mitchellsville	"	13-14
Springfield	"	20-21
Cumberland Furnace	"	27-28
Dickson	"	27-28
Dover	Nov.	3- 4
Clark Chapel	"	10-11
Nashville Circuit	"	10-11
Nashville City Mission	"	17-18

Brethren, please push your benevolent collections. Have them in full so they can be reported through the papers at the end of the fourth round. Also be ready to elect your delegate to the annual conference. Look for the time of holding the district conference in your next paper, and all be present. Please do not come to the conference behind in your benevolent collections.

J. PICKETT, P. E.

SECOND CONFERENCE—WACO DISTRICT.

Waco district conference will convene at Milam, Texas, Sept. 6. It is expected that all the members will be present. I have on hand local preachers' blanks to be filled out; exhorter's blanks, and district stewards', class-leaders and Superintendents', which will answer all the questions pertaining to the district conference. At same time the important question of the Sabbath-school will be considered by Rev. A. R. Morris, P. Gates and B. F. Smith, and others.

S. GATES, P. E.

Austin, July 31, 1883.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

IMMENSE SAVING! IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT!

[illegible]

LESSON HELPS for teachers and scholars, in five grades.

PAPERS [illegible]

LIBRARY BOOKS. [illegible]

MAPS, 30x44. [illegible]

TEACHERS' LIBRARY. [illegible]

ORGANS, $35. [illegible]

CONCERT LIBRARY. [illegible]

REWARD CARDS. [illegible]

SONG BOOK. [illegible]

CHOIR ANTHEMS. [illegible]

TEACHERS' BIBLES. [illegible]

GIFT BIBLES. [illegible]

FAMILY BIBLES. [illegible]

BAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES, all kinds, at lowest prices.

Large illustrated catalogue free.

DAVID C. COOK. 46 Adams St., Chicago.

aug9-6t

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University

Offering Equal Privileges to all, without reference to color, sex or religion.

The next Session will open on

Monday, Oct. 1, 1883,

[illegible] Music will be made a separate Department, and taught [illegible] Vocal music free to all.

Several young men and also young women can be boarded in the University at $10 a month [illegible]

I trust that our preachers and other friends, both in the city and country, will secure all the students possible. Urge all to be present the first day.

Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.

Students pay no Tuition, but an incidental fee of [illegible] a month. Those entering before the middle of the month will be charged for the whole month, others for half a month.

Lectures on important and interesting topics. Special attention given to the training of character.

For catalogues, address Rev. L. P. CUSHMAN, 32 Natchez street. My address till Sept. 15th is Mystic Conn.

JAMES A. DEAN, President.

August 6, 1883. [[illegible]]

Waverley Seminary.

1537 [illegible] Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Full corps of Professors and Teachers. Thorough instruction in mathematical, literary, and ornamental departments, and in the languages. Climate especially suited to Southern and Western pupils. Fall session opens September 20th. For catalogues apply to

jy12-2m MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.

LAW SCHOOL

Of Washington and Lee University.

GEN. G. W. C. LEE, PRESIDENT.

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The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance.

Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

Editorial Notes.

[illegible] the Northern Pacific [illegible] August 22, and through [illegible] from St. Paul to Portland. This [illegible] awakens enthusiasm in the far North and West, where it promises speedy settlement and a new prosperity. [illegible]

[illegible]

There will be no fall session of public schools in New Orleans. The politicians have absorbed all the school funds. The *City Item* says it cannot recall a single act of Gov. McEnery favorab'e to public education, and he did direct the Attorney General to discontinue suits brought at the instance of the State Superintendent to protect the public school fund from an unconstitutional robbery of $30, 00 per annum for universities.

In a letter to *Zion's Herald* Justice H. Nelson says that on July 1 a society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Para in the Amazon valley of Brazil. It is composed of eleven probationers, royal, self-denying converts from Romanism, with the exception of one, who was a German Lutheran. It is represented as the only Protestant organization, and its members the only teetotalers in a valley as large as all of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

We have received from Rev. J. W. Harings, [illegible] of Meridian, a pamphlet copy of the vigorous report on temperance submitted by a committee to the Meridian District Conference, Church South, at Shubuta, July 27th., and ordered to be published. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the preachers of the [illegible] be requested to so [illegible]

All over this country liquor sellers are constantly saying that prohibition in all the States where it exists is a failure, and that they sell more liquor now in those States than they did before they adopted prohibition. Now, if prohibition increases their business why such stupendous efforts for organization throughout the country to resist it? Why such threats to political parties and politicians of the most [illegible] proscription of all who will not pledge themselves to oppose prohibition? Why this constant boasting of the large number of votes they can control, and the money they have expended and will use to secure the repeal of prohibitory laws? The truth is their action belies their statements. If prohibition did really increase their sales every man of them would be in favor of prohibitory laws.

When Benjamin Franklin was [illegible] of this country to Paris he was invited to attend a [illegible] largely attended by the [illegible] philosophers of France. [illegible] flowed freely and much was said to the disparagement of the [illegible]. Franklin was called upon, [illegible] and during his speech [illegible] certain notable passages [illegible] old book. The impression [illegible]. As he sat down all were anxious to know the name of the book from which he had made his quotations, as they had never heard anything so sublime. He told them that he had only quoted a few of the sayings of the book, that it was full of wonderful passages, and that it was nothing more than the good-for-nothing [illegible] they had been talking about. [illegible] people know as little about the Bible as [illegible] infidel critics who [illegible] to throw dust into the eyes of the common people.

From Our Board of Education.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Rev. John W. Butler, writing from the City of Mexico, says: "Children's Day was pretty generally observed throughout our Mission. The meetings were all excellent, and the financial result in twelve appointments was $55 10. This is an increase on last year's report, with one or two places yet to hear from."

It may be remarked that the Children's Red Letter was translated into Spanish, and sent out through the schools, as in this country.

The Rev. L. Nippert, D. D., writing from Frankfort on the Main, says that on all the circuits and stations in the Germany and Switzerland Conference, except 12, Children's Day collections were taken amounting to 371 marks. He adds: "Our people and ministers are becoming interested in the cause, and there is no doubt that the Children's Day will by and by become a success in Germany."

COLLECTIONS PAID IN.

Our numerous friends will be glad to learn that there have already been paid in at this office since June 10 about $20,000, from less than 3,000 charges.

As collections were taken in a vastly greater number of charges than have yet reported, the inference is plain that many have in various ways been delayed in [illegible] in their collection. We therefore respectfully request that [illegible] who have Children's Day [illegible] in hand or subscription, will complete their arrangements, and forward the amount soon, whether great or small, to the order of the Corresponding Secretary, at 805 Broadway, New York. Official receipts will in all cases be promptly returned, to serve as vouchers at the several Annual Conferences.

All interests are best promoted by payment at this office; for example, 1. The money is soonest incorporated with the fund, and thus made to swbserve the object for which it was given. 2. Payments thus made are sure to be credited in due form in our published report.

Our correspondence leads us to attach increased importance to this. Sunday-schools and Churches that have co-orperated in the Children's Day movement not only desire, but are entitled to have, a public recognition of what they have done. But that cannot be secured unless the money they have given actually come to our treasury accompanied by an accurate report in the form sent out in blank to all pastors. Payments made at Conferences are, from various causes, liable not to be thus reported. In that case we have no means of knowing whether the collections of given Churches come to us are not. By degrees this matter is coming to be better understood by all our pastors, as well as the fact that in their *statistical* report to Conference the *amount* of their Children's Day collection should be incorporated with that of their general educational collection. As in the General Minutes but one column is allotted to show what is raised for education, the showing is incomplete when both collections fail to be aggregated.

In this connection it is important to observe that when collections are held over for payment at Conferences meeting next spring, or even later than October, they cannot be embraced in our report that will go to press in January, 1884. That report will be the one to be submitted to the General Conference, and our desire is to make it complete in every particular. In this view we feel at liberty to urge all our friends, whether in educational institutions or in the several pastorates, as well as the officers of Conference auxiliaries, to this Board, to furnish as promptly with full material.

Javanese Horrors.

(By Cable to The Inter Ocean.)

London, Aug. 29th. 10:30 p. m.—Further particulars of the great volcanic eruption in Java, which have just reached London from Batavia, show the disaster to have been [illegible] widespread and more [illegible] than reported yesterday. At noon Sunday the eruptions and shocks were supposed to have reached their greatest height. But late in the afternoon and evening the violence of the disturbance suddenly increased, and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried in a mass of fire and sulphurous ashes. At the same time enormous waves began to dash with greater force upon the coast, rushing in some places far up into the interior, and [illegible] into the earth, [illegible] to engulf a large [illegible] the islands, people [illegible]. About midnight [illegible] frightful scene of the [illegible] cloud, similar [illegible] over the Gunung Guntur, but [illegible] in extent, formed over the Kandang range of mountains, which skirt the southeast coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy of lurid red and whitish gray over a wide extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased, and streams of lava poured incessantly down the sides of mountains into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. Here and there a stream of lava would enter an arm of the sea, or come in contact with the waters of a river, then the nearest incandescent lava, as it protruded from the great stream, would suddenly produce boiling heat and sickening vapors, but the superficial consolidation that almost instantly ensued would prevent any further contact. The fissures that opened in the thin crust as it solidified would emit torrents of vapors, extending high into the air, and making a tremendous hissing and seething sound as if a thousand locomotives were simultaneously letting off steam. Here and there in the lava streams were innumerable thin plate-like crystals of feldspar, arranged in trains, one behind the other in the direction of the flow of the current, and felsphatic spherulites were rapidly formed in the viterous matter, resembling those which form in the slag of a glass furnace. One of the most singular freaks of the eruption was the carrying in the midst of the molten lava of a bed of solid ice, of enormous size, which had been emitted from one of the craters, carried along by the current, and landed on the extremity on Point St. Nicholas on the northeast corner of the island. The bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoria, which are such nonconductors of heat that a red hot stream of lava running over it will not melt snow. It is supposed this ice had formed the crust of some vast subterranean lake. About 2 o'clock Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections, and quickly vanished. At the same time the great frightful rumblings were heard and the columns of fire and smoke on the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend while the craters in the other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still wider to let out the greatest quantities of lava rocks, pumice, and ashes yet vomited out. The hissing of these became so loud as to be almost deafening, and the waves rushed up on the shores to an unprecedented height. When daylight came, it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared extending from Point Capucin, on the south, to Negery Passerang, on the north, and west to Low Point, covering an extent of territory about fifty miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negery and Negery Cabawang. Of the people inhabiting these places and the natives scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains, none escaped a frightful death. This section of the island was not as densely populated as the other portions, and the loss of life was comparatively small, though it must have aggregated fully fifteen thousand souls. The entire range of Gandang Mountains, extending along the coast in a semicircle for about [illegible] miles, had [illegible] sight. The [illegible] Bay, the Sunda Straits, and Pepper Bay on the east, and of the Indian Ocean on the south, had rushed in and formed a great sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a high crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of a great wave, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither over the tumultuous waters—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land where all was now a waste of water. The town of Tanerna, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by the lava streams, and fully half of the population, mostly Javanese, numbering about 1,800, perished. At Speelwyk, near Point Salcia, the red hot rocks set fire to the houses and swept away all the thickly-settled portion of the town. About ten bazaars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss of property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by the lava and debris that its course was changed, and, from Franien Bastion, it flowed down through Tygers street and joined the waters of the river Emerades, swelling that stream to such an extent to rise high on the Casters Fijelenkuig, which was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives were lost. The island of Oneina, five miles off the mouth of the Tangeran River and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated, and the floating dock there was totally destroyed. Castaic, Olapa, and Tronwerse Island, of the portion of Java which disappeared, are out of sight, and not vestige of them is left. Baby and Cheribo Islands, off the north coast, but small in extent, lost the few houses and inhabitants upon them. In Batavia this loss has been largely increased since the last reports. The roof of the Governor's house was crushed in by a mass of heavy mud and three of the retainers were killed. The town bridge was destroyed, the diamond, and pearl bastions badly damaged, and the Bussau redoubt was destroyed. On Cayamans, Malabar, and Lions streets the principal avenues of the city the damage is very great. Fort Antyck is entirely destroyed. The town of Faggal was severely shaken, and a few buildings were left standing. The aggregate loss of life from various elements of the terrible disturbances must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can never, of course, be approximated. A violent shock occured in the island of Sumatra Monday forenoon, and it was feared that other violent disturbances might occur. Middle Island, ten miles off the Javanese coast, and half way between the extreme points of Java and Sumatra was almost wholly engulfed in the seas. The small island of Slakie, probably originally only a cone blown up by an eruptive paroxysm, has entirely disappeared. It was uninhabited.

The Enterprise of a New Orleans Newspaper.

The *Times-Democrat* claims that [illegible] years past it has had a larger circulation in Latin-America than any other American newspaper. This achievement is not only creditable to the newspaper but to the city in which it is published, which for many reasons should make the effort, and may reasonably expect to reap great commercial advantages from extended knowledge and intercourse with the islands and republics near it. We clip from an editorial of the *Times-Democrat* of August 30 a description of the plan adopted by it which has led to its appreciation by our Latin neighbors:

A Latin-American department of the *Times-Democrat* was created and placed in charge of a gentleman who has traveled extensively throughout the Antilles, Mexico and Central and South America. During the past two years this editor has visited the following countries for the purpose of collecting traffic statistics and other information connected with their commerce: Jamaica once, Mexico twice, British Honduras twice, Isthmus of Panama twice, Costa Rica once, Nicaragua once, San Salvador once, Spanish Honduras and Guatemala twice each, and Cuba once.

During his travels our envoy visited each city and a sport in those countries whose commerce could be acquired by New Orleans, while the pages of the *Times-Democrat* have constantly teemed with statistical information and descriptions of the different Spanish-American countries lying north of the equator. Thus it may safely be affirmed that since the Latin-American department of the *Times-Democrat* has been established this journal has published more statistical and other information of the Antilles, Mexico, Central America, Columbia and Venezuela than all the other periodicals of this country combined. Every month a supplement containing from 12 to 14 columns, devoted exclusively to Mexico, is published, as also monthly supplements, each containing at least seven columns, which treat extensively of Spanish Honduras and Guatemala.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. J. Ford, Houma: "I am in the act of remodeling our church; have brick pillars under it already."

A. Ross, Gretna: "Mount Pleasant Chapel had a pleasant meeting on the 26th for the benefit of the elder. We are few, not over nine, but we can all promote the cause. We need a church. Our superintendent, Bro. Johnson, is hopeful, with 35 in attendance at Sunday school, which is in good condition."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. Vaughan, Vaiden: "Elder G. Barney, [illegible] met about 600 persons. He [illegible] at the funeral of Rev. Jack Bailey. Six joined the church, two backsliders reclaimed."

[illegible], State Line: "My work [illegible] We have held our third quarterly conference. [illegible] Sunday-schools [illegible] received by letter. Our [illegible] meeting will begin October 7."

[illegible], Aberdeen: "Our beloved presiding elder, J. M. Shum[illegible], was with us on the 11th and 12th, and preached and administered the Lord's supper to 132. [illegible] paid elder [illegible] pastor $31.80. We are moving onward."

TEXAS.

G. W. Harvey, Eagle Lake: "I have three preaching points. At Wright's Grove I have four members, in Eagle Lake 9, at Bames Point 8. On July 15 we commenced [illegible] and we closed [illegible] There were [illegible] 8 on probation. [illegible] baptized, [illegible] with this addition to 15 members [illegible]

[illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Prayer.

BY REV. L. W. ELKINS.

Once when Jesus was praying in a certain place, probably at Bethany, when he had ceased, one of his disciples requested him to teach them how to pray. This was a very natural [illegible] reasonable request. Moses had [illegible] form of prayer, Num. 6:22-26, and John the Baptist had probably taught his disciples a form of prayer suitable to their condition, and Christ's disciples feeling they needed some special instruction on this important matter, made the request. They were probably stirred to this by the example of Christ's prayer, both as to matter and manner, as contrasted with the vain prayers of the Pharisees and hypocrites. He told them not to use "vain repetitions as the heathens do." I suppose the prayers of the heathens in the days of Christ were something like the prayers of modern heathens—mere foolish prattle, like the modern Hindu and Mohammedan devotees and the paternosters of the Papists where the number of times they are repeated counts for so much more merit. We have examples in 1 Kings, 18:26, and Acts 19:34, of what the ancient heathen's prayers were. After telling his disciples to not be like these heathens in their prayers, he then dictated a model specimen of brief, simple, comprehensive prayer, designed to show how much real prayer can be expressed in the fewest words, and thus [illegible] a perpetual [illegible] to vain repetitious [illegible] practiced by the superstitious and hypocrites of every age.

It would be well for every Christian to make [illegible] study of the [illegible] prayer [illegible]

[illegible] the name of the Lord. They [illegible] to be nothing less [illegible] Every sentence [illegible] closed with the name of the Lord, with appellations of the Deity thrown in parenthetically all through the prayer. In one prayer which proved to be only about half [illegible] length, I counted, and he [illegible] the name of the Lord seventy-eight times, when the poor publican's prayer [illegible] be merciful to me, a sinner, [illegible] would have been [illegible] appropriate. In the land of [illegible] of Thibet [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] upholds the universe with [illegible] his eye rests on seraph [illegible] while the songs of angels [illegible] there is a power [illegible] when mortal aid is vain [illegible] before God's eternal throne. [illegible] prayer which soars on [illegible]

Prof. J. S. Bean.

The following extract from a letter to Dr. Hartzell, from Prof. J. S. Bean, formerly President of New Orleans University, will be read with interest by many. The letter is dated North Boscawen, New Hampshire, Aug. [illegible], 1883. Prof. Bean, when a boy, received an injury in a knee from which, after being bedridden a number of years, he walked on crutches for seven years. During his residence and work in Louisiana the old trouble developed into inflammatory rheumatism and extended to the joints of all his limbs. He is now almost entirely helpless as to bodily strength, but the refining furnace of affliction is evidently preparing his soul for that painless and perfect body which shall be his on high. We quote:

Only recently have I been able to write at all, and now my hands look old and feeble. I am better in some respects, but I cannot use my feet at all. I sleep enough to gain considerable rest each night, and sometimes think I am making progress toward health, but the dear Lord only knows. He knows what he will do for me, and I am contented to wait His good will and time. I am not any more [illegible], but am looking for the sure promises of God. I am bound, I am held back, I am restrained. I take it all as coming from the hand of God, as a sure indication of his tender care and loving paternal discipline. He draws me to himself thus wonderfully, and compels me to look upon the emptiness of worldly affairs, and stimulates my conception of heaven and heavenly things. There is a glory of the earth, of this world which is enough to occupy all the mind and talent of man; but happy the man who can break through and enjoy himself with the glory of heaven. St. Paul mentions these heavenly places. Sober men, by solemn, serious reasoning, [illegible] of God's work [illegible] young men and feeble-minded, wonderful to tell, attain to the same heights. Great is the mystery of God's dealings with men.

Letter from Houma.

MR. EDITOR:—Please give space for a few words concerning a temperance and educational meeting which took place August 19th, and which was a gala day to all present. The interest of temperance and education has not been lost sight of by our people of Houma. Sunday, August 19th, 3 o'clock found the audience room of Wesley Chapel filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive and appreciative audience. As the time designated for the commencing of exercises of the evening had not fully arrived, the voices of the happy children, intermingled by those of the older persons, made the time pass enjoyably. One could wish it would last for hours. Presently the children, who were speakers, were called to address the meeting with such pieces as had been selected for them. Each one, though small in stature, but, perhaps larger in intelligence, performed his part in a manner that sent enthusiasm to the hearts of all present. As the evening was not yet all consumed and the audience not impatient to retire, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Harry Lewis and Bros. Russel Parks, Benjamin Robertson and W. S. Hawthorne.

A collection of $2 for benevolent purposes having been taken up, Rev. A. J. Ford made the closing address, which was pertinent and persuasive in every particular.

Yours, in Christ,
WM. S. HAWTHORNE.

Houma, La., Aug. 24, 1883.

Sirdar [illegible] Sigh, who is heir to the princely [illegible] of one of the [illegible] provinces in Northern India, has recently been converted to Christ through the labors of the Presbyterian missionaries. According to Hindu custom he therefore forfeits his right of possession; but he gladly disregards this for Christ. He has married the daughter of the Rev. Golak Nath, a native Presbyterian missionary.

There is more money spent for rum in this country than there is for flour, and yet people howl every time flour goes up, and don't bother themselves about the whiskey that goes down.

God Our Shield.

We need an almighty shield. We are beset with dangers on every hand. Our path from the cradle to the grave leads through innumerable known and unknown perils. We are exposed to the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday. At times the forces of nature seem to be arrayed against us with malign intent. Tornadoes, cyclones, floods, combine with plague, drought, blight, mildew, to intensify the struggle for existence, or cut it short in despair and death. God is our shield against the forces of nature, [illegible] power, but because he links our destiny with his own, and thus assures us that we are safe in his care; "I made you," he says, "and because I made you you cannot perish. Because I am the ever-living God, you shall live also." We cannot contend with the natural forces which drive us to wreck on stormy seas, or consume us with disease, but with the consciousness that we belong to God, we know that no physical evil can destroy or permanently injure us, and that we shall certainly survive the worst that can befall us. We can say to evil: "You may slay my body, and you will at last, but you cannot slay me; nor can you greatly hurt me, for God is the strength of my heart and my portion forever. I belong to God; my life is in him, and no physical evil can touch the heart of that life which is hid with Christ in God."

God is our shield against the calamities of life—our only shield. Without him, the consciousness of his presence and care, we would be crushed to despair by the inevitable evils of existence. We are all born to troubles which must certainly break the strongest will that is not centered in God and resting on him for support. The soul that is not stayed on God may succeed in shutting out the fact of death, its certain separation of friends, its sure victory over himself, for a brief interval of time, but in his unpreoccupied hours, the thought of death comes with terrors against which he has no shield. Not less terrible is the vision of the miseries of life. Take the ordinary, average life, and it is hard to see how men can stand up under it without the sense of God's help. The lot of the multitude of toilers for daily bread, where only one pair of hands is all there is between the family and want, with the chances of sickness and no work, is not one that can be borne without God's help. Or take the everyday catastrophes—loss of property, of little children, or wife, or husband; consider the life-long sorrows caused by the drunkenness and crime of sons, by daughters gone to shame,—it is not easy to walk steady through the years under such burdens. For vast multitudes life is unutterably sad and bitter, the tomb of dead hopes, and one long, dull ache of disappointment and sorrow. The truth is that no man can well face life without a divine shield. He may fight ever so bravely, but the odds are too great for him to contend against in his own strength. How shall he endure the heavy trials that beset him and the heavier ones that await him? Only through the daily consciousness that God is his shield, his refuge and strength, his very present help in trouble; only by resting in the promises: "I am thy God and I will help thee. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

We need God as a shield against ourselves. There is a sense in which we are our own worst enemies. The forces of evil without us are as nothing compared with the forces of evil within us. The one can only destroy the body, the other destroys the soul forever. The soul without God is a moral ruin, under the dominion of warring passions, of debasing appetites, of a law of sin which brings him into captivity. Only God can deliver the soul from the bondage to evil courses, and save him from eternal ruin; so that every rational view of our condition drives us to God for help, for protection, and for salvation. Therefore the supreme need of my soul is God. Our earthly environment with the hardships and trials for which we are [illegible], and our spiritual corruption and impotency point us to God as our only hope, and show conclusively that in him alone can we find safety and completeness of being. The soul created in the image of God must live, and move, and have its being in him. It needs the knowledge of God, the internal manifestation of God, the consciousness of his presence, to receive his fulness, to rest in his love, and be strong in his might. The psalmist felt this need when he said: "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God." He realized the supply of this need when he said: "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; in him will I trust; he is my shield and the horn of my salvation; my high tower and my refuge; my savior; thou savest me from violence." "The Lord God is a sure and safe shield; he will give grace and glory, and no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly." Thanks be to God for these old and yet ever new assurances of his protecting care. God is our effectual shield, standing between us and the dread forces of nature, between us and the calamity, between us and self with its tremendous powers of evil; between us and everything that would harm or separate us from the blessedness and perfection of the being we have in him.—*Northwestern.*

Please Let Us Sing!

MR. EDITOR:—Can you not persuade some of our preachers to give their people a little chance to sing? There seems to be a growing tendency to let "the choir" do the singing for the congregation. Our ministers in the large city churches allow this to too great an extent, I think. The Psalmist says, somewhere, "Let all the people praise Thee." What a comment on that text is the rendering of scientific music by a choir of a dozen, while six or eight hundred people just listen with closed lips. Music is good and choirs have their use, but good things are often abused.

Under the circumstances we are referring to, our people are being shut off from all participation in public worship. The minister does the preaching and praying, the choir the singing, and the people—well they may stand, or sit, or kneel in silence, being only hearers. The choir, it seems, does not want them to join, lest they should mar the artistic performance, and the preacher does not want to offend the choir, lest by that course he might diminish the size of his congregation.

The preacher who cannot attract and retain people except through fine music needs to examine himself.

But may we not have choirs without their monopolizing the singing? I have noticed lately that, in announcing those hymns of the service which, by courtesy, the people are supposed to be expected to sing, under the leading of the choir, some ministers will cut down even a four-stanza hymn to three or two, as though they were afraid the people would sing.

Ought these things so to be? We want some little opportunity to unite and assist in God's service. If we are shut out here, what chance have we? Literally none, except the inward mental or spiritual exercise, and that is repressed, because we cannot give expression to the worshiping sentiment.

Is it this felt want that is impelling some of our Methodist churches to adopt responsive rituals? They want to take part in the service in some way. But is that a desirable way? Does it not lead directly to the formalism which we, as a simple-hearted, spiritual people, profess so much to dread. Dear brethren, think on these things, and give us a fair showing—let us help to sing the praises of God in the great congregation, even though we make a false note now and then.

ONE OF THE LAITY.

—*Richmond Advocate.*

How the National Educational Assembly Closed.

The *Ocean Grove Record*, in concluding a six column report of the great Educational Assembly, which met at Ocean Grove Aug. 9-12, and of which Dr. J. C. Hartzell was the conductor, thus speaks of the closing part of the last session: "Rev. Dr. Kynett, of Philadelphia, summarized the proceedings of the convention. Its cosmopolitan character was a striking characteristic. Sixteen States were represented on the platform and the programme. Ministers, bishops, pastors, laymen and teachers were here from six or seven denominations, and from different nationalities, all blending harmoniously together in a righteous cause, under one banner. We feel strengthened by contact.

Dr. Kynett in a forcible manner referred to the place where this great meeting had been held, the Scriptural texts around the platform, and the grand motto of Ocean Grove, as in happy union with all evangelical and elevating agencies. Closing he paid a tribute to the speakers and Dr. Hartzell, which the Chairman, Gen. John Eaton, also reiterated, insisting on the latter speaking the closing words of the convention.

Dr. Hartzell, with emotion, disclaimed the credit brethren had assigned to him, and wanted all the praise and glory to be given to God whose spirit dictated this whole movement.

Dr. Stokes then proceeded to close the deeply impressive exercises, and a mere intimation from him was sufficient to bring the vast audience to their feet, joining him in recognition of the eloquence, zeal and faithfulness of those who had instructed us for four consecutive days. Thousands of white handkerchiefs were waving in a moment. Some were turned [illegible] the tears started, the doxology was sung, and Bishop Harris gave the apostolic benediction."

Temperance in Maine.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., at a temperance mass-meeting, at Lake Maranacook, July 28th, said: "Circulars have recently been sent by a Maine newspaper to one or more reliable citizen in every town in Maine, asking for information as to the extent of open and secret dram selling, the number of arrests for drunkenness during the past years, and other facts bearing on the question of the practical working of prohibition in this State. Answers have been received from every city, all the large towns, and a large portion of the rural towns in every county of the State, which we have been permitted to examine. Assuming that the towns yet to come in will show the same average as those already returned, and there are [illegible] open dram shops in Maine outside of Bangor, and these in only [illegible] towns, and 448 secret or suspected places in which liquor may be obtained as a beverage with more or less difficulty—making [illegible] in all, or one to over 1,000 inhabitants.

The results of this inquiry shows that notwithstanding [illegible] persons paid taxes as dealers in the fourteen cities of Maine, yet the whole number of known or suspected dram shops reported in these cities is only 432—156 of these being reported as practically open in three cities (134 of them in one city), and 276 as "secret or suspected places." In the remaining 486 towns only 199 dealers are reported and these, with 20 exceptions in twelve towns, are all put down as only "secret or suspected."

There are 333 towns and plantations (assuming those yet to come in show the same proportion as those already returned) in which the correspondents say in substance that *there is no place in town*

[illegible] day who can buy a glass of liquor.

Taking Maine as a whole, and the number of arrests for drunkenness last year was only 2,652, or only four arrests to every thousand of the population—judging by partial statistics received. There is no wholly license State of the North that shows less than twice this number of arrests for drunkenness, and the average is considerably more.

In a letter written nearly a year ago, Hon. J. G. Blaine, that distinguished statesman and careful observer, thus summed up the good results of prohibition in Maine:

"Intemperance has steadily decreased in this State, since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world, among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the six hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants of Maine."

Stanley's Work in Africa.

There have been many rumors as to what Stanley was doing and would be able to do in Africa, but all have been of an unsatisfactory or sensational character. When he went to Africa as the representative of the African International [illegible], Stanley himself gave to his work the air of mystery. [illegible] that he was engaged in building a turnpike from [illegible] the cataracts on the Congo to the upper navigable waters was [illegible] given, and it was not [illegible] in 1880 that anything [illegible] to official reports was submitted in regard to his operations.

By December, 1880, Stanley had [illegible] and [illegible] miles [illegible] the mouth of the Congo. The third [illegible] Stanley [illegible] he found that the site selected for his [illegible] had been occupied by De Brazza [illegible] France. His [illegible] and for a time [illegible] station was established on the opposite shore at [illegible] miles from [illegible] he launched a steam [illegible] the fifth [illegible] of the Congo, 100 miles above [illegible] He carried his ex[illegible] miles further, and [illegible] opened the way to the interior [illegible] it would be under[illegible] [illegible] of Central Africa [illegible] 1880 he discovered [illegible]

[illegible] the mouth of the river, and with the Dutch established at Boma, eighty miles from the coast. He has, so the English correspondents report, reconciled the natives, and won them over from De Brazza, so that he is now practically in control of the Congo route for 250 miles above De Brazza's post, and from that point to the coast.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Threefold Growth.

BY A. J. GORDON, D.D.

As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord so walk ye in him, rooted and built up in him, etc.—Col. ii. 6, 7.

God never demands growth of us except on the ground of an already existing faith. It is those who have been planted together with Christ who are required "to grow up in all things into him." It is those who have received the Lord Jesus who are required to walk in him—that is, to continue and complete the life already begun in him.

This continuance is considered under three heads: rooting, up building and abounding.

I. The Christian's downward growth—"Rooted in him." All of strength and fruitfulness in us depends on the depth with which we strike down into the life and love of God. When the Apostle summons us to the vast endeavor of measuring and grasping the love of God, he begins with the downward growth. We can only reach loftily upward and broadly onward as we strike deeply downward. Much depends on being rooted in Christ.

1. Our fruitfulness. A fruitfulness that continues in spite of surrounding drought and barrenness and death. Trials and hardships, etc., compel us to go down, to burrow in the darkness of solitary communion, to take hold on the secret resources of the Almighty. "He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers, etc."

2. Our strength. See the oak [illegible] by the whirlwind. Its branches shattered, and yet itself [illegible] unmoved in its rooted strength. A godless man cannot be steadfast in affliction. He has no hidden hold on God by faith and prayer. Props cannot take the place of roots.

3. Our purity. "Consider the lilies how they grow"—in the midst of decaying rubbish and black mud, yet themselves as white as an angel's wing. So ought a Christian to be in this world—pure amid surrounding impurity, but how can he be? He must reach down into God and feed on him. God can sanctify wholly.

II. The Christian's upward growth—"Built up in him." The tree builds itself from the heart, and so must the Christian, from within—from the root and principle of the divine life he gets when he is rooted in Christ—every part is developed out of the central source of life. Abiding in Christ this growth goes on day and night. By [illegible] our creeping affections on [illegible] who is in heaven he will [illegible] up. [illegible] question is [illegible] [illegible] the throne and say, [illegible] to come unto the measure of the stature of the perfect man.

III. The Christian's outward growth—"Abounding therein with thanksgiving." This is the branching out into all service and fruitfulness and praise. God's gifts are bestowed in exceeding abundance [illegible] abundance may flow out in [illegible] to others. [illegible] our own souls [illegible] others. We [illegible] for personal salvation and abundant [illegible] [illegible] The whole [illegible] is contained in the words [illegible] "Abide in me," and this can be effected by the diligent [illegible] [illegible] God [illegible] [illegible] ness.—*The Pulpit and Treasury.*

Is Jesus on Your Cross?

You may be bearing a heavy cross—a cross that bears you to the very earth with its weight and crucifixion, and yet receive no power of life from it, because Jesus is not on it.

There is an old legend that "when the Empress Helena went to the Holy Land in search of the true cross, excavations and great researches were made, and at last three crosses were discovered; but how were they to decide which was the true cross? They approached a dead body and laid one cross after another upon it, and when the cross of Jesus touched the cold, lifeless form, it at once sprang up in new life and vigor."

We use this fable to illustrate a great spiritual truth. When the cross of Christ touches dead souls they spring into new life. The presence of this new spiritual life is the test of the genuineness of our Christianity and our fidelity to the cross.

Jesus said: "If any man will be my disciple let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me." Surely the Master did not mean the rich cross that glitters on high altars, and towers above lofty domes, or the beautiful crosses that crowd richly furnished dwellings, or the crosses worn as ornaments, alike by the rich and poor. These bring no life from the dead. Too often they are meaningless symbols that mock heaven and mislead men.

But there is a true cross with a Christ upon it, that brings life, joy and gladness to dead souls. It is the cross of doing duty when it is hard to do it; of standing by the right even unto death, if needs be; of following Jesus even though he leads through desert places and fiery furnaces. It is the cross of yielding heart, life and will to him, and walking humbly and obediently in his commandments; toiling on patiently in the sphere of duty he assigns; meekly and patiently doing his will, and joyfully accepting trials, because of love for him.

Reader, is Jesus on your cross? Does it bring spiritual life to your soul, and are its fruits to be seen in your daily life?—*The Christian Woman.*

The Sack of Earth.

A rich man had cheated a poor widow out of a field which had belonged to her husband, and which was the only property she had, in order to make his garden larger. A day or two after, the poor woman met him in that very field with an empty sack in her hand. With tears in her eyes she said to him, "Sir, I wish you would give me just as much earth out of this field as would fill this sack." The man laughed and said, "I can't refuse such a foolish wish as that." The widow filled the sack with earth, and then said, And now, sir, I am going to ask you to help me to lift this on my [illegible].

The man had no wish to do this, but the widow begged him so hard that he was obliged to give way. But when he tried to lift the sack, he found it was too heavy for him to move. He told the widow so, and she said, "Oh, sir, if you find one sack of earth too heavy, how will you be able to bear the weight of this field, which holds a thousand times as much earth, upon your conscience at the day of judgment?" The man trembled at these words, and gave her land back [illegible] the *Gospel [illegible]*

[illegible] the dinner of her children [illegible] dish of pudding for the [illegible] she thought she would [illegible] the occasion to teach a [illegible] lesson. So she said to the eldest little boy, "Tommy, if there was a poor man starving in the street, what would you do to help him?" "I'd," said Tommy, "I'd give him your pudding." [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the church [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] men who, always and everywhere, will be known as laborers for the Master.—*Gospel Teacher.*

Young Folk's Corner.

Good Night.

A fair little girl sat under a tree,
Sewing as long as her eyes could see;
Then smoothed her work and folded it right,
And said: "Dear work, good-night, good-night."

Such a number of rooks came over her head,
Crying "Caw, caw," on their way to bed;
She said as she watched their curious flight:
"Little black things, good-night, good-night."

The horses neighed, and the oxen lowed,
The sheep's "bleat, bleat" came over the road,
All seeming to say, with a quiet delight:
"Good little girl, good-night, good-night."

She did not say to the sun "good-night,"
Though she saw him there, like a ball of light;
For she knew he had God's time to keep
All over the world, and could never sleep.

The tall pink fox-glove bowed his head,
The violet courtesied and went to bed;
And good little Lucy tied up her hair
And said on her knees her favorite prayer.

And while on her pillow she softly lay
She knew nothing more till again it was day;
And all things said to the beautiful sun:
"Good-morning, good-morning our work is begun."

—*Lord Houghton.*

Rules for Home Education.

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean exactly what you say.

3. Never promise them any thing unless you are sure you can give them what you promise.

4. If you tell a child to do any thing, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children for wilfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they can vex you or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulence and temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children any thing because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the like circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals the perfect truth.

13. Never allow tale-bearing.

14. Teach them that self-denial, not self-indulgence, is the appointed and sure method of securing happiness.

A Pertinent Question.

A poor child, straying into a Sunday-school [illegible], asked simply "Is this the way to heaven?" The superintendent was for a moment startled. Was the school, indeed, the way to heaven? Was he trying to make it so? Were his teachers intent on the same object? The artless question struck home. From desk to class the question went round with a thrill. What were they all doing? Whither were they all tending? The question was like an angel suddenly come into their midst to make a record of all that transpired in that school. Oh, superintendents, teachers, make sure of this one thing, with all your efforts to impart knowledge, make the salvation of the soul of paramount interest. Whether your school be a model or struggling up to perfection, be sure that every scholar shall feel that it is the road to heaven.—*New York Observer.*

[illegible] who keeps a meat market [illegible] a thousand miles from Boston, took an ingenious way to get rid of [illegible] large wharf rats which gave him no end of trouble. He had a new refrigerator placed in his shop and the first night an immense rat gnawed through the thick planking to the inside and was enjoying a good square meal when discovered. His ratship was captured, and armed with a pair of pincers the proprietor proceeded to pull out the intruder's teeth, and then let him go. Since then not a rat has been seen about the premises. The prospect of living on spoon victuals evidently disgusted the old rodent who must have warned his companions.

A jeweler in Turin has made a tiny boat of a single pearl. The hull is finely shaped, and might serve as a model for a great sloop. The sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. Its weight is less than an ounce, and it is said to have cost $5,000.

Twelve Hours After

MR. HENRY BARNES, the Tea and Coffee Merchant, 50 Houston Street, New Haven, Conn., writes on May 16th, 1883: "It is with feeling of gratitude, and a desire to benefit my fellow-man that I write you these few lines as testimony to the value of the greatest of all medicines. Eight years have I been a sufferer from kidney disorder and inflammation of the bladder. Sometimes when passing water the pains were something terrible, a scalding, burning sensation, with retention of urine, with sharp pains in my side, loins, and back, extending clear to the back of my head, tended to make me miserable. I have been treated by a number of our best physicians, and have used any number of proprietary medicines, all to no avail, obtaining no relief. How long I would have continued in this way I do not know; in fact I despaired of getting relief, until a neighbor, who had been very much benefited by the use of Hunt's Remedy, advised me to try it; and although I had no faith that it would reach my case, yet as he spoke so highly of its great merits I decided to give it a trial, and its use has been attended with the very best possible results. Twelve hours after taking the first dose I experienced relief. I continued its use until I had used five bottles, when all the pains had vanished, my otherwise good health returned, and I am free from all pains, and am a well man. I am confident my cure has resulted from the use of Hunt's Remedy, and that alone.

"What it has done for me I am positive it will do for others. You are at liberty to use my name or this letter in any manner you see fit."

Hurt By A Fall.

When only a boy some thirteen years old I was hurt quite badly by a fall, and severely injured my back and kidneys, and was doctored by our best physicians, and tried many remedies, and they all failed until Hunt's Remedy was recommended to us by friends that had used it here in Manchester with the greatest success. We purchased a bottle from Z. Foster Campbell's drug store, and found that I improved very rapidly; was relieved of the pains in back, and after using several bottles found that I was completely cured, and I cannot over-estimate the good Hunt's Remedy has done me, and can most heartily recommend it to those troubled with kidney complaints, and you can use this letter as you choose. Respectfully yours, ALONZO P. MARSHALL, 99 Orange St., Manchester, N. H., May 7th, 1883.

The *Journal of [illegible]* says that to "support high license is to surrender the [illegible] principle [illegible] [illegible] chain. Bro. Williams [illegible]

A GREAT PROBLEM

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER MEDICINES,

BLOOD PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC REMEDIES,

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION CURES,

AGUE, FEVER AND BILIOUS SPECIFICS,

BRAIN & NERVE FORCE REVIVERS,

GREAT HEALTH RESTORERS,

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best medicines of the world and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all. I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestmanst.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results. J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief. MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1883.

Pay us what you owe.

Let agents urge subscribers to pay now, and forward the money to us.

The General Missionary Committee will meet this year at 10 o'clock, on the forenoon of Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Pastors are requested to look up the old accounts for subscription on their charges, as well as those for the current year. Let no delinquent escape.

Mayor Behan instructs the Chief of Police to arrest all professional street beggars and send them to the Police Jail or Almshouse. Good. Now let our Associated Charities be heard from in aid of the police against the impostors, and by giving information to the public of the deserving poor.

"The truth is, the devil has got the upper hand of the Baptists around Pomona church."—*Alfred Bagby, at a Baptist Association.* That's the trouble with many a Baptist church.—*Religious Herald.* We won't dispute it, but sorry to hear it.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.* From all that we can learn the Baptists are not alone in this matter.

The Prince of Montenegro is a wise reformer. Some time ago he closed all the cafes and drinking shops in his dominions, regarding them as schools of effeminancy, extravagance and corruption. When will American statesmanship arrive at such a wise conclusion! God help this Nation to free itself from the great curse of the liquor traffic; for certainly no greater evil hangs like a millstone around its neck.

While there are only 7,000 places for the sale of food in New York City, there are 10,000 rum-shops or a rum or beer shop for [illegible]. Who has God [illegible] the extent of the tem[illegible] by the glass from these, and the multiplied thousands of such cesspools of the devil, scattered all over this country? Who will come to the help of the Lord, against this mighty evil?

We want our readers to remember on and after September 3rd [illegible] postal [illegible] neatly [illegible] on application and [illegible] the postal clerk will tear [illegible] of the book form, having a [illegible] stub behind. By this [illegible] can send small sums of [illegible]

[illegible]

Seeking Rest.

Before us there lies a letter from a Methodist preacher who seeks a transfer from the district where he has spent the most of his ministry to the South New Orleans District. He states his case in substance as follows: The past three years have been years of hard work, so much so that he fears he has injured his health, and he wants a place where he can rest and recuperate a little. We know this brother and believe him to be a good man. It is true that he has had two years of good earnest work, and it is barely possible that just at present he may be a little worn and weary; but he is not dead. Now, we have this to say: it is a long while before Conference; before this and that this brother and the writer may finish their work on earth and go home to rest forever. In the meantime we think that it is best for all Methodist preachers to have as little care about their next appointment as possible, to attend closely to the one they now have, do every part of the work, and do it well, and never cross a bridge till they come to it. As for appointments where men can get rest, have a free and easy time, we want to assure our brother that there are no such on the South New Orleans district. The churches are all calling for working pastors, for men who wake up, and walk up to an earnest and forcible presentation of Gospel truth each Sabbath. They want men who plan, organize and reach out after the people, and do downright and upright hard, earnest work. There is not a single appointment on the district that will give a man the least opportunity to rest. God always works through means, and that minister has the greatest measure of success who makes the best use of means. The churches have come to see this and are now calling for pastors who will put the same push and energy into their work that the successful merchant, farmer or mechanic does into his. For the men who prate about "my church," "my pulpit," "my congregation," and do not visit the sick, look after the poor and destitute, gather in the children, they have no special use. One of the curses of the church today is laziness in the membership and pulpit. The Master said, "I must work the work of Him that sent me."

Let Others Do Likewise.

We were recently told of a minister in the parish of St. Mary who had appointed a union service at his church. He was anxious to secure a large congregation and raise as much money as possible. He had secured a cheap plated watch-chain to be given as a prize to the minister preaching and securing the largest collection. A special invitation was given to Rev. [illegible] Williams, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at [illegible]

[illegible] was too cheap, too [illegible] He [illegible]

[illegible]

He [illegible] We speak [illegible] the benevo[illegible]

[illegible] We can [illegible]

These are not such as martyrs are made of. We pity the weakness of the man who thinks he can advance the cause of the Lord Jesus by sounding brass or tinkling cymbal. The church cannot prosper under an administration that common sinners call deceitful, sly, two-sided. The cause of God will stand on its own merits. It is not best to use the devil's tools in carrying on the cause of God.

Hold Up the Standard.

The Christian minister so far as he is known should be favorably known. His reputation should be so clear that no stain whatever could be fastened to his character. He should be a blameless man. He is a son of God and we think should be without rebuke in a crooked and perverse generation, a man against whom no one can reasonably have any evil thing to say. We know that like all other men they are children of the fall, that they inherit passions common to their race, and, perhaps, it is true that under some circumstances may have peculiar outward temptations to sin. But the church makes a serious mistake when she attempts to cover up and conceal the sins of the clergy. It is injurious to religion, and has a direct tendency to demoralize the clergy themselves; it encourages them to commit the sins the church attempts to conceal; it becomes an encouraging argument to them to commit the same in the future. It naturally suggests this their minds: what they have done so often without discovery may be done again. There is nothing that more confirms a man in the continuance of any practice than success in what he does. We trust that we do not belong to the generation who are ever suspecting the virtue and ready to detect the faults of ministers, nor do we belong to that other generation who, for the sake of Christ and the honor of religion, think that ministerial sins should be palliated, excused or concealed To hide or to deny their sin is to be a participant in it. The whole truth needs to be told. Justice must be honored; the church vindicated. It is the tolerated, condoned or concealed sins in the church and ministry from which she suffers most. These hurt a hundred fold more than all the taunts and jeers of the entire infidel world. The power of a minister in any community depends upon his own correct example and the clear testimony of his people, but nothing tells half so much as the testimony of his own every day life. It is safe to say that while it is a well known fact that ministers are but men at best, fallible men, liable to go astray, and that some do go astray, the church has not reached that point where she can with safety either apologize for, condone, conceal or deny ministerial sins. Honest, faithful discipline is as necessary for those in the pulpit as those in the pew.

The Value of Blood.

At one of the hotels in the city of New York a guest as he retired blew the gas out, and the next morning was found nearly dead. The physician called decided that transfusion was the only way to restore him to consciousness and save his life. A Negro porter consented to have taken from him 2,000 drops of blood, the amount necessary to give success to the operation. Afterwards he nursed the patient and received five dollars for his services. He was not satisfied with this, and now claims $[illegible] for the blood taken from himself and transfused into the white man by which he was saved. The agreement was made with the physician, but the colored man justly claims that he would have paid for opium or quinine, had they been prescribed, at the market rates, and he thinks that his blood, when it has proved efficacious in saving life, should also have a value. The court is [illegible] to pass judgement on the value of the colored man's blood. The case has no precedent in the courts. The decision is looked for with no common interest.

The Grand Jury Report.

The final report of the Grand Jury to Judge Roman is a suggestive document and a basis for reform. The public markets were found to be filthy, and bad articles were on sale. Hoodlumism disgraces the city, but has received a slight check by vigorous action of the courts, a large per centage of those convicted for ruffianism during the term of the Grand Jury have been in the employ of the city. The idea that 239 half-paid patrolmen can protect a city eleven miles in extent, containing over 200,000 people, is declared to be preposterous. Two squares are pointed out where drinking dens and gambling hells, with attending prostitutes, under the glare of electric lights, take in, swindle and drug strangers. It is suggested that a crematory be established at the Charity Hospital. A speedier trial should be afforded those accused of crime, and the 700 prisoners in the Parish Prison should have employment and not be allowed to mingle together in idleness. In the police jail no bedding is provided for tramps and inebriates, and it might be dispensed with when the Parish Prison is rebuilt. A special laboratory is needed to expose adulterations of food and make practical existing laws and ordinances, the State should make appropriation for the purpose, at the disposal of the Board of Health or Charity Hospital. Burials within the city limits should be prohibited. State criminal legislation needs revision; there are too many jury exemptions the service falling almost entirely upon that class of people least able to bear the burden—laborers, mechanics and clerks; nine out of twelve jurors should be allowed to find a verdict: when one court is in vacation another should be empowered to proceed in criminal cases, and thus insure a speedy trial and relieve the city from expense of needless incarceration; the bond system is defective in criminal cases; the accused should be allowed to testify in his own behalf. Wealthy corporations evade the payment of taxes, leaving the burden to real estate and personal property owners too poor or honest to litigate. Contracts with the city are seldom if ever complied with, the interests of the corporation not protected by its executive officers; railroad companies fail to repair streets, and the letters of the Commissioner of Public Works have upon them the force of paper bullets; the market contracts are daily violated despite appeals to the police and council. The Mayor is clothed by the city charter with extraordinary powers and is alike responsible for his neglect or abuse of the right of supervision over subordinate officials who fail to do their duty. Court officers and the Assistant District Attorney are thanked for courtesies and earnest co-operation in directing public attention to the abuses which came under the observation of the Grand Jury.

Small-Pox.

For some months past the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association have been making appeals to the people to persuade them to accept of vaccination as the only preventative of this terrible scourge. Thus far these appeals have accomplished but little as less than 1500 persons availed themselves of vaccination, evidently leaving a large portion of the children unvaccinated. It was hoped that at the approach of warm weather the heat would put an end to the disease, but because of the extreme carelessness of the people these hopes have not been realized, as the following facts show. For the week ending January 6, 11 death occured from small-pox. There was an increase each week until the week ending April 7, during this week 68 deaths occurred from this pestilential disease. Since then there was a gradual decline in the deaths from this cause, until for the week ending August 4th 13 deaths were recorded, but since then there has been a gradual increase. For the week ending August 18, 19 deaths were recorded from this fearful disease. It is not claimed by any of the members of the Sanitary Auxiliary Association that vaccination is "an unfailing protection, but as certain to mitigate the virulence of the disease and to stamp out epidemics." We appeal to all of our readers, and especially to the pastors, to present this matter to their congregations and urge upon them the necessity of immediate vaccination as the only preventative of this terrible disease. The pastors are watchmen, and when they see this disease taking away their people, destroying valuable lives, they should sound the alarm.

The last General Conference directed the Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati to make an estimate of the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the delegates to the next General Conference. In accordance with this action $100 has been apportioned to the Louisiana Conference, and has been apportioned to the several districts as follows:

Shreveport District	$23
North New Orleans District	22
Baton Rouge District	20
South New Orleans District	20
LaTeche District	15

We do well to remember that any conference failing to raise the amount forfeits all claim for the expenses of its delegation.

PERSONAL.

—The Queen of Madagascar died July 13.

—Montgomery Blair left only $75,000.

—Mathew Arnold sails for the United States in October.

—Miss Emily Faithful is on her way to this country for a lecturing tour.

—Dr. Reid, accompanied by Mr. Phillips, the Treasurer of the Missionary Society, will remain in the West to attend the conferences.

—Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is preparing a "Revival Hymn Book" for the use of his denomination.

—Lord Chief Justice Colridge, of England, is now on a visit to this country, and is warmly welcomed. He is a man of pure character and great eloquence.

—Dr. J. C. Hartzell is now in the West attending Conferences in his official capacity, and may be addressed at 57 Washington street, Chicago, until October 1.

—Carl Weiss, a Methodist minister at Berlin, Secretary of our German Conference a number of years, and twice elected editor of the *Evangelist*, is dead.

—Major E. A. Burke announces his withdrawal from the active management of the *Times-Democrat* because of his duties as Director General of the Exposition.

—Mr. Molleson, the only colored member of the Mississippi Press Association, at a recent session of the Association presented a very creditable poem.

—Among recent promotions made in the Pension Office at Washington (D. C.) was that of A. P. Albert Esq, our Assistants brother, from a $1000 to a $1200 clerkship.

—Rev. John A. Cass, one of the most prominent clergymen in the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is reported seriously ill in Switzerland. He went abroad on account of impaired health.

—Cetewayo in a letter to Miss Colenso on the death of her father, the Bishop of Natal, says that he has the first right to set up the tombstone, and begs her to let no be beforehand with him in this.

— Mr. Hannibal Hamlin has refused $50 a column for all he may write of his political reminiscences. He fears that his failing memory might lead him to do an injustice to somebody.

—Bishop McTyeire, M. E. Church South, has appointed Miss Jennie C. Wolfe, of Pensacola, Fla., Alabama Conference, to mission work in China under care of the Woman's Board of Missions. Bishop Keener has appointed Miss Mattie B. Jones, Norcross, Ga., to mission work in Central Mexico.

—Mr. Geo. W. Cable, of New Orleans, is lecturing on the Southern lessee system of State-prison management. We trust he will give this question thorough treatment, for it is one of the gravest that can engage the attention of thoughtful and humane persons.—*Nashville Advocate.*

—Permission has been obtained from Commissioner Price to exhibit the Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, and three or four others of the tribe, the condition being that they must be kept sober and returned to Standing Rock Agency in good order.

—Hon. Thos. Hughes, founder of Rugby, Tenn., and author of "Tom Brown of Rugby," sailed from England Aug. 25 for America. He will be accompanied by some English capitalists, and spend the month of September at Rugby and vicinity.

—We are sorry to learn that Rev. J. D. Roberson, presiding elder of Ashville District, has been thrown from a buggy and so injured in both ankles that he has been unable to walk for some time. He was improving, however, when last heard from, and expected in a short time to be ready for duty.—*Chattanooga Advocate.*

—The Count de Chambord died at his home at Frohsdorf, Austria, August 24th. He was the son of Duc de Berri, who died before the son's birth, and grandson of Charles X. who abdicated the throne of France in favor of his grandson in 1830, and had him formally declared king as Henry V., but he never reigned.

—Rev. Frederick von Schluembach, who has been engaged in successful evangelistic labors in Germany, has withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and intends to return to America and unite with some other denomination. After that he designs going again to Germany to renew his work there.

—Francis Murphy, the distinguished temperance advocate, who has had the most remarkable success in Great Britain, will sail for New York on the City of Rome, September 5, and a grand reception will be tendered to him to take place at Cooper Institute. The Hon. Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, will preside.

—Arabi Pasha seems quite reconciled to his exile in Ceylon, and even admits that the English are perhaps the best friends of Egypt. To show his sincerity in this protestation he is studiously acquiring the English language. He would like to see Egypt again, but would not return at the risk of adding to the complications.

—Bishop Harris left New York Saturday, Aug. 25, to begin his long autumnal tour among the Conferences. He presided at Northwest Indiana Conference, which convened at Terre Haute on Aug. 29. On the same day Bishop Bowman, opened the Indiana Conference at Bloomington. Bishop Wiley presided at the annual meeting of the West Nebraska Mission at North Platte on Aug. 30.

—Bishops Simpson and Hargrove have been shaking fraternal hands out in Las Vegas, Col. The morning service in the church was suspended, Bishop Hargrove, the pastor and congregation, all going over to the Methodist Episcopal Church to hear Bishop Simpson preach. Bishop Hargrove closed the service. At night Bishop Hargrove preached in our church and Bishop Simpson concluded the service.—*Wesleyan Advocate.*

—W. Smith Martin, wrote from Ocean Grove to the *Christian Neighbor* of Columbia, etc.: "While there I heard Dr. Fowler deliver his celebrated address, "The Great Deeds of Great Men." Part of his lecture was good, but, taken as a whole, it was a great piece of extravagance. For instance, he said Abraham Lincoln was the

greatest man that had lived in six thousand years. In this extravagant [illegible] has closed, and the general [illegible] to a hobby. I [illegible] one of the hot [illegible] Water Church."

—We were gratified the other day to receive a call from Father Ross, who is now far into his seventies but as eccentric as ever. His eye has the same twinkle, the head the same poise and the mouth the same smile. He is full of original expressions. They seem to bubble and sparkle right out of him. "When" he said "these slave dealers bought and brought Ross to New Orleans they did not know what they were doing, but God knew, he had his eye, and hand upon me, and here I am. I am not growing old and down, I am growing in and up. I have children in the Lord all over New Orleans. The greet me in all the churches." His visit was an inspiration to us.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

R. C. Barrow, Algiers: "The St. Matthew church is moving on in the way of improvement. The Sunday-school is working nobly. A grand exhibition, Aug. 10 11th., saved us $42. We have secured our building on brick pillars, and are now putting up new doors. In a revival meeting of two weeks 15 souls were added to the church."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. N. Lampkin, Starkville: "The tenth anniversary of Zion Franklin school was held on Aug. 18th. James Franklin, superintendent, was in the chair. The pastor read from scripture. Then came singing by F. W. Sprule, and choir. Prayer by S. Mason. H. C. Asknew announced the exercises to the audience. First essay was by T. H. Hill. There were 9 teachers, 162 pupils and 300 people present. The number of verses recited was 473. A. D. Kinnard was secretary. Elder Shumpert on the 25th., held our quarterly conference, and delighted us with his preaching. Collection was $5."

A. E. Jordan, [illegible]: "We have just closed a two weeks protracted meeting, resulting in the conversion of 43 backsliders reclaimed, 5 on probation, and 1 full member from the Baptist—16 in all for [illegible] Creek. Pray for us."

E. [illegible], Pass Christian: "The third quarterly conference convened at Live Oak. Elder McDonald presided. Members came up with their reports in good form. I received this quarter $9, conversions 8, baptized 8. Stewards report paid pastor, $153.35, elder, [illegible] Pass Christian on which to build a [illegible] to [illegible] the church, and the work [illegible]

[illegible]

obliged to take a school at Indianola 66 miles away. And amid all expenses of traveling backward and forward, paying heavy board, and family expenses at Cuero, I have managed to keep up the work. My dear companion has sustained me and urged me to rely upon the Lord. Elder Henson held my third quarter, and preached a powerful sermon. We have raised this year for elder $26.50, pastor $37.80, for church debt $18, for benevolent causes $8. Conversions 10, all baptized and received into the church. There were also several reclaimed. Pray that success may crown our labors."

"Visitor," of Hempstead, is hereby reminded that we do not publish communications unless we have the real name of the writer as a guarantee of good faith.

ARKANSAS.

G. W. Gill' Poplar Grove: "When I came to the work Feb. 18th., I found 14 members and a church started, but no ground. Now I have 3 church lots, built 1 church, and purchased half enough lumber to build another; 3 Sunday-schools containing 135 children. Some missionary money has been collected."

TENNESSEE.

W. M. Dinges, Hickory Valley mission, White county, Tenn., closed a meeting which resulted in 18 conversions and 22 additions.

W. M Bellamy, Bristol circuit, has closed a revival at Waterman's with 15 conversions.

T. W. Brown, reports 18 conversions and 10 additions at Cedar Grove.

At Chattanooga district conference, J. A. Baker, of the Athens circuit, presented the highest grade of success in the district—reporting 53 conversions, 71 accessions.

The Methodists are building a handsome and commodious frame church at Shady Grove, near Gum Spring mountain, White county, Tenn.

L. H. Massey, incharge at Jonesboro, publishes an appeal for immediate help. After a ten years effort the last item of indebtedness was settled last winter, but on the night of Aug. 10th., during a fire the beautiful little church was reduced to ashes. About 35 members are now out of doors, have pledged themselves to do what they can, but they are not able to rebuild. Help must come from abroad. Make remittances to J. A. [illegible], postmaster, or to the pastor L. H. Massey, Jonesboro, Tenn.

GEORGIA

[illegible] West Point, reports [illegible] of a great revival [illegible] conversions and 30 [illegible] meeting in the [illegible] Trenton, has [illegible] will pro- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Spartanburg [illegible] "The [illegible] is doing [illegible] work is elevating the [illegible] morally, and [illegible] University is [illegible] a great work. There will be [illegible] indications, [illegible] every circuit and station. There has been [illegible] to church and parsonage property, many [illegible] and [illegible] in short, an advance all along the line. The [illegible] has not reached here. Perhaps there is in this conference [illegible] but it may be [illegible] the brethren [illegible] and may petition the General Conference to this end. A colored bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church is a [illegible] and it is to be [illegible] will be found at the proper time."

ALABAMA.

W. P. Miller, writes from Birmingham to the Chattanooga Advocate [illegible] well, say to [illegible] ought to [illegible] delegates to next General Conference—men who know enough about the whole work of the M. E. Church to know that we have more border work, or formative work, now than we did in the days of Asbury, and so it will be for a long time if we go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Hence the machinery adapted to, and successful in the days of Asbury cannot be improved now."

Geo. W. Tubbs, of Point Clear, writes the New York *Advocate*, and does not know of a Methodist church from the Gulf to half the length north of Baldwin County where they have regular preaching Sabbath days. The gospel can be preached on Fish river.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Homes.

How nice it is to have a home, where everything is ours, and we can do as we please, and feel independent. It may be in a large house, with many rooms and fine furniture, or it may be in a little cottage, with two or three rooms, with rag carpets on the floors, and with pretty ornaments of our own making; it matters not, so that it is home, and our loved ones are there. Home is called the type of heaven, and if real happiness can be found on earth it is there. God has so constituted us that we seek a place to abide; a resting-place, a training-school, where we can develop our better natures, free from temptations, and amid hallowed influences. There is no school like the one in the home circle, and no teaching like that given by the father and mother, whose intellects re strengthened, and whose hearts are enlarged in the faithful discharge of their duty to their children, who, in turn, teach their parents many a lesson of simple trust. In homes, as they should be, there is always culture and kindness, and a growing better and wiser. Those who are always kind and polite to father and mother, brothers, and sisters, are kind and polite at all times, and never need to put on "company manners." "Be ye kindly affectioned one to another" comes to them as naturally as the breath they draw. What people are depends largely upon the homes from which they come.

We who are working among the colored people know well how difficult it is to improve children whose home influences counteract what they are taught at school. It is almost impossible to persuade people to come to Christ who are not careful about their home habits. If they can ever be influenced they never grow strong and useful. A careless, disorderly Christian is a contradiction. Religion is not genuine that does not affect the life so as to influence all that we do or say. No amount of praying or shouting at church can make amends for irritability and unkindness, and for slovenly ways in the household. If we see a house where there is order within, and everything around wears an air of neatness, it is an indication that the inmates are trying to improve, but if we see a tumble-down, dirty place, where the window sash is full of old rags and old hats, we may conclude that the people who live there are of "no account." No, not that, for Jesus died for them, and He loves them, though they are denying themselves and taking up many crosses, not for Him. To such I would like to tell what effort may do. I know a woman who has earned the home where she lives, at the wash-tub, within the past two years. She did her work well and attended to it faithfully, and her charges were moderate. She washed bedding for the college, but did not take her wages until she had earned enough to buy the lot. Then a friend became responsible for the lumber and the pay of the workmen, who soon put up a little house into which she moved. She worked on, and as she had no more rent to pay, she was soon able to pay what she owed. I think she received $50 as a gift from her daughters and that was all the help she had. She has a garden, and vines and flowers in the yard, and it is a pretty place, and a precious home to its inmates. Her grocery bills are all paid too, I understand. This proves what a woman can do when she tries, but I hope no man will think his wife ought to do it. Earning a house is a man's privilege and duty. Very few women are strong enough to continue at hard work every day in addition to the cares of the family, but they can help their husbands greatly by their good management and economy. In the days of slavery, when a dark cloud, that seemed to have no "silver lining," hung over the colored people, God heard their prayers and saw their tears, and led them out of their captivity. In their helplessness He was with them, and He has guided them ever since. They are now progressive. The great revolution that there was among them, caused by the war, left them on nothing. In the effort to find a place for themselves they formed the habit of exertion, that, by the blessing of God, may lead to greater heights than we can now conceive of. They must strive to get homes, and farms, and wealth, and education, and Christian principles, for all these bring strength and power. In a worldly point of view "might makes right;" the strong oppress the weak. If the colored people strive to advance as they have done since they gained their freedom, they will soon be able to meet might with might in a Christian way, and then caste will have become a thing of the past, and the colored people will have set the world an example of patience and forbearance that will do much to advance the Redeemer's kingdom.

Homes are the foundation of civil, moral and social life. A great amount of influence for good goes out from every well ordered home. If a man owns his home he is a better citizen. He loves his country, and he has a desire to have good laws made and executed. He cares for his family and wishes to see his children educated, and they have a better opportunity to lead useful lives, and prepare for home in heaven.

L. C. BRADEN.

Fourth Round—San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—Having been duly elected to represent the vital interests of the colored people in the Colored Men's National Convention which convenes in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, 1883, in planning for my fourth round on San Antonio District I am obliged to ask Bros. W. H. Mosby and P. M. Carmichael to assist me in order to get through in time. These two brethren are situated at such points along the line to render the needed assistance herein asked; being in every way competent to discharge the important duty thus imposed. In consequence of facts above mentioned I call upon them to help me through. The plan is as follows: I am to be at every point where another's name does not appear:

[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]
[illegible] or Twin Hills	" [illegible]
San Marcos	Oct. 6-7
[illegible] City	" [illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]
Pleasant Grove	" [illegible]
[illegible]ville, by W. H. Mosby	" [illegible]
[illegible]ville, by W. H. Mosby	Sept. [illegible]
Lone Oak, P. M. Carmichael	Oct. [illegible]
Sand Hill	Nov. [illegible]
Gonzales	" [illegible]
[illegible]	" [illegible]
[illegible] Creek, P. M. Carmichael	Oct. 13 to [illegible]
Victoria	Nov. [illegible]
Goliad	Dec. 1-2

Bro. J. T. Jacobs will be able to report Brackettville circuit. Bro. Jesse Brown will keep me informed as to Laredo and Corpus Christi. Dear Brethren, we have struggled against great odds during the year and have shared each other's burdens. Let us go into this Conference with everything correct as to money accounts. Settle up with our Book Concern and for the SOUTHWESTERN. Of course each one knows just what is to be raised for the different benevolent enterprises. The Lord prosper us in the end. Your brother,

M. HENSON, P. E.

A meeting held at Chicago under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sharply criticised President Arthur for carrying liquors into the National Park.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON XI. Sept. 9th. RUTH AND NAOMI. (Ruth i, 14-22.)

Our lesson is about Ruth and Naomi, and it tells us how a weak woman chose good company. About twelve hundred years before Jesus came there was a famine in Judea. The people could not find bread, and one man took his family and went into the land of Moab to live. This was a heathen land, and it was going into bad company, and brought trouble. The man died, and his two sons forgot God's law and married heathen wives. At last both the sons died and left their poor old mother and wives alone. Naomi was their mother's name, and Ruth and Orpah were the wives they married in Moab. Poor Naomi remembered her old home in Bethlehem, among God's people, and at last said she would go back to them. Her daughters loved her and said they would go with her; but she said, "No, stay in your own land with your own mothers." Orpah kissed her and went home to her people, but Ruth refused to leave her and said: "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." It was a beautiful choice. Ruth went to Bethlehem. They walked together and came at last to Naomi's old home. Her old friends remembered her, and the gentle Ruth, who chose good company, learned of God's people, and at last married again among God's people. She had chosen good company, and it brought her joy, and her name is known all over the world.—*Western.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The September number of *The Manhattan* is varied and entertaining. The sublimity of the scenery in the Far West is well depicted in Wm. H. Rideing's interesting prose and Thomas Moran's good drawings. Mr. Hawthorne's "Beatrix Randolph," has a tantalizing close, while a character sketch, "Excommunicated for Laziness," by Rev. Wm. M. Baker, has some of the best qualities of his vigorous pen. Kate Field concludes her "Diary in the Engadine," and "A Grave Matter Fifty Years Ago," by Benjamin F. Taylor, is in his happiest vein. Literary readers will relish a fine analysis of "Dante Gabriel Rossetti," by Joel Benton, and the damage to American Literature, by lack of an international copyright is forcibly shown by Kinahan Cornwallis. The poets of the number are: Louise Chandler Moulton, H. C. Bunner, R. K. Munkittrick, Mr. and Mrs. Piatt, A. E. Lancaster, Wm T. Peters, and others.

The *Wheelman* for September, the closing number of the first year is one of the most entertaining of the magazines of the month. The first article, containing over a dozen fine illustrations, describes the academic village of Andover, Mass. There is a well-written article on "Athletics and Gymnastics at Harvard." A comprehensive history of Lawn-Tennis in America, by A. B. Starey. Readers of President Bates' stories will be delighted to find one of his [illegible] tales, "[illegible] Big [illegible]," in this volume. [illegible] contributes five chapters of a story, "Trailing Arbutus." "The Care of [illegible]" is ably discussed. Three more chapters of "A [illegible] Love" will leave the [illegible] ed. The story increases in absorbing interest. "Health as a Pulpit Force" will be found of great interest to ministers.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for August, 18th and 25th, contain, The Real Lord Byron, *Quarterly*; Half a Century of Literary Life, *London Quarterly*; John Richard Green, by Edward A. Freeman, *British Quarterly*; Classic Conceptions of Heaven and Hell, *Westminster*; Cave Tombs in Galilee, *Fortnightly*; Terry Wigan, *Blackwood*; The North Farm: Now, by J. E. Panton, [illegible]; Voltaire in England, *Cornhill*; The Empress Eugenie's [illegible] to England, *Temple Bar*; Grace Darling, *Leisure Hour*; Sea Island Cotton, *Chamber's Journal*; Benvenuto Cellini, *All the Year Round*; with instalments of "Uncle George's Will," and "Along the Silver Streak," and Poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Moody and Sankey will attend the Christian convention at Lake Geneva this month.

Omaha spends $100,000 a year on her public schools, and the larger portion of the money comes from liquor license.

$200 A YEAR
Can Be Saved
In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions. It is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream; Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

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KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
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Ladies. [illegible]
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
[illegible]
PILES. [illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is very successful."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., April [illegible]

[illegible]
RHEUMATISM
[illegible]

The Democracy of Ohio, since the decision of the Supreme Court upon the liquor law, are a good deal like the tall man who went in swimming and some fellow hooked his clothes. As luck would have it he found near the river an empty barrel, out of which he knocked the heads and into which he stepped, and thus clad he made his way across the fields, holding up the barrel as he walked, but dropping and sinking into it whenever any one appeared in sight. The Democracy have got the whisky barrel behind which to hide. But they will have to meet the issue squarely as they march across the political fields of the campaign. It won't hide their nakedness when the votes are counted.—*Inter Ocean.*

The so-called Old Catholic Party is making progress in Bohemia. In Vienna, during the last month or two, not fewer than 100 Romanists have joined the party.

The Housekeeper.

Silver ... not in frequent use will not tarnish if buried in oatmeal.

STRAINERS.—Fine wire strainers that become stopped are easily cleaned by the use of baking soda. Apply with a damp cloth.

TO MAKE PIE-CRUST.—The secret of success is to mix the lard thoroughly with the flour before a drop of water is put with it; take both hands and mix until you could [illegible] ... without water. A little lard goes a great way if properly rubbed with the flour, a tablespoonful to a cup of flour being a liberal allowance.

[illegible] PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, half-cup of butter, one egg, one cup sweet milk, tablespoonful soda dissolved in milk, two teaspoonfuls [illegible]

[illegible] ... from the fire add half teaspoonful extract of lemon.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Peel and core eight or ten medium sized apples; [illegible]

[illegible]

three table-spoonfuls of salad oil and one table-spoonful of vinegar, well mixed together, on a large flat dish, and on this lay the steak. Salt must never be put on steak before it is cooked. The steak must lie on this tender-making mixture for at least half an hour to a side; the toughest steak will succumb to this, and be perfectly tender when cooked.

HOMINY MUFFINS.—Three cups of cold boiled hominy, stir in three cups of sour milk, add half a cup of melted butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of salt and three eggs (which should first be well beaten), one teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in hot water, and lastly, one large cupful of flour. The excellence of these depends upon thorough beating and quick baking.

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Boil one pint of green peas in water with salt, a slice of onion, a sprig of parsley and a few leaves of mint. When cooked drain off the water and pass the peas through a hair sieve. Dilute the puree to the proper consistency with some good stock, perfectly free from fat. At the time of serving making it quite hot, put a piece of fresh butter the size of a walnut into it and serve with small dice of bread fried in butter, and a few drops of spinach greening if the color is not bright enough.

OATMEAL DRINK.—The proportions are a quarter of a pound of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day; it should be well boiled and then one ounce or an ounce and a half of brown sugar added. If thicker than liked add more water. Before drinking it shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer drink this cold, in winter hot. It not only quenches thirst, but it gives more strength and endurance than any other drink. If it cannot be boiled take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good.

The manager of the Louisiana Lottery concern has not only been able to shelter himself behind the screen of an incorporated company and to secure the indorsement of men who should know better than to lend themselves to his corrupting schemes, but he has managed to get into local politics far enough to make the influence of his agents and strickers a menace to Louisiana politics. When Dauphin was [illegible] city the establishment which he ran was a fruitful source of sorrow and trouble to the poor. Hundreds of young clerks, [illegible] errand boys and laborers were [illegible] by lying [illegible] statements [illegible] his former dupes [illegible] to claim the use of the mails [illegible]

[illegible] ... and, if [illegible] ... portions of [illegible] ... made into flour [illegible] ... and adaptation to use as bread.

Trust.

"In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."—Isa. 30:15.

Be quiet, soul:
Why shouldst thou care and sadness borrow
Why sit in nameless fear and sorrow
The livelong day?
God will mark out thy path to-morrow
In His best way.

Be quiet, soul:
There is no need of doubt and crying,
There is no need of anxious sighing,
God's love to know.
Dost thou remember not His dying,
Who loved thee so?

Be trustful, soul:
Each day, for thee, thy Father careth,
Each day, in sweet compassion shareth
Thine every ill;
Even thy sin for thee He beareth
And loves thee still.

Be trustful, soul:
When some dark cloud shuts out before thee
Light that hath hitherto shone o'er thee,
Doubt not, nor fear;
But know God does it to assure thee
That He is near.

Be trustful, soul:
Remember God forgets thee never;
He who in grace stands waiting ever
Thy way to guide,
Shall surely hold, thee, soul, forever
Close to His side.

—*Millie Colcord.*

The most extensive emigration which the world has ever known is now being projected in England. At an influential meeting held in London last week a resolution was adopted to provide for the sending of two hundred thousand people from Ireland to Canada and the other British colonies. This scheme involves the establishment of each family on a section of land one hundred acres in extent, provided with the buildings, equipments, animals, seeds, and food necessary for beginning; the land to be rent free for the term of three years, and after that time to be charged with a rental equal to three per cent. upon $500, the settler to acquire the absolute title to the property on the payment of the last sum. It is proposed that ten thousand families, aggregating fifty thousand people, be removed from Ireland next spring and settled in Canada.

What is needed is a rock-firm faith in the truth of Christianity—faith, not of the head merely, arising from an intellectual persuasion of the truth, which is often accompanied with indifference to its claims, but faith of the heart, arising from allegiance to the truth as it is in Jesus, and a personal experience of its saving power. Only those who have verified the truth of the gospel and have the blessed consciousness that it is to them the power of God unto salvation, can be steadfast, immovable, and always abounding in the work of the Lord. Their steadfastness of faith enables them to be active in every good word and work; for being settled in their conviction that the gospel is true, they have every incentive to Christian activity, knowing that the fruits of their labor will remain when the earth and all it contains shall have passed away, and that in due season they shall reap if they faint not.—*Northwestern.*

The brethren in Missouri tell a story of the lamented Bishop Marvin. He was one day, while preaching, interrupted by the [illegible] steward in the amen corner, whom he well knew to be a little "[illegible]," as the Scotch would term it. Turning to him in a kind manner, he said in a firm voice, "Brother, have you paid your quarterage?" "No," was the confused but prompt reply. "Then," said the Bishop, "stop shouting, brother. No Methodist ought to shout who does not pay his quarterage." That is good wherever it accords with the word. [illegible] who has failed to do his duty in any department of church [illegible] in which he has a part to perform, has a right to expect the divine blessing.

Aunt Ester was trying to persuade little Eddy to retire at sunset, using as an argument that the little chickens went to roost at that time. "Yes," said Eddy, "but then, aunty, the old hen always goes with them."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son. His name is Hannibal Harris. When I left him he was in Kentucky. He was only three years old. He belonged to Mr Sylvester Harris. His father belonged to John Woodforks. My name was Winnie Smith. Then I married Reuben Harris. I would be happy to learn his whereabouts. My name and address is Winnie Chapman, care Rev. G. W. Smith, between K and L 31st streets, Galveston, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives whom I left in Kentucky when quite a small boy. My mother was Nancy McKinney, sisters, Mary McKinney and Sarah McKinney; brothers, Calvin McKinney, Squire McKinney, Bill McKinney and Samuel McKinney; I had an uncle named Alfred Carson, a Baptist preacher. I left them in Butler county, Kentucky. I was brought away by a man named John Mayfield. My name was Geo. McKinney, now George Mayfield. Address me at Waco, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister and brother. They were born near Broce Cross Roads, on Haw river, Guilford county, North Carolina. Mother, Martha Moore, belonged to Rev. John Moore; at the death of Rev. and Mrs. Moore was sold. A speculator, Joe Poindexter, bought us, Charles Westley, Emma Caroline and James Milton Rufus. Our young master, Herbert Canon Moore, bought mother, Walter and Miranda, the youngest children. Another young master from Texas, Freddie Moore, carried Emma Caroline and James Milton Rufus back with him to Texas. Charles Westley, the oldest brother, was sold a day or two before from Joe Poindexter's. Caroline and James are the ones I am inquiring after. Write me whether dead or alive. Address me at Mount Airy, Surry county, North Carolina.

C. W. BLAYLOCK.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to find out if any of my family are living. I have heard nothing of any of them s'nce slave times. Before the war we belonged to a Mr. George Shackelford, who lived in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky. My mother's name was Charlotte Alexander. I had a brother, Henry Shakelford, and two others named Martin and Burrel Shakelford. I had five sisters, Hannah, Amy, Rose, Sidney and Phoebe. I am anxious above all things to hear something of them and know of no means so certain of reaching them as by an insertion of this in the columns of your so widely circulated paper. Respectfully,

RACHEL ALEXANDER,
Care Rev. R. Roberts, Mt. Vernon Church, Houston, Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—Mack Shannon wishes to know of the whereabouts of his sister, Rose Wimbs. Last knowledge of her she was in this State, DeSoto, Clark county, with a colored man named Henay Dabbs. There were three children of them, Rose, Ann and Mack. Rose was the oldest. Mother's name was Nellie Wimbs. Any information of her will be thankfully received. Address Mack Shannon, Pontotoc, Miss.

There are some griefs ... [illegible] ... little [illegible] ... folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own tears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master.

Science is pronouncing against covering the walls of the house with paper. The paper itself gives off deleterious particles, and the paste, by the dampness, undergoes organic decomposition.

Punch gives a list of seven fools: 1. The anxious man—the man who sends away his mutton because the man next him is eating venison. 2. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps on it. 3. The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior. 4. The litigious man—who goes to law in hopes of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself. 5. The extravagant man—who buys a herring and takes a cab to carry it home. 6. The angry man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano. 7. The ostentatious man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.

There comes to us, sometimes, periods when what to do next is the question of deepest importance. We do not see the way plainly. It seems shut up, hedged round by perplexities. The future wears a menacing front. At such crises is it not the Christian's plain duty to wait on the Lord? He has purposes concerning us which he will develop in his own time. Meanwhile, the duty of to-day is plain. Do the thing that this moment offers and trust that grace will be given for the next step.—*Anonymous.*

Hard Lumps in Breast.

Dr. H. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wrote you some time ago that I thought I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription," and "Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. R. R. CLARK,
Irvington, Mich.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel-ly

Priest: "Pat, I understand you are going to be married again." "Yis, yer riv'rence." "But your wife, Pat, has only been dead two weeks." "Yis, yer riv'rence, but shure, she's as dead now as she iver will be."

It used to be the festive grasshopper, the potato bug, the army worm, and hog cholera. This year it is floods, earthquakes, and cyclones. Men constantly need reminders that they are not here to stay.—*Inter Ocean.*

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REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

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Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
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AGENTS WANTED For DAYS of the SON OF MAN.

Dr. March's Great WORK Just Out. [illegible]

[illegible] Texas [illegible] Co., Dallas, Texas.
july16-52t

News Items.

Senator [illegible] favors a postal telegraph.

The [illegible] appears to be slowly subsiding in Egypt.

Chinese in Philadelphia are becoming naturalized citizens.

Only 40 Boston women came forward to be assessed for the poll tax this year.

The New York Democratic convention will meet in Buffalo, Sept. 27th.

Matthew Arnold, the poet and writer, has been given a pension of £250 per year by the British Government.

The steamer Ionia arrived at Plymouth, Eng., forty-five days from New Zealand, with 13,000 frozen carcasses of sheep.

The decomposed remains of twelve children were found in an undertaker's establishment in Bermondsey, a London suburb.

The [illegible] are in possession of Haidgong, [illegible], and in the fight for its capture also took 150 cannon and $50,000 in Anam money.

Trinity M. E. Church, Louisville, Ky., has purchased and fitted up a parsonage [illegible] $6,600, of which [illegible] $6,000 was contributed by Mrs. Joshua Speed.

Geological examination [illegible] in the delta of the Mississippi [illegible] along a space of 300 miles, ten distinct forests of buried trees. Bald cypresses with a diameter of twenty-five feet have been found.

Germany possesses the oldest living priest in the world. He is 106 years of age [illegible] eighty-four years in the ministry. He dwells at Lupel, has [illegible] health, and fulfills all his religious duties with scrupulous exactitude.

[illegible] Kansas, writes that there are a dozen men, [illegible] who [illegible] temperance of the saloon did not exist.

[illegible] has been a missionary abroad, has [illegible] to New [illegible] on our shores. [illegible] study [illegible] years in this country before [illegible] missionary work.

Lieut. [illegible] Fourth Cavalry, now [illegible] absence in Paris, has [illegible] Paris in September next, on the invitation of the French government.

J. [illegible]

[illegible]

Citizens' League of Chicago for the prevention of the sale of liquor to minors has in the four years of its existence, prevented the arrest of 5000 minors, reduced the [illegible] of boys and girls to the saloons from 30,000 to 5000, saved the community at least $400,000, mostly in police expenses, and turned not less than $1,000,000 from the tills of the saloon keepers to better uses, and all this at an expense of about $10,000.

The irrigation of the "Great American Desert," by means of artesian wells, it is evident, will prove a success. The test wells in Denver throw out 800,000 gallons daily. This amount of water on the plains, according to the computation of a Colorado scientist, would irrigate enough land to give a clear increase in value of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The wells probably cost in all less than $10,000. The real value of these wells is so great that it is hard to grasp the figures, but the great success attending the sinking of the test wells gives promise of an early demonstration when the Great American Desert will be wiped from the map and supplanted by fields, forests and [illegible] from [illegible] Kansas to the Rockies.

Became Sound and Well.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear Sir—My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

Yours truly, THOS. J. METHVIN,
Hatcher's Station, Ga.

The Cleveland *Leader* claims the "S[illegible]" is greatly improving the morals of Ohio by lessening the number of saloons. Of course, according to this logic, the fewer the saloons the better the [illegible]. The wisest policy is, therefore, to reduce the number to 0.—*Chicago Standard*.

"A Celebrated Case."

[illegible] Charles O'Connor. He says: "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of dyspepsia and general debility."

"Why," said a governess of her little charge, "do we pray to God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four or five days, or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the child.

[illegible], Fla., September [illegible]

[illegible] Liver Pills for [illegible] in my family, that I [illegible] superior to any I have ever [illegible] on myself, wife and children, with the most gratifying results.

[illegible] happy effect, I would recommend [illegible] These pills do the work [illegible] do it well, and leave no ill effects [illegible] as a liver corrector, as a [illegible] for quinine, there [illegible] equal to Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. I expect to use them as [illegible] if they continue as good as they [illegible].

Yours truly, [illegible]
[illegible] Church, South Myers' Station, [illegible] Florida Conference.

[illegible] GENUINE [illegible] PILLS,

[illegible]

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Including Stool, Book, and Music, [illegible] is given and remittance made within seven days from date of this newspaper. REGULAR PRICE, [illegible] Book, and Music. The PARIS, LONDON, and NEW YORK ORGAN is [illegible] civilization with organs at popular prices. It is handsomely built, for the Parlor, Lodge, Church, or Sabbath School, and is an ornament for the parlor of the millionaire, workingman, or the far away Western farmer, &c. BRIEF DESCRIPTION [illegible] No. 700. Height, [illegible] inches; Length, 41 inches; Depth, 23 inches; Weight, boxed [illegible]

FIFTEEN (15) USEFUL STOPS, NAMELY:

1. Powerful BOX SUB-BASS.
2. Double OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the Organ; Couples Octaves Right and Left.
3. VOIX CELESTE, Opens set Three Octave Reeds, giving very charming, sweet, melodious tone.
4. FRENCH HORN, Imitates a full Orchestra and Brass Band.
5. DIAPASON, Opens five full Octaves new and original "Paris" Reeds.
6. DULCIANA, Powerful Five Octaves Golden Reeds are thrown open by this Stop. Tone, "London" Style.
7. VOX HUMANA, Tremulant, Which imitates by a FAN WHEEL the human voice.

8. SAXAPHONE, 9 Piccolo, 10 Æolian, 11 Clarionet, 12 Cello, 13 Vox Jubilante, 14 Clarabella, 15 Grand Organ Knee Stop. The last eight stops are operated in direct combination with above seven, bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effects, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its THUNDERING TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated.

This original Cabinet Organ contains FIVE SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS as follows: 1st, Five (5) Octave Set Diapason or Paris Reeds. 2nd, Five (5) full Dulciana Reeds toned "London" style. 3d, Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds of Three full Octaves. 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds. 5th, Two (2) Octaves, or one each of Piccolo and Saxaphone Reeds combined. The above Five Sets of Reeds are entirely original and are covered by Patents obtained at the UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. The beautiful Pianoforte Upright Parlor or Cabinet Organ contains Five Full Octaves, One Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows, immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure by use of the knee without removing the hands from the Keyboard.

A MID-SUMMER OFFER.—I desire every home within the reach of civilization to possess one of my matchless Organs and to this end only I make this offer.

A $65.00 Parlor Organ with Book, Stool and Music, complete, boxed and delivered on Cars at Washington, New Jersey, FOR ONLY $35.00

Provided Offer is accepted and order given within Seven Days from date of this Newspaper.

[illegible]

No. 111 [illegible] together with only $35.00 CASH, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 700, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date of your remittance, if not as represented after one year's use. Signed, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

[illegible] by long [illegible]. My sole object is to have [illegible] into every [illegible] to offer the first [illegible] at a sacrifice [illegible] sold others. [illegible] first organ purchased. First Organ is shipped at [illegible] an advertisement. All I ask is [illegible] to show the instrument to your circle of friends. The instrument speaks for itself, it sings its own praises. If you are unable to accept this Great Offer, write me your reasons why. Perhaps you have an instrument already of some other make and are not pleased. If so, dispose of it and [illegible] may desire an organ. Call their attention to this [illegible] if they are from home, mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently [illegible] Beatty Organs, Church, Chapel, and Parlor [illegible] [illegible] If you are in need of an Organ, you should avail yourself of the above offer as it will not be repeated. Let me hear from you anyway. (Bear in mind, that I will not deviate from the above offer.) [illegible] IMMEDIATELY.

Address or Call upon

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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The following gives sizes of the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price.
[illegible] inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	375 lbs	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	550 lbs	[illegible]
[illegible]	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40	[illegible]	1000 lbs	150 00
44	1000 lbs	1250 lbs	200 00
48	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	280 00
54	[illegible]	[illegible]	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	180 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price, we will at once order the bells shipped.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
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THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company,
TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.
[illegible]

McShane Bell Foundry
Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free.
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aug9-1y Baltimore, Md.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

PAPERS in five grades, [illegible]
LIBRARY BOOKS. Reprints of $1 to $1.25 library books, $4.75 per hundred. Sample, 10c.
MAPS, 36x44. Palestine, Old or New Testament, cloth, [illegible]
[illegible]
Large illustrated catalogue free.
DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.
aug9-6t

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
jan1

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No. 58 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL [illegible] SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

[illegible] chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and [illegible] eyes in good condition [illegible] you use them. They have been carefully examined and [illegible] by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time [illegible] no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
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4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame E. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS.

Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discounts.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance, who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing [illegible] etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herz. Housah,

CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,

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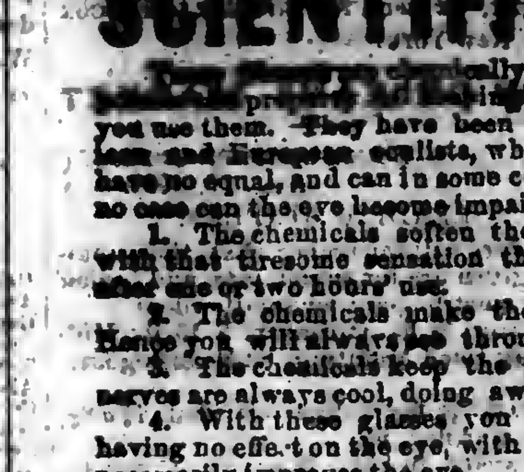
nov16-1y

Fast Potato Digging!



[illegible] 30 Days [illegible]

[illegible] Circulars. Mention this paper. Address [illegible] Chicago, Ill.
aug23-6teow

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS [illegible] BEST.

[illegible] LOGUES, of 100 Styles, with [illegible] the MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co. [illegible] Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
aug9-1t

[illegible]

[illegible] Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
dec28-1y

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Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD.
LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., Surgeon, C. & A. R. R.
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PAYSONS INDELIBLE INK Is the BEST. No preparation. Used with any clean pen for marking any fabric. Popular for decorative work on linen. Received Centennial [illegible]. Established 50 years. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers & News Agt's.
july 20-26teow

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.
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AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; **Books & Bibles** low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. [illegible]
26-1y

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
jan1-1y

ROYAL [illegible]

All rough and scaly diseases cured speedily, by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. See testimonials.

Messrs Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, take advertisements for this paper. Their agency is reported as doing a large advertising business, and our relations with them have been entirely satisfactory. They are enterprising and reliable.

Walter F. Pool, Congressman-elect from the First North Carolina District, died at Elizabeth City, N. C., aged 32.

Rectify Torpidity of the Liver

Remove the biliousness, dyspepsia, and impart new tone and vigor to the system by using Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of worthless imitations.

A report comes from Lisbon that Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has crossed the upper Congo [illegible]

[illegible] The Pulpit

[illegible] Stirred by a Confession—The [illegible] merely, convinces [illegible] statements and assertions. Plain words are best, and come [illegible] from the mouth of a witness who is conscious that he speaks truth. Let the reader judge if the following have the ring of genuine [illegible]:

"I have long been afflicted with rheumatism [illegible] disordered liver and by [illegible] strength seemed [illegible] other medicines [illegible] but I do [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the University [illegible] Church. Residence, No. [illegible] that city. From the very [illegible] of the Gospel are [illegible] their signatures or [illegible] medicine or [illegible] value of [illegible] forego-ing.

[illegible] Tonic [illegible] constituting the best Tonic [illegible] Second.—It is [illegible] and immediate in its actions. Price 50c. and $1—the latter [illegible]

[illegible] Aug. 27, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher [illegible] must be paid for small orders.

[illegible] Middling fair, [illegible]

[illegible] Yellow clarified, 7¼@8¼; [illegible]

Molasses, in bbls. ℔ gallon—Common, 17; fair, 25; choice, 30.

Rice, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; [illegible]

Hops, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2¾; gray, 2@ [illegible] black, [illegible]

GROCERIES.

[illegible] Western, 18.

[illegible]

[illegible] Western factory, 8.

[illegible] 3.25; choice [illegible]

[illegible] fine, $1.02¼; [illegible] toes, ℔ bbl., [illegible] ℔ bbl. $1.75; [illegible]

[illegible] Good, in cases, 14@—[illegible]

[illegible] Yellow, 65; [illegible] 160 ℔—Choice, 77¼ [illegible] ton—Prime, [illegible] choice, [illegible]

No Trouble to Swallow.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. [illegible] bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

FOOD SHOULD PRODUCE BLOOD, NOT GAS. FLATULENCY IS PROOF POSITIVE THAT THE STOMACH LACKS DIGESTIVE POWER. TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT RELIEVES THE STOMACH AND BOWELS FROM A PLETHORA OF WIND AND RESTORES THEIR NATURAL ENERGY, WHILE IT RELIEVES THEM FROM ALL OBSTRUCTIONS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Postmaster Conley, of Altanta, Ga., and five subordinate were removed from office.

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—The Parents.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters [illegible]

"He is getting [illegible] suffering from [illegible] ble."

[illegible]

[illegible] of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* 49-n6.13t-eow

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 17	Bowman
A[illegible]	[illegible], Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	[illegible]
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	[illegible]
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central [illegible]	Holley Rock	" 22	[illegible]
Southw[illegible]	[illegible], Texas	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]
Central Ala.	[illegible]	" 5	[illegible]
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	[illegible]
Savannah	Newnan, Ga.	" 13	[illegible]

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

[illegible] please take notice that, unless every one of them send me, in [illegible] $1.50 each, it will be impossible for me to have the minutes of the District Conference published. Brethren will confer a great favor by attending to this matter at once, for minutes must be published. Brethren [illegible]

[illegible] ALBERT, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—[illegible] CONFERENCE.

[illegible] (I will hold quarterly conferences some time [illegible]) [illegible] A. Phillips.)

[illegible]	Sept.	29-30
[illegible] Lebanon	Oct.	6-7
Lebanon and Seay's	"	13-14
[illegible]	"	19-21
[illegible]ville Circuit	"	20-21
[illegible]	"	21-22
[illegible]	"	23-24
[illegible]	"	26-27
[illegible]	"	27-28
[illegible]	"	27-28
Liberty	"	28-29
[illegible] and Circuit	Nov.	3-4
Stony River	"	10-11
Tullahoma	"	17-18
[illegible]	"	17-17
[illegible]	"	24-25

By request of Rev. C. H. Seward the district conference will meet Oct. 25 instead of Sept. 22. Brethren, please push everything and make all your collections ready to report at next district conference. Yours, H. W. Key.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The second session of the Nashville District Conference of the Tennessee Annual Conference will convene in the East Street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Nashville, Monday evening Oct. 22, 1883, at 8 p. m. Opening sermon by Rev. S. T. Hickerson, of Dover, Tenn. All benevolent collections taken must be reported. A written report from each pastor, local preacher, exhorter, representative class-leader and superintendent must be made. All local preachers who are not ordained will, to have their license renewed, have to pass a satisfactory examination in the first year's course of study for same—see Discipline, p. —. All candidates for license will be examined rigidly according to the Discipline. All members are expected to attend. Jas. Pickett, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Nashville District:

The Finances of the Church—L. M. Hagood.
Duty of the Gospel Minister—C. Pickett.
Pastoral Visiting—Daniel Cook.
Preparation and Delivery of Sermons—Wm. B. Denny, M. D.
Missionary Appropriations—J. F. Moreland.
Woman's Work in the Church—S. T. Hickerson.
How to Conduct Revivals of Religion—Miles Williams.
Duty of Trustees—Wm. S. Butler.
An Educated Ministry—H. W. Simmons.
Class Meetings—Wm. Bryant.
The Work of the Holy Spirit—Thomas Ward.
How to Pay Church Debts—Payne Gregg
Is our Mode of of Probation Scriptural—Peter Martin.
Infant Baptism, Advantages—H. Robinson.
Church Records, and how to Keep them—A. P. Blakemore.
Ought the Pastoral Term be Extended—J. Braden.

Local preachers and exhorters are required to bring a selection of their own. Where it is impossible for any of the above named to attend, your committee would suggest the sending of a paper to the conference. Respectfully,

L. M. HAGOOD,
J. F. MORELAND,
S. T. HICKERSON,
Committee.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Columbus	Sept.	29-30
Eagle Lake	"	29-30
Weilersburg	"	29-30
Columbus Circuit	Oct.	6-7
Oakland	"	13-14
Hallettsville	"	20-21
Hallettsville Mission	"	20-21
Bexville	"	27-28
Morales	Nov.	3-4
[illegible]ney	"	10-11
[illegible]	"	10-11
[illegible]	"	17-18
[illegible]enger	"	17-18
[illegible]	"	20-21
[illegible]burg	"	24-25
[illegible] Creek	"	24-25
[illegible]	Dec.	1-2
[illegible]	"	8-9

G. W. RICHARDSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

San Augustine	Sept.	8-9
[illegible] and Shelby	"	8-9
[illegible] and Pendle[illegible]	"	15
Jacksonville	"	22-23
Tyler	"	26-27
Mineola	"	29-30
Hawkins	Oct.	6-7
Palestine	"	13-14
Crockett	"	16-17
Madison Circuit	"	20-21
Leona	"	27-28
Centerville and Shiloh	"	24-25
Jewett	"	30-31
Butler	Nov.	3-4
Fairfield	"	10-11
Cotton Gin	"	17-18

WALTER [illegible], P. E.

HOUSTON DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Tabernacle, Galveston	Aug.	25-26
St. Pauls Church, Galveston	"	26-27
Mt. Nermon, Houston	Sept.	1-2
Sloan Street, Houston	"	2-3
Harrisburg and Lynchburg	"	8-9
Richmond and Oak Hill	"	15-16
Houston Circuit	"	22-23
Spring Circuit	"	29-30
Columbia and Oyster Creek	Oct.	6-7
Trinity and St. James, Houston	"	13-14
Hockley and Rose Hill	"	20-21
Frosts Chapel and Pittsville	"	27-28
Brazoria and Chances Prairie	Nov.	3-4

The District Conference of the Houston District will convene Oct. 10, 1883, at 2 p. m., in Trinity Church, Houston.

F. C. MOORE, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Houston District, Texas Annual Conference, to be held at Trinity Church, Houston, October 10, 1883, commencing at 2 p. m.:

Opening Sermon—B. F. Williams.
Church Building and its Relation to Pastoral Support—F. Norwood.
The Free Agency of Man—G. W. Smith.
Religion [illegible]
The Authority of God's Law—R. R. Roberts.
Self Dedication for Christ—I. B. Scott.
Prayer, What is it? and the Duty of Secret Prayer—G. W. Norris.
Benevolent Collections—C. C. Minegan.
How to Promote Revivals—S. Hardwell.
Duty of Infant Baptism—Jas. Smith.
Committee: G. W. Smith, J. H. Jones and C. C. Minegan.

CAMP MEETING.

The preachers of the Gulf District of the Mississippi Conference are hereby notified that a camp meeting will be held at Ocean Springs, commencing Sept. 12, and continuing through the 26th. We invite all brethren of Mississippi and Louisiana conferences to come and help us. Rev. W. McDonald will preach the opening sermon on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. M. Dale, of Pass Christian, is appointed for 3 o'clock same day; Rev. J. Campbell at 7 p. m.; Rev. Stephen Priestley, of New Orleans, Thursday at 11 a. m.; Rev. A. E. P. Albert, at 3 p. m.; Rev. H. R. Revels at 7 p. m. On Friday Rev. T. [illegible] at 11 a. m.; Rev. Henry [illegible] at 3 p. m.; Rev. A. Ross at 7 p. m. The camp ground is one mile and a half from the depot. Brethren come to Ocean Springs.

J. B. SMITH, Pastor.
W. McDONALD, P. E.

CAMP MEETING.

The Natchitoches Camp Meeting will commence on Thursday, Sept. 13, and will continue as long as the interest will justify at the Fourth of July Springs, one mile West of the town. All of our preachers are earnestly invited, also members of their churches, to labor for the salvation of souls and the elevation of the believers in the holiness faith. For information apply to Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor; G. W. Duncan, King Mickelberry, Israel Sheperd, Tucker Sims, Abraham Wallace, Thomas Mitchell, John Jefferson, Committee on Arrangements. Under the supervision of Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor.

Enormous Saving to Schools

7c. S. S. LIBRARIES. Over three million sold already. The enormous expense of the Sunday-school library a thing of the past. $ to $4 now buys a library which before cost $40 to $60. The largest and best of books at less than 7 cents each. First fifty-two reprints of the best books written. Selections from over 1,000 volumes—original prices varying from 60c. to $2.15; the whole fifty-two books originally costing $67.45, averaging $1.10½ each. Volumes from No 52 to 104 written expressly for us, by the best Sunday-school writers. Above 104 partly new and partly reprints. In printing so cheaply we do not sacrifice durability or quality. In point of fact, our cheap books will out last the expensive ones. Being wire-stitched, the leaves can not come out unless torn out. The limp covers preserve the books better than the heavy board covers of the ordinary books. Being flexible, they can be bent back, folded over, or even rolled without injury, making them almost indestructible. Every book thoroughly sound and evangelical, but nothing sectarian or partisan. Each book numbered and containing descriptive catalogue of the whole.

CATALOGUE. (*Please order by number.*)

1 Jessica's First Prayer. 2 The King's Servants. 3 Dairyman's Daughter. [illegible]

PRICES—Postpaid, 10 or more, 7½cts each; 30 or more, 7¼cts each; 50 or more, 7cts each; [illegible] 6½cts each. Sample book and envelope, 10cts. Descriptive [illegible] Address, DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

Philander Smith College,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.
Healthful Location; Beautiful and Commodious Buildings; Thorough Instruction.
Careful attention given to the manners and morals of the students. Terms the very lowest. In many cases students pay their way by services outside of school hours. Doors open to all classes without regard to race, color, sect or sex.
Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.
For Catalogues and other information, address
REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.
a30-3m]

Wiley University,
MARSHALL, TEXAS.
TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.
First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Term begins March 24, and ends June 12. Expenses per month, including Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50. Instrumental music $2.50 per month.
For Catalogue address,
W. H. DAVIS, President.

Central Tennessee College,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
DEPARTMENTS:
Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.
Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.
Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.
For further information address the President,
REV. J. BRADEN,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,
[illegible] Beautifully situated on the river [illegible] education in every department [illegible] of the celebrated W. Waugh Lauder [illegible] For particulars address Rev. E. N. English, M. A., Principal, [illegible] London, Canada.

Tennessee colored men meet in Nashville, Sept. 20th., to elect delegates to the national convention.

The Dutch Government has decided, it is said, not to grant the sum of 30,000 guilders which Baron Nordenskiold claims as the discoverer of the north-east passage.

BENSON'S PILLS [illegible] Dr. C. W. Benson. Fac-simile signature on every box.
They contain no opium, quinine or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.
"For 7 years I had sick headache. Your Pills cured me." J. R. Buchlin, Lineburg, Va.

Houston Seminary,
No. 1 Capitol St., Houston, Tex.
Fall Term Begins Sept. 24.
EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. EXPENSES LOW.
BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. NO COLOR LINE.
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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

VOL. [illegible] NO. 37. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 13, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 625.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] New Orleans, Louisiana.

PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.

[illegible] Editor.

A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D. Assistant

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ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible]

Editorial Notes.

The Indiana conference voted against any change in the time limit.

The Baptist Advocate truly puts it: While some allowance must be made for some sort of mod rate [illegible] of the believer's joy, all this bench-breaking, frantic jumping [illegible] and [illegible] unbecoming in God's house.

[illegible]

Associated Press for the purpose of misleading the public as to the true cause of the murder. In the same city a few days ago some colored men attempted to organize a militia company, but a committee of white citizens waited upon them while assembled at their place of meeting, told them they were endangering the peace of the community and commanded them to disperse. Misleading dispatches about this outrageous conduct of the intolerant whites have also been sent out. Let it be known all over the land that these are preliminary steps to the Democratic Presidential canvass of 1884. The work of intimidation of Republican voters is commenced early that all may be "quiet" after the nominations are made, and the disagreeable necessity of killing and driving out leaders be avoided during the progress of the canvass.

In all the Protestant parts of Germany, the celebration of Luther's birthday, to which the Emperor William recently called attention by special proclamation, is to be on a great and imposing scale. In Hamburg a committee consisting of prominent churchmen and laymen has been formed and they have resolved to erect a church in honor of the great Reformer to be called the Lutheran Church. The Church is to cost $235,000 and has nearly all been subscribed. "He being dead yet speaketh."

The success of Methodism is largely due to its effective system of order as set forth in the Discipline. This little volume should be in the hands of every member, costs only 25 cents, and it does not contain a single sentence in favor of rebellion to secular or church authorities, or comforting to corrupt officials. The verdict of brethren must be respected, and it is impossible for a pastor to be suspended from the exercise of his functions without a reasonable or a just cause.

The editor and proprietor of the [illegible] confesses that he has been endeavoring for six months [illegible] of the big [illegible] of the Louisiana State Lottery. It is surprising that any [illegible] should persist in such a [illegible] undertaking. There are [illegible] of poor washerwomen and day laborers in New Orleans who for years have squandered enough money in these [illegible] over their [illegible] children, if it had been wisely invested.

Hon. Alex. W. Ramsey, of the Utah Commission, informs Secretary Teller that the report on the recent Utah election, and the operation of the Edmund's law will be delayed until the courts have acted upon some test cases brought against the constitutionality of the law and the acts of the Commission thereunder. He says the law has been rigidly enforced, and 15,000 persons were disfranchised for [illegible] practices. The courts will hear the damage suits early in October, and the results will be carefully considered in time for the use of Congress and the President in December next.

The Kings of Denmark and Greece received the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Copenhagen. The procession to the Royal palace was a pompous affair, and awaiting the imperial visitors were the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and a brilliant court.

The Temperance Alliance.

The monthly meeting of the New Orleans Temperance Alliance was held last Friday night at the Bible House, with President F. A. Johnson in the chair, and Mr. William Murray secretary. Capt Johnson made the following remarks:

To the more thoughtful and most observant of our people it is apparent that the most independent and enlightened citizens of our country are becoming unanimous in their condemnation of the destruction and unhappiness caused by the unrestrained use and traffic in intoxicating liquors. The truthfulness and philanthropy of the temperance cause, argued from every stand-point by the most talented men and women, has exhibited to the world that the liquor manufacturers and dealers cannot successfully defend their position in the continuation of a commerce that results in the destruction of their fellow man and the impoverishment of the nation, both financially and mentally. A diversity of opinion has existed among advocates of temperance, as to the advisability of introducing the subject in party platforms, and very many have studiously avoided the issue. No greater demonstration of the expanding views of the American people on the subject, not only of temperance, but of prohibition, need be presented than the fact of the attitude of alarm shown by those pecuniarily interested in the liquor business, by many of them uniting their capital and influence to browbeat and intimidate any political party or organization favoring the cause of temperance. The assuming of such an attitude under the plea of self-defense, will but precipitate the final issue, as to whether this government is to be governed by selfish capitalists, made wealthy by the impoverishment and distress of the people, and our elections controlled in the interests of pliable persons, backed by the money, whisky and men under their control—or, whether an indignant, generous and enlightened nation will rise in its right, might and dignity and protect the true interests of the nation, and the interests of those so weak as to be unable to control their last dime from the seller of a glass of whisky. These issues that are seriously agitating the citizens of other States in the Union will sooner or later force upon the people of Louisiana an activity for or against prohibition, accelerated by the laxity in the regulating of the liquor traffic, and it be hooves our people to be prepared to meet the question when it is put at the ballot-box, and by every possible means to systematically organize the temperance forces of the State in a manner that will command the execution of existing laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that will at least forstall the reelection of any officer whose duty it is to regulate the traffic, and who fails in the execution of the duties imposed by law. The attention of our friends at home and abroad is called to the fact that the editors of that greatest of New Orleans journals, *The Times-Democrat*, have set apart a liberal space in their Monday paper for the publication of items of interest relating to temperance organizations. And at the next regular meeting I shall recapitulate quotations from legal decisions clearly showing the constitutionality of prohibition.

Messrs. Walter S. Crawford and R. W. Jewel, and Miss Kate Al Crawford a committee on credentials, reported as follows: William Elwang, Williams S. Douglas, Mr. S. W. Hanna, delegates, vice Thomas H. Jones, deceased; Rev. Hugh McNeil Minton and Mr. Burgess, resigned, as delegates from Caucasian Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T.

Conrad Grappendorf, Sr., and Charles Grappendorf, delegates from Progress Lodge No. 14, I. O. G. T., in place of W. W. Washburn and Mrs. Jolla.

G. G. Mohead, as delegate from Hickman Lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T.

A communication from Caucasian Lodge No. 1 reported the results of last quarter's work as most encouraging and the outlook equally so. It deprecated the proposed resignation of Capt. Johnson as president of the Alliance, and hoped he would reconsider it.

Mr. A. W. Thomas, of the State Grand Lodge, reported that good material was being brought into the lodges of the country parishes, and he thought by next meeting 25 newly organized lodges, including one or two just over in Mississippi, would be reported.

Mr. William McLaughlin, chairman of the committee to induce the City Council to take some action toward the enforcement of the State law against selling liquor to minors, stated he had made repeated endeavors to have the matter brought before the Council. Several Councilmen had either refused to present the petition, and others had promised, but had not done so. He advised the Alliance to go in a body to petition the Council. Mr. McLaughlin was desired to put his report in writing and submit it to the next meeting.

Mr. William Crawford, thought it was high time the temperance people of Louisiana were taking some steps toward identifying themselves with the National Temperance Union, and in this direction advised the organization of a prohibition club. He thought a prohibition ticket should be put in the field at once, and efforts for prohibition in Louisiana should be unremitting. An important question in this connection would be the representation of colored temperance lodges in the Alliance and he thought this should be considered at an early day. There were three colored temperance lodges in New Orleans, and he thought the number of colored Good Templars in this city was greater than that of the whites.

Capt. Johnson wished it distinctly understood that every temperance organization had a right to representation in the Alliance, and no representative with proper credentials had been refused. He thought, however, some reorganization or amendment to the constitution would be acceptable, and on motion it was determined to submit amendment at the next monthly meeting, on the first Friday in October. Thes cannot, however, be passed before the annual meeting on the first Friday in January.

Mr. Crawford moved a vote of thanks to *The Times-Democrat* for its courtesy and liberal spirit in putting temperance ideas and actions fairly before the people. This proposition was carried unanimously.

Haytian rebels have raised the blockade of Jerimie and Jaomel.

New Orleans University.

I trust that the friends who intend to send their children to New Orleans University will make all needful preparations, so as to have them there the first day—Oct. 1st. A delay of a few days will not only be a loss to them in scholarship, but important arrangements will be made early in the first week in which every student will be desirous of taking pait. Let all who comes by railroad come on Saturday, or earlier. Don't patronize Sunday trains.

Will our ministers, both in the city and elsewhere call the attention of our friends to this institution, and secure as many students as possible. It is for the interest of the church and our people that we have a large school.

Miss Rosa A. Turner has been added to the Faculty as assistant to Miss Riche. Will such teachers in the primary department, and Miss Kilgrove in her old position, and two other "first class teachers" (as Dr. Rust writes me) in addition to others already named, the friends of the school may be fully assured that we shall have one of the best years in its history.

JAMES A. DEAN.

Who Will Be First.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me to say a few words to the preachers and quarterly conference brethren of the Meridian District.

Dear Brethren, you remember that in the first quarterly conference liberal estimations were made for the different benevolent objects of the church.

Now as three quarters of the year are almost gone, who will be first to raise the amount estimated for his charge?

Take up your collections, and encourage every member and friend to give something.

If each one can give a dollar that will be good; if not, let them give what they can.

O! brethren, don't wait any longer! Begin now, and may the Lord bless your efforts!

The amount apportioned to the district is only $250, and I would be a shame to have to report less at our next conference.

With kind wishes for your success. I am Yours in Christ,

I. CAMPBELL.

For the Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—I have carefully examined the statistics relating to full members, as shown in the minutes of 1881 and 1882.

Minutes 1882.

Houston Dist., full members	2016
Huntsville Dist., full members	1312
Marshall Dist., full members	2145
Navasota Dist., full members	1905
Palestine Dist., full members	1269
Total	9037

Minutes 1881.

Houston Dist., full members	2310
Huntsville Dist., full members	1327
Marshall Dist., (formerly Jefferson Dist.) full members	2048
Navasota Dist., full members	1835
Palestine Dist., full members	1373
Total	8893
Gain for 1882	144

The above showing falls far short of a loss of 3000 as was stated some time ago. The addings, as shown by the minutes of 1881 and 1882, give a loss of 13. The corrected addings, as stated above, give a gain of 144.

W. WESLEY.

Secretary Texas Conference.

Marshall, Tex., Sept. 1. 1883.

An election will take place Nov. 20th., in the First North Carolina district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. F. Pool, Republican.

Out of The Pulpit With Them

The Connecticut minister who has been detected in plagiarism and resigned his pastorate in disgrace, pleaded in mitigation that his wife was sick, and he had not time to prepare new sermons. That was flimsy. If he could leave her to go to the pulpit, he could prepare while with her. Hundreds of ministers have prepared heart-moving sermons while sitting by the bed side of a sick wife or child through the long days and longer nights. If he could not prepare well, the time to throw himself on the sympathy of his people was when he gave them the best he could, not when he was detected in stealing. Probably he concocted the excuse to cover his fall. A man who will steal sermons will have little conscience about lying if he can save "the cause"—that is, in his eyes, *himself*—from disgrace. There is a close connection between this and other kinds of immorality. Of eleven ministers convicted of intemperance, licentiousness, or dishonesty, *eight* were proved to have habitually plagiarized. "Don't trust men with chickens who will steal eggs," says the proverb, and a sermon-thief is a conscious impostor. Yet not every immoral minister stole his sermons. Nor has every sermon-thief committed other overt acts of immorality, but none need be surprised when such a man does. Out of the pulpit with them—the sooner the better.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

African Missions.

This notice is published by request:

Delegates attending the Foreign Mission Convention in Manchester, opposite Richmond, Va., on Sept. 19th inst., can get reduced rates as follows:

1. From Louisville, Ky., to Manchester and return, good until the 30th, $20; Ticket Agent, C. & O. R. R., 349 west Main street.

2. From Cincinnati, O., to Manchester and return, good until the 30th, $20; Ticket Agent, C. & O. R. R. 171 Walnut street.

3. Ticket Agent of the R. & D. R. R., in North Carolina, as well as in Virginia will sell return tickets good for 10 days.

4. Delegates from Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas can get excursion tickets to Richmond from Vicksburg and Jackson for $39.80 and $40, good to return to November 1. Delegates will forward their names to A. Binga, Jr., Manchester, Va. Ticket agents of the R. and A. R. R. will give reduced rates from all points. Delegates in N. C. will come over the R. & D. lines, in N. C., to Richmond.

W. W. COLLEY,

Corresponding Secy.

Hon John R. Lynch thanks Gen. Chalmers sent a draft of the Cessor dispatch to a pension clerk, his friend in Washington, who took it to Cessor, who signed it after modification; but the pension man sent on the original instead. Says Mr. Lynch: "These are the facts in the case. Another thing, it will be noticed that the above dispatch is dated July 6. The Independent Convention before which the alleged Cessor dispatch was read was held July 4. How it was possible for a dispatch to be received and read before a convention two days before it was sent is a matter that I am necessarily compelled to leave to the public to infer."

The educational convention which meets in Louisville on Sept. 18 is expected to exert a strong influence on public opionion in Kentucky in favor of a better school system.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The editors of the two Democratic papers of Natchitoches, Messrs. Breazeale of the *Vindicator*, and Chas. V. Porter, of the *Democratic Review*, were invited by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Wright, and did attend a pic-nic given by the Reapers' Missionary Society. An elegant dinner was prepared for them, and eaten with a relish. The editors congratulate the church on its prosperity and usefulness, and commend the intelligent pastor.

[illegible] building up, spiritually or temporally, we can thank the Lord [illegible] We contracted a debt of $130 for repairing the church, all of which has been paid but $19.50. I desire to return thanks to Class No. 2, C. Hughes, leader, and to Class No. 3, E. Williams, leader, who gave a fair and realized $13."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Cawthorne, Greenwood. "Elder G. W. Barney held our third quarterly conference, addressed the Sunday-school, preached, and administered sacrament to [illegible] members. Collection $12.50. We protracted the meeting, and the Lord blessed us with the conversion of 12 souls. This meeting was held at Jones Chapel, three miles from Carrollton."

[illegible]

church and a number of others converted. Bro. Heaton is devoting his time and strength to the one work of saving men.

At Galveston Bro. McIntyre is making a good record. With the aid of $3,500 ($2000 being a loan) he has secured a property valued at $9,000, and now expects on the [illegible] have the new church dedicated [illegible] pleased our people in this enterprise we hope there will be no withholding or drawing back from the great work God has given the Church to do in Texas.

[illegible] gives an interesting account of a work of grace at Armstrong of the Eastland Circuit, where Baptists were converted to the Methodist doctrine of infant baptism and open communion, and Campbellites were, by the power of God, brought to a Methodist mourners' bench, and to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ. Fifteen were converted and twenty backsliders were reclaimed and eleven baptized. Among the many gratifying things that occurred at this great meeting was the interest manifested by an old veteran of the cross, "Father" Marshall, by name. This grand old patriarch was a member of the old Church eleven years before the "separation." He now expresses a desire to join the "old Church" and bring many of his family and friends with him.

The church at Mason, William Barnet, pastor, is also sharing in a good work of grace. A general and deep interest has been awakened. Five were received into the church. The people are getting encouraged.

West Tennessee District Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—The West Tennessee District Conference met in the M. E. Church at Martin Station, Aug. 21. The Conference was called to order by Elder J. D. Price. The opening sermon was preached by [illegible], and it [illegible] opening exercises were conducted [illegible] from the presiding elder [illegible] introduced to the Conference [illegible] secretaries for the session [illegible] decided increase in [illegible] ers and visitors [illegible] adjourned Saturday [illegible] Dr. Price in the chair called the [illegible] highly appreciated by all who heard it. After which C. E. Alexander was elected [illegible] school [illegible] was doing, and what he desired to do for the district in the [illegible] Alexander [illegible] Mary Price, Mrs. C. E. [illegible] several others were at the institute. It was as well attended [illegible] I have seen in the West. H. [illegible] made some interesting remarks in regard to the pastors' relation to the Sunday-school. The [illegible] closed after reading the reports of the committee on Missionary, Freedman's Aid Society, Education and other societies of the church, and then some brief remarks by R. M. Manson in regard to the work of these societies. The doors of the church were opened to receive members and two preachers joined—one from the C. M. E. Church and the other from the Baptist, and several others joined also. L. M. Moores preached [illegible] nights and we had [illegible] converts, and 7 more again on Sunday evening.

Yours, in Christ,
J. B. BRADFORD.

Purdy, Tenn.

A[illegible] Things.

We have organized a choir of [illegible] ladies and gentlemen for our camp meeting, which commences on the 13th of Sept., as follows: D. J. Mickelberry, leader, Curtis Murdick, [illegible], and Miss M. Yarborough, E. Hatton, [illegible] Clinton, J. Atkinson, Emily Washington, N. Shaw, [illegible], R. Calvin, [illegible] and A. Wallace. They are all very good singers.

On the [illegible] the Reaper's Missionary Society gave a pic-nic. We enjoyed ourselves splendidly in the woods amid the breezes, and a flowing spring of splendid water as pure as the purest and cool accordingly, for which we pay in town, for water [illegible] when on hands. Ice, when you can get it, about 15 cents a pound.

It was our good fortune to be a participant, along with my better half and sister, Mrs. Virginia Mitchell, of Alexandria, La., at a birthday dinner of our dear Bro. and efficient recording steward, George W. Duncan, being his [illegible] year. Bro. Duncan is not a boarder in the church, but one of her energetic men, though starting in on his 71st year, having been a member of the old church half of his life. True enough he has been at the field and then to gather his knowledge, and at the same time give his attention and part of his earthly support to help carry on God's work. He is a barber by trade but he will not shave on the Lord's day, nor has not for many years. I wish our dear brother (I won't call him old) and his good lady many more years of happy life and usefulness. He is a great lover of Sunday morning prayer meetings, is always present and takes a prominent part in them so that all the leaders get him to conduct their meetings, which he does willingly. May God bless and add many more years to his life. If God grants me [illegible] years to live on earth I will eat my birthday dinner and think of this good brother, who is devoted to God, his church, his people, and we poor ministers of the Gospel and our families. Bro. Duncan is a live man.

I would rather be dead than to have my name on the church roll boarding and not paying any board. I read of a woman who said she had been a member of the church for 50 years and it hadn't cost her a nickel; a free Gospel, a free Jesus and free seats, and that she never intended to give a nickel to any preacher, because there were too many of them to not hear some of them. She forgot that the Lord loves a cheerful giver.

I have had the public school of this place offered to me. I will consult my brethren before I accept. I have this week to consult over the matter.

Bro. Louis Martin the builder of our church at New Town means just what he said. Our church here is on the way.

The district conference was a great lever to our people, and it helped the work and the preacher.

H. J. WRIGHT.

Natchitoches, La., Aug. 30.

Letter from Bro. Vaughan.

DEAR BROTHER CUSHMAN:—Though I am absent, for a time, from the Crescent City and the balmy breezes of the southern clime, I often revert thither in thought.

During the past year I have often wished for the privilege of sitting in the pew and hearing others preach the gospel. Since leaving the city I have permitted no opportunity of gratifying this desire, to go unimproved. To this end I spent one week at Loveland Camp-meeting, near Cincinnati. Much of the preaching was excellent yet the attendance was small and the conversions few. Most of the preaching was on the subject of sanctification. Various views were set forth by the different preachers. The result was that many earnest seekers of the blessing were confused and unsettled in their ideas. This doctrine would be more patent if all our ministers were a [illegible]. On Aug. 9th I arrived at Ocean Grove, N. J., where I met our old and tried friend Rev. Dr. [illegible], under whose management the National Educational Assembly, then in session, proved a magnificent success. There were present at the Assembly, prominent educators from nearly all the states and territories. In order to extend the influence of the Assembly as far as possible the Dr. conceived the idea of publishing in book form all the addresses and papers presented during the sessions. The book will contain about 250 pages and retail for one dollar. We doubt not this book will be a valuable contribution to our literature. It will be of special interest to persons residing in the south as many of the addresses and papers relate especially to education in the south. I had not been at the Grove many days when I was confronted by our estimated friend Rev. Dr. Dean, who appears to be much invigorated since his arduous school labors have ceased. I next met Bro. J. G. B. Williams, Gen. Bussey, Prof. W. A. Crane and Rev. President Leland University. It did seem for a time that New Orleans had come to the Grove to Summer. Rev. Dr. Stokes, President of Ocean Grove Association, says there have never been so many visitors at the Grove during any Camp meeting as at the one held this year. The word preached has been attended with unusual outpouring of the Spirit and the unsaved have flocked to Christ.

J. G. VAUGHAN.

Aug. 30th, 1883.

The Arkansas Colored Convention.

The Arkansas convention to elect delegates to the National colored convention, met in Little Rock Aug. 27th. The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

We recommend, first, the resolution presented to the convention by J. T. Harris be adopted, which reads as follows: That for a people to become independent and respected, they must be owners of the soil; that as our people by education and habits are especially adapted to agricultural pursuits, we urge upon them to become owners of the soil as a source of power and protection; and

Whereas, The colored people of the older southern states are increasing in numbers and intelligence, but are debarred from securing homes for themselves on account of the high price of land; and

Whereas, The state of Arkansas has thousands of acres of government lands, subject to donation under the homestead law, thousands of acres lying along the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, to be disposed of to settlers at low prices, on deferred payments from six to ten years' time; and

Whereas, The salubrious climate and pure water are more conducive to health than the overflowed districts, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention issue an address to the colored people of the south, setting forth every advantage pertaining to this state and encourage immigration from the various states of the south.

By R. O. Lee of Ouachita:

Whereas, The mental status of the colored people, as a mass, in the state of Arkansas, is so greatly neglected that it is the sense of this convention to recommend to the various leading men of the state, in convention assembled, that the scholastic period be extended from two and three to six months in the various country school districts. Further, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this state convention be instructed to urge the national convention that will assemble at Louisville, to recommend the passage of the Blair or Hoar bills for the promotion of education and the distribution of the funds upon the basis of the illiteracy of the [illegible].

By J. G. Mitchell of Hot Springs:

Resolved, That this convention urge upon the colored people of Arkansas the necessity of educating themselves in order to better fit themselves to make good citizens in their various pursuits of life, and that we advise and urge upon our leading men in every county in the state the necessity of calling meetings for the special purpose of having school houses built throughout their respective counties, to accomplish that great end.

By M. W. Gibbs of Pulaski:

Resolved, That this convention of the colored men of the state of Arkansas have still to complain that violence and injustice to their race still exists to an alarming extent. In most cases the perpetrators go unwhipped of justice; that when they are arraigned the laws are administered with such laxity and partiality that the escape of the criminal is both easy and possible. In no instance is the penalty of the law enforced against a white man for the murder of a negro, however palpable the case may be, whilst in most instances the bare accusation of a negro committing homicide upon a white man is sufficient warrant for law with all its forms to be ruthlessly set aside and the doctrine of lynch swift and certain to be enforced. Case after case is chronicled by the press of negroes hung by infuriated mobs without trial to determine their guilt or innocence. The farcical proceedings at law, the inefficiency of prosecution, the selection and manipulation of jurors, and the character of public sentiment have had painful illustration in several cases, but recently, of Johnson, the colored man murdered in this, the capital county of the state—the homicide of this man a servant at a picnic of a Christian society of white people, and in their presence, without provocation, was universally admitted, notwithstanding a jury of twelve men, with indecent haste, find him not guilty—a verdict fit to shock the sense of every friend of right and justice. Robinson, a white man, for killing a colored man because his victim asked for the return of money loaned, received but two years in the penitentiary. Burrel Lindsey, a colored farmer who had homesteaded United States land in Van Buren, and had commenced to cultivate it, was waited upon and told that he must leave, that they would have no niggers in the settlement. They came back at midnight reinforced and broke open his door. One of the mob lying dead on the threshold, pierced with shot, was Burrel Lindsey's response. The press of county (to their honor be it noted) said he did the proper thing; good men in the neighborhood who knew the character and industry of Lindsey, said the same. But yet, after being harrassed by threats and legal persecutions for months, a jury find him guilty of assault with intent to kill, and six years in the penitentiary at hard labor is the penalty for defending his home. Homicide has no local habitation; it is the accident of every community in every nation, and the justice and impartiality with which the law is administered, are the measure of their humanity and civilization—but here we have the spectacle of press, pulpit and rostrum of the state (with exceptions scarcely to be noted either entirely dumb, or merely a passing allusion, oftener in commendation than censure of these damning acts. We are positive in our confidence that those—and only those—who expose, denounce and lay bare their conduct, and thereby create a sentiment that will lessen this evil, are the only true friends to the state's material, as well as moral progress; that the attempt to deny and evade by comparison with other states does not meet the issue in the minds of thoughtful men, who believe that no life is safe where the humblest is unprotected.

We insist that the value of the colored brother as a tiller of the soil, the increasing thrift and economy evinced in securing homes and taxable property, their favorable comparison (by fair judgment) with any other class as to the moral and law abiding character least merit the application of justice in the courts, and we ask for him consideration and assistance in fair settlements of contracts for labor. That he may sometimes exasperate by an unjust claim, believing it to [illegible] where could superiority and nobility of character be better displayed than by a generous magnanimity to this child of slavery. That the better element of the democratic party does not favor this lawlessness we are continually assured, but the fact stands out in bold relief that they are unable or unwilling, with the forces of wealth and intelligence in their possession, to create a healthier public sentiment. To them and to just men everywhere we appeal to assist by bringing the moral power of denunciation against this wrong, that impartial justice may be the law for every citizen or resident of the commonwealth; be it also

Resolved, That the president and secretary be empowered to sign a petition in behalf and as the earnest request of this convention, to be presented to his excellency, the governor, asking executive clemency in the pardon of Burrel Lindsey now incarcerated in the penitentiary under a sentence of six years.

By M. E. Childress of Faulkner:

Whereas, The amendments of the constitution of the United States guarantee to the colored race protection and justice; and

Whereas, One of the conditions required of the people of the revolting states upon their return into the union was, under oath, that they would not discriminate against any man on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude; and

Whereas, This oath has been repeatedly disregarded in the so-called courts of justice; and

Whereas, In view of the fact the colored race forms an important factor in the industrial pursuits of the nation, most especially in the cotton belt, producing 60 per cent of all the cotton, is of itself alone a sufficient reason why we should be looked upon with more consideration by the state authorities; also be it

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorse the administration of President Arthur, assuming executive functions under the most trying circumstances, his conduct has been signalized by eminent statesmanship, justice and discretion.

Habit.

There was once a horse that used to pull around a sweep which lifted dirt from the depths of the earth. He was kept at the business for nearly 20 years, until he became old, blind, and too stiff in the joints to be of further use. So he was turned into a pasture, or left to crop the grass without any one to disturb or bother him. But the funny thing about the old horse was that every morning, after grazing a while, he would start on a tramp, going round and round in a circle, just as he had been accustomed to do for so many years. He would keep it up for hours, and people often stopped to look and wonder what had got into the head of the venerable animal to make him walk around in such a solemn way when they was no earthly need of it. But it was the force of habit. And the boy who forms bad or good habits in his youth will be led by them when he becomes old, and will be miserable or happy accordingly.

"Dr. Benson's Celery Pills cured my neuralgia of 9 years standing." Joseph Snyder, Paxtons, Pa.

The Pig as a Moral Force.

BY THE REV. [illegible] F. CRAFTS.

Geese saved Rome. What if the pig should win equal distinction by helping prohibition, and [illegible] evolution? He is adding [illegible] standing a moral [illegible] not also a theological importance. Prof. Marsh, [illegible] evolutionist, admits that he [illegible] the fossil pig from [illegible] of evolution. In an ad[illegible] before the American A[illegible] for the Advancement [illegible]

[illegible]

"Yes [illegible]

[illegible] the pig is [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] —*Union Signal.*

Chinese Bible Meeting.

The District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for California and Nevada gives the following facts:

The first Chinese Bible meeting ever held in San Francisco was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton Street, on the evening of the 15th of July. All the Chinese Missions in the city united, and made up a congregation of about 500 Chinese men, women and children.

The opening prayer was in Chinese. A Christian Chinese presided at the organ, leading the large audience, every one of which joined in singing with a *will.* One of the hymns was "Blow ye the trumpet blow," and [illegible] only an audience [illegible] the great [illegible] blowing the gospel trumpet.

An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Methodist Mission, in Chinese, after which your District Superintendent delivered an address in English, which was translated by [illegible] Chinese interpreter who stood by my side, and done by him with considerable [illegible] on his part. [illegible] of my address I made an appeal for a contribution, speaking of the great work now being done by the American Bible Society in China, through Rev. Dr. [illegible] and others, for their own [illegible] and then asked that [illegible] of the slowest Chinese [illegible] a collection) might be sent through the congregation to take [illegible] collection, which was done [illegible] surprise the collection, including a twenty-dollar gold piece given by one Christian Chinese, amounted to [illegible] *dollars and sixty cents.* I felt like saying to all Christian churches in America, "Go ye and do likewise." At the close of the services I said to the giver of the twenty dollars, "How can you afford to give so much?" "Oh," said he, "the word of God has been so much for me that I can well afford to give that sum out of my earnings."

Switzerland.

Bishop [illegible], wrote to the [illegible] *Christian Advocate* concerning Switzerland, and we make the following extract:

"Religiously, the population is [illegible] divided [illegible] the Protestant and Roman Catholics, the Jews and others [illegible] a small part [illegible] are Protestants [illegible] is found [illegible] largely in the [illegible]. Here, as in other parts of Europe, the [illegible] between the [illegible]. The [illegible] morals are largely with the Protestant [illegible]. The fact that [illegible] are spoken in [illegible] cantons, makes it difficult to carry on Evangelical work by us or by other American [illegible] the Germans. In some of the cities, as Basle and Zurich we have large congregations and excellent societies [illegible]. Throughout [illegible], outside of the [illegible] large and growing circuits. These ministers travel [illegible] in passing around [illegible] are compelled to do [illegible] as well as [illegible]. But those [illegible] Methodism and [illegible] form of [illegible], no doubt, our republican [illegible] have something to [illegible]. The people understand pretty well the character of our government and they are pleased to see [illegible] from the United States. They have faith in the Nation, and hence are disposed to trust our forms of religion.

"I [illegible] single [illegible] and I don't be[illegible] three-fourths [illegible] a drunkard." —*Nye, of Maine.*

What Work Will Do.

Bishop Jewell rose regularly at four.

Linnæus, the celebrated botanist, rose at four o'clock.

Bishop Horne composed his version of Psalms in the early mornings.

Kirke White learnt Greek while walking to and from his master's office.

Erasmus composed one of his celebrated books while traveling on horseback.

Madame DeGentis wrote many of her works while waiting for a royal pupil.

Sir Walter Scott rose at five and lit his own fire, [illegible] seated at his desk.

Carey studied botany and natural history during intervals of professional lectures.

John Wesley rose at four, and preached at five every morning, for about sixty years.

Dr. Abercrombie, while on his daily rounds, composed many philosophical books.

Parkhurst, the philologist, rose at five in Summer, and six in Winter, making his own fire.

John Milton was up in Winter and Summer with the birds, and before men went to their work.

Dr. Doddridge gave to the world his "Family Expositor," by writing it in the early morning.

St. Augustine devoted eight hours to sleep, eight to meditation, eight to converse with the world.

Dr. Burney studied the French and Italian languages as he rode on horseback between his pupils' houses.

Zimmerman rose very early in the morning, and wrote several hours before he began his professional visits.

[illegible] prepared all his Commentaries on the Scriptures by devoting the early hours of each day to the work.

Dr. Mason Good translated Lucretius while on his rounds among his London patients; he also published a high class book on the Psalms. He said: "I save every quarter of an hour for it."

According to the latest advices from Tonquin, the Emperor of Anam [illegible] to the French. A [illegible] definition is to be obtained from him of the French protectorate. A [illegible] which means that the assumed French protectorate is to be made real, so far as explicit acknowledgement of it from the Anamese authorities may go. China is not to be reckoned with. Her claim of suzerainty over Anam cannot be ignored, and must be recognized in any settlement made by France. A French protectorate over a Chinese province would be an anomaly.

The marriage, which took place August 11th, at Cettinje between the Princess Zorka, daughter of Prince Nikita of Montenegro, and Prince Peter Karageorgewitch of Servia, may be attended by important political consequences. The Karageorgevitch family assert [illegible] claim to the throne of Servia; and according to their view the crown worn by King Milan belongs of right to Prince Peter. The Karageorgevitch faction will of course be strengthened by the alliance with Montenegro, the more so as Montenegro enjoys the special favor of Russia.

One of the most singular sentences ever imposed was by Judge Krekle, of the United States District Court of Missouri, recently. An illiterate prisoner was sentenced to jail till he could learn to read and write, and another offender was sentenced till he could teach the former the art. In a little over three weeks the prisoner appeared, able to write a fair letter at dictation, and both men were discharged.

The Methodist New Connection of England has a membership of [illegible],000, the Primitive Methodists are [illegible] years a younger denomination, and yet number 196,480.

Young Folk's Corner.

One Woman's Work.

[illegible]

At arrow's [illegible] how can you call it so?
These pairs of baby eyes looked up to mine
And seem the gates through which a light divine,
Transfigures all my life with tenderest glow

Because I cannot paint with artist skill
The changing colors of the sea and sky—
Because [illegible] of [illegible] high,
And [illegible] joy at will—

Because to learning's shrine no gifts I bring,
Nor take a foremost stand for woman's cause—
Because I trust unquestioning the laws
Which brings us snow in winter, birds in spring—

You think my life is circumscribed and cold
In what should make it helpful, rich and strong.
Ah, friend, these happy days are none too long
For all the loving duties that they hold.

Nor has the art you love been all denied,
For loveliest pictures every day I see
In childhood's careless grace and movements free,
From waking morn till dreamy eventide.

My Edith's braids, now brown, now golden-bright,
[illegible] the artist's brush has [illegible]
The baby's deep blue eyes, which meet my own,
In living beauty mock all painted light.

Nor do you know, my friend, the critics hold
We story-tellers in our children find—
What store of wisdom and of wit combined
We need to point a moral new or old.

And in reforms are we not learning late
A [illegible] voice need not be all in vain?
[illegible] hands may hold great future gain:
"They also serve who only stand and wait."

And what in science or philosophy
Can pass in interest a childish heart,
Feeling its upward way to take its part
For good or ill in life's great mystery!

God help us mothers all to live aright,
And let our homes all truth and love enfold,
Feeling that life no loftier aims can hold
Than leading little children to the light!

—*[illegible]*

An Allegory.

Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves often do when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said, "What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would whirl me off, and throw me down to the ground to die."

The twig told it to the branch on which it grew, and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over and sent back word to the leaf:

"Do not be afraid; hold on tightly and you shall not go till you want to."

And so the leaf left off sighing, and went on nestling and singing. And so it grew all through the summer, till October. And when the bright days of autumn came the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow, and some were scarlet, and some were striped with both colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:

"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away; and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in colors it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:

"Oh, branch, why are you lead-colored and we golden?"

"We must keep on our work-clothes," said the tree, "for our life is not done yet, but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over, whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down, and then blew it under the edge of a fence, among hundreds of other leaves, and it fell into a dream, and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.—*From a Lady's Album.*

Our Boys.

Why is it that we so often see the boys of a family dissipated and immoral, and their sisters not so? Only because the morals of the girls are scrupulously guarded, but of the boys not. Fathers and mothers do not allow their daughters to associate with women who use bad language or behave indecently. They want their daughters to be ladies, and they see the means to make them such. But they seem to think the boys can take care of themselves. They are not scrupulous as to the company they keep. The girls must be kept pure even in thought. It is enough for the boys to appear decent in the company of ladies. They hold that a lady must be pure in act and word and thought, at home as well as abroad—in private as well as in public; but a gentleman is one who does not get drunk or swear or behave rudely in company, which does not do any of these things. They would be horrified beyond measure to know that their daughters had gotten into bad company, and had behaved as badly as the company they were in. But the same course of conduct by their sons excites but little concern.

Can any one tell us why our boys should not be kept as pure and brought up as decently as our girls? Are they not as easily corrupted, and are not the consequences just as serious? Is there any sound philosophy in having a different moral standard for the two sexes in the family? Why, then, should not the boys be as carefully guarded and as strongly warned against vice as the girls?—*Methodist Advance.*

A soldier when under fire in Egypt for the first time, commenced a strategetical movement to the rear. "You are a wretched coward," said one of his companions. "Possibly I am," replied the retreating hero, "but I prefer being a coward for five minutes to being a corpse for all time."

[illegible]

both Nervous and General, Loss of Self-confidence and Will Power, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Weak Back, and kindred affections, are common results of [illegible] practices [illegible] pursued in solitude. [illegible] and perfect cure are [illegible] in large illustrated treatise, sent for three letter postage stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Times change—so does the London *Times.* Never friendly to the Methodists in the past, always a chronometer of fluctuation, it has changed and now writes an able editorial flattering to Methodism. There is hope for the thunderer of Printing House Square after all its uncertain sounds in the past.

U. S. [illegible]

Col. H. Walters, U. S. [illegible] Kansas City, Mo., [illegible] statement "[illegible] my piece of [illegible]" [illegible] $1.50.

When Oliver Cromwell became Protector he caused the stamp of the cap of Liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the Government. Charles II., on looking at it, inquired the meaning of it, and on being told, he said, "take it away; I'll have nothing to do with a fool's cap." Thus originated the word foolscap, which has since been given to a size of writing paper usually about sixteen by thirteen inches.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.*

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Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and [illegible] blood flowing to every part of the system, repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

[illegible] St., Baltimore. [illegible]
I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is not a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1883.

A [illegible] avoided by [illegible]

Have you paid for the paper you are now reading? If not, why not? We pay for every copy [illegible], and expect your money to help pay the printer.

The Montana Advocate says: "The M. E. Mission meeting on August [illegible], brought together the largest [illegible] body ever assembled [illegible]. Young [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible] and other [illegible] conducted by the late Rev. W. C. [illegible] and the Rev. George H[illegible], under [illegible]

John W. [illegible] [illegible] so completely [illegible] in some parts of the country, that [illegible] a missionary [illegible] by the [illegible] pass that [illegible] take his [illegible]

The [illegible] Georgia claim that [illegible] taxes on property valued at $10,000,000, and [illegible] sixty [illegible]

[illegible] no [illegible]

We learn that the uniform testimony of the pastors of this city who stayed and attended to their [illegible] that their [illegible] and Sunday-school [illegible] steadily on the [illegible] who [illegible] greater [illegible]. We commend [illegible]

[illegible]

A Season of Destruction

The past Summer has been one full of disaster and excitement. The vast forces of nature seem to have clothed themselves in all of their fury; tornadoes have swept different sections of the country, destroying untold thousands of property and many valuable and precious lives. But we know of no event in human history more appalling than the news that comes to us from Java which we published last week. Referring to this terrible event the *Northwestern* says:

"The year 1883 is to be memorable with respect to the sudden, violent death of many people. Wrecks, railway disasters, mine accidents, floods, tornadoes, volcanic destruction, as in Ischia with its 5,000 victims, and Java with 75,000, make a record over which quieter years will wonder. 'Is the world getting too full of people?' asks the moral and scientific leader. 'What does God intend to teach by these awful lessons?' asked a devout man in our hearing. Such terrible events are not 'accidents' by any means. Men grow overwise, reason away all individual responsibility at will, but [illegible] he trembles, as the Israelites did, at the voice of God. He calls the world to repentance, and proposes to be heard. It is weak and wicked to pretend that this Java horror is a mere 'freak of nature.' God's power is [illegible] and his voice as Father are in the event. Little wonder that the Javanese worship something in that volcanic region as God, because of its always possible and terrible manifestation. Shall civilized and Christian [illegible] gleam less of submission from the awful catastrophe? The very earth is the Lord's."

A Word About Schools

We desire to call special attention to the several institutions of learning [illegible] of [illegible] With the faculty of most of these schools we have a personal acquaintance, and believe them [illegible] competent to fill the position they occupy. And [illegible] people need just the [illegible] will get at these [illegible] [illegible] any young man or lady who is not afraid of hard work can [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for students boarding themselves from [illegible] to $1.50 per month. [illegible] who has but a [illegible] of clear grit in their [illegible] work themselves through. Will the pastors wake up [illegible] and stir up the fathers and mothers—stir up the young men and ladies. Start them off with money if you can, without money if you must. The [illegible] to have some acquaintance with a young man who, going to school, rode three days and nights in a stage coach without a morsel to eat, arriving at the place of destination without a penny in his pocket, and weeks and months after boarding himself on mush, crackers and molasses. Let no one say he cannot attend school. Where there is a will, God will make the way. We care but little about the difficulties. Persons of clear grit and moral principle face them, overcome them and pass on. No more fatal error could prevail than that our schools are barred to the poor, or that poverty is a bar to education. Not so much money is needed after all and then but a little at a time.

Increase the Circulation of Your Church Paper.

We have often said that the SOUTHWESTERN is the only paper published by the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the Ohio River, and the people who in this Southern field of Christian work claim the protection and ask the support of the church are expected to manifest a special interest in the circulation of our church periodicals. Saint Paul adopted a notable method of provoking Christians to good works by comparison of one church or locality with another, and by putting on record in imperishable words what certain churches under the most trying circumstances, amid the deepest poverty had done. It may not be always pleasant to make these comparisons, but sometimes it becomes a necessity. There is on the part of too many a prevailing disposition to receive and keep all at home for their own comfort. We have been examining records of the receiving capacity of certain localities, and while we have no thought that any have received a dime too much, (we wish that it had been more), it is a little humiliating that little or nothing is being done to secure the circulation of any of our church periodicals. We may at a future time give some suggesting and instructive facts on this subject.

In the mean time we ask all of our brethren to join in pushing the canvass of the SOUTHWESTERN. Where it goes, there goes the doctrine of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man, the oneness of all believers in Christ, justice towards all, love for all, and complete redemption in Christ for all. The only paper published by the Methodist Episcopal Church in a very large territory should have a subscription list equal to that of any other Advocate outside of the City of New York. As a loyal Methodist brother, what is your duty? If an official of the church, do you comply with the requirement of the Discipline? No man is fit to hold any responsible position in the M. E. Church to-day who is not a careful reader of one or more of the church periodicals. While it costs only *four cents* a week, or two dollars a per year, no able bodied Methodist can be too poor to take the SOUTHWESTERN.

Number 1 of the New York *Sun* was issued Sept. 3, 1833. From the present publishers we have received a *fac simile* copy, also a copy of the edition of September 3, 1883. A comparison of the two sheets is interesting and instructive. [illegible] a small, three column, four page daily, which spread out was not as large as one page of this paper, filled with bogus advertisements, news and miscellany, it sold at one penny or three dollars per year, if paid in advance. It was printed on a hand press, had a circulation of about 1000 copies, and speedily found favor in the eyes of the public. To-day the *Sun* is a seven-column, two cent daily, a power in the land. From eight Bullock steam presses, each printing 32,000 copies per hour, are issued near 150,000 copies daily or over 1,000,000 per week of the daily and weekly editions. It employs about 1000 workmen, spends near $17,000 per week, uses over 4,500,000 pounds of white paper per year, and rejoices in prosperity. The *Sun* does not claim to be anything else than a newspaper, but as a record of this wicked world it is without an equal. Its editorials are sharp, short and American in vigor and style. Editor Charles A. Dana indeed stands as high on the pinnacle of worldly fame, that it is even whispered that he has aspirations for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. This may be a heartless joke of some rival journalist, but it is certain that the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thought it prudent to warn him of the fate of poor Horace Greeley. As to politics, Mr. Dana has declared that "Republicans must go," and as a general rule Republican editors "go" for him. In this way the *Sun* is capitally advertised, finds it way to every nook and corner of the land, and shines to the satisfaction of its owners. Mr. Dana is charged with having dreamed after listening to a sermon on Jacob's ladder that, ascending to the home of the blessed were Samuel J. Tilden and Benjamin F. Butler, while passing down on the other side were Roscoe Conkling and Chester A. Arthur. This, whether a fabrication or not, illustrates the peculiar bias of the *Sun* and its editor in national politics. There are many good things and some naughty things in every edition of the *Sun*, and in most of our great dailies also, but with all its faults it is a representative American newspaper.

Brain and Moral Food.

The SOUTHWESTERN never had so good a list of paying subscribers as now, and yet we believe that if every minister in charge of a work were to present the paper to his congregation, and solicit subscriptions from those he visits, that in less than two months the list would be more than doubled. It is not every Christian pastor who realizes the fact that the people will read, that the mind must be fed, and will be fed either from the immoral sensational trash that is flooding our land to-day, by the unwholesome diet of a mere secular press too often filled with accounts murders, thefts, arson, rapine incest, which only tend to vitiate and corrupt; or by a wholesome religious litrature full of brain and moral food adapted to all ages and conditions, condition of society. If our boys and girls read nothing but the sensational and the secular, they will grow up with a distaste to the church or any thing that can result in good. We believe that while our preachers are mostly good men, and lovers of morality and good society, too many of them are actually dead as to the circulation of a healthy religious literature. Talk and three or four resolutions of endorsement passed by an Annual or District Conference are pleasant, but it is a cheap and easy way for men to ease their conscience. The resolutions have been published. And now we are looking for the subscribers. Come to the front, brethren. Put the SOUTHWESTERN into the hands of the people, give them something to read that will result in good to the parents and children.

St. Louis is in a state of rebellion against the authorities of the State. The liquor dealers, barbers and the keepers of cigars stands and some others, are holding public and private meetings and have resolved to continue their business each day of the week in defiance of laws. They seek freedom from the restraint of any and all law that interferes with their business. They want to make money lawfully or unlawfully, and have resolved not only to do away with all Sabbath law but with the Sabbath itself, and so far as possible with all religion. They insist that they are freemen, and will have no Sabbath, no religion, no preacher, and no God. They will have nothing but their own reason to guide and govern them. Just now people are looking towards Missouri and wondering whether the State is to silently overlook these conspirators, and thus encourage the spirit of lawlessness among the people.

At the recent session of the Indiana Conference the reports showed 2,027 probationers and 20,888 members; Sunday-schools with 23,795 scholars; $6,903 had been raised for missions, Church Extension $1,119,05, for Freedmen's Aid $512.68, being an increase of $235.20, and $1,916.02 was divided among the worn-out and needy preachers. The Conference reaffirmed its determined opposition to the liquor traffic, and in view of the approaching temperance campaign said, "that ministers ought more than ever to discuss the temperance question in the pulpit and on the platform, and in every possible way arouse public feeling in favor of prohibition." This seems to be a momentous crisis, and no minister should allow himself to be silent. Every one should speak earnestly and help on the great reform.

The recent discussion among our Presbyterian brethren on the great lack of ministers in this country has gone across the Atlantic, and there is a prospect of a ministerial immigration to this country. This leads the *Herald and Presbyter* to advise these brethren to "go slow" and "not to be in too much of a hurry." The ministerial famine is not so great as you may imagine. Indeed, some deny that there is any famine. It would be wise before buying steamer tickets to correspond with those capable of advising in the matter. Whereupon the *Central* justly remarks:

There is no lack of ministers in this country; it is the quality rather than the number that is under discussion, although this phase of the subject is not made prominent.

We do not know why it is but there seems to be on the part of some men, who have no intellectual qualification or moral fitness for the work of the ministry, a consuming desire to get into the pulpit. Think of a man standing in the pulpit and telling the people about good old John the Baptist being banished by the Sanhedrim to the Isle of Patmos to starve, but God had the ravens go and feed him for six years. This is the result of the most stupid ignorance. Such men either cannot or will not learn, and if from the pulpit our people are to receive their best instruction let us see to it that we do not allow men thus incompetent to stand in the place from whence our people are to receive their best counsels and their divinest inspirations.

PERSONAL

—Ex-President Hayes was elected President of the National Prison Association.

—Dr. Bosso, who advertised an infallible yellow fever cure, died of that disease in Pensacola.

—Admiral Pierre, commander of the French fleet in Madagascar, arrived at Marseilles, dying.

—The funeral of Ivan Tourgeneff, the great Russian novelist, took place in Paris on the 7th.

—Bishop Foster has returned from Europe and the East, accompanied by his son and daughter.

—Senator Voorhies, of Indiana, has been employed to defend young Nutt, the slayer of Dukes, at Uniontown, Pa.

—Death has entered the household of Gov. McEnery and removed his infant son, George, aged eight weeks. May the Lord comfort the bereaved parents.

—The article of Rev. J. M. Shumpert, published Aug. 16th, has converted a Baptist of [illegible] Landing, Ark., and he has become a subscriber to this paper.

—Rev. Rufus Pratt, a much esteemed member of [illegible] Conference, in the superannuate relation, died of paralysis at his home in Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 31st.

—Emery Storrs is said to possess 300 neckties. What advantage to him if he gain a thousand neckties and lose his own collar-button some morning under the bureau?—*New York Graphic.*

—President Arthur has returned to the White House from his Western trip. His reception at all points was most cordial, and the sights have been pleasing and beneficial to the weary statesman.

—Rev. W. G. Williams, formerly Professor in Allegheny College, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamestown, N. Y., was elected President of Lima Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., by a unanimous vote of the trustees.

—Mr. Clement Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., member of the Book Committee, during his stay at Chautauqua, ordered 140 sets of the *Assembly Herald* to be sent to as many preachers in the North Indiana Conference.

—Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, our Southern superintendent, is not deterred by even a Southern summer's heat from journeying to and fro, up and down the country in the interest of the W. C. T. U. After an extended tour in South Carolina she has gone to Alabama, and from there goes probably to Tennessee and Mississippi.—*Union Signal.*

—Rev. W. P. Thirkield closes his pastorate at McLean Church, in this city, under the most favorable circumstances. Brother Thirkield, at the urgent solicitation of the authorities of the Church, enters upon our Southern work, as Dean of the Theological School, Clark University, at Atlanta, Ga. He is an excellent scholar, an enthusiastic and able preacher, a devoted friend of the colored people, and an efficient and successful worker. He carries with him to his new field of labor the confidence and prayers of his Church and brethren of the Cincinnati Conference.—*Western.*

—We had a pleasant call last week, from Rev. L. N. Taylor of Missouri Conference. This is a mixed conference. Brother Taylor is a colored man, but says nothing could induce him to enter a conference where the color line is drawn. The conference being entitled to one student in Garrett Biblical Institute, Bro. Taylor at its last session was by nearly a unanimous vote selected, and will at the opening of the school this fall enter with the expectation of staying till he has completed the entire course.

—We were glad to receive a call from Rev. W. McDonald, presiding elder of the Gulf district, Mississippi Conference. Bro. McDonald reports a good degree of prosperity in nearly all the churches on his district. Three new churches have been completed, and four more are in progress of erection. At nearly all the appointments the Holy Spirit seems to rest upon the people, and sinners are being converted to God. Some of the preachers are pushing out into new territory and enlarging the borders of Zion. Few men are more absorbed in their work than Bro. McDonald.

—Sabbath, Sept. 2d, we worshipped with the people at the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church this city. The house was filled to its utmost capacity. The singing was excellent. The Holy Spirit seemed to fill the house and all hearts were filled with doxologies. There were present, two notable men, Revs. Thomas Peterson and Henry Green. Mr. Peterson is a native of Virginia. He was sold to a slave-driver in 1829 and started for New Orleans. On his way South the man who bought him stopped at Russellville, Ky. One night while there he strayed into a Methodist Church. He had just been sold from home, his heart was tender, and that night he entered into covenant relation with the Almighty. In 1830 he reached New Orleans [illegible] has ever since [illegible] now pastor of two of the largest congregations in Carrollton, loved and respected by his people. Henry Green is a superannuated member of the Louisiana Conference. Few men have a better record. He is short in stature, a good worker, a hard and square hitter of sin and errors, a man who follows John Wesley's motto steadily, and

"Hates the sin with all his heart,
And still the sinner loves."

No man in the Louisiana Conference is more respected by his brethren than this veteran. His hair is white as snow, and his heart as sweet as honey. He has shown himself an honest, earnest lover of his church. Long may he remain with us.

The Raleigh *Baptist Recorder* says: "We must believe and be baptized before we can be saved." May be, but we have always supposed that the converted thief got into paradise without the application of water. We have supposed that he was saved by faith only.

Samuel Bell, West Station, Miss., writes that he is teaching a school of fifty pupils, and is hopeful of the future of his people.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Frank [illegible], Centreville: "We gave a grand fair on the 2d for the benefit of our pastor, and [illegible] committee on arrangements were Cornelia Bell, Sarah Osborne, Eliza Verdan, Agnes Judy, Julian Henderson, President; Cornelia Bell, Vice-President; E. Osborn, Secretary; F. Henderson."

[illegible] Ellis: "The [illegible] of the Third district of [illegible] will hold August 25-26, [illegible] concert that [illegible] very much. We [illegible] young men and women organize themselves [illegible] social order, singing [illegible] It makes me not trouble [illegible] not trouble [illegible] knowledge."

[illegible]

[illegible] school convention met in the M. E. Church Aug. [illegible] at [illegible] Bellington, [illegible] H. [illegible] W. [illegible] members responded to their names, [illegible] of [illegible] The chairman [illegible] several letters from [illegible] late to be present, and asking that the conference be put off until October. [illegible] L. P. [illegible] and [illegible] ed [illegible] another appointment [illegible] October [illegible] will remain the same."

E. Good [illegible] Mission District: "[illegible] C. E. [illegible] day [illegible] distant [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Chapel. We [illegible] the brethren."

[illegible]

[illegible] the revelations [illegible] n and Ohr[illegible] ys be thus till [illegible] I said that [illegible] few were present, [illegible] there. The [illegible] number, [illegible] ng to five or six [illegible] number, [illegible]

[illegible] been sold this year in the [illegible] auditorium at Ocean Grove. Dr. Hartzell, who was the head and [illegible]

[illegible] which were originated and are [illegible] Hartzell, is to [illegible] interest in Christian education [illegible] in the South. One of the measures strongly urged is a national appropriation of a large sum, to be distributed among the States according to their illiteracy. Have the more illiterate States can object to [illegible] seem than I can comprehend, unless their ignorance has made the masses incapable of reasoning, and the demagogues are endeavoring to keep them ignorant in order that they may still have them under their control. If I could reach the ears of these ignorant ones I would say to them, beware of the leaders that object to the spread of education among the people. They know that your intelligence will be fatal to their sway. They are blind leaders of the blind, and as soon as your eyes are opened their leadership will cease, and their occupation be gone. Beware of them. You will know them by this one mark, that they will oppose all practical measures for the education of the masses. If you do not wish to be serfs yourselves, and have your children serfs, beware of these men. They are found in all our States, but especially in those where illiteracy abounds.

But I forget that I was giving an account of the Educational Assembly. The trumpet gave no uncertain sound with reference to a general system of education, whether it was blown by men from the North or South, by men of Caucasian or of Negro race. It was as exhilirating as a bath in the ocean surf to see the earnestness that was displayed by some of the leading men of the nation. There was John Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, and Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, the father of the measure for a national grant for education, and Bishop Harris, of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Price, a wonderful colored orator, of the A. M. E. Church, and Dr. Newman, so well known in New Orleans, and Dr. Moss, of the Baptist Church, President of Indiana University, and Dr. Crummell, colored, rector of an Episcopal Church in Washington, who gave an unique and able address on the condition and needs of the colored women. But I must stop giving names or I will have a catalogue of at least fifty, from the North and the South, the East and the West, of all the leading denominations, and from both the great political parties. If the words and the resolutions of such a representative body of men do not have some effect upon the actions of our national legislators, then it will be evident that some more aggressive measures must be adopted. "We shall see what we shall see." One thing (among many others) was specially noticeable in the proceedings, and that was that no effort had been made to make it run in an exact groove, fitted for it before hand. For while there was entire agreement on the main question, the importance of educating the children of the country, yet upon minor points each man had views of his own, and he expressed them without reserve, and yet the harmony of feeling and of action was not in the least marred by this freedom. If there were some things said that might jar a little upon the nerves of the more conservative Southerner, there were also some things said in favor of him and his actions in the past, that, to those whose experience and observation has been most extensive, might seem to need some modification, but to these expressions no objection was made, so far as I heard, for every reasonable man recognized the principle that in working out great social problems every one must be permitted to have his own opinions and his own mode of expressing them. Every gospel of reform must have the three following principles of the Evangelical Alliance (free translation): "In aims unity; in modes, liberty; in all things, charity." These were the principles of the Educational Assembly, and I doubt not that every one who will subscribe to them will be cordially welcomed among its laborers. I have not attempted any abstract of the proceedings for two reasons: first, I could not give a satisfactory one with much more space than you can allow me; second, the entire proceedings are to be published by Phillips & Hunt at the low price of one dollar, post paid. I doubt not they will be for sale at the office of the SOUTHWESTERN, and I would recommend every friend of educational progress to buy one. Aside from the pleasure of reading them he will find statistics of great value, which he can find in a collected form no where else.

The Freedmen's Aid Society held its anniversary the day after the close of the Educational Assembly. The speakers that addressed it were largely the same as had spoken at the Assembly; and Dr. Rust had, to some extent, his pick among these. The speeches were of a high order. The report was probably the most encouraging that has ever been made. I have forgotten the exact amount of the collections for the year, but they were more than twenty-five per cent. greater than the year before. Three of the universities, at least, and I think four, have had new buildings erected during the year. Next year I hope to be able to state that New Orleans University has had its long felt want supplied, and a new building is going up on Coliseum Park. Drs. Rust and Hartzell were highly pleased with the anniversary, and were warmly congratulated on the prosperous condition of the Society. Space forbids a report of the proceedings.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society was permitted to hold its anniversary in the auditorium at Ocean Grove. This privilege had been denied them last year, on what ground I do not know, but I presume from the fact that being born since the last General Conference, it has not yet be adopted as one of its children. That objection will probably be removed next spring. Mrs. Rust seemed to be as much at home at the head of that society as the Doctor is at the head of the Freedmen's Aid. I was not able to remain the whole day, but from what I saw and heard it equaled in interest any of the six days of consecutive educational and missionary assemblies. Young as it is the society is doing a noble work, as we well know in New Orleans, though its funds allow it to give us but a fraction of the labor that is needed there. The people of the North will do well to cherish this young organization, and the people of the South ought to be very grateful that it was ever established, and to co-operate with it in every possible way. Opposition to it or to any of its workers would hardly find place for pardon. May it live long and thrive as greatly as its most enthusiastic friends can hope or desire.

JAS. A. DEAN.

SUNDAYSCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON XII. Sept. 16th. A PRAYING MOTHER. (Sam. i. 21-28)

Our lesson is about a good mother. Her name was Hannah. For a long time she never had a child, and so she prayed for a son and at last one came to make her happy. His name was Samuel. She loved her son and wanted to raise him to work for God. When he was a child Hannah took him up to God's temple in Shiloh, and gave him to Eli to help him in God's service. It must have been hard to leave him and go back home, but she wanted him to belong to God, and so she went away singing a song of praise. She knew God would take care of him and she would pray for him.

Now you see what our text means, "I have lent him to the Lord. So long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord." Hannah gave Samuel to work for God. May be you've been given to God and don't know it. Are you baptized? If you are, then your father and mother have given you to the Lord.

If you have never been baptized can't you ask your mother to lend you to the Lord? And be sure you lend yourself to God by loving him.—*Western.*

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* intimates that startling disclosures about the dynamite conspiracy and McDermott's connection therewith will soon be made. The arrival of many Irish-Americans at Liverpool, and the receipt of alarming telegrams from the United States, is thought to portend trouble at that city when O'Donnell, the slayer of informer Carey, arrives.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The International News Co. 29-30 Beekman street, New York, have supplied us with a copy of *Bow Bells*, an English family magazine of fiction, with supplements of fashions, needle work, music etc. Price 35c.

Electra for September makes a good appearance. It has an engraving of Mrs. E. Barret Browning prefacing a tasteful variety of reading matter. Published by Isabella M. Layburn, 734 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky. Terms $2 per year.

The series of papers on "The New Era in American Architecture," announced last year as in preparation for *The Century*, has been largely increased in value by many illustrations of recent architectural work, and will appear in the coming volume of that magazine It is announced that these papers will present drawings and popular descriptions of public buildings, churches, commercial buildings, city and country houses, the aim being to include the best work of American architects.

The September *Wide Awake* begins a serial story "Buttered Crusts." Benny's Disappearance" is a story of a boy who was circus-crazed and met with a singular adventure. Another story for boys is Bobby's "Business Experience." In "Some Educated Horses," is a readable description of Prof. Bartholomew's show horses and their performances illustrated. There is a comedy, a Central American story, a lecture on snooks, a cooking lesson, Chautauqua Union Reading. Take it all in all, this is a very fair number of one of the brightest and best juvenile publications in America. Only $2.50 a year, D. Lothrop & Co. Boston, Mass., publishers.

The Popular Science Monthly for September begins with a clear exposition of "The Germ-Theory of Disease," by Dr. H. Gradle. Dr. Felix L. Oswald continues "The Remedies of Nature" with a paper on "Asthma," and its treatment. In "Fire-proof Building Construction" Mr. William E. Ward describes and recommends a system of building with iron and *beton* without wood, which he has tried and found practicable and effective. "Insanity," is derived from the author's own exprience, as to points in which the treatment of the insane and the management of asylums should be improved. Mr. E. T. Merrick presents a different view of "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws" from that which was given by Mr. Stewart in the June number especially as relates to conditions in the Southern States. In "How the Earth was Peopled," by the Marquis de Saporta, the eminent French botanist and paleontologist, discussing the origin and antiquity of man, attempts to show in what way and by what means the human race became scattered over all the continents at the very earliest stages of its existence. In "Insects and Disease" Professor A. E. A. King charges mosquitoes with being the most active and efficient agents in the dissemination of malarial poison. "The Chemistry of Cookery," "Agricultural Experiment Stations," "Ways of Preserving Food," and "Primitive Map-Making," are of practical or special interest. The editor vigorously sustains Mr. Adams in his attack on "The Dead Language Superstition." The late Sir William Logan, of the Canadian Geological Survey, is the subject of a biographical sketch accompanied by the usual portrait.

There are over 10,000 men employed on the Panama Canal.

The troubles in Croatia continue, and four Austrian regiments have been sent to the aid of the Ban. The peasants have purchased large quantities of arms.

Wm. Fellowes of New York, sold Cote Blanche Island, Louisiana, to Mr. Edward Scannell of St. James Parish for $90,000, the *Sugar Bowl* is informed.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton, of Philadelphia, is represented as telling of a marriage which he solemnized, at which the groom stated to him that he was a little short of money, and proposed to send him an educated parrot in lieu of the customary fee. To this the Doctor assented, when the groom inquired whether he had a cage. The clergyman had none, and on being informed that he could get a good one for $2.50, handed that amount to the groom, and naturally enough has seen nothing of groom, bride, parrot, cage, or the $2.50 since.

$200 A YEAR

Can Be Saved

In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Hygienic Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

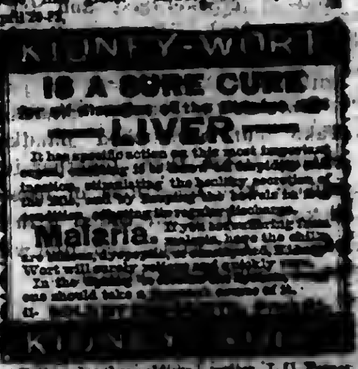
No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple a preservative that a child can follow the directions, and it is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese, or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is a discovery by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson, of Yale College, sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Vitaline brand for meat, Glacial Wave for fish and sea food, Snow Flake for butter and cheese, Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly, Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for starch, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fruit extracts, $1 per lb. each.

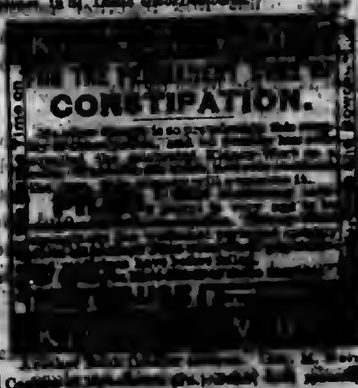
THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,

72 King Street Boston, Mass. [Adapt this [illegible] Selling Agents Wanted.

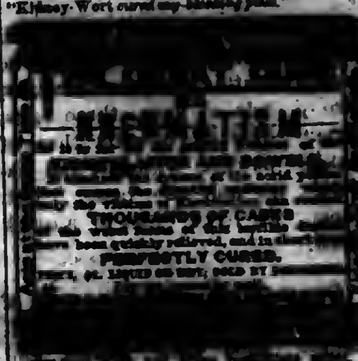
"Mr. [illegible] Lawrence, my [illegible] O. Ballou, of Montpelier, Vt., [illegible] from kidney disease. The title of his [illegible] these lines glass. Kidney-Wort cured Mr. [illegible] April 25-81.



"Tell my brother soldiers, writes J. O. Fry, of Trenton, Ill., and others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorder. Published in St. Louis Globe-Democrat."



"Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding piles."



"I never found over relief from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. [illegible] New Year."—David M. Hather, [illegible]

One hundred years ago on Monday, Sept. 3d. 1783, Great Britain recognized the American Union as "free, sovereign, and independent States." The treaty on our part was signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay, our ministers to Holland, France, and Spain.

LONE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1880.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and received great benefit from them for liver complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

—— P. M. BARNES.

A great storm on the Great Banks of Newfoundland, came up so suddenly, that it wrecked nearly 100 dories of the fishing fleet, and occasioned the loss of 80 lives, on Sunday Aug. 25th.

At an adjourned meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, the Basis of Union was carried by a vote of 123 to 38.

The Housekeeper.

BUNION.—Paint the bunion thoroughly with iodine once daily.

[illegible] PILES.—Make a salve of common [illegible] soap, salt and turpentine, and apply it daily.

[illegible] SORES.—A salve made of [illegible] oil and beeswax never fails to produce great benefit.

MOLASSES TAFFY.—[illegible] a quart [illegible] common [illegible] a slow fire. Let it [illegible] When [illegible] try it [illegible] in cold water, [illegible] as soon as it is brittle, pour it one-half an inch deep in a buttered [illegible] pan [illegible] to pull the [illegible] it is cool enough.

[illegible] into [illegible] seasoned with salt [illegible] Roll in cracker-dust [illegible]

TURNIP SOUP.—Cut one quarter pound of lean bacon or ham, also an onion, a turnip and a little celery into small, thin slices, and put them into a stewpan with one-quarter pound of butter. Keep stirring them for about twenty minutes over a sharp fire until forming a light colored glaze at the bottom of the pan; have ready about twelve turnips, washed, peeled and cut into thin slices; put them into the stewpan with about a pint of broth or water, stew them until tender and then stir in two tablespoonfuls and one-half of flour as smoothly as possible. To this add two quarts of white stock and half a pint of milk, keep stirring it until it boils, season this with two teaspoonfuls of powdered sugar and one of salt, rub it through a tammy and put it back into the stewpan to boil for five minutes, keeping it well skimmed during the time; just at the time of serving stir in a gill of cream. This is not essential, but it is a great improvement to the soup. Small dice of bread fried in butter and [illegible] should be served up with it.

Resources of Mexico.

The population of Mexico is 10,[illegible], and there are 145 cities, [illegible] towns, [illegible] villages, five missions, 5,000 haciendas, 14,000 ranchos, [illegible] collections or groups of [illegible] denominated congregaciones, barrios, rancherias, etc. Value of private real estate, rural, $[illegible], value of private real estate in cities, $2,500,000,000; value [illegible] of all kinds belonging to [illegible], $[illegible],000,000; property belonging to the nation, $340,000,000; total real estate, without including mines, canals, bays, lakes, rivers, etc., $3,594,000,000; annual crop of Indian corn, $112,[illegible]. Total agricultural products, $177,451,[illegible]; industrial products, $14,000,000. There are 324 mineral districts, 22 placer and 1084 mines (worked) which produce [illegible] (300 pounds to the [illegible]), the value of [illegible] is $20,713,[illegible], and [illegible] persons are employed in the mining industry. The exports last year [illegible] to over $30,000,000, the imports to over $40,000,000. Mexico is by no means an undeveloped country, though there is immense room for improvement. It is rich [illegible] the most valuable of which are probably those of Sonora. Veins of silver, gold and copper are abundant, and lead, [illegible] and coal [illegible] in greater or less [illegible]. There are over [illegible] mines registered, which have [illegible] worked more or less [illegible] comparatively [illegible] unquestionably [illegible] scale. No copper veins [illegible] largely worked, for lack [illegible] transportation, [illegible] most important [illegible] in Sonora [illegible] with satisfactory results. [illegible] believe, is the only anthracite coal known on the Pacific coast. The wheat of Sonora is noted for being [illegible] of the Republic, [illegible] years ago to California for [illegible] wheat and flour. It is extensively cultivated, and Sonora alone is able to furnish to [illegible] of the Republic bread. [illegible] mines have been worked [illegible] and can yet be with the guarantees of security [illegible] protection of [illegible] of this country. Owing [illegible] revolutions, and civil dis[illegible] that have [illegible] years life and property [illegible] frequently [illegible] paralyzed [illegible] culture of sugar-cane [illegible] being carried on [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] the lands along the [illegible] being [illegible] to its culture. [illegible] that have [illegible] in Mexico and [illegible] undoubtedly be completed will do more toward the development and prosperity of this beautiful country than has been accomplished in the past century. They will inaugurate a new era of commercial and industrial activity, and will do much to insure peace by opening to the inhabitants new avenues of employment and enterprise, which will render revolutions (heretofore so frequent) less probable. The various consular reports have fully shown the commercial requirements of Mexico, and have furnished much careful and intelligent information as to the manner in which our trade with Mexico can be increased and successfully carried on. In those places where American goods have already been sold the sale can be continued and increased. Where American good have not been placed the trade needs to be carefully studied, and then pushed steadily. Our woven fabrics, machinery, tools, cutlery, watches, arms, etc., are justly more popular and more eagerly sought for than the same articles from Europe. This trade is at our doors, and Mexico can be made one of the richest markets for our productions.

The total value of our exports to Mexico last year was $19,198,000, while we imported $16,317,000, of which $9,115,624 were in coin and bullion.

Divine Compassion.

I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since, with many an arrow deep infixed
My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by one who had himself
Been hurt by archers; in his side he bore,
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.
With gentle force solliciting the darts,
He drew them forth, and healed, and bade me live.
—*Cowper.*

Dr. A. G. Haygood, in his address at Chautauqua, said: "We hear somewhat about the right of the General Government to grant this aid to the public schools in the States. It is too late to raise this question. From the time of Washington the General Government has been doing things that involved the principle and asserted the right to extend aid from the public funds to aid the work of education in the States. Time and again Congress has set aside public lands for the aid of education in the several States. As to this call for national aid, so far as the South is concerned in it, there is one fact already alluded to, a [illegible] right in the heart of the question, that no constitutional metaphysics or legal sophistries can dispose of or make other than it is, to wit: The nation exercised the right to declare several millions of slaves free citizens, and gave them the ballot before they could read. The time has come that the nation should exercise the right, seeing that it has the ability, to do what can be done to prepare them to be what they are not—intelligent citizens; to do what it can to help them to get ready to be free indeed, and that they may vote not merely as 'Freedmen,' but as free men. If the nation owes nothing to its own safety it owes this to its wards."

Instead of offering a harbor of refuge to to the oppressed of all nations this country is just now placed in the attitude of refusing [illegible] to those who are within its jurisdiction. Twenty-four Chinamen now on board a vessel in this port, who complain of ill treatment, are refused the privilege of landing to seek redress in our courts. For the credit of the country we [illegible] that it may be shown that our laws will not bear such a construction.—*New York Tribune.*

Could Hardly Stand on Her Feet.

H. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I must tell you what your medicine has done for me. Before taking your 'Favorite Prescription' I could hardly stand on my feet, but, by following your advice, I am perfectly cured. The 'Favorite Prescription' is a wonderful medicine for debilitated and nervous females. I cannot express how thankful I am to you for your advice. Yours truly,
MRS. CORNELIA ALLISON, Peoria, Ia.

East Tennessee Wesleyan University has opened its fall term.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people whom I left in Virginia about 24 years ago. Mother was Melvina and father Isaac Trumbull. Mother had ten children. We were sold to Thomas Coats; to a man named Slater; also, in Richmond, to a Mr. Hunley. Oldest brother was Jacob; one brother was Charley. My name is Fanny. I had a child when I was sold about two years old. Brother Charley was sold just before I was. He was a ditcher, and when he heard that he had been sold he came home one evening, laid his arm down on a log and cut it off. I married and my husband is Robert Ward. Address me at Cold Springs, Texas, care of Rev. W. McKenzie.
FANNY WARD.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for a lady, Millie Bradley, who was sent to Texas in 1863 or 1864, and who formerly belonged to Dr. Bradley. After his death the property was divided and she and her daughter Mollie was sold to Texas. They once belonged to Judge Purvis, who was burned to death at Monroe, La. I am the son who went to Bastrop with Millie Hughes, who married [illegible] Miller there. I now go by the name of Dusin, because I was picked up in Louisville, Ky., by a Mr. Dusin, and raised by him. The old Doctor used to keep a printing office in Monroe on the levee, and I used to roll ink for him. Address me at No. 11 Villere street, Algiers, La., or St. Mathew M. E. Church, care Rev. R. C. Barrow.
FRANK DUSIN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives. Mother was Acenith. One brother was Sam. Two sisters, the oldest Nancy, and Mary. We belonged to a Mr. Southerling, in Arkansas, who lived near Memphis, Tenn. He sold us to John Bange, who brought us to Texas. Mother got two of her middle fingers cut off with a shuck cutter while cutting shucks to feed the cows. She was sold to a Mr. Cain. She came to see us once after we were sold and a short time after that we moved to Rock Wall. I was then sold from my oldest sister and brought South. I have been anxious since I was ten years old to learn something about my relatives. Address me at Double Bayou, Chambers co., Texas.
EDMOND THOMAS.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my people. Mother was Pearline, stepfather was Sam. Mother had two sets of children. There were five of us, and two died before I left home. The oldest, Sophronia, was sold first; there were Fannie, Morgan, Anderson and myself. Parents belonged to John Bonden. The old man and I was sold to a Mr. Currel, and he died, and mistress married again and carried me to Kentucky. My people were living in St. Charles county, Missouri, when I was sold for cutting off two of my young boss's fingers. It has been about 46 years since I saw or heard from my people. Then I was sold from Kentucky to New Orleans. Last owner was Mrs. Moore. Write to me at Union Chapel M. E. Church, New Orleans, care Rev. S. Priestley.
CLARISSA REED.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to find my mother, whom I left in Mobile, Alabama, in 1873, about the 20th of January. Her name is Rhoda Taylor. I have heard since that time, but it has been two years since I have heard from her. Address me at Midway, Texas.
AARON TAYLOR.

Years before the war I was sold by the Austin family, from Buckingham C. H., Va., and was carried to Richmond, where I remained a short time. Mr. James Whitefield took me from Richmond to Mississippi, where I have remained ever since. I was sold when but ten years of age, by the youngest son of the Austins. My father was Jesse, mother Amy, oldest sister Betsy, next Mary, other sisters were Ann, Prudence and Amy. Brothers' names were Daniel the oldest, Sawny, Jesse, Tase, Davy and Cambrick. We all belonged to the Austin family, near Buckingham, C. H., Va. Address, box 1, Columbus, Miss.
MRS. CHAS. H. BELL.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

A Reliable Article.

Dr. E. Cutter, Boston, Mass., says: "I found it to realize the expectations raised, and regard it as a reliable article."

The colored people of Brooklyn, New York, are endeavoring to raise money to build a church at San Domingo for their own people. Protestantism is in its infancy in the island; there is not a Protestant church in the city of San Domingo. Services are held for the colored people in a dwelling in the outskirts of the city. So many are attracted to these services that it is necessary to erect a building. The Government of San Domingo will donate a suitable lot as soon as the funds are secured for the building.

Kate Shelly, whose heroic conduct in 1881 saved from destruction by falling through a broken bridge a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, is to be given the advantages of a collegiate education. Simpson Centenary College is to give her free tuition and ladies of Des Moines and other places and one or two Methodist Episcopal churches have furnished means to pay her expenses for the first year. Miss Francis E. Willard inaugurated this beautiful charity and acts as agent for it. Subscriptions are received by the editor of the *Signal*, Chicago.

A locomotive on the Elizabethtown Railway was thrown from the track by running over a cow, and Engineer Higgins fell under the boiler, where he was enveloped in scalding steam. "Leave me," he cried to the men who were trying to pull him out, "and flag No. 7, right away." This was done, and a terrible wreck prevented, while the brave engineer was being burned to death.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

[illegible]

A SKEPTIC SAID [illegible]

[illegible] Scrofula [illegible]

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[illegible] clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. [illegible] It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. [illegible]

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NEVER FAILS

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REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

[illegible]

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

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Books, Pictures, Etc

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What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	[illegible]
[illegible] to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. H. P. Albert	[illegible]
Lithographs, Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1878, each	[illegible]
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family,"	[illegible]
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1870)	50
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black [illegible] by Rev. J. H. McCarty	1.00
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Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Waddington's Church History	3.50
[illegible]	70
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	35
"The Church," engraving	35
[illegible]	35
Romeo and Juliet, engraving	1.00
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The Golden Age, engraving	1.00
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july16-53t

...the crops of France are so poor...

...who is hostile to the...

...has a popula...

...of an increase...

...is determined to make the...

...one of the most...

...under the auspices of the English Conference, and the first address was recently read at ... Hall.

...hostile, and the government is dispatching ... frontier.

In the ... slay, ... were ... Russia... The ... rubles.

Eleven Irish Wesleyan ministers ha... years in the...

Rev. John Kerr returned to ... land ... after spending about two years in America ... of ... reports ...

A steamboat made almost entirely of paper...

...early be called the ... party.—

...church in New York city has just proposed to ... to give $5000 towards the endowment of a New York Conference Chair in Syracuse University. Let the worthy example set by this ... named benefactor be imitated by others.

... an ... and a ... of "Objections to our Probationary System" in the *Central*, reminds ... recently of a man who ... to join ed the Church on probation, and did so well that they let him off in two ... —*W.*

...The volcanic eruptions in Java and other islands of the Malay ... in fearful ... villages have been ... the ... Americans and Europeans ... fallen victims.

The ... Chautauqua Assembly

...variety of exercises, and high tone of feeling ... The income ... the expenses has ... Chautauqua ... the "Chautauqua ... idea, and the future is believed to be pregnant with great events. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

Prof. Fischer, of Munich, has succeeded in obtaining from distilled coal a white crystalline substance, which, as far as regards its action on the system, is exactly the same as quinine, though it assimilates with the stomach more easily than quinine does. It will be observed that the sweetest scents, the most brilliant dyes, the most powerful disinfectants, and ... the world are obtained from coal tar.

Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, U. S. N., was killed at Yokohama, Japan, by falling from a topgallant mast.

A POLICEMAN'S DUTY.

Policeman Ed. K. Heath, 20 North St., Portland, Me., May 14, 1883, writes:— "I have been troubled for a ... years with inflammation of the ... heavy pains in the back and kidneys ... bottle at Smith's drug store here, and ... found that it did ... all ... have received ... any good ... of the bladder."

PORTLAND, ME., May ...

...I ... say, after using three bottles of Hunt's Remedy, I was completely ... never fail to recommend it, and you ... name in any manner you may desire.

W. J. JOHNSTON,
Norwich, Conn., May 7, 1883.

It is proposed in Dresden to collect all the old steel pens and sell them for the benefit of the educational ... It appears ... are made out of the best ... which is available in making watch springs, ... knives and ... in the ... of ink.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Boulatt, a well-known ... like ... Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge ... these dreadful ... of children. This ... hold of the ... the life out of the reptiles, and carries their ... the system. This ... the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children.

...a dead man steering. But do ... I have lived ... have seen ... as deacon, a dead man ... the plate and ... there.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

A school of poor children having read in the Bible the denunciation against hypocrites who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel, were afterwards examined by a ... devout patroness as to their ... of the chapter. ... children ...

...16 years. Mason & Hamlin have now won the highest awards at Paris, 1867; ... 1881, and Amsterdam, 1883.

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Or CHILLS and FEVER,
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20 inches	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 "	225 lbs.	375 lbs.	[illegible]
32 "	350 lbs.	550 lbs.	[illegible]
36 "	550 lbs.	800 lbs.	[illegible]
40 "	750 lbs.	1000 lbs.	[illegible]
44 "	1000 lbs.	1350 lbs.	[illegible]
48 "	1300 lbs.	2000 lbs.	[illegible]
54 "	2100 lbs.	2900 lbs.	400 00

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20 inches	130 lbs.	18 00
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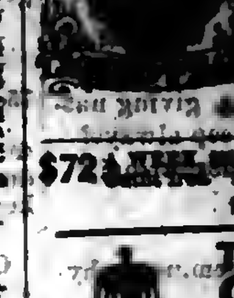
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DEATHS.

[illegible] April 1, 1883. ... All ... J. P. Gauss.

Bro. Charley Webb died Aug. 13. ... He had ... his family ... was a trustee ... aged 27 years. ... A. W...

[illegible]

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Conference Notices.

... DISTRICT ...

... eight Rev. ... of Chattanooga, will lecture on China. Rev. P. F. Brooks will ... Bullington, Habakuk ... Rev. ... Anderson ... P. Bell, Habakkuk ... Rev. B. B. ... Haggai 2: 8.

... W. Howe—The Duties of Class Leaders.

Rev. H. W. ... The Murfreesboro District.

C. Seward—The Methodist Church, ...

J. C. ...

Rev. Wesley ...

Rev. ... of Sunday-school ...

... Dec. ... 10-11.

All ... superintendents, local ... will select ...

C. ..., Secretary.

Plan of ...

...	...	...
Alabama	...	... Foss
Central Tenn. ...	...	... Hurst
Southw'n ...	Texas ... Dec.	5 Andrews
...	...	5 ...
West Texas, San Antonio	"	12 Andrews
Savannah	... Newnan, Ga.	... Foss

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

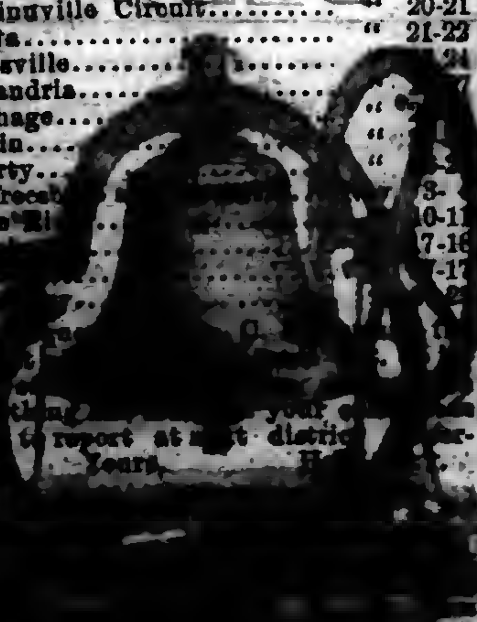
Pastors on the LaTeche district will please take notice that, unless every one of them send me, in care of this office, $1.50 each, it will be impossible for me to have the minutes of the District Conference published. Brethren will confer a great favor by attending to this matter at once, for minutes must be published. Brethren, send in the money.

A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENN CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Spencer and Lawrence	Sept. 23
(I will hold quarterly conference some other time. Rev. A. Phillips.)	
Shelbyville	Sept. 29-30
North Lebanon	Oct. 6-7
Lebanon and Seay's	" 13-14
McMinnville	" 19-21
McMinnville Circuit	" 20-21
Sparta	" 21-22
Cooksville	...
Alexandria	...
Carthage	...
Martin	...
Liberty	...
Murfreesboro	...
Stone River	...
...	...



... at ... p. m. Opening sermon by Rev. S. T. Hickerson, of Dover, Tenn. All benevolent collections taken must be reported. A written report from each pastor, local preacher, exhorter, representative class-leader and superintendent must be made. All local preachers who are not ordained will, to have their license renewed, have to pass a satisfactory examination in the first year's course of study for same—see Discipline, p. —. All candidates for license will be examined rigidly according to the Discipline. All members are expected to attend. JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Nashville District:

The Finances of the Church—L. M. Hagood.
Duty of the Gospel Minister—C. Pickett.
Pastoral Visiting—Daniel Cook.
Preparation and Delivery of Sermons—Wm. B. Denny, M. D.
Missionary Appropriations—J. F. Moreland.
Woman's Work in the Church—S. D. Hickerson.
How to Conduct Revivals of Religion—Miles Williams.
Duty of Trustees—Wm. S. Butler.
An Educated Ministry—H. W. Simmons.
Class Meetings—Wm. Bryant.
The Work of the Holy Spirit—Thomas Ward.
How to Pay Church Debts—...
Is our Mode of of Probation Scriptural—Peter Martin.
Infant Baptism, Advantages—H. Robinson.
Church ... to Keep them—T. P. Blakemore.
Ought the Pastoral Term be Extended—J. Braden.

Local preachers and exhorters are required to bring a selection of their own. Where it is impossible for any of the above named to attend, your committee would ...

L. M. Hagood,
J. F. ...,
S. T. ...,
Committee.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT—WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Columbus	Sept. 29-30
Eagle Lake	" 29-30
Wallersburg	" 29-30
Columbus Circuit	Oct. 6-7
Oakland	" 13-14
Hallettsville	" 20-21
Hallettsville Mission	" 20-21
Boxville	" 27-28
Morales	Nov. 3-4
Caney	" 10-11
Wharton	" 10-11
Alleyton	" 17-18
Ellenger	" 17-18
Industry	" 20-21
Schulenburg	" 24-25
Peach Creek	" 24-25
Lockhart	Dec. 1-2
Luling	" 8-9

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... I am very much pleased with your paper ... to several of my friends, who were at once delighted with it. Mrs. J. F. ...

WAUSEON, O., Aug. 11, 1883. I received a copy of the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE ... M. H. HAYES.

MEXICO, Juniata Co., Pa., July ..., 1883. I herewith send you the names of fifteen subscribers to the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE, which I secured in less than an ...

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ILDERTON, ONT., Aug. 6, 1883. I have lately been a subscriber to your truly and profitable paper, and must say I am more than pleased with it. ... S. W. PAISLEY.

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August 6, 1883. [a38 tf]

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july 5-3m

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jul, 26-aug2-sept6-13

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 626.

Texas Conference.

The district conference of Marshall district, Texas Conference, convened at Clarksville, Red River county, Texas, August 29, 1883. The indefatigable presiding elder of the district, Rev. W. L. Malloy, in the chair. The business of the conference was carefully transacted under his supervision, and life and interest given to every service, religious and literary, connected with the occasion by his tact and superior management. He is the right man in the right place. Few men understand the colored people better than he, and being deeply interested in their moral and intellectual improvement he has given to them the best years of his life, for which he has "suffered the loss of all things." The colored people love him and confide in him, and will work under his direction. They say he is our friend, or this they have many infallible proofs. He is closing up his fourth year on the district, and from the reports presented to the conference by the pastors of the different charges it is evident the district is in a state of great prosperity. The preachers are an active, earnest body of men interested in all that pertains to the church and the welfare of their race. We heard some of them preach and they greatly excelled our expectations. Some of them are thirsting after knowledge that they may become more efficient workmen in the vineyard of the Master. They are much careful than their white brethren to attend their regularly constituted bodies of the church. From the size of this conference I concluded few of its members were abstinent. I noticed that few of the preachers used tobacco; they are as free from this filthy habit as the same number of preachers anywhere I have seen. I have seen a district conference where the opening hymn was sung and prayer offered at one of its sessions in a cloud of tobacco smoke, and during the transaction of business three or four dirty spittoons were the targets for a score of filthy mouths, and in the general fire the floor did not escape. Here I saw neither pipe, cigar, nor spittoons, nor soiled floor. God bless these men! we enjoyed our visit among them. The people understand the injunction "not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is," for at every preaching service there was not room for the people, though the church was capable of seating between four and five hundred. The general appearance, the congregation was fine, clean, well clothed, and intelligent. On inquiry I found quite a number of the people owned their homes, were industrious, saving and accumulating wealth. I could not but say as I looked on that fine body of people "What hath God wrought."

In Clarksville they have built a fine frame church at a cost of about $2500; this includes the sweet toned bell in the spire. The house was dedicated to the worship of almighty God on Sabbath Sept. 2d, 1883. The writer by invitation of Bro. Malloy preached the dedicatory sermon at 3 p. m., to a vast gathering of people, after which our beautiful ritual was read and the house consecrated to God. Then the people shouted, sang and shouted, and who could blame them; they had by sacrifice on the part of many provided a resting place for the Lord and the ark of His covenant among them, and God had accepted their offering and blessed them, and they had a right to shout.

At night Bro. Malloy preached to a crowded house, three united with the church, thus closed a memorable day in Clarksville among our colored people.

S. A. THOMSON.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 10th, 1883.

Trouble in Arkansas.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to say a word about Bro. E. Gamble, a local preacher in our church, who lived in Hempstead county in this State, and who was on the 1st of August shot down by white men like a dog. From what I have been able to learn from friends who lived in that community, a white man went into a colored man's field and struck the colored man's daughter and killed her and went off for a while. The colored people armed themselves and went to arrest the white man and he made war with them and he killed one of their number. Then the colored men killed the white man in trying to take him. That night the white people of that and the adjoining county came together, armed themselves, and on the next morning started out to take vengeance on the colored people of that part of the country. The colored people had come together days before arrangements to burn their brother and friend who fell a victim to death the day before. About two hundred white men all well armed, rode up and commenced to fire on the colored men, killing three or four of them, and among those killed was Bro. E. Gamble. Bro. E. Gamble was a very inoffensive man. He attended to his own business. He is a great loss to the church there. He left a wife and brother and other relatives to mourn his loss. There were six or eight colored persons killed in that trouble. Nothing has been done that I know of, but about eighty of the colored men were arrested and drove to jail like cattle to the slaughter. The last I heard of the matter was an appeal had been made to the Governor for supplies to feed their victims. This of course is all that will be done, except send a good large number of colored to the State prison, as is always the case. "Watchman, what of the night?" When shall justice be given the colored race of this and other Southern States. Yours respectfully, G. W SAMS.

Little Rock, Ark, Sept. 13, 1883.

The White Rioters of Marshall

MR. EDITOR—When I consider the evil deeds of men in the South it stirs me up to speak a few words through the SOUTHWESTERN, if you will allow me space in your valuable columns. The following is a true statement of recent outrages that occurred in Marshall. On last Saturday, Rev. A. M. Gregory, a Methodist preacher of the West Texas Conference, was in this city with authority from the Governor of the State of Texas to organize military companies. On Saturday while Col. Gregory was organizing, about 25 men, whites of this city came suddenly and violently upon him, disbanded his men, took his roll from him, poked pistols in his face, punched him around and gave him orders to leave town by eleven o'clock Sunday morning. This brother had wrenched his back by making a false step in getting off the train, which caused him to be disabled to walk without help. The colored brethren, seeing how he was being treated, that evening concluded to send seven or eight men to stay with him that night, and to help him to take the train. His white persecutors came back that same night to mob him. About twelve armed men left a body of near 200 behind them, while they went to try the water. Fortunately the women had dressed Bro. Gregory in women's clothes and carried him to another place. A few colored men lingered near but not at the very place of secrecy. On came the mob to the place where they had left him in the evening. Failing to find him there they rored through what is commonly called "Happy Hollow in search of him. They came pretty close to the place where he was hid, and finding several colored men at a certain brother's house they pushed in. The colored men cried "Halt!" The whites said "Look out!" and fired upon the colored family, shooting two children, one in the foot, the other in the knee. After this a few colored men fired at the whites. The latter went back to town, the bell was tolled and 200 returned to the same portion of town, broke into houses, and tore things every way. The whites now propose to keep the colored people from having any society but church. God bless the women and men who studied for the safety of Bro. Gregory so wisely! On Sunday morning about 100 whites went to the train to mob him if they could but see him attempt to get on. The U. B. T. Society had just buried a brother member on Friday, and turned out in their uniform so nicely that it created a spirit of envy and hatred among the whites, so while the society was holding one of its meetings on Saturday night the mob broke them up, and men had to procure passes to go home. On Tuesday Adjutant General King was sent to Marshall by Gov. Ireland to investigate the matter, and a committee was chosen—six colored, four whites—and they decided that the colored people attempted to riot, and claimed innocence for the whites. The latter now want to kill all whose names were found on the military roll captured from Bro. Gregory. God only knows how many they have killed from home; they are bringing black men and lodging them in jail almost shot to pieces. Several good men of color have left Marshall for refuge or security. The whites plead their own cases—we are guilty, they are clear. OBSERVER.

Taking a Rest.

EDITOR SOUTHWESTERN—Dear sir. I desire to say through your paper that I am going to take a few weeks of much needed rest in the North, but that my address is still Grenada, Miss. The fourth round in Holly Springs District, will be published in due time.

Truly Yours, L. BRADFORD.

Grenada, Miss. Sept. 14th, 1883.

The Louisiana Lottery Company has brought a suit against the Postmaster-General because, as he had a right to do and was bound to do, he will not permit the company to use the United States Mail for its gambling purposes. If the suit ever comes to actual trial the court will make short work of it.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference.

I began the work of the third quarter on this district at Fulton August. We had a very pleasant quarterly conference. Rev. J. T. Thompson, of Camden circuit, was with us and gave valuable assistance. Three joined the church making nine accessions on this charge this year. The pastor, Bro. Spencer, has met strong opposition from the C. M. E. and Baptist Churches, but has made some advance, and has the foundation laid for a church 22x36, which he hopes to finish by Conference.

Camden quarterly conference, J. T. Thompson pastor, was held Aug. 23, at Emmett, in the A. M. E. church, and according to their time honored custom they tried to defeat us in our meeting, and although the stewards took a collection and gave it to a Baptist preacher who happened to be visiting the church that night, I think they were worse defeated than we were. They voluntarily invited us to hold our services in their church, as we have no building there, and I think the outcropping of the old Adam in them that night will result in good to our cause. We have had two accessions and one baptism on this charge since conference.

Texarkana conference, M. Lockman pastor, was held Aug. 25-26. We had a full attendance of the official brethren, as good a quarterly meeting, if not the best, we have had in Texarkana. The pastor is gaining ground and overcoming the difficulties that have stood in our way for some time. This charge has had a few conversions and baptisms and seventeen accessions since conference, with better prospects ahead.

Lewisville, O. Wheeler, pastor. I reached this work Aug. 30, and remained till Sept. 5th. Here I found a congenial home with our white friends, Col. Hamiter and Major Dickson, who are members of the Southern Methodist Church, and although they were slaveholders once they now rejoice at the success of our church among their former slaves. This charge has had five accessions and thirty baptisms since conference.

Paraclifta, G. W. Baber, pastor. The third quarterly conference was held at Baber's Chapel, Sept. 8-9. This is a young society organized less than a year ago, but is proving to be a valuable addition to Paraclifta Circuit. We had a full attendance at quarterly meeting, the large church being well filled at each service. On Sunday a goodly number of white people attended services. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to 131 persons. The collections were as follows: For presiding elder $15; pastor $4.80; Missionary Society, $2. The people here are proud of their pastor, and well they may be, for he is doing a grand, good work. On this charge there have been 72 conversions; 77 accessions; 64 received from probation and 45 baptisms since conference. I think, from the way Bro. Baber and his people work, that this charge will not be behind on the benevolences. Altogether on the district we have had over 300 accessions since conference. We have already collected more Church Extension money than the whole conference collected last year. Brethren push the benevolences. L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

Saratoga, Ark., Sept. 10, 1883.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Reports from Rev. A. E. P. Albert, presiding elder of the [illegible] Teche district indicate, [illegible] ble progress at nearly every point. Churches and Sunday-schools are doing well generally. The [illegible] crop will be short in that section, however. Cotton picking is going on, but catterpillars are said to be doing much damage.

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "When appointed here in 188[illegible] there was no church, now we have a neat church [illegible], with a chandelier worth $20 paid for, and a neat parsonage with three rooms worth $700. Our people are poor and live in log cabins, yet they are willing to do all they can for the gospel. In this part of the pine woods they know nothing about school, but by the encouragement of the presiding elder and diligent work I succeeded in getting three schools on my circuit. Pleasant Hill school is taught by Mrs. A. J. Pickett, and has 52 scholars enrolled; [illegible] chapel, taught by [illegible] Hall, of Franklin, 62 scholars; at Pleasant Valley, taught by Mrs. P. Powell, of Alexandria, 30 scholars. Our people are determined to educate their children. On Friday, Aug. 31, while wife and I were engaged in the church at a lecture by Mrs. P. Powell, one of our missionaries, the [illegible] caught fire. Our three children were in it, but a crowd rushed in and no great damage was done. Washington Jones, a steward of Pleasant Hill Church, [illegible] to church and to see a [illegible] converted. He is a faithful worker. Pray God to send more such men."

TEXAS.

[illegible] C. Moore: "The fourth quarterly conference of the Mt. Vernon M. E. Church, Houston, Rev. [illegible] Roberts, pastor, was held Sept. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] members taken into the church—34 Baptists."

P. Morgan, Marshall: "I thought [illegible] that I should tell the [illegible] what the Lord is doing for us in Marshall. [illegible] God that I have not [illegible] [illegible] Christ all [illegible] the year. [illegible] [illegible] baptized 13 [illegible] 25 [illegible] before, and [illegible] the presiding elder [illegible] the other parts [illegible] member, but they [illegible] and return. The

Sabbath school, conducted by Prof. Webb, is in full bloom, still increasing, and still there are more to follow."

TENNESSEE.

[illegible], Martin Station: "We had a [illegible] time at our camp meeting and conference August 2[illegible] [illegible] of our church at Martin had made the last payment on land and had a clear deed for the church when the conference met. Rev. H. Primm, of Brownsville, and Rev. J. Marberry stayed with us until Wednesday; we were sorry others could not remain. Meeting closed with 15 conversions and 8 additions. In this number was an elder from the Baptist church, and a good worker. The sermons of Revs. F. Woods and L. M. Moores were especially acceptable. The people want them to come again."

ARKANSAS.

O. Wheeler, Lewisville: "This charge is making some advance. We have ordered a bell for the church at Lewisville that will soon take the place of the old cotton sweep that has served as a substitute for a bell for several years. At Walnut Hill we will soon have a new church, and the prospects are good for a prosperous society there. I have baptized 25 infants during the third quarter, making 36 since conference."

For the Southwestern.

Our Father.

"After this manner pray ye: Our Father which art in Heaven." These words of our Savior were addressed to a large company, among whom were representatives of all classes of society. The high and the low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned were in that great multitude. We have high authority for claiming to be God's children. The privilege of saying "our Father" is a pearl of priceless worth, for it is the foundation of our religious strength and consolation. We are plainly taught in the Bible that we belong to a common brotherhood, and our duty to each other is as clearly indicated. He "hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the earth," and He has put us all in our places and given us our work to do. We all have the same Bible to guide us, and we are all going to the grave. We are having mansions in heaven prepared for us, if faithful, and all who are not will have to endure the same punishment. God loves us as His children, and His blessings are not so unequally distributed as some imagine, for the poor, and persecuted, and despised are the greater sharers in His love and sympathy and watchful care. As a mother loves and cares for the weakest of her flock, loving it far more than the most fortunate, and if it is taken from her she yearns for it with a tenderness that only mother-love can understand; and so the unfortunate ones of earth are especially loved of God. For them are his richest spiritual blessings. In our darkest hours we may have the brightest visions of our Father's glory. It is in affliction that we learn to know ourselves, and are purged of our selfishness, and are made kind and loving children ready to do His will. As God's children we should be "kindly affectioned, one to another, with brotherly love, in honor preferring one another." We are not independent. We are a great body, all united by an unseen force, drawing each other upward or downward in proportion as each member is perfect in the sight of God. We cannot build ourselves up without reference to others. "For none of us liveth to himself." It is impossible to prosper in the highest sense, and live for self. If we try, we find that disappointments and dissatisfaction attend us in every effort. We must build ourselves up in connection with others. It is God's plan and in that way He will bless us and we may succeed in life. We often see Pharisees and publicans in our midst. "I thank thee that I am not as others," and, "God be merciful to me, a sinner," is often enacted in real life. One prayer is acceptable of God, the other is not. Many to whom has been given strength and power forget from whence comes their blessings, and despise those who seem to be less favored than themselves. They consider misfortune to be a bar to all intercourse and an excuse for unkind treatment. Spiritual or natural prosperity can never attend the putting of any class of society by itself. The spirit of caste is a foolish delusion, and it has no foundation except in a wicked and senseless custom. It is not in accordance with the teachings of the Bible. People who are strong in a true sense, and are sure of their position, never fear to give the hand of fellowship to those who are weaker than themselves, and it always brings an increase of strength. Those who seek to deprive others of their rights, or in any way to oppress them, are building on a sandy foundation. There is great peril in it. "For whoso shall offend one of these little ones, that believe in me, it were better that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were drowned in the depth of the sea." God's little ones are the weak ones whom He loves with a tenderness like unto a mother's love. It never detracts from any one's dignity to do a favor or to speak kindly. Kind words and pleasant smiles are never amiss. The poorest of us may give them, and their influence is very great, and they are often worth far more than money. There may always be those near us who are hungering for the kind words that we may say to them. It is not always the poor who are starving for appreciation, and sympathy and encouragement. We think too little of what we may do in the way of encouraging others. God commands us to love one another, and that means every one, no matter in what condition. If we pray for those around us we can have our hearts full of love for them, but if we oppress them we will hate them, and the spirit of God cannot dwell in us. God also requires obedience to his laws. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" is no only a command, and if it is evaded it is a broken law, and the punishment a hardened heart and a shrunken soul, will surely follow. In the discharge of our duty to God and our fellow-beings life may be made a delight. In blessing others, we ourselves are blessed. There are those who believe that an era of great spiritual prosperity is approaching. No doubt it would soon come if we were prepared for it, but it can never come until God sees his children loving one another.

L. C. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

Letter From China.

DEAR EDITOR—"I venture to emulate the example of Tien Fen," but you, perhaps, do not know, as Chinese do, that this is the polite thing to say in presenting an offering, and so I will tell you what Tien Fen did that you may better appreciate my humility. Years ago,—and in this old country that does not mean tens, or scores, but hundreds or perhaps thousands of years—in the Sung dynasty, there was a man by the name of Tien Fen, who lived in the shadow of the mountains of Ssu Chuan. He was a very poor man and knew nothing of fine houses and comfortable rooms warmed by stoves, nor had he ever heard of warm fur garments or lined hats. But one day, during the short visit of the sun, in a favored spot, Tien Fen happened to feel its warmth, and he hastened in to say to his wife, "Probably no one else has ever discovered that the light of the sun will give warmth to the body, truly it is a great luxury and a very comfortable thing. I think, as a good Chinaman, I ought to take a handful of it to our Emperor, he will surely be very grateful and perhaps reward me magnificently." His wife, as do all good wives, quite agreed with her husband, and said, "Since you have made so wonderful a discovery it is your duty as a loyal subject to give the benefit of it to your sovereign." Thus encouraged, he started out on his magnaminious enterprise. On his way he met a man of wealth who, according to the custom of his country, asked him where he was going. "I am going with a handful of sunshine to our Emperor." Before he had time to enlarge upon his discovery the rich man burst into a laugh and said, "You are like the man who had bitter grass growing in his yard, and thinking no one else had such a fine vegetable took some of it to a rich man who ate it and found it very bitter, and instead of being grateful and rewarding the giver, punished him for his impudence. Come with me and I will show you how needless your handful of sunshine is." Saying which he led Tien Fen into his fine house, taking him through his warm rooms, showing him his stoves with their fires burning brightly, and the chests of warm, heavy garments, and explained to the astonished man that these were as nothing compared to the comforts and luxuries which the Emperor had in his palace. The poor man realized how useless would be his humble offering and returned home quite ashamed of his presumption.

Our Girls' school closed the first of the month with forty-two girls, thirteen of whom, after having served a previous trial in school, joined the church on probation during last month. Every year the school is coming to be more and more composed of girls from Christian families, until now less than half of them are from heathen homes. About twenty of our present school came to us with bound feet, and we had the pleasure of taking off the long bandages and giving the poor crushed bones the freedom their Maker intended. Those which were bound for a few years only gradually grew into shape, but when the bones are really crushed, or have been bound for a long time, the feet never regain the natural shape, and there is a perceptible difference in the gait of the person. Of the remaining girls a few only are Chinese, and these are the children of Christians who know we require girls to unbind their feet, and wishing their girls to enter school, have never bound their feet, the rest are Manchus who never bind their feet. Usually the girls are very glad to have the feet released, but sometime ago we met with considerable opposition from one who argued that "Jesus never said unbind your feet!" As we did not immediately force her to act against her will the older girls took the case in hand, went away together and had a prayer-meeting with her, under the influence of which her pride and vanity gave way, and at last she removed the bandages herself. We were at first suspicious that she was keeping them bound even in her new shoes, but our suspicion was removed as there was a frequent demand for larger shoes as the feet gradually expanded. When the new girls came in last winter before we had time to attend to the matter this same girl had unbound the feet of one and in great triumph led the little new comer up to our room in a pair of her own embroidered shoes which she herself had outgrown. At first they always seem a little ashamed of the big shoes and new feet, but they soon "grow courage," and by the time vacation comes are prepared to go home and stand the ridicule of old friends who laugh at them because they have "girls heads and boys feet."

"Last Friday we had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Jewell to our Mission. She came from Japan with Mr. Pyke and family who are spending a few days in Tientsin, and will start up the river next Monday. Mrs. Smythe, of Fuchow, is spending the summer in Peking for the study of the Northern Mandarin.

Most of the foreigners are in the Temples at the Western Hills, but even the pure fresh air of those grand mountains cannot insure health and life, and already two little ones have gone from those heathen temples to the Tender Shepherd's care and there are two more mounds in the foreign cemetery, where they buried Miss Campbell of our own Mission and where Mr. and Mrs. Davis laid their dear little Ernest last year. Mr. and Mrs. Holcombe, of U. S. Legation, are in a temple near our Mission and kindly allow us the privilege of sending by their courier, so that those left in the city can have daily communications with those at the Hills.

Mr. Davis has recently returned from a visit to the Tsun Hiea district, about one hundred miles from here. The new chapel on the premises there is completed, thus giving us everything needed for work as carried on by the native helper with visits from the missionaries. The work is so promising in that district that the gentlemen are asking in their estimates for next year for money to build a house for a missionary and family—the house to be built in Chinese style.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamewell have moved into their new house this week; this brings them into the same court as the Boys' school and gives them better facilities for oversight of school and every day life of the boys.

We are rejoicing in the prospect of a visit from Bishop Merrill, but could not wish it to be more pleasant or profitable than the visit of Bishop Bowman, two years ago.

C. M. CUSHMAN.

M. E. Missionary Conference, Peking, China, July 20, 1883.

Letter From Sherman Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—Our district conference closed Sept. 3, and the brethren left feeling and saying that it was the best district conference ever held in the Marshall district. The reports of the pastors showed marked improvement in every department of church work. There has been between two and three hundred conversions and about four hundred accessions to the church this year, and our congregations are on the increase at nearly every appointment. Sunday schools are flourishing and are gaining in popularity and numbers. We have built or are building a number of beautiful churches. There is not a circuit or station on the district that has not added something to the valuation of our church property. We are growing in popularity with all classes of the people, even the whites who have opposed us heretofore are ready and willing to admit that we as a church are doing more for the colored people than all other churches put together. A gentleman of wealth and position, who bitterly opposed us years ago, said to me not long since, that if we would build in his town he would give us a lot, and has made the deed since, and given us as much as any one toward the church. He said he was sick and tired of the way other churches are doing. Rev. S. A. Thompson was with us at Clarksville and dedicated our new church on Sunday. This church is second to none in our conference except Trinity in Houston and St. Paul in Galveston. Bro. Thompson seemed to feel perfectly at home among us, and went to work at once giving advice and lecturing as opportunity offered, and all felt that he came, not as a spectator or to criticise, but to help. He preached two grand sermons, moving the large congregation first to tears then to shouts. All the people fell in love with him. They said, "he is our friend; we feel at home with him." Bro. Thompson did not ask to go to a hotel or public house; he said to me, "I am in your hands and will go wherever you say." He came, he said, to be conquered. He will give you his idea of the work and the general outlook.

Bro. Moore, of the Paris Circuit, has, up to this time, dedicated two new churches, and will have the third by conference. He has received over one hundred into the church. Pray for us.

Your Bro., W. L. MOLLOY.

Sherman, Texas, Sept. 6.

Sir Henry Maxse, Governor of Newfoundland, died recently.

Letter from Oakland.

MR. EDITOR—We take this opportunity to inform you and the many readers of the SOUTHWESTERN what we have done. We think it is more prudent to tell what we have done than tell what we will do. Our camp meeting was a grand success, resulting in forty conversions and with as many accessions to the Church. We are under many obligations to Revs. P. Johnson, W. H. Stevens, W. H. Davis, R. Cogswell, T. Watkins, and Harris for their earnest labor in this meeting. The church is growing temporally and spiritually. We have raised and paid out for improving and building $345. We have built a splendid church 20x40, and many of our members and friends contributed liberally to this cause. We are now preparing to build another church on this work. Messrs. Charley Farrel, Isham Granger and Sye Daniels gave an entertainment for its benefit and cleared $30. We are enterprising people, and are accumulating property and educating rapidly. Allow me to make a few remarks concerning the Oakland Normal School at this place. Professor G. E. Townsend, a graduate of Whitney Hall Normal School at Lamberton, N. C., as principal. The design of this school was to prepare students for the work of organizing, governing and teaching the public schools of the State among the colored people. Its methods of teaching was on the objective plan, and students are required to teach it, not tell it. Its advantages are that it was taught in the spring and summer months when students could attend and were not teaching in the public schools. Number of students enrolled during the past two years 150. Twenty-five teachers went from this school the first year better qualified to do their work as teachers. Five of these held first grade certificates from different counties, all the rest held second grades, save four. These were over two thousand different scholars taught by these teachers last year. The school was patronized this year by several new teachers and students. There will go from the school this year not less than forty teachers better prepared physically, mentally, morally and spiritually to do their work in the schoolroom. The good this school has done is now felt throughout Colorado, Wharton, Lavaca, DeWitt, Gonzales, Jackson and Fayette counties, in which its teachers are at work. Prof. Townsend will return to the Central Tennessee College this fall to complete his medical course. We feel sad to see him leave, and hope he will return using his skill as a physician in healing the sick. We will miss him in the schoolroom, Sunday-school and pulpit. He endeavors to teach, not only by precept, but by example.

E. E. COOPER.

Oakland, Texas, Sept. 1, 1883.

A Government inspection of teas, ordered by an act of this year, was not provided before it was wanted. Gypsum, soapstone, common sand, brick dust, and Prussian blue are among the ingredients of this favorite beverage as it has heretofore been sold. Some of these pleasing substances are used in order to give to the tea a color which adulterated tea never has, some to make it weigh more, and some to dissemble the fact that the virtue is gone out of it. A curiosity in the business seems to be the assumption by each successive handler of the tea on its way from the fields to the consumer that he is the only rascal in the procession. This assumption, so honorable to human nature, makes the ultimate resultant of all these processes a most wonderful compound. It may be that if the inspection continues long enough some New Yorker now living may yet drink an infusion of pure tea, which he certainly will not recognize and probably will not like.—*N. Y. Times.*

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, a cure for neuralgia." Mrs. M. W. Grow, Ripley, Iow[illegible]

Louisiana Educational Association.

The Claiborne *Guardian*, of August [illegible], contains an interesting [illegible] of the organization of the [illegible] Association. The object of the association is declared to be "To encourage and foster an awakened spirit of educational enterprise throughout the State, [illegible] ... [illegible] education. Provision is made for annual meetings of the association, at such time and place as may be [illegible]. At the first meeting, [illegible] the following executive committee was appointed: [illegible] Sligh, ex-officio president; B. A. Smith, J. W. [illegible], G. D. Alexander, J. H. [illegible], George O. [illegible]. A resolution was adopted, highly [illegible] Col. J. W. Nicholson [illegible] in behalf of the [illegible]. The next meeting [illegible] will be held [illegible] Wednesday in [illegible].

We need hardly say that this journal feels the the deepest sympathy with the objects which the Louisiana Educational Association has in view. [illegible] ... [illegible] be the peer of the [illegible] of learning which are [illegible] other States.—*Times.*

[illegible] Association of Local Preachers.

[illegible] announcement by [illegible], President, and W. [illegible], Secretary, speaks for [illegible].

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in [illegible] M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing Saturday [illegible], Oct. [illegible], 1883, and closing the following Tuesday night.

Delegates from all Conferences, District and City Local Preachers' [illegible] will be received, and [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] the Quarter-Centennial will be observed with appropriate services, all Local preachers who were present at the organization in 1858, are invited to attend. Important business will come before the body in view of the General Conference, which [illegible] May 1st, 1884. Rev. Moses [illegible], of Leeds, England, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Association, will be present, and possibly other fraternal delegates. Railroad arrangements will be announced hereafter.

List of delegates should be sent as soon as possible to Rev. B. [illegible], Jr., Cumberland street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa., and homes will be provided. Also send duplicates of the names of all delegates to Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Secretary, Lock Box 367 Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare roll.

The French Treaty With Anam.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The treaty of peace between France and Anam allows France to station Residents in all the chief towns of Tonquin, who are to be accompanied by the necessary number troops. France may also construct forts on the banks of the Red River. The French Resident at Hue is to have the privilege, which has formerly been refused, of private audiences with the sovereign. Cochin Chinese money is to have currency throughout Anam, and the commercial [illegible] and the system of taxation are to be regulated by conferences, to attend which a French Envoy is about to go to Hue. The treaty also stipulates that Anam shall receive [illegible] francs annually from the Customs receipts. The Annamites having requested that the French [illegible] at Hue be reopened at the [illegible], M. Champeaux has been appointed to proceed [illegible] charge d'affaires. Decorations and presents for the King and the Annamite Minister will be sent to Hue. The blockade [illegible] island of Hong and [illegible] will be maintained for [illegible]. M. Harmand, the French Civil Commissioner [illegible], who negotiated the treaty, [illegible] an officer of the Legion of Honor for his services. [illegible] cable is to be laid from Saigon to Hanoi.

A [illegible] Crime.

The [illegible] of convicts in this State [illegible] God and [illegible] for redress. [illegible] this cruel [illegible], or whoever suffers it to [illegible] the power to prevent [illegible] of murder in the [illegible] and all civilized [illegible]. The Governor may take his recreation at [illegible] Springs in listening to the soft strains of voluptuous [illegible] the young and the gay as they whirl away in the giddy dance, but the cruelty inflicted on these convicts as they are driven from beds of sickness by the heartless brutes who hurl them in the sickening [illegible] of the coal mines, will one day stir his conscience and rise up before his eyes like a veritable raw head and bloody bones. We are not given to sentiment, but humanity is a birth-right and we would be guilty of a great wrong, did we not denounce this disgrace as it deserves. Working convicts in these mines is not like working hired labor. The hired man is free, and when he is sick, can decline to work, or he may knock off and rest a while, but the poor convict must go, sick or well, all the time without rest, until death comes and puts an end to his suffering and his pain. The heartless brute is behind him, goading him on, and though the State's physician, says the man is too sick to work, they still urge him on. The poor wretch may implore, but there is no mercy. He may ask for a fish but they give him a stone. The Christian people of this State, if no one else, should see that this burning, blighting and consuming curse is removed, that humanity be reinstated to drive this barbarism from the land. —*Montgomery (Ala.) Independent.*

An old citizen in a country village being asked for a subscription towards repairing the fence of the grave-yard, declined, saying, "I subscribed toward improvin' that buryin' ground nigh unto forty years ago, and my family hain't had no benefit from it yet?"

Bishop Merrill on Our Work in Japan.

From the *Western Christian Advocate* we clip the following extract of a letter from Bishop Merrill:

Our own mission here was not the first, and is not the strongest, yet it has gained a commanding position, and holds the esteem of all the Christian communities. The reports at our annual meeting showed a very encouraging increase in members, probationers, Sunday schools, and contributions. The increase in membership was fifty per cent, in collections, eighty per cent, in amounts pledged for self-support, twenty-nine per cent, and in amounts paid, sixty per cent. This gratifying exhibition is largely owing to the fact that there were some substantial revivals of religion the past year. The Spirit of the Lord was poured out, and the Churches were baptized with new life and power. More than a hundred were converted in Tokio and Yokohama. The native preachers learned the significance of a revival, and learned to work for immediate results. The lesson to them is most valuable, and will be far-reaching in its results, as they now preach with an unction and a freedom and power before unknown.

In our annual meeting there were twenty-six preachers, seventeen Japanese, and nine Americans. Two Americans were detained by sickness in their families, and three are absent on leave, recuperating in the United States. Three of the natives were ordained deacons on the [illegible] of the [illegible], and five natives and one American were ordained elders. There are now ten ordained Japanese ministers in the mission, and as many more employed that are preparing for ordination. Several of these are men of good ability, whose talents and devotion would entitle them to good positions in any of our conferences.

We hope much from the young men being trained for the ministry in our own school. Of these four graduated this Summer, and were duly received, and appointed to circuits, and recommended to be [illegible] for admission on trial. They read and speak English, read the Greek Testament, have been trained in Biblical theology with such text-books as have been [illegible] ... [illegible] Christian evidences, and Methodist history and Discipline. In many respects they are as well furnished as a great many who commence the ministry in our own country.

The mission took steps looking to the organization of an annual conference.

The *Journal of Education* (Boston) is published [illegible] benefit of teachers [illegible] of education. Its aim is to furnish such reading for teachers as will make teachers and parents more [illegible], better posted on topics of [illegible] discussion, and more familiar with the better methods of teaching. To carry out this plan, some of the best writing and teaching talent in the country has been employed. The leading features of the Journal are these:

1. Educational Public Opinion.
2. Leading Articles of General Interest.
3. Departments of Mathematics, Science, Languages, Art, Books, Home and General Intelligence, Foreign Notes, Correspondence, Notes and Queries, Declamations and Dialogues, Poetry, Magazines, a Weekly Digest of General News, etc.
4. Editorial Articles, Drift, etc.
5. The current advertisements of all the leading Publishing Houses.
6. Reports of State and National Associations of Teachers, with such other matter as will enable a teacher to keep abreast of the times in which he lives.

By its aid teachers can enter into sympathy with the effort of their associates in all educational work. Through this paper educators are invited to express their own views or professional wants.

In view of the above statement, may we not request all friends of education to aid us in securing subscribers? The price is within the means of all, and on one can afford to be without such an educational paper, as the return is more than tenfold compared with the outlay. It costs only five cents a week, or less than a penny a day —a small matter compared with the stores of valuable knowledge gained. Price $2 50 per year. Boston: New England Publishing Co.

Little Arthur had been to church "How did you like the sermon?" asked his sister. "Pretty well," responded the youthful critic. The beginning was very good, and so was the end, but—it had too much *middle.*

Young Folk's Corner.

Leave It With Him.

Yes, leave it with Him,
The lilies all do,
And they grow.
They grow in the rain,
And they grow in the dew—
Yes, they grow.
They grow in the darkness, all hid in the night;
They grow in the sunshine, revealed by the light;
Still they grow.

They ask not your planting,
They need not your care,
As they grow;
Dropped down in the valley,
The field, anywhere—
There they grow,
They grow in their beauty, arrayed in pure white,
They grow, clothed in glory, by heaven's own light,
Sweetly grow.

The grasses are clothed
And the ravens are fed
From His store;
But you who are loved,
And guarded and led,
How much more
Will He clothe you and feed you, and give you His care,
Then leave it with Him, He has everywhere
Ample store.

Yes, leave it with Him,
'Tis more dear to His heart,
You will know,
Than the lilies that bloom,
Or the flowers that start
'Neath the snow.
Whatever you need, if you ask it in prayer,
You can leave it with Him, for you are His care—
You, you know.

"What is a whipping-boy, anyhow?" All the boys and girls will ask that question when they look at a picture of Edward VI and his whipping-boy.

I must tell you, then, that in old times a prince who was to be a king after he grew up, was treated as a person of very great dignity and importance. It would not do to punish him because his person was held to be sacred, but as a prince was only a boy, after all, he had to learn lessons and he had to obey his teachers. If he did not get his lessons or if he was saucy to his teachers, it would not do to overlook the matter; somebody must be punished, and in those days boys were always punished by flogging.

But it would not do to flog a prince. He was a king's son, and after a while would become king himself. So whenever the prince did anything for which a flogging was due, it was given to another boy. They kept a boy for the purpose. It was his business to take all the prince's whippings for him, and hence they called him the prince's whipping boy.

The boy who took Edward VI's whippings for him was named Barnabas Fitzpatrick, and it is said that he and the prince were very good friends indeed.—*Harper's Young People.*

Oration for a Little Boy.

Would I be a Prussian, or a Frenchman, or a Russian, or a Turkey? No, no, a thousand times no! Constantinople is in Turkey, and Paris is in France, and Napoleon used to be there: but what do I care for any of them? The star spangled banner is worth them all, and George Washington can whip any prince or king on any fourth of July that you may mention. I am an American boy, and in America we are all princes and imperials as soon as we are born. We can all sing "Hail, Columbia!" as soon as we can walk, and we go to school every day, and learn how to vote. When we put on our first pair of boots we give a tremendous stamp and say, "Down with tyrants," and under our jackets our hearts are always thumping out the word *Liberty!—Good Times.*

Mrs. Summerbreeze's new girl was told to "watch that turnover while her mistress ran across the street." When the lady returned the turnover was burned to a crisp, and the girl remarked: "Shure, I've watched it, mum; but it hasn't turned over yet."—*Exchange.*

"Anyhow," said a young lady, who had just returned from a woods picnic, "Eve may have been frightened at a snake in the Garden of Eden, but she never had a nasty hairy caterpillar crawl down the neck of her dress." And wo don't suppose she ever had.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Prize Story.

It is related that Mr. Sam McCurdy, of Louisville, Kentucky, was sitting 'neath the shade of a tree talking to some friends, when his attention was called to a hen with a brood of young chickens and a rat that had just emerged from its hole and was quietly regarding the young chickens with prospect of a meal in view. As the rat came from the hole the house-cat caught sight of it. At the appearance of its ancient enemy, the cat, a Scotch terrier quietly made for the place where the cat stood. At this moment a boy named Andy Quaid came upon the scene. The chickens were not cognizant of being watched by the rat, nor did the rat see the cat, nor the feline the dog, who had not noticed the coming of the boy.

A little chick wandered too nigh and he was seized by the rat, which was in turn pounced upon by the cat and the cat was caught in the mouth of the dog. The rat would not cease his hold on the chicken, and the cat, in spite of the shaking she was getting from the dog, did not let go the rat. It seemed to the boy that the rat was about to escape after a time, and getting a stone he hurled it at the colony. The stone struck the dog right between the eyes. The terrier released his grip on the cat and fell over dead. It had not breathed its last before the cat in turn let go the rat and turned over and died. The rat did not long survive the enemy, and by the side of the already dead chicken he laid himself down and gave up the ghost.

The owner of the dog was so angry at his death that he is said to have come near making the story complete by killing the boy that killed the dog that shook the cat that caught the rat that bit the chicken in the yard on Clay street.

An attorney, about to finish a bill of costs, was requested by his client, a baker, "to make it as light as he could." "Ah!" replied the attorney, "that's what you say to your foreman, but it's not the way I make my bread."

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* states that the first collection of hymns that was made by John Wesley was printed in Charleston, S. C., in 1737.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
On The Chickahominy.

Under the date of May 8, 1883, Col. S. F. Tibbitts, of Dover, N. H., sends us the following: While on duty in the army of the Potomac in the swamp of the Chickahominy I contracted a complication of diseases that culminated in spinal trouble, paralysis on one side, and severe disease of the kidney and bladder, and great urinal weakness. For a long time I was under the treatment of the best physicians, and tried many so-called remedies, but received no permanent benefit. When I was in the drug biseness in Boston I heard favorable acconnts of the efficacy of Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidney and urinary organs, and having decided to give it a trial, I purchased some at Wingate's drug store, Dover, N. H., and have received great relief from using it. The severe pains in my back are removed, and I am able to sleep soundly and obtain rest at night—which for a long time I could not do, and the weakness in the urinary has been relieved, and I greatly regret that I did not test the great merits of Hunt's Remedy when I was first taken sick, I am confident it would have saved me from several years of suffering; and I am more strongly convinced of this after hearing of the of the most remarkable cures effected by Hunt's Remedy in a case of Bright's Disease here in our midst, in Dover, after the patient had been pronounced incurable by celebrated physicians."

Mr. Tibbitts is a retired druggist fromerly located in Boston, and is a thoroughly reliable ciizen.—Cor. Ed.

U. S. POSTAL SEVICE.

H. S Whitney, assistant postmaster, Putnam, Conn., writes May 3, 1883: "I have used Hunt's Remedy with the best results. I have suffered untold agony for eighteen months with kidney and liver complaint; my water was very bad, at times I actually passed blood. This was followed by general prostration. My business requiring me to be on my feet most of the time made my case worse. I was advised to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had been cured by it, and can truly say that it has benefited me more than all the other medicines I have used. I consider it the best medicine for kidney and liver troubles, and cheerfully recommend it to all."

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Sunday-school Supplies

[illegible] ... Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries, [illegible] ... [illegible], Agent [illegible] New Orleans.

A. W. [illegible] Jas. Wilson
[illegible] & WILSON,
GROCERS,
Corner [illegible] streets,
—AND—
Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER
Received Daily by Express.
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RAILROADS.

Great Jackson Route.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

[illegible] TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. [illegible] PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH [illegible] CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES. THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. [illegible] other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...5:15 a. m.	Mail No. 1.....7:[illegible] a. m.
Mail No. 4.......5:30 p. m.	Express No. 3..[illegible]
Sunday Excursion 7:[illegible] a. m.	Sunday Exc'n [illegible]
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.	Nos. 11 and 12 Sunday only.

Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.
J. W. COLMAN, Acting Gen'l Passenger Agt.
C. M. SHEAFE, General Superintendent.

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Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities
THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO
Pensacola, Savannah,
MONTGOMERY, NASHVILLE, LOUISVILLE, LYNCHBURG, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, ATLANTA, AND WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IN PULLMAN CARS.
Only One Change to Jacksonville, Fla.
ENTIRE TRAINS THROUGH FROM NEW ORLEANS TO LOUISVILLE.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	8:22 a. m.	[illegible] p. m.
Coast Accommodation	3:37 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Fast Mail	6:12 p. m.	9:[illegible] a. m.
Sunday Excursion	7:15 a. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Wednesday Excursion	7 15 a. m.	8 [illegible] p. m.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO NORTHERN AND EASTERN CITIES

Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.
Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

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a25 1y

THE SOUTHWESTERN.
[illegible]

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1883.

Don't send us postage stamps.

Get three months subscribers now.

Can you not pay two cents a week to keep the church paper in your household, for your edification and the instruction of the children?

The [illegible] begins its [illegible] volume in good [illegible], and the appearance of a well-earned prosperity. It is a model newspaper.

A happy brother, telling his determination in a love feast recently [illegible] saying, "Brethren, I don't [illegible] noise [illegible] I get on the other [illegible] sing and [illegible] yes, bless the Lord, I'll [illegible] a monkey!"

[illegible] is one of the editors of the *Temperance World*. In a [illegible] issue of that paper, and in a letter from her pen appears the following:

"In London we are told that [illegible] ideal [illegible] without [illegible] were not found in the best [illegible] religious circles, nor did they occupy the best pulpits; of that I am certain; neither were they editors."

[illegible] adopted [illegible] charge [illegible] Probationers 2,0[illegible] [illegible] Church [illegible]

[illegible] not all dead [illegible] "Sudden conversions." [illegible] said that [illegible] for a [illegible] Christ said to [illegible] my Sheep." But much [illegible] not preaching [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Conference, [illegible] members 23, [illegible] children baptized [illegible] adults baptized [illegible] churches 296, [illegible] $498,560 [illegible] 23,663 [illegible] church building [illegible] $53,735, [illegible] present indebtedness [illegible] church property, $9,475; [illegible] and [illegible] $31,567; [illegible] $1,580, [illegible] Missionary [illegible] 718, increase [illegible] $920, Tract [illegible] Sunday-school Union [illegible] Aid Society $784, [illegible] education $900, [illegible] $161, [illegible] $3,[illegible] increase

A Useless Church.

We don't believe the future will have any use for a purely race church, be the race what it may. Even Dr. Turner or Dr. Blyden [illegible] have no faith in a purely white church that will slam its doors in the face of a colored man. Why should they have it in a purely black one?—*Christian Recorder.*

This is candid and sensible. Dr. Tanner expresses our creed in this matter. Let ministers of the African M. E. Church and other strictly colored bodies take notice, and from henceforth quit tantalizing the Methodist Episcopal Church because it is composed, or the Apostolic church was, of men and women "of every nation under heaven." There are probably hundreds of colored preachers, all over the South, who secured what education they have in our schools—the beneficiaries of the Freedmen's Aid Society—who have joined strictly colored [illegible] bodies, and whose stock in trade is to build up their charges by [illegible] and misrepresenting the Methodist Episcopal Church, the church that educated them. This is base ingratitude in its most horrid form. It is akin to that of the serpent which bit the honest farmer's child in return for the kindness shown by the farmer who took it into his house when it was frozen and thawed and warmed it by his fire. It is strange but true that in organizing new works Baptist members very often show us more encouragement than do many Methodists of the colored persuasion. They not only seek to discourage our people, but actually misrepresent the Church. A favorite piece of fabricated wickedness is to seek to make our people believe that they do not own the church property; another is to tell them that the benevolent collections taken up among them are to support white churches in the North, and still another is to represent that our people are under white masters. These several lies are [illegible] the devil. There is not a single intelligent colored preacher but what knows that. If he gives utterance to any such sentiment [illegible] and [illegible] a Church that has done, and is now doing, more for the negro in this country than any other agency. Every one who has studied our discipline and plan of [illegible] ought to know that our churches are all vested in local boards of trustees, elected by the people in their quarterly conference, and that the only claim of the general Church upon each church, whether white or colored, is to appoint its pastor and administer its discipline. This has been the uniform method of Methodism in these matters from the days of Mr. Wesley to this present moment. Touching the benevolent collections, when it is explained that the Louisiana Conference contributed last year for all purposes about $3600, while she received from the Church not less than $12,000, one can readily see how we are supporting poor white churches in the North. Last year, it will be remembered, ours was the banner Southern conference in its finances. We collected at least $1500 more than ever before. Of these $3000 fully two-thirds, over $2000, was collected for local use in building the Gilbert Haven School of Theology in connection with the New Orleans University in New Orleans. Here then the old Mother Church is giving us at least twelve dollars for every one we put in her general treasury. There was a time when she gave $20,000 and $30,000 a year when we were scarcely able to give anything. As we grow stronger and better able to help ourselves she gives us less, but she continues to give us at least twelve dollars a year for every one we give her. What is true in this matter in Louisiana is equally true of all Southern work. Let reports to the contrary, then, die in the sunshine of this truth. Another humpback fabrication is to the effect that our people are under white masters. The devil, who is the father of lies, never uttered a more monstrous one. For all who are at all acquainted with our economy know that the General Conference is the governing body of Methodism, and that this body is composed of representatives from all the annual and lay conferences in the Church, whether white, black, yellow or whatever color. These meet as equals, make laws for the Church, elect bishops, appoint committees, elect editors, publishers, and propose whatever measures that in their judgment may be of benefit to the Church. In the last General Conference there were thirty-five or more colored men, some of whom distinguished themselves in their oratorial efforts and in their efficient work upon various important committees. The color line is a dead issue in the church. Modern exegesis of the Holy Scripture finds no covering for such a montrosity. All who cling to it expose themselves to ridicule and contempt.

Let every cause stand upon its own merit. In the eyes of clear-headed and purehearted men the color of a man's face is no more than the color of his coat. As there are many bad men covered with white skins, so there are many good men wrapped up in black skins. Color is nothing, character is everything. As the world learns to more fully appreciate this fact the use for a purely race church obliterates.

Outrageous Intolerance.

Trouble has existed between the Rev. Father Cuppens, a Catholic priest at Donaldsonville, La., and the wardens of his church, and a considerable part of the controversy found its way to the public prints. It has appeared to be entirely a conflict of jurisdiction and authority. Archbishop Leray recently visited Donaldsonville, gave a hearing and some advice to the complainants, but did not succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute. The wardens locked up the church and ejected the priest from the parsonage. Father Cuppens then located at Smoke Bend, in the same parish, and announced that he would conduct services in a chapel provided for the purpose. The Donaldsonville *Chief* says this led to a meeting of his opponents, and the appointment of a committee of five (the *Chief* publishes their names) to wait upon the priest and warn him that if he did not leave the parish within 24 hours unpleasant consequences might ensue. The committee visited the priest at the residence of a friend and delivered their message, which was received quietly and without comment. On their way back the committee was intercepted by some of the priest's friends, but the appearance of the sheriff on the scene probably averted acts of violence. Anticipating the coming of assailants of Father Cuppens from town, a number of his friends armed themselves to resist the invaders. The priest called on the sheriff for protection, and contemplated making an affidavit against the committee, but subsequently decided to leave the parish.

There can be no reasonable excuse for the persecution and the lawlessness self-evident in this case, and it would be well for the fair fame of Ascension parish if good citizens should combine and make known to Father Cuppens that he may conduct services at Smoke Bend or at any other point. If he is guilty of any charge known to the law the courts are open. But he is not so accused. His opponents show a spirit of outrageous intolerance totally at variance with the interests of good society and good government. Beside, people in this country have the right to worship God in the mode which seems to them best, and the friends of the priest are practically denied this right when forcibly deprived of his services.

The Postmaster General has issued a general order forbiding all postmasters from paying money orders or delivering registered letters to M. A. Danphin, of the Louisiana Lottery Company.

Editorial Correspondence.

The cars on the Morgan and Texas railroad are generally filled with persons going to and from Texas. They go largely from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina. The poor class of emigrants are generally in a car by themselves, and most always sit in groups indicating former acquaintances, and carry their own provisions along with them. They appear to us as a simple-minded honest class of people, with no high aspirations and without any real deep moral convictions. Just the class of people for Mormon missionaries to make converts from. They, most of them, have little or nothing of the leveling up influence of the school house; they are innocent of the use of the pen and spelling book. Not a very promising material to crystalize into laws the hopes and aspirations which freighted the Mayflower. But Texas is not being filled up wholly with this class. On the same train, but in another car, are men of education, enterprise and moral principle who will give strength to the State. The filling up and opening up of this great State is simply wonderful. New towns are built by immigration faster than the most extravagant language can describe. The question comes, is the Methodist Episcopal Church keeping pace with this rapidly growing State? All along the lines of the new railroads where towns are being built the church needs to send her men and plant her churches. This is a field that is white for the harvest. One hundred dollars would do more now than five hundred five or six years hence.

At Terrebonne we part with the Texas train and take the Houma branch. The quarterly conference gives us a good opportunity to become acquainted with the work of the church. The reports are indicative and suggestive. We often think of Cowper's poem, [illegible] a country clergyman, and with him wonder while we hear:

> "One talks of mildew and of frost,
> And one of storms of hail,
> [illegible] pigs that he has lost,
> By maggots at the tail."

And we ask:

> "O why are farmers now so coarse,
> Or clergy [illegible] to fine.
> [illegible]
> May [illegible] sound divine."

Our church at Houma is growing in all that pertains to churchly strength. They are increasing in number, taking the SOUTHWESTERN, and some are getting a few books and reading them, so they are coming to understand what the church is and their obligation to it. From the pulpit they get something beside noise and gas. They are improving their church property. During the quarter the wooden blocks upon which the church was placed when erected have been taken out, church leveled up, new sills put all around and substantial brick pillars placed under it at cost of $125.00 and nearly all paid. At the quarterly conference the class reports were as follows: No 1 $17.15; No 2 $10.60; No 3 $14.80; No 4 $11.75; No 5 $6.75; No 6 $10.85. The Steward reported $176.75 as received from all sources during the quarter. Not a word was said about "mildew and frost" or "storms of hail" or "pigs they had lost,"

> "By magots at the tail."

Nearly all the growlers and grumblers in the Methodist Episcopal Church that we have seen within the North or South, in the pulpit or pew, come from the generation of deadheads or of pet lambs. We are not of the class who think that the preachers of to-day have a much easier time than the pioneers. If the pioneers had hardships and hard times so do the men of to-day, and the men who endure the most and do the best work do the least of grumbling. The deadheads and the pet lambs do the grumbling. At Dulac, Bro. Claiborne with twenty-two members have been "holding the fort" and they have done that work well, but that day has past and now it is a work of storming and taking forts. Assisted by Bro. Johnson, a local preacher from Camp-Parapet the good work of the Lord is moving. On the 13th, five began to tell the new song, of Jesus and his love, while some eight or ten were formed as mourners, and a general spirit of solemnity seemed to rest upon the people. The reports at the quarterly conference showed class collection was over $25. Stewards nearly $95. With patient and persistent work, Dulac will in a few years become one of our strong appointments. Recently Bro. Claiborne read to his people the lecture [illegible] "[illegible] of the night!" and realized the neat sum of $30. Pretty well for one reading.

C.

This is a specimen of the kind of Democracy that prevails in Wilkinson, county, Mississippi, being a resolution unanimously adopted in convention:

Resolved, That it is treason to Democracy for a Democrat to become surety on the official bonds of Republican or Independent candidates elected in opposition to the nominees of Democratic conventions.

The men who adopted this resolution if told they exhibited a spirit of intolerance unworthy of their day and generation would indignantly repel the assertion; yet what could be more moderate than such a statement of self-evident truth? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, declared that "Error of opinion could be tolerated where reason was left free to combat it," and this is the cardinal principle on which our government is established; but the Democracy of Wilkinson county has set about to establish a partisan oligarchy, and to air their proclivities in an arrogant and offensive way. No community can enjoy honest rule under such auspices, and it should be the pleasure of intelligent voters of Wilkinson county to consider loyalty to the welfare of society as paramount to the dictum of a few selfish office seekers.

Wanted.

Three willing earnest Methodist ministers to labor and open up new and promising fields in the South New Orleans District. We ask for men who aspire to the standard as expressed in the epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus. The country is rich—the people are numerous, they need churches and schools. The call is for men who will go and build churches and gather the people. We want to send men out into the highways and hedges everywhere to preach the word. Who responds? Who will go? Let him give immediate notice.

PERSONAL

—Ex-Senator Windom will spend several months in the Scottish Highlands.

—Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and daughter were recently the guests of Gov. Butler.

—Drs. Walden, Leonard, Payne and Runyan were elected delegates to the General Conference, by the Cincinnati conference.

—The late Bishop Pinkney, of Maryland, was at one time a Methodist minister. It is only another instance of Methodist training bringing honor to other denominations.

—The crops of ex-Congressman Josiah T. Walls, of Florida, will yield him $8,000 this year. The Jacksonville *Herald* commends his example to the other negroes of the state.

—Robert E. Lee, youngest son of the late Confederate General, has declined a Democratic nomination for the Legislature of Virginia, saying that he has no taste for politics.

—Rev. W. G. Williams, formerly professor in Allegany College, now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamestown, N. Y., has been elected president of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.

—Dr. Newman Hall has been obliged to abandon his proposed autumn visit to America owing to disappointment in endeavors to secure the services of Dr. Pentecost, of New York, to supply his pulpit.

—Bayard Taylor's daughter has, until recently, been supporting herself as a governess in New York. She and her mother declined a purse of $30,000 raised by New York ladies on learning that Bayard died poor.

—On her 80th birthday Mrs. Polk, at Nashville, was the recipient of testimonials of the high esteem of friends and neighbors. The widow of the ex-President was able to enjoy the calls and the flowers presented.

—Hugh J. Hastings proprietor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, died on the morning of the 13th, from injuries caused by being thrown from a buggy, which collided in a crowd of vehicles. He was a prominent and influential Republican journalist.

—The delegates to the General Conference, elected by the Indiana Conference, are: Dr. Alexander Martin, President of Asbury University, John Poucher, and D. F. Rawlins. The delegates from the Northwest Indiana Conference are S. Beck, F. M. Pavey, L. C. Buckles.

—Rev. J. J. Reed, pastor of Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church New York city, has been transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio. On the occasion of his farewell service the congregation presented to him $500 and the Sabbath school a fine gold watch and chain.

—Rev. I. J. Lansing, of the New York East Conference, pastor at Stamford, Ct., is spending a few months in Europe for the purpose of recuperating health and for observation and study. He writes to us from Switzerland that the first of these objects has been satisfactorily attained.—*Northern.*

—John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, grandson of the famous statesman, [illegible] before the Senate Committee on labor and education, that the seven millions of the [illegible] tax, claimed by the South, should be appropriated to the education of the negro in the South.

—Rev. Peter Akers, D.D., of the Illinois Conference, was 9[illegible] years old Sept. 1st. It is probable that he is the oldest Methodist preacher living. On Sept. 2[illegible] he preached to a large audience in Centenary M. E. Church, Jacksonville, Ill. A large number of old persons were present, many of whom had heard him preach in their childhood. The sermon was only half an hour in length, probably the shortest ever delivered by him in his long ministerial career.—*Central Advocate.*

—Ex-Gov. W. W. Holden, of North Carolina, said, in his card proclaiming his return to the Democratic Party, that Register Bruce [illegible] treated on a recent Southern trip. Mr. Bruce has published a card saying that he and his wife have officially and socially been brought in contact with the most respectable white ladies and gentlemen of all sections North and South, and on all occasions received due consideration and courtesy. His wife, he says, has never been further South than Washington.

—Hon. James Lewis, in a letter to the Louisiana *Standard*, replies to one who assailed his political integrity, and incidentally gives an interesting sketch of his useful and honorable career. Col. Lewis has an enviable record, second to no colored leader in the State, adjudged by standards of faithfulness to trusts, independence of convictions, genuine ability and loyalty to his people. He has acquitted himself well in every official position, and at every emergency. Such men never lack appreciative friends, and Col. Lewis can number a host of them.

—Andrew V. Stout, a prominent and influential layman of the Methodist church, in New York, died a few days ago. He was President of the Shoe and Leather Bank for 28 years; when City Chamberlain he loaned the city at one time $400,000 to pay salaries of policemen.

When [illegible] Dr[illegible] Mr. Stout [illegible] Drew [illegible] of $[illegible],000. [illegible] embarrassed [illegible] also received [illegible] gave [illegible] and education [illegible] fail-ing [illegible]. He was buried from St. Paul's church. He was born in New [illegible] public [illegible] [illegible] mis-sionary money has been raised. Rev. T. G. Montgomery expects to have [illegible] conference.

M. LeBlaze and M. McFrazier, [illegible] Home [illegible] Society is a grand success; it has 140 members. The [illegible] Sister Susan Taylor [illegible] July 10. She [illegible] after serving one week it was [illegible] to supply the wants of the people at [illegible] every [illegible] part, and [illegible] were no [illegible] cleared. They [illegible] the poor and needy [illegible] have opened a mis-sionary [illegible] the teacher, [illegible] is [illegible] educate the children. This is pleasant news [illegible]

[illegible] lady [illegible] I am [illegible] Brother, [illegible] Lord [illegible] They are [illegible] up a holy people.

[illegible] We [illegible] All the [illegible] have four churches [illegible] of the [illegible] schools in pretty [illegible] spirit of school [illegible] great [illegible] pastor [illegible] able [illegible] The [illegible] days, and [illegible] with 18 conver-sions [illegible] Two [illegible] were donated [illegible] this year by Hon. [illegible] one of our wealth-iest [illegible] and the donation was received with thankfulness. White friends desire to help us, [illegible] are promised $200."

[illegible] Sharon: "Elder Pri[illegible] quarterly con[illegible] $16; pastor, [illegible] conference [illegible] bishops, 50c. We [illegible] all causes [illegible] to the church. Elder [illegible] from the Baptist church, [illegible] Martin, and is doing a [illegible] work. He is helping me."

TEXAS.

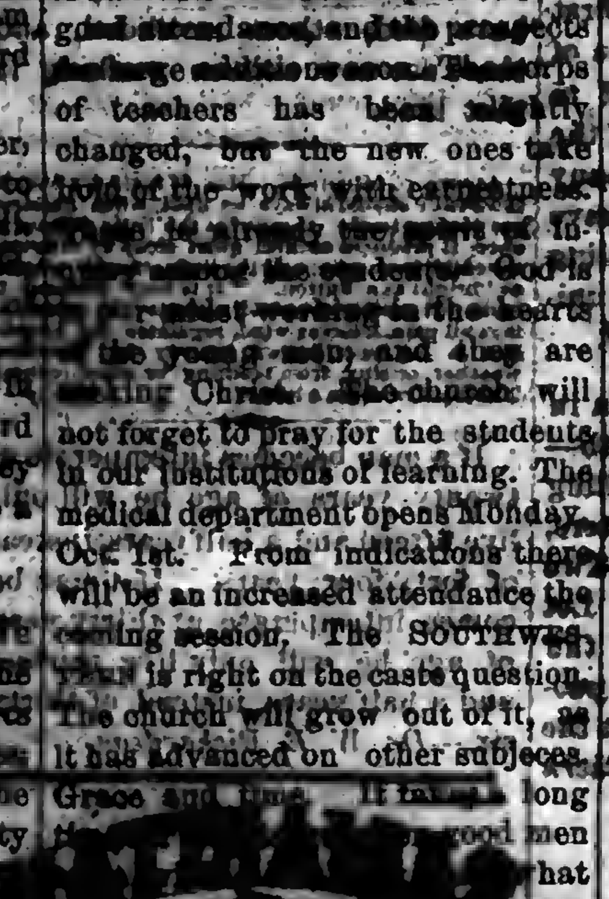
[illegible] James, Galveston: "Our new church, nearly completed, is [illegible] to be the finest colored church in the State, [illegible] the [illegible]. When completed [illegible] cost us about $6000. [illegible] a few dollars, and [illegible] to the Church Extension So-ciety. Our bell cost us $200; chandelier $100; lightning rod $90; the stained windowglass $140. We have a fine choir. Our pastor, C. C. Minegan, deserves great cred-it for his energetic work, and St. Paul wants him another year. He will be paid up before he leaves for conference."

MISSISSIPPI.

S. Harris, French Camp: "This is my first year on this circuit, after having a lively time getting ac-quainted with the people. When I came here I found plenty of work to be done. Just completed a new church at French Camp which was commenced last year. I have four churches on this circuit and walk about 54 miles every month to my appointments; you know I don't have much time to study my books as I should. I will not at-tempt to say that the peo-ple have never been pro-perly taught for my breth-ren will think that I am trying to intrude upon those who were before me; but I will say that the people know little enough about the rules and doctrines of the M. E. Church to which they belong. There is a new railroad though this circuit, and people are suprised to see such a thing or curiosity. They have never considered the import-ance of the Gospel. My third quarter-ly conference was held Sept. 1 & 2d. Elder Barney rode 25 miles to hold my quarter. Love feast was held Sunday morning. The Elder preached a very able sermon for us at 11 o'clock and administered the Sacrament to 48. Collection for the elder $12.60. I have had several accessions to the church this year. They have paid pastor $57.95. I have just commenced my protract-ed meeting. Pray that I may suc-ceed. I desire the prayers of all the brethren."

Notes From Nashville.

Dear Bro. Cashman:—We are [illegible] the [illegible] feed-[illegible] opens with a good attendance, and the prospects [illegible] large additions soon. The corps of teachers has been slightly changed, but the new ones take hold of the work with earnestness. There is already the spirit of in-[illegible] among the students. God is [illegible] working in the hearts of the young men, and they are seeking Christ. The church will not forget to pray for the students in our institutions of learning. The medical department opens Monday, Oct. 1st. From indications there will be an increased attendance the coming session. The SOUTHWES-TERN is right on the caste question. The church will grow out of it, as it has advanced on other subjects. Grace and time. It takes long [illegible] good men [illegible] what [illegible] only [illegible] new [illegible] under [illegible]



The effort to [illegible] everywhere [illegible] the single purp[illegible] political rights rev[illegible] politi-cian rather [illegible] m of [illegible]. This is the solu-tion that ignorance and prejudice has been offering all these years. It organizes separate churches and [illegible] and would gratefully accept a few negro states. Wheth-er it would not soon see the folly of a separation if the thought were fully carried out in separate communities we are not prepared to say. But we may assert with confidence that the colored people would not be content with this new condition of things. Wherever experiments of this kind were inau-gurated in the North before the war on a large enough scale to test its merits, they universally proved in a few years to be failures. Such an arrangement is not in ac-cord with the theory of republican government. It is contrary to the highest reason, and every approach to it in practice has been harmful. —*Central.*

Municipal Reform.

The New York *Times* concludes an editorial on municipal reform as follows:

Why is it that the organ of the New-Orleans Catholics can suggest nothing except an attack upon the Democratic ring by citizens fight-ing under the name of the Repub-lican Party? It is not by fighting in the old party lines that city rings are broken, but by a union of honest men against thieves. The names "Democratic" and "Repub-lican" are as useless in such a struggle as the issues of the two great national parties are foreign to those that demand the consider-ation of city voters at the election of city officers. Let the honest citizens of New-Orleans in both parties unite for the purpose of putting good men in office and thrusting bad men out. Let honest Democrats and honest Republicans in Cincinnati join hands, forget party lines, and work together to keep their city offices out of the hands of scoundrels. They will not find the task an easy one when taking hold of it in that way, but it will be far more difficult to work a reform while the honest men are divided by party lines. The resi-dents of large cities sooner or later learn that the party divisions that have been established in national political contests are inconvenient and unnecessary when the only object to be attained is an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs.

Ask your neighbor to give the SOUTHWESTERN a three months trial.

A Welcome for The Golden Argosy.

In this age, when there are every where so many good books, and so large a number of publications in the field, it seems a little wonder-ful that new papers can come up and live, but that such is the case, we will cite *The Golden Argosy* as proof. This paper was started about a year ago, and was at once received into families where the ordinary papers for the young folks would not be tolerated. *The Argo-sy* contains a large and varied amount of interesting and instruc-tive reading for the entire family. Its policy is high and pure, and it is doing good by supplanting the cheap, trashy papers, and giving the youth of this country reading matter that will increase their knowledge and instill into them ideas of noble, self-reliant manhood and womanhood. A recent editor-ial in *The Argosy* says: This paper has a strong hold in every State and Territory of this country and the Canadas. It has readers in South America, many of the British possessions, in Europe, and it even finds its way to far-off China. We shall commence the reading season this year by giving a handsome present to every one who subscribes for or buys from newsstands the next fifteen numbers of *The Golden Argosy*, commencing with number forty-two. Among the presents will be bicycles, fine cabinet organs, and other musical instruments, to-gether with cash gifts of one hun-dred dollars, seventy-five dollars, fifty dollars, twenty-five dollars; ten dollars, five dollars, three dol-lars, two dollars, etc., etc. The entire list of presents will be given in number forty two, and with it an explanation of how the gifts will be presented, and also a plan showing how the most valuable presents can be obtained. In num-ber forty-two, will begin one of the finest serial stories for boys and girls that we have had the pleasure of reading for many years. "JACK AND GEOFFREY IN AFRICA" is its title. There is always something exceedingly interesting in animal stories, and especially when the nature of the wild and ferocious beasts is shown by incidents of actual occurrence in hunting. This will be followed, in number forty-six, by one of Oliver Optic's best stories, called "Making a Man of Himself." In number fifty, anoth-er story, by Horatio Alger, Jr., or Frank H. Converse, will commence, and these, together with the short stories, biographical and historical sketches, poems, and short items, will be but a foretaste of the good things in store for readers during the next year. The paper is pub-lished at 10 Barclay Street, New York, and the publisher announces that he will send the fifteen num-bers covering the presents for six-ty cents, or five cents by the single copy.

The South Dakota constitutional convention defeated the prohibition article.

Congressman Kellogg's Seat.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

Washington, D. C. August 30th. —Upon the assembling of Con-gress in December an effort will be made to prevent the seating of ex-Senator Kellogg as a Representa-tive from Louisiana. Should Clerk McPherson, in making up the list, decide to admit Mr. Kellogg, the Democrats will, upon organization, appoint a committee to investigate the charges against him of having accepted a bribe while a Senator of the United States. The specific charge that he took $20,000 from star-route contractor Price, in or-der that certain routes of the latter might be expedited by Gen. Brady, will form the subject of the investi-gation. It is stated by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the case that there will be no trouble in proving the charge by the mos direct and positive testimony. A number of Democratic representa-tives have expressed their inten-tion of making a searching inquiry by a committee, and in the event of the charge being proved to vote to expel Kellogg. The indictment found against him by the Grand Jury here, and to which he will be called to plead, is based upon sec-tion 1782 of the Revised Statutes, which permanently disqualifies any public officer who accepts a bribe for any service that he performs.

It is entirely natural that some of the men who are looked upon as leaders among the colored peo-ple should have come to regard politics as a trade in which offices represent the gains. A very su-perficial observation of the behav-ior of white politicians of both par-ties would be sufficient to impress them with the belief that the chief end which the toiler in the field of politics must keep in view is not good government but the getting of an office for himself. the present feeling of many colored Republicans is that they do not get sufficient "re-cognition." Hence their talk of in-dependent action and their proposed convention at Louisville. This feel-ing will not be dispelled by such figures as are given in our Wash-ington dispatches, showing that the Interior Department has 204 colored clerks on its pay rolls out of a total of 3,091, for the dawning political aspirations of the colored men will scarcely be satisfied by mere department clerkships. Their "claim" may be wholly just, but if the Republican party will not grant the desired "recognition" what par-ty will? Certainly not the Democ-rats, and for them to embark on a career of adventure as independ-ents in the present state of their political knowledge and expe-rience would merely result in their being made the tools of worthless demagogues, with no hope of profit to themselves.—*New York Times.*

This is an incident of the Ischian calamity, tolle by S. C. Lord, in the Boston *Watchman*: On the evening of Saturday, July 28th, the guests had been dining, and after the *table d'hote* most of them were assembled in the saloon, where it was usual to have music. An Englishman, Mr. de Struve, one of the guests, a fine pianist, was playing one of his favorite pieces, a funeral march, by Chopin, when suddenly the first and the great shock of the earthquake came, which in a moment turned the saloon of pleasure into a mass of ruins, into the hall of death. He who was delighting the ear with his musical strains was afterwards found seated at the piano, his foot upon the pedal, motionless in death. Two young ladies, sisters, twenty and twenty one years of age, daughters of the proprietor of the Hotel de Ville, Naples, were found sitting lifeless, side by side, upon a sofa. "In the midst of life we are in death." "Prepare to meet thy God," seems the voice which speaks to us at this dread hour.

A battle lasting eight hours took place between the Black Flags and the French forces between Hanoi and Sontay. The French report a loss of 2 officers and 50 men, the Black Flags between 500 and 600.

What more proper thing for a W. C. T. U. to do is there than that which was done by this organ-ization in New Hampshire recently? Circulars were sent by indefatig-able workers to every temperance man and woman in the State urg-ing the necessity of the re-election of Hon. Henry W. Blair to the United States Senate. Every legit-imate influence ought to be brought to bear upon the present legislature of New Hamshire to secure this end. Not alone the State of the Granite Hills, but every State in the Union is interested in this mat-ter. Senator Blair has been a very Gibraltar in Congress, as regards the great national crime of the li-quor traffic. His fortifications ought to be strengthened by every freeman's vote. The temperance people of the land look to the peo-ple of New Hampshire to see him long his own successor.—*Our Union.*

Did it never strike you that all goodness in the world must, in some way or other, come from God. When we see the million rain-drops of the shower, we say, with reason, there must be one great sea, from which all these drops have come. When we see the countless rays of light, we say, with reason, there must be one great central sun, from which all these are shed forth. And when we see, as it were, count-less drops and countless rays of goodness scattered about in the world, a little good in this man, and a little good in that, shall we not say, there must be one great sea, one central sun of goodness, from whence all human goodness comes!—*Kingsley.*

We have heard, of the wholesale conversion by the Roman Catholic missionaries of the people of Congo. At any rate, every body from the king down was baptized. A gene-ral backsliding speedily ensued, and Congo is now nearly as hea-thenish as four or five centuries ago. The remaining Christianity lies chiefly in the adoration of crucifix-es in connection with gree grees and Obi charms. Protestantism believes in other qualifications for Church membership than the out-ward application of water, and in numbering its converts does not in-clude infants and young children.—*Western.*

Out of 190 ministers in the Meth-odist New Connection, 137 are non-abstainers.

Dr. Orphey, of Dublin, declares that blindness, partial or total, is found to exist to a most alarming extent in wine growing countries. Medical men attribute it to the use of wine. France and Italy furnish illustrations of this remark.

The prospects are that the cook-ing school will certainly be estab-lished under the auspices of the Woman's Exchange. The school will be conducted on the approved plans of similar schools in Boston and New York, with culinary lec-tures and all.—*N. O. Picayune.*

President Arthur has issued his proclamation making known that the World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition will be opened on the first Monday of December, 1884, at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and will be there holden continuously until the 31st day of May 1885.

By a unanimous vote of is Legis-lature, New Hampshire decided last month to introduce scientific temperance education into the pub-lic schools. It is the third state to adopt this precautionary meas-ure for opening the eyes of the children to the physical and men-tal results of intemperance, Ver-mont and Michigan having enected similar laws previously.

From a report of certain pro-ceedings at Oldham England: "It appeared that the woman wanted to sell her children, and a large crowd collected. She was success-ful in selling one child to a woman, and this woman having purchased the child for 6d., made off with her prize in a cab. The mother wanted to dispose of the other child, and at first asked 2d., but ultimately brought down the demand to 1d., without finding a purchaser."

$200 A YEAR
Can Be Saved
In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hun-dreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.
No Spoiled Meat.
No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple an operation that a child can follow the directions. It is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is en-dorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat, Ocean Wave for fish and sea food, Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese, Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO., [illegible] Street, Boston, Mass. [illegible] General and Selling Agents wanted.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT [illegible] Kidney-Wort [illegible] recommend it) and it will speedily [illegible] the disease and restore healthy [illegible]
Ladies. For complaints [illegible] to your sex, such as [illegible] weakness, Kidney-Wort is [illegible] will act promptly and safely. [illegible] Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull [illegible] pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [illegible]
Acts at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. C. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says, "I find Kidney-Wort a *sure cure for kidney and liver troubles.*"

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
[illegible]
Malaria. [illegible]
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. [illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"Last year I went [illegible] Henry Ward, late Colonel [illegible] Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., now living at [illegible] N. J., [illegible] complaint. Kidney-Wort as a last resort, [illegible] many [illegible] completely happy.

KIDNEY-WORT
[illegible]
CONSTIPATION.
[illegible]
PILES. THIS distressing com-plaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort [illegible] cures all kinds of Piles even when [illegible]
[illegible] If you [illegible]
PRICE $1. USE [illegible]
KIDNEY-WORT

"I will recommend it everywhere," writes B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, [illegible] Pa. [illegible] Kidney-Wort [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
[illegible]
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
[illegible]
THOUSANDS OF CASES
[illegible] have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
[illegible]
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., [illegible] Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone *cured him.* I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—Ex-tion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

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By the Month, Week or Day,
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Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.
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The question as whether Con-gress has power under the four-teenth amendment to pass a civil rights act is to be tested in San Francisco. Last month a colored man with two friends entered Swain's restaurant. The proprietor refus-ed to serve them, and the colored man brought an action under the civil rights act. Swain filed a demurrer on the groud that Con-gress had no power under the four-teenth amendment to pass the act. The case will be argued before Judge Field. Whatever the deci-sion, the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The Housekeeper.

[illegible]—One pint of chopped hickory nuts, one pound of sugar, whites of two eggs, two tablespoons of flour, drop on greased paper or tins, like macaroons.

Fig Pickles.—Gather the figs when ripe—not much opened. Put them in strong salt and water for twelve hours, then drain off the brine, scald it, and pour over the figs, and again let them stand [illegible] hours. Then drain off all [illegible]

Ice Cream Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pound of butter, whites of eight eggs, [illegible]

[illegible]

soap in cold water, before the whole piece is washed.

To Destroy Ants.—Wrap a piece of gum camphor in cloth or paper, to keep it from dissolving, and place it in or about your cupboard or sugar, and it will drive away these pests.

Here is a communication of a successful working woman, to a Boston exchange. She says: "I am a milliner, and have made between $1,500 and $2,500 a year in my business for some time past. I married four years ago. My husband is kind and good looking, but he never learned any trade, had no profession and could not average [illegible] a year. I loved him, however, but I saw it would not do to depend upon him, so I kept on with my business. After a time I think he got a little lazy, and as we were both away during the day, we could not keep house and got sick of boarding. Finally I proposed that he should keep house and I would run the business and find the money. We have now lived very happily in this way for two years. My husband rises and builds the fire, gets breakfast, and I leave at 7:30 for my place of business. He does the washing, ironing and cleaning, and I do not know of any woman who can beat him. He is as neat as wax, and can cook equal to any one in town. It may be an isolated case, but I think the time has now come when women who have husbands to support should make them do the work; otherwise they are luxuries we must do without."

Why He Got a Receipt.

The following story is told of a crafty lawyer, subtile as a fox, who lived in Halifax.

An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long. His patience at last gave out and he threatened the Indian with lawyers' process and executions. The poor red man was scared and brought the money to his creditor. The Indian waited, expecting the lawyer would write a receipt for him.

"What are you waiting for?" asked the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt!" said the lawyer, "a receipt! What do you know about a receipt? Tell me the use of one and I will give it to you."

The Indian looked at him a moment, and then replied.

"S'pose maybe me die, me go to heben; me find the gate locked; me see the 'Postle Peter. He say, Simon, what you want? Me say, Want to get in. He say, You pay Mr. [illegible] dat money? What me do? Me hab no receipt. Hab to hunt all ober the odder place to find you."

He got a receipt.

It is remarkable that within the last six months volcanic eruptions or earthquakes have occurred in many parts of the world. In Japan a new volcano has been formed; in Europe, Etna has been showing signs of activity, and the recent earthquake at Ischia has been followed by ominous mutterings from Vesuvius; in South America, Cotopaxi has melted the snow on its cone; and in Central America an old volcano long supposed to be extinct has burst into a display of living energy. If the earth is really but a crust around a mass of molten rock or liquid fire, that pent up fire must now be in a state of unusual perturbation. How completely we are at the mercy of the Author of creation!—*N. Y. Witness.*

There are some very showy churches in these days, but when you examine them closely there is a discord. They are like the house which had been changed in appearance to agree with the prevailing style, and when the lady of the house was asked what its style was she replied: "Well, it's Queen Ann style in front, and I should say it was of the Crazy Jane order in the rear."

Falling Leaves.

One by one they fall and fade,
Some in the sunshine, some in the shade,
Some in the bright and growing noon,
Some 'neath the cold and quiet moon,
One whirleth here, one falleth there,
Till the ground is covered, the bough is bare;
So every field and path receives,
These fading, falling, dying leaves.

One by one we fall and fade,
Some in the sunshine, some in the shade,
Some in the bright unclouded light,
Some in the cold and quiet night;
One mourneth here, one passeth there
Till the soul is weary, the heart is bare;
So every field and path receives
These fading [illegible], these dying leaves.

The deaf mutes have been holding their annual convention. The question has often been started, Who, as a class, are the happier, the blind or the deaf? If observation can settle it the decision must be in favor of the deaf. They can see, and with the lip interpretation, added to the sign language, they can secure many of the benefits of hearing. The stimulus of the brain through sight is far greater and more constant than through sound. Most pathetic was the answer of the blind man when asked to give his idea of the sun. He said: "If you will not smile I will tell you. I compare it to the sound of a mighty trumpet." And yet the blind may behold their Saviour come, the deaf may hear his voice, and the lame may leap for joy as he forgives their sins.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The New-Orleans Grand Jury has just submitted to the Judge of the Criminal Court a quarterly report in which the city is described as being in a condition of ulcerous immorality. A very large percentage of the criminals are or have been city officers. The low dram-shops, gambling dens, and other sinks of iniquity are "under the license, sanction, and patronage of city officials." This is a terrible indictment. But the Grand Jury has overlooked one of the crying infamies of New-Orleans. This is the swindling Louisiana Lottery Company. The laws of Louisiana protect it, the press of New-Orleans bows down to it, and some of the most prominent public men in the South are in its pay. But it is a nest of thieves. There is not an honest hair in the heads of its managers. It robs the simple-minded poor people of the country. It ought to be broken up.—*N. Y. Times.*

A believing view of the crucified Christ as the richest gift of the Father's love, is the beginning of love to the Father in the human heart. "We love Him because He first loved us." But as love waxes strong, exclusive of selfishness, and exalted into a reflection of the infinite affection which gave it birth, it learns to looks not only on God's *gifts*, but chiefly on the love itself of which they are the perennial outflow. "God loves me!" is the abiding thought of the purified believer, and in that thought he finds ecstasy, obedience, purity.—*Zion's Herald.*

Christ does not offer to be simply an occasional shower of blessings to the faithful believer. He promises to be a living well. "The water that I give him shall be in him a well springing up into everlasting life." The deepest and most urgent wants of the heart He promises to satisfy.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" or sugar-coated granules—the original "little liver pills" (beware of imitations)—cure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggists.

Dr. Alexander says: "The Church wants no more 'new divinity,' nor new measures, but she does need, and urgently demands, a set of ministers greatly exceeding, in spirituality and in profound knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, those who have preceded."

Cured When Physians Give Up.
"Our family physician gave up our child to die," wrote Henry Knee, Esq., of Verilla, Warren co., Tenn. "It had fits. Samaritan Nervine has cured the child." $1.50.

Who are the drunkards of to-day? In most cases they are the men who were respectable and sober half a dozen years ago.

D. J. Price, Robeline, writes: "This is the way a man throws his wife and children out of society, simply going to a store, buying 25 to 50 cents worth of cigars, striking a match, inflaming one end of the cigar, and inflating the other by his mouth, then going off puffing, as if he was a locomotive, over town. He will soon meet one of his mates conjecturing that he has another cigar, and who asks for it, then he goes off, and so on. The cigars are disposed of, so is the society of children and wife, and the schooling of the children also. Stop before you begin has saved many boys from ruin."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Makes a Cooling Drink.
Into half a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate, add sugar to the taste.

"While Northern critics are not justified in representing that Kentuckians are the sworn enemies of common schools," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "there is deficiency enough to make them ashamed of themselves. The school accommodations do not cover the field; 22 per cent of the population 10 years of age and upward cannot read, and 29 per cent of that population cannot write. It is true that Kentucky is surpassed in illiteracy by Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, but that fact is no cause for congratulation."

When our genial news editor called and paid cash down for the suit the German was so delighted that he asked his customer to go out and take a drink with him. The editor of course declined, saying he did not drink; whereupon a gleam of satisfaction and intelligence combined shot across the tailor's countenance as he exclaimed: "Dot's de reason vy you pay for de clothes so quick as you got 'em."—*Troy Times.*

In the holy books of ancient Persia, we read that Jima, the first man, was put to the cultivation of the ground because he declined to be "the preacher and bearer of the law" of his Creator. How many sons and daughters of Adam have make a like mistake in dealing with divine callings and opportunities.—*Heathen Woman's Friend.*

Crime is frightfully common in our country—North and South—especially in the matter of killing [illegible] in personal encounters, and in the matter of suicide. Two corrections are in place. (1). Let the law be executed. Let the murderer hang. (2). Let good people bestir themselves to restrict the use and traffic of liquor.—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* sept6-26t-eownpr

Tennyson can take a worthless sheet of paper and by writing a poem on it make it worth five thousand dollars. That's genius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth five million dollars. That's capital. The mechanic can take the material worth five dollars and make it into a watch worth one hundred dollars. That's skill. The merchant can take an article worth twenty-five cents and sell it to you for one dollar. That's business. The ditch-digger works ten hours a day and shovels out three or four tons of earth for one dollar. That's labor.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any cases where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.)

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my brothers and sisters. We belonged to Wingard. The oldest, Adam; Evearn, Dinah, Lucy, Torney, May and Lenie Wingard. I left them near the town of Lexington, in Lexington county, South Carolina. When I left them brothers Adam and May was with Daniel Dranes. I left them in the year 1 66, and have been living in Attala county, Mississippi, ever since. I have not heard a word from them since I left. Address me at Durant, Miss., care of Rev. J. M. Nevils.

Mr. Stock says that just sixty years ago a boy in Gemany saw the blank spaces on a map of Africa and asked whether they were deserts. Few people could give him much information about them, so he went when old enough to see for himself; that missionary was Krapf. He found many difficulties, however, and it was not until he had taken sixty-four distinct voyages that he succeeded in landing at Zanzibar. Bereavement soon overtook him in the loss of his wife and baby. A good brother having joined him by the name of Redmond they made interior journeys for six years, and eventually conceived and planned the possibility of a chain of stations right across Africa. The subject was advocated in England, but trials came and the mission failed; but the geographical discoveries made have resulted in spreading a knowledge of the country itself and attention has consequently been called the great need of evangelizing. Hundreds of little children are being taught in the schools and hundreds of people are learning the Gospel, many of whom are truly converted and have, as they call it in that country, "joined the Book." During the last nine years the Church of England Missionary Society has sent out forty-seven missionaries; seven have died, others invalided, and there are now sixteen working in that land.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's [illegible] Twenty-five cents a bottle.

If a man becomes intemperate at twenty years of age he will only live fifteen and a half years, instead of forty-four years. If a man becomes intemperate at thirty years of age he will only live thirteen and a half years, instead of thirty-six.—*Dr. W. B. Richardson.*

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[illegible] been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. [illegible] to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
Rev. R. L. Simpson, Louisville, Ky.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
[illegible]
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
[illegible]

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july12-52t

News Items.

Col. David P. Holloway, of Indiana, died at Washington.

The Elkhorn tannery, at [illegible] burg, Pa., burned. Loss $150,000.

For each of the 80,000 churches in America there are four grog-shops.

Count de Chambord bequeathed 40,000 francs to the Peter's Pence fund.

It is reported [illegible] Boers have entered Zululand to oppose Cetewayo.

The Republicans and Democrats at [illegible], agreed upon a coalition ticket.

Delegates to the North Dakota constitutional convention met at Fargo [illegible].

Gov. Butler has nominated Edwin G. Walker, a colored lawyer, Justice of the Charlestown District Court.

Austria and Germany have made remonstrances at St. Petersburg concerning the action of Russian agents in Bulgaria.

Hicks Pasha, who left Khartoum with [illegible] men for a campaign against El Mahdi, False Prophet, telegraphs the Khedive that El Mahdi's religious influence is broken.

Bishop [illegible] lately made a railroad [illegible] Gal. [illegible] $8,000 [illegible].

The National Yellowstone Park is larger than the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut together. It contains 3575 square miles.

A dispatch from Rome says the Vatican [illegible] an understanding with [illegible] question.

Agram [illegible] was the scene of a serious riot, several houses occupied by Jews being attacked. The military [illegible] the mob [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Wisconsin [illegible] to be raised.

[illegible] Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in great measure [illegible] them from the importunities of [illegible].

Miss [illegible], of the American Baptist [illegible], has completed a voluminous dictionary of the [illegible] dialect. She is on her way [illegible] to America after twenty [illegible] of very valuable labor in the [illegible] of China.

The Methodist membership in New York is about 14,000. There are [illegible] five pastors and a [illegible] of $2,500, 000. The highest salary paid their ministers is $7,500, and the average is [illegible].

A national Methodist camp ground has been laid out on the Catskill [illegible]. Already $20,000 has been paid for lots by parties who will [illegible] on them.

[illegible] constitutionality [illegible] the State [illegible]. The question has been [illegible] it is alleged [illegible] of a New York [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is not [illegible] to by the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the cases of [illegible] Trapnell, Archibald [illegible] B. [illegible] Moeller, tried [illegible] that they be [illegible] has been [illegible] dismissing [illegible] Navy Department.

[illegible] Jos. G. Blaine does not be

[illegible] Butler [illegible] re-elected Governor of Massachusetts, and has the fullest confidence a Republican President will be chosen next year. The Republican party will be found far stronger in the elections of 1883 than in 1875 or 1879.

Perak in the Malay Peninsula, now produces as much tin every year as Cornwall. Last year not less than 7,000 tons of this valuable metal were exported from Perak. There are [illegible],000 Chinese employed in the mining works.

The late Horace Greeley's Chappequa farm of seventy-eight acres, which originally cost $75,000 was sold under a court decree, his youngest daughter, Gabrielle, being the purchaser at $10,000. Other parties present refused to bid against her.

British residents in Hong Kong are indignant because at the present critical moment there are no English war ships in Chinese waters. The feeling of the Chinese populace toward all foreigners has changed materially since the recently reported reverses to the French forces.

The Perry brothers, arrested for ku-kluxing Solomon Coleman, a Negro, were discharged by the United States Commissioner at Macon, Ga., Aug. 31, on the ground that the whipping was not administered on account of Coleman's color. Coleman was charged with offering laborers higher wages than he could afford to pay, and thus drawing them from plantations in the neighborhood—hence the assault by the Perry brothers.

Colorless and Cold.

A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

Put this restriction on your pleasures. Be cautious that they injure no being which has life.—*Zimmerman.*

Dragging Pains.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with "female weakness" for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed, like most patent medicines it [illegible] to say thing, but at last [illegible] to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours, etc.,

A. J. HUYCK, Deposit, N. Y.

There is a very old Irish Wesleyan minister residing near Dublin named Thomas Trimble Neptune Hull. His father was a sea captain, and young *Neptune* was born in the *hull* of a ship at sea.

The Debility Produced by Malaria, And the disease itself are effectually remidied by the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of imitations. "My patients derive marked and decided benefit from it," says Prof. J. M. Carnochan, M. D., L. L. D., Surgeon-in-Chief N. Y., State Hospitals, etc., etc. Invaluable in dyspepsia, biliousness, etc.

If you do not like a person, do not try to get everybody else to dislike him. Do give even those you do not like a fair chance with others.—*Religious Telescope.*

Vital Question!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly, and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c." and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a [Concluded next week.]

Nothing is easier than to doubt. A man of moderate ability and learning can doubt more than the wisest men believe. Christianity is a matter of intelligent faith, but infidelity requires no one to give a reason for the doubt that is in him.

A faithful pastor and a faithful people may expect the Lord's blessing upon their work. Sometimes the preacher blames the people for the want of success, and sometimes the people blame the preacher. May be both are to blame. Neither can succeed without the co-operation of the other.

What will say when you are called to account for all the harm that you have done in selfishly seeking your own pleasure without regard for the welfare of others?

A GREAT PROBLEM

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER *MEDICINES,*

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RHEUMATIC *REMEDIES,*

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IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best medicines of the world, and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof.

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Eloquent writing, merely, convinces nobody. General statements and assertions are cheap. Plain words are best, and come most easily from the mouth of a witness who is conscious that he speaks truth. Let the reader judge if the following have the ring of genuine coin:

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Names and dates are of supreme importance. Testimonies are readily manufactured, but the foregoing is from a letter dated St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30th. 1882, and signed by Rev. Edward Wills, founder of and ex-pastor of the University Street Baptist Church. Residence, No. 313 Spruce, that city. From the very fact of their responsible and prominent position, ministers of the Gospel are cautious about giving their signatures or influence to any proprietary medicine or advertised article. Hence the value of unsolicited testimonials like the foregoing.

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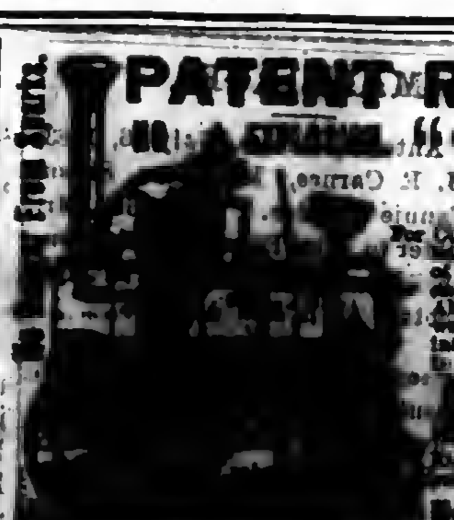

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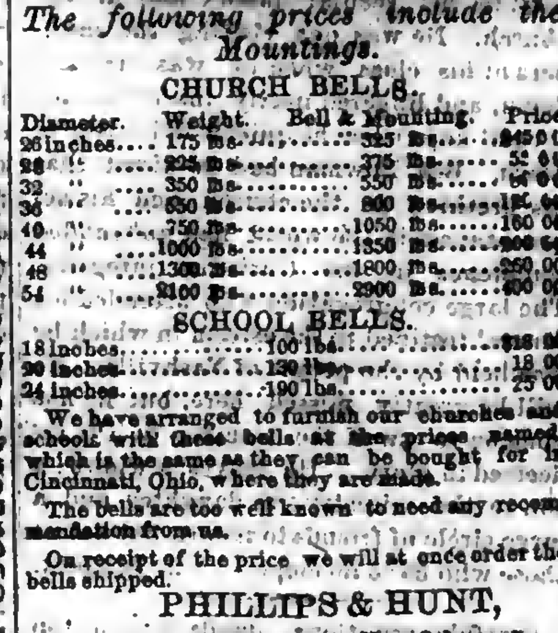

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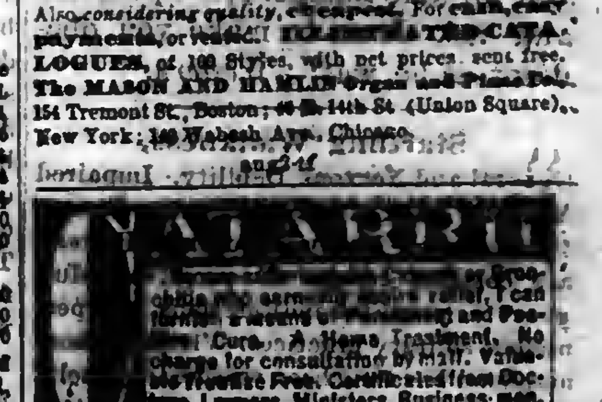

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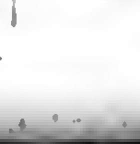

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON XIII. Sept. 23d. THE CHILD SAMUEL. (1 Sam. iii, 1-19.)

We ... last Sabbath in Shiloh. He lived with the old priest Eli and spent ... helping take ... Eli was very ... son, and ... Samuel ... He was gl... such a ... obedient child. ... must have been ... Eli had two sons, and ... wicked. ... Eli ... when little ... Samuel's ... call him ... he ran to good old Eli ... your ... Lie down my son, I called not.

Again ... bed; and again came the voice, and again he ran to Eli. ... how obedient ... if the voice ... thy ... heareth. Then Samuel went ... years old. ... He told him he would punish Eli because of his sons. In the morn-...

... other ... need ... example ...

God needs a world full of little ... Samuel led a happy life ... he was obedient, ... a pattern, ... make you obe-...

... July 16, 1883, by Rev. J. R. Carnes, ... to Miss Fannie ... George Glider ... July 26th, ... Maggie Scott ... Geo. ... Miss Ann ... A. Pugh, a ... teacher and ... ful member of the Church.

... He ... He has been a beloved ... in the Methodist church for a long time. The brethren know that Texas Conference has lost a champion. He leaves a wife and child...

... following are deceased members of ... kson, a member ... Aug. 15, ... and ... two chil... Bro. G... ago, was ... He leaves ... mourn his loss.

Marshall, Texas.

George Barney Heslup, infant son of ... up, aged 8 months ... 8.

Sister ... born in 1862, pro-... license in 18... On Aug. 18th God called her. She leaves a wife and four children.

J. M. NEVILS.

Kosciusko, Miss.

Bro. ... departed this life Aug. 25, 1883, aged ... years. He was a great sufferer from consumption for ten ... and died in the faith. He pro-... in Christ in 1862, and took ... church vows in 18... He was buried with Masonic honors.

P. BLUE.

Kosciusko, Miss.

Rev. Alfred Bowman was born in Rutherford county, ... 1828, and died in Nashville, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1883. ... the subject of religious im-... professed conversion when ... as far as can be ... of his history lived a consistent Christian ... united ... after the war. ... He has occupied the office of ... class-leader, ... at ... nearly all these offices at the same time. He was ordained deacon ... man was one of the men who could be trusted. He was a genuine Christian. This was manifest in his daily life. His uniform kindness ... to all. As a ... was faithful ... ways in his ... would permit ... He ... lor, ... he had ... in ... and he was to ... effectually. He was ... to read and write ... made excellent ... years ago ... from sunstroke which ... his health, but he continued to ... whenever he was able, both in his secular labors and in the church. He was out visiting the members of his class when he was stricken down, and lingered nearly insensible for several days when he quietly fell asleep in Jesus. Bro. Bowman had so lived that his brethren in the church and his acquaintances in the world had unbounded confidence in his Christian integrity. The large congregation who attended his funeral testified to the esteem in which he was held by the people of Nashville. He will be greatly missed here, but he has gone up to swell the number of the redeemed in glory. He leaves a widow, a son in the ministry, a daughter and a large circle of friends to mourn but not as those who have no hope.

J. BRADEN.

Scrofula, eruptions, dandruff and tan removed by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. A great success.

It is said that Ex-Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, intends to found an institution in Louisville for the cure of inebriates and opium-eaters.

For Sufferers Chronic Disease, a 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.

sept20.26teow

NEW BOOKS.

SURVEYOR ... AND PRESIDENT. Young ... of George Washington. By ... illustrations. Extra cloth, 50 cents; half Russia, red edges, 65 cents. John B. Alden, publisher, 18 Vesey street, New York.

No other name has received such universal ... as that of Washington. Edward Everett spoke but the verdict of the world when he ... Washington ... of all the ... lived, the ... and the ... rick the Great, ... own name ranks ... Caesar, ... declared his ... of any in the annals of military achievement." Whether as school boy, surveyor ... member of Congress, Commander-in-Chief ... his life was full of shining incidents ... with ... the Anglo-Saxon race. ... Thayer, the author of ... work ... "From Pioneer ... House" and "Log Cabin to the White House," ... writer whose pen is wonderfully suited to its theme. He writes with an enthusiasm worthy of his subject; with vivid ... pictures of the ... through which Washington passed, quoting the language of men ... and contemporaries, and crowding the pages with appropriate illustrative anecdotes, he makes the times and the characters ... realities to the reader. His book will at once be accepted ... one of the best ... not for young people only, but for older folks as well. It is not sold by dealers, but only direct by the publisher; who will send a 100-page descriptive catalogue of his attractive ... cheap publications free on request.

RAYS OF LIGHT IN THE VALLEY OF SORROW. By Rev. ... concluding chapter on the recognition of friends in heaven, by the late Reuben Nelson, D.D. P. W. Ziegler and Co. 915 Arch street, Philadelphia. Price ...

There are few persons who have not at some ... the "The Valley of Sorrow" ... the Rays of Light ... book before us is ... pleasure in commending to those whose homes and hearts have been made desolate by death. It will be a source of religious comfort and instruction to those who may read it. The author is a Methodist minister, who has had a long experience in the pastoral work, and knows both from personal experience and close observation the longings of the human heart. Have you entered the "Valley of Sorrow"? this book comes as comfort.

SCOTTISH SKETCHES, by ... Barr. Published by the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street New York. For sale by W. D. Stillman 90 Camp street New Orleans. Price $1.25.

Under this title is found beautifully bound "Crawford Sair Strait," "James Blackie's Reverence," "Facing the Evening," "Andrew Cargile's Confession," "One Wrong Step," and "Lilie Darie." In our boyhood we became interested in some portions of Scottish history containing accounts of the heroic exploits of Bruce and his followers in the old chivalric days. The sketches before us are of a different type and well drawn. The book is suitable for all readers and especially for the young. We hope that is may find its way into the home and Sunday-school libraries of our lamd.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of A Treatise On The Opening of the Seven Seals," by Rev. Wm. P. Miller, D. D., Birmingham, Ala. Bro. Miller is getting out a book, giving an exposition of the seven seals as set forth in the book of Revelations, issuing it in six numbers at ten cents per number, sending out a number every two weeks until complete. Persons ordering will address Rev. Wm. P. Miller, D.D., Birmingham, Ala.

Robert Louis Stevenson, author of "The New Arabian Nights," a book which has met with extraordinary popularity during the past year, has written for The *Century* a series of sketches, entitled "The Silverado Squatters," being a description of a curious camping experience of the author in a deserted California mining camp.

The editor of The *Century* has obtained permission to print extracts from the private journal kept by General Garfield during his trip to Europe in 1867. The material includes notes on a debate in the House of Commons, a day in Westminster Abbey, a sermon by Spurgeon, the British Museum, etc.

With the view of awakening a wider interest in the life, legend, and poetry of Dante, who is, to so many, little more than a great name, *The Century* has arranged for several papers, including an essay on the "Life of Dante," by Christina G. Rossetti, with papers on his "Exile," and on the "Portraits of Dante," by Sarah Freeman Clarke.

The scene of Mr. George W. Cable's new novel, "Dr. Sevier," is laid in New Orleans, the time being the eve of the late Civil war, a glimpse of the beginning of which is said to be given in the closing chapters. Besides the creole types, of which Mr. Cable is known as the originator in fiction, this story is said to present a variety of characters of different nationality, drawn with Mr. Cable's well known insight and sense of humor. The novel will be an important feature of the new volume of The *Century*, the first chapters appearing in the November number.

The Pulpit Treasury for September comes to our table freighted with rich stores of knowledge for pastors and others. The allotment of space to contributors from all the evangelical denominations is made with an impartial hand. Reformed, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist ... covering nearly the whole range of sermonic, pastoral, Christian privilege and work. Drs. Ormiston, Broadus, Black... give each a sermon. Leading Thoughts of Sermons are by Bishop Beckwith, Canon Fleming, Professor Ridgaway, Dr. Morrison, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and Rev. O. P. Gifford. Other departments have articles by President Porter, of New Haven, Dr. Chambers, Rev. Paxton Hood, Drs. McArthur, Middleditch, Talmage, ... Hall, Hamilton, Gibson, Seelye, Bonar, Bevan, President Payne, of Delaware, Ohio, President Porter, of Queen's College, Belfast, and others. A striking likeness of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, with a sketch of his life, is given, and also a view of his church. Price $2.50 a year; to Clergymen $2.00. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 757 Broadway, New York.

Arresting the Progress of Consumption and Holding the Disease in Check.

The action of Compound Oxygen in arresting the progress of Consumption and holding the disease in check has been very marked under our Treatment. The following is one of many cases.

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, *Dear Sirs*: I have been using Compound Oxygen ... *eleven months with good results* ... *medies had failed; physicians gave me no encouragement*, and seeing your advertisement I resolved to try it; but only as an experiment. When I had used it a few weeks a decided improvement was apparent. *Night sweats, vomiting, after meals, raising of blood and other threatening symptoms were soon brought under control. My digestion improved; my appetite became good, indeed, my whole system seemed to undergo a change for the better* during the first three weeks. During the time that has intervened the above-named symptoms have been held in check. *I am much better at the present writing than I was a yea ago. It is with feelings of gratitude that I acknowledge the great and unexpected benefit derived from your Treatment.* I am not well, I do not expect to get well, as one of my lungs is considerably broken. But your Treatment, by controlling and holding in check my worst symptoms, will certainly prolong life indefinitely.

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen*" containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philada.

About 400,000 cocoanut trees have been planted in two years on the Florida Keys.

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

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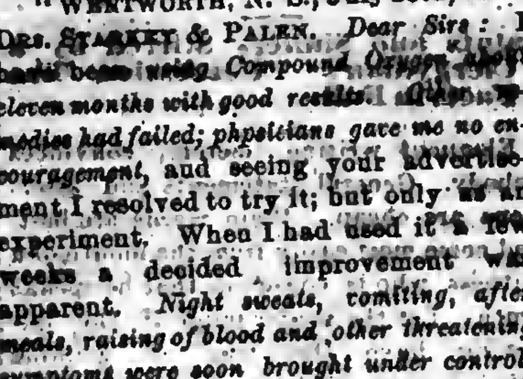
There is not a woolen mill in New Mexico, and there are 12,000,000 sheep grazing on its mesas and valleys.

"Oh my head, how it throbs. I can't sleep."



"*Am an old broken down minister and I thank God for your pills, they cured my neuralgia.*"—Rev. Dan'l Allen, Montevado, Fla.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharges and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps for *New Laws* and blanks. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y since 1865 for Claims and Patents, Washington, D. C. sept20-6m

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Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.

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a30-3m

Wiley University,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Terms begins March 24, and ends June 12. Expenses per month, including, Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50. Instrumental music $2.50 per month.

For Catalogue address, W. K. DAVIS, President.

aug30-2m

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Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

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Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 5-3m

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 1-16; Middling 11; Good Middling, 10; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 7½@8½; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 17; fair, 22; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4; fair, 5¼; choice, 6.

Moss, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2¼@2½; gray, 2@2¼; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 11¼.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 9½.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 35.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.75; choice 5.40.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8½.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; fine, $1.02½;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.60@1.75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.00; apples, ℔ bl $1.50@$3.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.75@3.00 sour krout, ℔ bbl. $5.00@5.50.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@...; coal, in bbls, 11@...; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $13.62½@13...

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6½; sides, short rib, 7; sides long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 14½@15½.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 7½; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 5½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 20@25c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 27@30c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $3.50@5.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.50@4.00 ducks $3.00@4.00, geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Conference Notices.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round,

Marshall	Sept.	23-24
Marshall Circuit	"	22-23
Woodlawn	"	27-28
Jefferson	"	29-30
Jefferson Circit	Oct.	6- 7
Cypress	"	13-14
Marion	"	20-21
Queen City	"	27-28
Texarkans	"	30-31
Clarksville	Nov.	3- 4
Clarksville Circuit	"	10-11
Paris	"	17-18
Paris Circuit	"	17-18
Sulphur Springs	"	18

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LA. CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Cotile	Oct.	13-14
Natchitoches and Campte	"	19-20-21
Fort Jesup	"	27-28
Columbia	"	22-23-24
Allen	Nov.	3- 4
Coushatta	"	10-11
Pleasant Hill	"	17-18
Mansfield	"	24-25
Longstreet	"	27-28
Fairfield and St. James	Dec.	1- 2
St. Paul and Scott	"	8- 9
Dixon's Cross Roads	"	11-12-13
Bastrop	"	29-30
Ouachita City	"	27-28
Jones Chapel	"	25 26
Monroe	"	22-23

The Lord help each brother to close up a good year's work. Dear brethren, let each one of us bring up our money for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology.

S. DUNCAN, P. E.

WEST TENN. DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Linden Circuit	Sept.	20-21
Flatwood Circuit	"	22-23
Lawrenceburg Circuit	"	29 30
Waynesboro Circuit	Oct.	6- 7
Purdy Circuit	"	13-14
Memphis Station	"	20-21
Memphis Circuit	"	27-28
Pleasant Circuit	Nov.	3- 4
Cypress Circuit	"	10-11

Will the pastors see that each member prepare written reports and be present promptly on time, and report all the benevolent monies, and pay up the Key Chapel subscription, etc.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT.

Conference will convene at Alexandria, Oct. 25th and continue 4 days. On Friday night Rev. Carter, of Chattanooga, will lecture on ... Rev. P. R. Brooks will preach the opening sermon, Mathew 5: 33. Rev. A. Phillips, Romans 12: 8. Rev. C. Bullington, Habakak 2: 14. Rev. Ben Anderson, Habak. 2: 11. Rev. S. P. Bell, Habak. 3: 3. Rev. B. B. Manson, Haggai 2: 8.

Rev. G. W. Howe—The Duties of Class Leaders.

Rev. W. W. Key—The Murfreesboro District.

C. Seward—The Methodist Church both the same Relation to the World that a Reservoir Bath to a City.

Thos. Belcher—Stewards' Duty.

J. C. Wade—Sunday-school.

John Kinser—Duty of District Stewards.

Rev. Braxton Jones—Eph 6: 18.

Rev. O. Green—The Duty of the Pastor to the Church and the Church Duty to the Pastor.

Rev. Wesley Lillard—Revivals.

Rev. ... Knight—Duty of Sunday-school Superintendents.

Rev. B. F. Whitley—Gen. 2, 10-14.

Rev. W. C. Miller—Rev. 2, 1.

All Sunday-school Superintendents, local preachers and exhorters will select their own subjects.

C. SEWARD, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University

Offering Equal Privileges to all, without reference to color, sex or religion.

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Monday, Oct. 1, 1883,

with a ... of ... teachers.

Music will be made a separate Department and taught with special care, at the usual price. Vocal music free to all.

Several young men, and also young women can be boarded in the University at $10 a month, or less if it cost less.

I trust that our preachers and other friends, both in the city and country, will secure all the students possible. Urge all to be present the first day.

Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.

Students pay no Tuition, but an incidental fee of $1 a month. Those entering before the middle of the month will be charged for the whole month, others for half month.

Lectures on important and interesting topics. Special attention given to the training of character.

For catalogues, address Rev. L. P. CUSHMAN, 32 Natchez street. My address till Sept. 15th is Mystic Conn.

JAMES A. DEAN, President.

August 6, 1883. [n33 tf]

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sept20.1y

SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO. 39. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 627.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

PUBLISHED BY

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,

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Editorial Notes.

Brother, what are you doing towards raising the benevolencies for conference. Now is the time to put in your best work. Delay is dangerous, work before the rainy season [illegible].

The [illegible] University, a State [illegible] for colored people, is announced to open its doors Oct. 1. [illegible] faculty has been appointed [illegible] L. A. Martinet will be [illegible] to record pupils. The [illegible] reports that Rev. [illegible] North [illegible].

[illegible] the miscegenation [illegible] of the color [illegible] in this country since the war. In a recent letter to a friend [illegible] views in the premises [illegible] like these: So far as I can see, the Negro has [illegible] rapidly, in all respects. [illegible] ever went further [illegible] in its first twenty years of freedom.

New Orleans has no public schools, and her people are [illegible] under all appeals to [illegible] sense of the calamity. It is not so elsewhere. Read this from the New York Sun:

[illegible] which [illegible] admirable [illegible] to [illegible] during the day [illegible] for study [illegible] them for [illegible] register [illegible] they open.

[illegible] General Gresham has [illegible] an order forbidding the delivery of money orders and registered letters to the New Orleans [illegible] through which the Louisiana Lottery Company has [illegible] its business, and [illegible] the prohibitory [illegible] Mr. Gresham [illegible] taken advice of counsel undoubtedly, and [illegible] prepared to go to the birth [illegible] in the suppression of [illegible]. The friends of [illegible] supporting Mr. Gresham [illegible].

[illegible] G. Haygood, of [illegible] has favored us with [illegible] delivered at [illegible] Chautauqua [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] in the [illegible]. He will [illegible] on application. We have given our readers the benefit of the Monteagle speech, and we advise them to apply for a copy of all of Dr. Haygood's speeches, as they are replete with practical thoughts and information. They have made a profound impression, and continue to be the subject of Bourbon criticism.

The *Mississippi Methodist*, an M. E. Church South paper, speaks of Dr. Haygood as "generalissimo of negro philism" in the South, as has been manifested in his writings and late speeches at Monteagle and Chautauqua, all of which cater more particularly to the fanatical notions of those who know the least about the negro." We suppose General Haygood will accept his new title with equanimity. In leading the column of the progressive army of the new South he may rely upon the support of the colored troops, while our Mississippi brother will never catch a glimpse of the band wagon or the streaming banners. He will probably turn up in the hospital or commissary department.

A noticeable event, near the beginning of an era of cheaper letter postage, is the reduction of the subscription price of the New York *Times*, daily edition, from $10 to $6 per year, exclusive of the Sunday edition, or from $12 to $7.50 inclusive of the Sunday edition. This change was made on the 32d birthday of the really excellent and the best newspaper in the United States. There is no other first class, eight-page journal in the country sold at two cents per copy. The design of the founder, Henry J. Raymond, is thus fulfilled. The business and profits were never better, paper has become cheaper, perfected machinery has materially diminished the cost of making a newspaper. We cheerfully commend the *Times* as an able commentator on all phases of modern thought, of which every American may be proud. The cheapening of the price of such a paper is an act not only of business sagacity under the circumstances, but of importance in its promise of a wider dissemination of useful knowledge. As we welcome the telegraph, the railroad, and the electric light, so we may welcome the cheap daily newspaper which subordinates its columns to the best interests of society.

A Catholic priest of Assumption parish was tried before a justice on the charge of criminal intimacy with two young girls, inmates of a convent. It is asserted by the *City Item* that he made the justice believe that he used no violence, and he was discharged upon the ground that *the act complained of, if proved, does not constitute a cause of action under our criminal laws.* The testimony being deemed conclusive, the case was taken before Bishop Leray, the arraignment being signed by 340 parishioners. The Bishop remarked: "They tell me that this petition is signed by only negroes and Protestants." This was denied, there being few Protestants in the parish, and "the blacks had souls to save as well as the whites." The Bishop was surprised by this answer, and firmly refused to do anything. The result in this case demonstrates the need of amendment of our criminal laws, and a strange affection of race prejudice by a representative of the so-called "liberal" Leo XIII.

Chattanooga District Conference.

The Chattanooga district conference, after three days of earnest work, closed its session at Ooltewah, Aug. 31st.

The presiding elder, Rev. E. Provine, occupied the chair and made a good impression upon the body by his impartial, dignified and courteous manner. All the pastors were present, except [illegible]. The attendance of other members was fair. Rev. H. A. Brown, acted as secretary. He made quite an accurate record of the proceedings from day to day. The reports were mostly written, and, showed that, notwithstanidng the epidemic, much encouraging progress had been made. The literary exercises were varied and interesting. The speakers evinced a pretty thorough knowledge of the subjects discussed, and offered some hints worthy of more than passing notice.

Close attention was given by the conference to the Sunday-school interest, during the greater part of the last day. It is to be hoped that, as a result, increased efficiency will characterize the efforts that are to be made in the future, along this line. At the religious services held each evening several came forward to the anxious seat, and eight or nine professed conversion during the meeting. A large numbers of visitors, colored and white, were in attendance upon the various exercises and many expressed delight with what they saw and heard. Our church is evidently gaining ground in this portion of the field, not because of the separation of the conference on the color-line three years ago, but because of more zeal and intelligence in the ministry. One thing is needed now in order to make our achievemats permanent. A greater amount of the right sort of knowledge among the people. Ideas, as well as emotions are needed and must be encouraged. We must train as well as gather, if we would have our influence keep pace with our growing numbers. The more our people know of the past, of current events, of the church of their choice; its doctrines, discipline and peculiar usages, the more able they will be to bear forth our standard until every out-lying post is made to yield. The conference containly did a wise thing when it endorsed the SOUTHWESTERN and urged its circulation in every family within the bounds of the district. The weekly visit of the ADVOCATE would scatter light in the homes of the people and in the churches, so that in a short time it would be difficult to find a Methodist among us not tolerably well informed respecting the work of the church and matters in general. Before I conclude I must say that the generous people of Ooltewah deserve high praise for the hospitality shown toward the members of the conference while staying in their village. The next session of the conference will be held at Spring City.

D. W. HAYS,

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Central German Conference instructed its delegates to the General Conference to vote for the re-election of Dr. Nast to the editorship of the *Christliche Apologete*, and the electoral conference instructed its delegates to vote for the re-election of Dr. Nast as editor of the *Apologete*, and Dr. Liebhart as editor of *Haus und Herd*.

Hot Springs District, Little Rock Conference.

Leaving Baber's Chapel, on Paraclifta Circuit, where I held Bro. Baber's quarterly confdrence, I went to Piney Grove, on the same circuit, where I was greeted by a fine audience Sept. 11th. Here I was met by Rev. H. H. McAlister, of Centre Point Circuit, who conducted me to Murfreesboro, where I held the Centre Point quarterly conferences, Sept. 15-16. We had a very pleasant quarterly conference, though the heavy rain kept many of the brethren away. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to a goodly number of persons. This quarter was a grand success on Centre Point Circuit. There were 20 conversions and 67 joined the church. The work on the circuit since conference is summed up as follows: 27 conversions, 72 accessions, 10 received into full connection from probation and about 20 baptisms. Bro. McAllister is a good man, an able preacher, and is universally esteemed by the members on Centre Point Circuit. He always did wear a pleasant countenance, but this time when I met him he wore a broader grin than usual, and when I interrogated him as to the cause learned that he had won the fairest prize of Centre Point. On the evening of Sept. 13, I solemnized the rite of matrimony between Rev. H. H. McAllister and Mary Etta Props, both of Centre Point. Many were the good wishes and congratulations the happy couple received that evening.

The second district conference for this year will convene at Baber's Chapel on Paraclifta Circuit, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock a. m. The brethren attending district conference will be met at Fulton, on Nov. 7th and 8th, with conveyances to carry them to the chapel, which is twelve miles from the railroad. This conference was voted to be held at Washington, but it is impossible to hold it there, hence I moved it to Baber's Chapel. I hope there will be a full attendance of the members.

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

The Hurgarian prime minister, at a banquet at Groswardein, said the difficulties involved in the Croatian question were not to be solved by street riots. It was necessary first to restore law and order, then the Diet would cooperate with the local authorities by adopting equitable and conciliatory measures. Jew baiting affected the honor of the fatherland, and the government was bound to protect the lives and property of all citizens regardless of class prejudice. The only distinction to be made should be between honest and dishonest people.

If you take the exceptional cases of men who are, for the sake of integrity and principle, persecuted and cast out, there is more joy in a prison than the palace that is over it. There was more joy on a cross than among the barbarous soldiers who had the power to crucify the Holy One. There is often more joy in men who are poor than among the rich. There is more joy in those who give their life and their everything than in those who are rich because they give nothing.

It is said that there is a Bible in every home in Iceland, not for ornament, but for use; and that these Bible-reading people have no use for theaters, prisons, sheriffs, artillery, or soldiery.

Why Public Schools are Closed.

Hon. E. H. Fay, State Superintendent of Public Schools, has written a letter to Ben P. Edmunds, President of the School Board at Sparta, La., as follows:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th inst. reached me only last night, and I hasten to reply. You say people are inquiring of me why they cannot have public schools and ask me to state the reasons. This I will now do in as a few words as possible. First—The General Assembly of 1882 made little or on provision for their support, appropriating only $107,000 all told from July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883, never before having appropriated less than $300,000 since the public school system was first established. Out of this aforesaid amount they unconstitutanally appropriated $30,000 per annum for two years to three universities, one at Baton Rouge and two in New Orleans. Your Superintendent enjoined this payment, but was non suited, the Supreme Court holding that he had no right to protect the interests of the public schools, even through he did it at his own personal expense. The apportionment of the State Superintendent, made Feb. 24, 1883, of the funds of 1882, was enjoined by the city School Board of New Orleans, because they were not given so much as the parishes were. Owing to an error in reporting "funds on hand," the Jund apportionment of 1882 had to be canceled, but New Orleans had succeeded in drawing some 22 cents par capita of educable children—some $13,000—before the error was reported to the Superintendent's office. True, this over-draft of New Orleans was out of the funds of 1881 and would never be collected to pay the rest of the State 22 cents per capita held up from New Orleans funds of 1882 and apportion to the rest of the State to make up the amount in July, 1882, by New Orleans. New Orleans claims that, notwithstading the over-draft of the fund of 1881, she is entitled to a pro rata share of the funds of 1882, hence the injunction restraining the Auditor from issuing warrants on the funds of 1882. The case was decided in the lower court in favor of the State Superintendent, and was appealed by the attorneys of the New Orleans School Board, returnable on Febary next. Your Superintendent has proposed that if they will relieve those funds already apportioned from their injuction, and allow them to be paid out to the State, he will hold up from the appropriation sufficient to satisfy their claim if it is decided to be a valid one by the Supreme Court in February, 1884, but he can get no reply from them. Your Superintendent has exhausted all means in his power to give what little appropriations have been made to the public schools of the State."

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South indorsed the action of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad withdrawing Sunday trains; also adopted resolutious opposing Sunday trains to camp meetings, and all traffic on the grounds on Sunday not absolutely necessary. The Conference appointed a committee to attend each meeting, and to report with the understanding that if Sabbath disobedience does not cease, the Church will prohibit the holding of camp meetings.

Nebraska Conference elected Prof. E. Thomson and L. F. Britt; lay delegates, are Levi Snell and D. C. Fleming. It opposed the change of the time limit for the pastorate.

Michigan Conference elected to General Conference, H. M. Joy, J. M. Reid, T. C. Jacokes, Isaac Taylor, and D. F. Barnes Lay, G. S. Clapp and W. H. Haze.

Burned Out.

FORSYTHE, Ga., Sept. 11.—A little after 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Monroe *Advertiser* building, and Thomas's warehouse and other business houses connected therewith were destroyed. The office of the Monroe *Advertiser* was completely destroyed, not even a paper being saved. The fire was of incendiary origin, and it is the opinion of nearly everyone that the act was aimed especially at the *Advertiser*. Mr. Waterman, its publisher, is an enthusiast on negro education and prohibition questions. Temperance has grown to be his hobby. In every county in Georgia there has been agitation for local option, and in Monroe County especially it has assumed all the bitterness of a heated political campaign. Recent discourses of Dr. Haygood have also influenced the public against the colored people.

Mr. Waterman, being an advocate of higher law, fell under marked displeasure, and on more than one occasion he stood in danger of personal chastisement. There is no doubt that his enemies applied the torch to the building for the purpose of showing their disapproval of his course.

Our esteemed contemporary, the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE of Sept. 13, has some very kindly remarks about the *The Sun*. "There are many good things," says the ADVOCATE, "and some naughty things in every edition of *The Sun*, and in most of our great dailies also. But with all its faults it is a representative American newspaper."

With many thanks for the friendly expressions of this great Methodist journal, we are obliged to say that whenever there are any naughty things in *The Sun* they are not put there willingly, but as a part of the news of the day which we are compelled to publish. We could wish, indeed, the world was so good that nothing naughty should ever happen in it; but since the Providence which rules everything permits events of that kind to take place, a newspaper which undertakes to show the world as it is cannot refuse to publish them. In this office, however, the greatest care is exercised in printing all objectionable facts.

We wish for the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE all the influence and all the prosperity that its conductors can desire.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* attributes the uniform success of the Northwestern University largely to its fortunate location. "Evanston," it says, "is a temperance town. The university charter interdicts the vending of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the institution, and if it did not, the overwhelming sentiment of the 7,000 citizens of this beautiful, peaceful and highly cultured 'City of Homes, Schools and Churches' would not suffer the opening of a single saloon, hotel bar, billiard hall, or house of ill repute."

In the Iowa conference a resolution opposed to the removal of the time limit was voted almost unanimously. Among the benevolent reports are the following: Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $2,171, 17; Church Extension, $718.23; Tract, $98.92; Sunday school Union, $133.29; Freedmen's Aid, $536.14.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

M. B. Mason; Haven Chapel: "Our work is on the increase and growing in favor every day. Enemies have oursed, but the Lord has blessed. Six have recently joined the church, four in full membership and two on probation. The Sunday-school is doing well and preparing to purchase an organ."

E. Clark, Shady Grove: "A camp meeting will be held here beginning Nov. 5, and continuing four days. Rev. M. Dale will preach the opening sermon. A number of invited preachers will be present. Arrangements will be made for visitors, and a general invitation is extended. Let all who intend to come send word in advance that suitable preparation may be made."

[illegible] A. Kennedy, Baton Rouge. "Under the direction of the Womans Home Missionary Society, assisted by the Look Up Legion, Sept. 7-8, a collation supper and [illegible] pigeon pie was conducted at [illegible] Wesley Chapel. Devotional [illegible] were conducted by Hester Williams. Members reports showed work done since last meeting amounted to $12.60; collections from members, $5.95; from the tables $22.50. We had a grand time. The Society has given for [illegible] purposes and the missionary teacher, from June 2d to Sept. 1, $145.25. The mission work [illegible] interesting. Pray that our strength may be increased."

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] Carr, Buena Vista Circuit: "I have just closed my protracted meeting which has been going on [illegible] weeks. [illegible] the spirit of God was with us, resulted in 16 [illegible] joined the church and bap[illegible]. One new church [illegible] is nearly [illegible] we have [illegible] we can worship [illegible] hoped to have it completed [illegible] cold weather. We are pre[illegible] ty meet our third quarterly [illegible] on the 8th of October [illegible]

[illegible] congregation, [illegible] we had three [illegible] We were assessed for [illegible] and paid him [illegible] for the [illegible] up to the [illegible] on missions [illegible] on all benevolent [illegible]. We in[illegible] to [illegible] assessments. [illegible] with us and [illegible] lecture on [illegible] Society. Result, [illegible] during the [illegible] up to [illegible] 25 accessions [illegible] raised up to [illegible] We all [illegible]

[illegible] Scott, Hallettsville: "The [illegible] building is nearly ready to [illegible] on. Our pastor [illegible] good work. Last [illegible] up with [illegible] of debt."

ARKANSAS.

Frank J. [illegible] writes from [illegible]: "I have returned [illegible] where I [illegible] months [illegible] preacher in [illegible] Chapel. He is [illegible] his old age [illegible] Lord. The [illegible] but [illegible] have a fine [illegible] Rev. [illegible] [illegible] welcome all [illegible] Pray for their success."

[illegible] meeting at Sweet [illegible] the auspices [illegible] of this city, [illegible] attend- [illegible] to [illegible] Rock.

[illegible] Lockhart, [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Shouting.

BY REV. L. M. HAGOOD.

Not long since a minister said that any one who did not believe in shouting had no religion. I think, as Christians, we should not put it so strong as that. I believe that every person who has "passed from death unto life" ought to be, and is privileged to give vent to pent up feelings of religious joy in a proper way at the proper time. It is right to shout in or out of the church if we know the definition for shouting before we begin. Webster gives as a definition for shouting: "A vehement and sudden outcry expressing joy, exultation or animated courage." This is a definition of shouting that the "regular shouter" will take exceptions to. An "amen," "hallelujah," "glory to God," or "my soul doth magnify the Lord," coming from a heart full of love for God and our fellow-man is objectionable in no Methodist church in the land, I think. Last week's issue of the SOUTHWESTERN had a clipping from the *Baptist Advocate* which said: "While some allowance must be made for some sort of moderate manifestation of the believer's joy, all this bench-breaking, frantic jumping, harsh screaming and idiotic antics are painfully unbecoming in God's house." Now the SOUTHWESTERN says, "The *Baptist Advocate* truly puts it." Now these papers are read by thousands of people and they ought to know whereof they speak. However, as the matter now stands, an inevitable controversy is at hand between these papers and the Bishops and ministers who indorse their sentiments and the "regular shouter" found in too many congregations. There are many reasons for this: (1) because what is called shouting by the "regular shouter" comes under the head of things painfully unbecoming in God's house; (2) because, in some localities, no man is a "powerful, mighty preacher" unless he can make the people 'cut up antic didos;' (3) because bread and water depend upon his ability as a [illegible] to enthuse the "regular shouter." So far as our own church is concerned her bishops and preachers of intelligence deprecate such unseemly conduct in the house of the Lord. There are churches where there are but few if any panes of glass in the windows, no comfortable seats for the people to sit on, and where planks in the floor have been broken through and the building otherwise defaced by these "regular shouters." Now, if such shouting is pleasing to God who dare stop it? If it is unseemly and wrong in the sight of God who dare tolerate it? Is not a pastor as much to blame for allowing such things in God's house, if displeasing to that God who said, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God," as if he allowed his members to attend theatres, horse-races, use grab-bags and have chance games at festivals? If this "bench-breaking, frantic jumping, harsh screaming, idiotic," hair-pulling, dress-tearing and yelping sort of affair is ever to be stopped now is the time. The facts are about these: Churches where such is carried on regularly are never much account inside or outside. My experience as a minister leads me to the following conclusions: 1st. Such churches never pay their pastor; 2d. Give very little if anything for the benevolences of the church; 3rd. Never have a church fit to worship in; 4th. Have but few members of intelligence who will take part in such services; 5th. But few church papers are read, and less paid for. From which it naturally follows, 1st. that these "regular shouters" don't consider it a duty to support the cause of Christ with their money; 2d, they don't consider it a duty to pay the preacher; 3rd, they think God meant nothing to them in the command, "let everything be done in decency and order;" 4th, that it is not their duty to take a church paper, read and pay for it; and obey the ten commandments. Somebody has said that the "regular shouter," in addition to the above, is more quarrelsome at home in the church and abroad, more high-tempered and harder to govern than seven men who are religious. No man who loves Christ's cause and is born from above will, I think, feel that it is wrong to shout at any proper time, if done in decency and order. If a man or woman is happy because of duty performed, let him or her shout. I, in conclusion, lift my voice in behalf of the preacher who is sent to shouting, non-pastor paying churches from every conference and "starves to death" every year on account of it; that pastor who takes the ague when the appointments are to be read for fear of being sent to such churches; that pastor who every year receives appointment to Flint Hill. Preachers who tolerate and encourage such things need never expect better appointments. If a preacher follows, instead of leading the people for fear he will not be called a "powerful, mighty preacher," he need not expect better things. The people call for a "Holy Ghost" preacher, *i. e.* a "regular shout-maker," and that he happens to be the man is no fault of the presiding elder. Preachers generally get about all they are entitled to so far as appointments go. The above named papers are right, and we ought to support them in crying down this unseemly conduct in God's house.

From San Antonio District.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to correct a mistake, which misled me, and others, as to the sitting of the Colored Men's National Convention. The Austin *Citizen* published a notice that it would convene Sept. 10th, at Louisville, Ky. I asked the editor to correct the mistake for the benefit of his readers, which he did in his last issue. I am obliged to change two of my September appointments and one of October. We held the fourth quarter in Fredericksburg and Hondo circuit, at Hondo Sept. 8-9. It was well attended, considering the sudden, unexpected change. The long drouth had changed some of our financial plans; however, the circuit is in a fine condition and good spirits. The $150 granted us by the Church Extension cheered and inspired the people to renewed exertion to finish their new chapel now in course of erection. The sound of the carpenter's hammer once begun will not cease till the house is completed. The evangelistic fire still burns on the altars of Christian hearts, and the conquering arm of the Redeemer is made bare, and the wheel of progress rolls slow but sure over these western worlds. Our fourth quarterly conference will be held here tomorrow, 15th and 16th. The church is getting along nicely, notwithstanding the hard, dry times; our neat little meeting house is receiving a prime coat of paint, and everything is looking refreshed; since the recent rainfall vegetation is springing forth as vigorously as it does in spring time; the wide-spread prairies are recarpeted with verdant life. Six weeks more of mild weather, gentle showers, and sunshine will remove tho fears of stockmen of the scarcity of grass and water. "Let the people praise God, for his mercy endureth forever." My largest subscription list for our conference school is here, but our financial calculations are based upon the seasons, as the occupations of the people are nearly of one kind. We trust we shall collect the maximum of $75. In passing through San Antonio I peeped into our church edifice undergoing repairs which gives it a beautiful appearance even in its unfinished state. It is to be completed by Sept. 25. Our fourth quarterly will be held at San Antonio, Oct. 13-14; and at Twin Hills Dec. 8-9. To tell our people that the business of the Colored Men's National Convention is to consider the vital interests of the colored people is a term not well understood generally. Yours, truly

M. HENSON.

Pleasanton, Texas, Sept. 14. 1883.

Notes From Austin.

DEAR EDITOR—I am pleased to say the camp meeting which closed two weeks ago, conducted by myself and Rev. T. Wadkins, of the Simpson Tabernacle of this city, resulted in 31 conversions. I am also glad to inform the public that we are yet alive at Austin and are striving to build up the Master's cause, though we have worked against difficulties, having only a small school building to worship in that would not accommodate two-thirds of our congregation. But out of all the Lord has brought us by His love. Rev. M. A. Daugherty, of the Central M. E. Church of this city, knowing the condition of the work somewhat, by his and the elder's combined efforts, succeeded in getting a donation of $400 from the Church Extension Society, which has helped us out most wonderfully. Outside of pastor's and elder's support we have collected from the people $13 for building purposes. The walls of our magnificent two-story, stone building, which was superintended by Bro. J. W. Alexander, a steward of this church, are finished, the roof on and floor in basement. I feel free to speak in very high terms of Bros. J. W. Alexander, R. Dukes and W. G. Wilson, the building committee, who have worked hand in hand with the pastor in raising means and doing very near all in their power to push forward the work of the church. Last Sabbath was a day of great joy. We held services in the basement of the new church, and the Sunday-school met at 9 a. m., numbering 100 scholars. M. Henson, presiding elder of the San Antonio District, addressed the school, and at 11 a. m. preached a very able sermon—one long to be remembered—to a large congregation; at 3 p. m. the writer preached and baptized 17; 20 joined the church. At 8:30 p. m. Rev. A. M. Daugherty preached a sermon that made the hearts of those who heard him burn. The pastor's collection $71.35. The choir made delightful music; organists, Mr. J. Jackson and Miss Ida Norris. Pray for us.

H. SWANN.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 7, 1883.

Houston Seminary.

DEAR EDITOR.—Allow me to say that after a few weeks very pleasantly spent in the cool air of Kansas, we have returned to Houston ready for another year's work. The prospect is good for a large attendance of students this year. We hear of them from every direction. Houston Seminary will no doubt be full to overflowing. Oh, how badly we shall need more room. We had hoped the brethren would rally as soon as the cotton season came on, and put up an addition to the building, as well as put needed repairs on the one we already have.

Sunday, Sept. 16, we visited Mt. Vernon Church, Houston, and received payments of the old subscriptions amounting to $13.35, as follows: Salina Harris, $1; Ransom Sutton, $5; Maria Sutton, $2; A. Finley, 50c.; J. Combs, 25c.; Mrs. Caroline Jordan, 50c.; Ben. Dorsey, 50c.; Rosa Miles, $1.50; E. Van Hook, 50c. Bro. Roberts has been doing a grand work at Mt. Vernon. The house has been painted, his salary has been paid and, best of all, souls have been saved. Further repairs are in contemplation. The money received from Bro. Robert's church is the first received on subscription since last conference, except $1 from Bro. James Smith, of Beaumont. We have set a painter at work on the building with instructions to go as far as he can with the money. We trust other amounts will soon be added to this so that the much needed work can go on. The painter, Mr. McMillan, is willing to donate a dollar per day, in work, to the cause, if it can be done right away. Let the brethren hurry up with their subscription lists. We need the money now. Do not wait till conference. There are no doubt several who have received small sums for the school who are waiting till it can be increased. Let such go to the postoffice and pay three cents for a postal note for the amount and send the same to me at once. Then next Sunday call for more and send it likewise. Receipts will be returned promptly, and these you can take with you to conference.

C. W. CAMPBELL.

A Dreadful Crime.

The habit of sending children out for a pail of beer to the saloons that are located so handy is getting to be so common in this city that it has almost ceased to attract notice.

"Sissy, take the pail and go for a pint of beer." said a woman to her six-year old daughter, a few days ago, in the hearing of the writer. She was a respectable woman as the world goes, hard at work at the wash-tub, and did not appear to think she had done anything out of the way. The little girl picked up the pail, took the seven cents from her mother, and accompained by her little brother, one year yonger, started for the saloon, closely followed by us. Several men were standing round the bar when the children entered, some of whom were half intoxicated. One was setting at the table dead drunk. Two loafers were quarreling with each other, hurling the most fearful oaths at each other, and making use of the most obscene language ever heard. The barkeeper was busy setting out drinks and making change, so for at least ten minutes he was unable to wait on the children. They seemed to be perfectly at home in the saloon, and familiar with everything they saw and heard. After hearing enough to corrupt and poison their whole lives, they got the pint of beer and left, spilling enough on the way to insure them a sound thrashing when they returned home.

A few years hence, when this mother wakes up to the fact that her daughter has already made rapid strides on the downward road, she will wonder how on earth her daughter came to be bad, when she was always such an honest woman and set her such an example of virtue. Then it will be too late to remedy the evil. The seed was sown on those trips to the saloons after beer. The fact of mother drinking made it easy for her to drink. Where was the harm. Would mother do anything wrong? Poor, mistaken mother! little do you dream of the seed you are sowing, and how your daughter will curse you with her dying breath for allowing her to drink.

This beer-pail and beer-pitcher is a dreadful curse. Never before was intemperance entering the homes and capturing the women and children as it is now, through the medium of the beer pitcher.

It could never be so unless beer was made our national drink as it it is,now. A few years ago when beer was unknown and distilled liquors only were drank; this habit of sending children to saloons was not thought of.

The use and manufacture of beer is called a compromise,and so it is—compromise with the devil, though bywhich thousands are made drunkards who would never have been so but for this pernicious practice.—*Perpetual Revival.*

The Chinese Exclusion.

Judge Potter, of the supreme court, has wisely suggested that the case involving the constitutionality of the anti-Chinese law be removed to the Federal courts. What is needed is a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and a speedy one. The point raised by the Chinamen who have begun proceedings is that the law of 1882, introducing a passport system and prohibiting the emigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, is a violation of the treaties with China, which in general terms, recognize the right to emigrate at will. The question involved seems to derive additional importance from the recent decision of Judges Lowell and Nelson in Boston that the act, having nominally been passed to carry out the treaties,must be interpreted so as not to be obnoxious to them. It will be remembered that the vetoed anti-Chinese bill stopped emigration for twenty years, and the reduction of the time to ten was supposed at the time to have removed this objection. The treaty of 1880, however, modifying the Burlingame treaty, and giving this country the right to "suspend" emigration temporarily. expressly required (Art. 1) that the suspension should be reasonable, which seems to raise the very interesting question whether the courts may not sweep the whole law from the statute book as one of the most unreasonable pieces of legislation ever enacted. Although as a general thing courts treat the decision of Congress on points like this as final, it is plain that there must be limits, and as a matter of fact the law was and always will be unreasonable. The passport system alone would seem to put the law in a good deal of danger.—*Post.*

The Miseries Of A Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not amanly act, not a word of blesseng, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched palm of poverty, not the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; the strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet—when none of these come to him as the "God bless you" of the departed day, how he must hate himself. How he must try to roll away from himself and sleep on the other side of the bed. When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory in which he has wronged a neighbor. No wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure and fair and good all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty and dreary must his own path appear. Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter cracker crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose whole life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering and heartache and misery in the world anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Do not be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.—*Burdette.*

The lottery business, as conducted at Louisville, and protected by statue has been a stigma upon the fame of Kentucky. It has therefore been exceedingly grateful to the outside friends of that great commonwealth, as to the better portion of its own citizens, to mark the growth of public sentiment there against this evil. But New Orleans, next to Havana, has been the hot-bed in the New World of lottery frauds. The combinations there which have protected them and enriched themselves at the expense of the deluded poor and ignorant, have been very powerful in the affairs of the city and the State. For these reasons Congressmen should give cordial and prompt support to the bill introduced by Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, which proposes to exclude from the mails all newspapers containing advertisements of lotteries or announcements of lottery drawings, and of books, phamphlets, and circulars giving infromation for the promotion of lotteries. When effective legislation is asked for or proposed, having for its purpose the suppression of these swindling schemes, a sense of justice should impel our national legislators to grant it promptly.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

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Governmental Omnipotence.

One of the most striking features of the views of the various reformers who appear before the Senate Committee on Labor is the confidence these gentlemen seem to have in the power, virtue, judgment, and foresight of what they call the Government, and the vague notion that possesses them of the source of the actual authority of the real Government or its limitations. One of the witnesses, as they are called, suggested yesterday that the true solution of the labor question was to establish the principle that no man should have the absolute ownership of land, but only the use during his life of so much as was necessary to his comfort. Supposing, for an instant, that the voters who own real estate, either in farm land or in smaller or larger amounts in cities and villages, would consent to change the Constitution so that this idea could be carried out, it is plain that it would make of the temporary possessors of power in the Federal Government despots with whom no living ruler could be compared, for with them would lie the decision of how much land was needed for the comfort of each one of the population. Apart from the insane impracticability of the scheme, its author would erect in the Republic a system of the most arbitrary and untrammeled tyranny.

Another gentleman, who naively confessed that one of the greatest needs of the time was education, particularly with reference to political duties, gravely proposed a national law limiting the hours of labor to eight per day in every industry in the country, and providing that as machinery was improved further reductions in the hours of labor should be made. The theory on which this proposition rests is not a new one. It is that if the hours of labor be limited it will take more men to do the work, and so more men will be [illegible] wages. But this would be of no advantage unless wages could be kept as high for the smaller day's labor as for the greater. If an employer were paying $2 a day for 10 hours' work, and were compelled to accept [illegible] work per day, he would be able to pay but $1 60 [illegible] would have to employ [illegible] men where he formerly [illegible] 120 would get no more than the 100. There would be [illegible] but the old [illegible] per cent. [illegible] is not what [illegible] And [illegible] already [illegible] the power to cut down [illegible] labor as improvements are made in machinery [illegible] despotic power. It [illegible] nominally as [illegible] improved. It [illegible] as the [illegible] to [illegible] proposes to put an end [illegible]

[illegible] be denied that the [illegible] many [illegible] No [illegible] are [illegible] with a sincere [illegible] promote the interests of [illegible] working class. But it is plain that in seeking to do this through [illegible] there is grave danger that much worse evils [illegible] would be created. [illegible] would do well to [illegible] the Government is [illegible] by human beings, [illegible] of human nature, that [illegible] on the other, [illegible] with much [illegible] It is [illegible] the world [illegible] governed, and the more [illegible] as a rule, the [illegible] Y. Times.

[illegible]

Religion in Business.

The pressing need of our faith is not simply faithful evangelists to proclaim its doctrines, but legions of men consecrating their worldly vocations, witnessing to that truth on which much skepticism prevails, that Christianity, so received as to become an integral part of a man, is omnipotent to keep from him the evil, not by taking him out of the world, but by making him victorious over it. He is a most worthy disciple of Christ who, like Palissy, or Buxton, or Budgett, or Perthes, exhibits religion as "the right use of a man's whole self" as the one thing which gives dignity and nobility to what is in itself sordid and earthly—as the mainspring of earnest and successful strivings after loftier ends and a purer life—as the power outside of and within man, which, lifting up conduct in the individual, raises the community—and not as a state of mind mystical, and in active life unattainable, high up among things intangible, separated from contact with work-a-day life appropriate to Sabbath days and special hours, old age and death-beds. Every man who is "diligent in business serving the Lord," is a sermon brimful of the energies of life and truth, a witness to the comprehensiveness and adaptability of Christ's religion, a preacher of righteousness in scenes where none can preach so effectively or so well.—*North British Review.*

Our Country's Need.

No advanced thought, no mystical philosophy, no glittering abstractions, no swelling phrases about freedom—not even science, with all its marvellous inventions and discoveries—can help us much in sustaining this Republic. Still less can any Godless theories of creation, or any infidel attempts to rule out the Redeemer from His rightful supremacy in our hearts, afford us any hope of security. That way lies despair. Commonplace truth, old familiar teachings, the Ten Commandments, the Sermon on the Mount, the farewell address of Washington, honesty, virtue, patriotism, universal education, are what the world most needs in these days, and our own part of the world as any other part. Without these we are lost. With these, and with the blessing of God, which is sure to follow them, a second century of our republic may be confidently looked forward to; and those who shall gather on this field a hundred years hence, shall then exult, as we are now exulting, in the continued enjoyment of the free institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, and in honoring the memories of those who have sustained them.—*Winthrop at Yorktown.*

Two ministers, meeting in a country store a young man recently married was asked to treat to cigars, which he did, and the ministers sat down for a quiet smoke. Just then a half drunken man entered, watched them a few minutes, and exclaimed, "Here's a pretty sample, two dominies puffing their cigars in a public store!" "I know it is a bad habit, and I've often wished I could give it up," apologized one minister, "You have my sympathy. I've some bad habits myself," replied the drunkard.

There is a good deal of talk in the papers and among citizens because a comely English woman is the wife of a Chinaman, and lives with him and helps him to do the washing. There is nothing about the affair to create talk. If she had married a lazy white man, who would get drunk on the money she earned, and beat her, instead of helping her to earn the money, there would not be much talk about it. Give the woman a chance. A Chinaman is not pretty, but he works like a steam engine and don't whip his wife.—*Peck's Sun.*

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

Young Folk's Corner.

Something

BY ANNA M. MILLER.

Something for Christ;
Some soul to win
From the downward path
Of death and sin.
Some heart to cheer,
Some fear to quell;
O, may each day
Some blessing tell!

Something for Christ;
Some one to guide
To the open font
At the Saviour's side.
With earnest zeal
So tell of Him,
Something each day,
Who saves from sin.

Something for Christ
Some word of love
That may point the way
To heaven above,
That all, O Lord,
May feel and see
That we, each day,
Have been with Thee.

Something for Christ;
We would begin
This day, this hour,
Some work for Him.
The fields are white,
The laborers few;
Whate'er Thy will,
Lord, help us do.

—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

The Truth.

"Lost your situation? How did it happen my boy?"

"Well, mother, you'll say it was all my own carelessness, I suppose. I was dusting the shelves in the store, and trying to hurry up matters, sent a lot of fruit jars smashing to the floor. Mr. Barton scolded and said he would not stand my blundering ways any longer, so I packed up and left."

His mother looked troubled.

"Don't mind, mother, I can get another situation soon, I know. But what shall I say if they ask me why I left the last one?"

"Tell the truth, James, of course, you wouldn't think of anything else."

"No; I only thought I'd keep it to myself. I'm afraid it may stand in my way."

"It never stands in one's way to do right, James, even though it may seem to."

He found it harder than he expected to get a new situation. He walked and inquired until one day something really seemed to be waiting for him. A young-looking man, in a clean, bright store, newly started, was in want of an assistant. Things looked very attractive, and so neat and dainty that James, fearing that a boy who had a record for carelessness, might not be wanted there, felt sorely tempted to conceal the truth. It was a long distance from the place from which he had been dismissed, and the chances was slight for a new employer hearing the truth. But he thought better of it and frankly told the circumstances which had led to his seeking the situation.

"I must say I have a great preference for having neat-handed careful people about me," said the man, good humoredly, "but I have heard that those who know their faults, and are honest enough to own them, are likely to mend them. Perhaps the very luck you have had may help you to be more careful."

"Indeed, sir, I will try very hard," said James, earnestly.

"Well, I always think well of a boy who tells the truth, even though it may seem to go against him. Good morning, uncle. Come in, sir."

He spoke to an elderly man who was entering the door, and James, turning, found himself face to face with his late employer.

"Oh, ho!" he said, looking at the boy, "are you hiring this young chap, Fred?"

"I havn't yet, sir."

"Well, I guess you might try him. If you can only," he added, laughing, "keep him from spilling all the wet goods and smashing the dry ones, you'll find him reliable in everything else. If you find you don't like him, I'll be willing to give him a trial myself."

"Oh, mother," said James, going home after having made an agreement with his new employer, after such a recommendation from his old one, "you were right, as you always are. It was telling the truth that got it for me. What if Mr. Barton had come in there just after I had been telling something that wasn't exactly so!"

"Truth is always best," said his mother; "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

An Effectual Punishment.

If practical jokers could suffer a little of the pain they are so fond of giving, it might cure them of their bad habit. Says a gentleman, speaking of the retributive justice which cured him.

I got one punishment when a boy I never forgot. When about ten years old I fancied I had a grudge against a lad of my own age, but much smaller. Catching him alone one morning, I dragged him to the big watering-trough and gave him a thorough ducking in the icy water. While he was spluttering and trying to escape, my father came upon the scene. A moment's silence, then—

"Go into the house, Dan," was all my father said.

I obeyed with a quaking heart. The morning passed, yet I was not called to account. Afternoon and evening dragged by; bedtime came and still not a word was said.

It wasn't exactly a pleasant day to me. I had ample time to think it over and realize the meanness of my act. I retired with an uneasy mind; it wasn't like father to pass such a thing unnoticed.

Could he have forgotten it? Could it be possible that for some unknown reasons he was; to use a boy's phrase, "winking at it?" I was puzzled.

The next morning the mystery was solved. As I entered the breakfast room father met me and taking my hand silently, led me out to the trough, where I underwent exactly such treatment as I'd given Jim.

The following day another "hair of the dog" was administered. On the third morning I tried to starve it out, and by going without breakfast get rid of the ducking.

"All in vain! Though when the bell rang I kept in my room, soon I heard father calling in a tone I dared not disobey:

"Dan! Dan!"

And I went down, only to be marched out to my icy bath.

For one week I was put through that watering trough every morning!

Father did not weaken the lesson by "words, idle words." And I guess he was right, for I did some thinking during those days.

That experience stuck by me and altered my course many a time in after life.—*New York Examiner.*

Perfection.

A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time afterwards, he called again; the sculptor was still at his work. His friend, looking at the figure, exclaimed:

"You have been idle since I saw you last."

"By no means," replied the sculptor. "I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle, I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb." "Well, well," said his friend, "but these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle."

A zealous preacher who loved smoking as well as he ought, in a heated discourse, exclaimed, aiming his rifle at some of his hearers. "Brethren, there is no sleeping car on the train to glory." One of the party whom he aimed to hit, responded, "No, brother, nor smoking car either."

A Boston school-boy: "Why are the fellows that belong to a certain cadet corps like Gen. Warren? Because the last thing Gen Warren did was to die for his country, and it is *the last thing they would do.*

As water runs down from the swelling hills, and flows together in the lowly vale, so grace flows not but into humble hearts.—*Augustine.*

FAST POTATO DIGGING!

600 Bushels a Day.

Sent on 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.

It Digs Irish and Sweet Potatoes Equally Well.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger.

It will save its cost yearly to every farmer. We guarantee it will dig 600 bushels per day. One man with a team can dig as fast as fifteen persons can pick up. The potatoes are gathered without being cut or bruised, and cleaner than is usually done with a hoe. Every Digger is sent on 30 days' trial so that there is absolutely no risk in buying. We want an agent in every County in United States and Canada to exhibit our Digger this fall at the State and County Fairs. We will furnish circulars *free*, and pay your newspaper advertising bills in your County. Don't fail to mention this paper, and *write quick* for illustrated circulars giving prices, terms, &c.

Read These Fresh Testimonials and Notice the Late Dates.

TURIN, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1883.
Monarch Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been received. *Have tested it and* AM VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT. I think it will suit the people very well, at least *it* [illegible] to it very much. If I should order twenty-five Diggers, would the freight be cheaper in proportion than on a single Digger? How many will a car hold? Yours, &c., FRANK J. BARNES.

LOUDEN, Iowa, Aug. 12, 1883.
Monarch Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger arrived in good order. I have tried it and *it works tip-top!* Enclosed please find P. O. money-order for $30, for which *send me two more Diggers* as soon as possible. In regard to advertising you might advertise in the "Conservative" and "Advertiser" papers at Tipton. Send me some circulars for advertising. Yours truly, H. D. KEHMANN, Agent.

GENTRYVILLE, Spencer Co., Ind., Aug. 8, 1883.
Monarch Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: I just write you a few lines to let you know what success I have had with the Monarch Lightning Potato Digger. I received it to-day at 1:40 o'clock and thoroughly tested it in the potato field, and sold 3 Diggers in 3 hours. I will give the agency my whole time, and travel around the County with a wagon-load of Diggers. Please to have an advertisement put in the Rockport "Sentinel." I want to tell you that the Digger *exceeded by far my anticipations*, after giving it a hard test. The ground was very hard and dry and covered all over with grass, and the Digger worked splendid. I would not take $50 for it and do without it. Ten men can't pick up the potatoes fast enough. I have sent money by express. Ship 3 Diggers right away. Yours Respectfully, GEORGE HOLLIS.

NEW WATERFORD, Ohio, Aug. 22, 1883.
Monarch Mfg. Co., Chicago—Dear Sirs: I got your Digger and have been digging some potatoes with it. *It digs well*, although the ground is grassy. We are going to have a Fair in two weeks and it will be a good place to sell. Yours truly, HIRAM METZ.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity.—*From Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind., July 14, 1883.*

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED AT $1,000 SALARY AND COMMISSION.

You will lose all opportunities of selling Diggers this year, if you don't write quick for illustrated circulars, giving prices, &c. You can make money selling our Diggers. Address,

MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO. 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

[illegible] EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be [illegible] For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

dec21-ly-eow

PATENT Return Flue BOILER.

Danger from Sparks. NO EXPLOSION.

"THE HUBER" ENGINE

For COTTON GINS, RICE THRESHERS and PLANTATION MILLS has no equal. Economy, Safety and Durability combined. Boiler of the best plate and highest tensile strength. Engine the latest and best design. Special features patented; every part perfect. All modern improvements. Every ENGINE a model. Fully tested; warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded with 6 per cent. interest. Sold direct from first hands, saving customers from two to four profits.

8 H. P. ......$600.00 | 12 H. P. $700.00
10 H. P. ......$[illegible] | 16 H. P. ......$[illegible]

Rice Threshers and Plantation Locomotives at corresponding prices. Send for Catalogue No. 6 giving full details.

Huber Manufacturing Co., Marion, Ohio.

sept12-4t

Sawing Made Easy

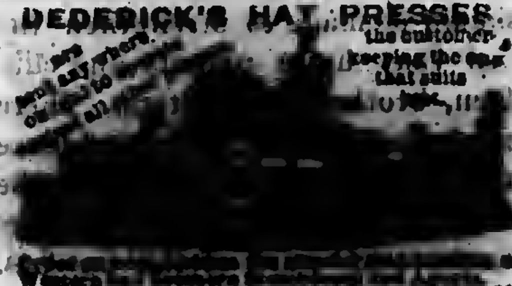
Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine!

Sent on 30 Days' Test Trial. A Great Saving of Labor & Money.

[illegible] can saw logs FAST and EASY. [illegible] SAWING MACHINE. [illegible] Illustrated Catalogue, Free. AGENTS WANTED. Mention this paper. Address MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

sept27-13teow

DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES.



[illegible] the customer keeping the one that suits best.

[illegible] P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

sept27-4t

A. W. Skardon. Jas. Wilson

SKARDON & WILSON,

GROCERS,

Corner Jackson and Rousseau streets,

AND

Cor. Prytania and Felicity streets,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

FRESH CREAMERY BUTTER

Received Daily by Express.

21-1y

Richard Upjohn,

CABINET MAKER,

127 [illegible]iere street, - - 127

[illegible] Carondelet Walk, NEW ORLEANS.

Furniture Repaired and Varnished

All orders promptly attended to. oct15-1y

The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance.

Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

Price, 25 Cents, Postpaid to any Address.

For Sale by PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez St., New Orleans.

32-tf]

E. W. SCHEFFEL,

GENERAL

BOOK-BINDER

Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

37 NATCHEZ STREET, up-stairs,

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Magazines, Music, Periodicals and Old Books Rebound, Plain or Ornamental.

41-6m

HEADQUARTERS —FOR— Sunday-school Supplies

Consisting of

GOSPEL HYMNS, single and combined with and without music.

Bibles and Testaments, Teachers' Bibles, Bible Dictionaries.

Union Primers, First and Second Reading Books Union Spelling Books, Catechisms, Reward Cards, Ticket Sheets and Cards, Tiny Text Books, etc., etc. Also a large assortment of Books suitable for Libraries or rewards to children. PULPIT and FAMILY BIBLES from $1 65 to $12.00. Liberal discount made to Sunday-school workers. Call and examine the stock

W. D. SKILLMAN, Agent

94........Camp Street,........94

25tf NEW ORLEANS.

SILVERWARE —FOR— CHURCH SERVICE.

Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.

PHILLIPS & HUNT,

32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

RAILROADS.

Great Jackson Route.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STANDARD GAUGE TRUNK LINE BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS THROUGH from New Orleans to CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF TRUCKS. ONLY ONE CHANGE to NEW YORK AND EASTERN CITIES.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and all points North and West. Many miles shorter and many hours quicker than any other line.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS, leave and arrive at Calliope street Depot as follows:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Express No. 2...9:15 a. m.	Mail No. 1....7:00 a. m.
Mail No. 4....5:30 p. m.	Express No. 3.10:45 a. m.
Sunday Excursion 7:30 a. m.	Sunday Excn. 8:30 p. m.
Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.	Nos. 11 and 12 Sunday only.

Ticket office, 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent.

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Shortest and Quickest Route to all Eastern Cities

THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE TO

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Express	8:25 a. m.	9:47 p. m.
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Fast Mail	6:12 p. m.	9:22 a. m.
Sunday Excursion	7.15 a. m.	9.12 a. m.
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Drawing-Room Cars attached to Coast Trains. Fare 25 cents each way.

Ticket office corner St. Charles and Common streets, where sleeping car accommodations may be secured.

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a25 1y New Orleans.

SOUTHWESTERN
A. R. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.
TUESDAY, [illegible] 1890

Have you [illegible] your paper? Do not wait until our agent dunns you, but [illegible] up and pay up, or forward the money promptly to this office.

Pastors of the Shreveport district, Louisiana, will please take notice that [illegible] have been [illegible] the fourth [illegible].

As one of the [illegible] of the "conflict of races" in Texas and in view of anticipated damage suits, it is said the railroads have promised as yet no [illegible], with equal accommodations for colored people to which no ticket is to be allowed. This is a "compromise" measure.

A. Hoskins, W. S., writes that on Sunday, Sept. 16, Hope of La [illegible] celebrated a general thanksgiving day according to the order of the General [illegible]. [illegible] Cf. G. Wells, [illegible] the origin [illegible] the organization.

[illegible] by it may that we get so little church extension aid [illegible] to raise our assessment [illegible] and she will place at our disposal $[illegible], or $3 for every dollar we raise. The more we raise the more threes we [illegible]. [illegible] collect [illegible] we certainly [illegible] way.

[illegible] Hon. John W. Ramsey at [illegible].

[illegible] Hymnal and the carrying it to church should be [illegible]. At least once a year the young people of the society should have a week's [illegible] training by a competent teacher, and then they should regularly [illegible] in the prayer [illegible]. The singing [illegible] that all rap[illegible] and every young person [illegible] have a [illegible].

Who do not like the benevolent [illegible] among our people, and cease [illegible] of grind[illegible] paid [illegible]. [illegible] among the [illegible] out $35,000 for [illegible] their mem[illegible] less than [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] of human [illegible] the salvation [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible].

Home.

There is a wide difference in the homes of this world. Some are not worthy of the name; they lack everything that goes to make home. There is no sympathy between the different members of the family, but coldness, a stiffness, particularly on the part of the father towards the children, which keeps the young and tender heart of the child from opening itself to the parent. There should be in every home a oneness of interest. The father should seek for, and in all laudable ways encourage the confidence of the child. He should not be cold, nor stiff, too old, too busy, nor too anything else that would tend to isolate him from his child. As a governor he should not relinquish any one of the rights which belong to him, but he is so to maintain his position as not to repel but to draw the hearts of the children towards him, so that they shall feel that everything should be told to the father. Home should be made a pleasant place; children demand amusements and must have them of one kind or another, and there [illegible] ways in which this [illegible] be met without the [illegible] are said. It is the [illegible] to see that their children are provided with suitable books and papers, and little family entertainments which tend to give home a charm to the child. Nor is it [illegible] in parents to bend a little and [illegible] into the diversions of their children, [illegible] assume happy than those who [illegible] they have [illegible] who will play with them. [illegible] may be a mistake, [illegible] in the home [illegible] more [illegible] more [illegible] strolling [illegible] the streets, patronizing the saloons and dens of shame and infamy. There is no quicker way to awaken jealousy and heart-burnings, than partiality in the treatment of children. God gives the parent all his children, and no one of them should be petted, praised and favored above another. Every such parent is sure to reap his reward. Sometimes it comes in the alienation and ruin of the neglected child, and sometimes in an unnatural development of ingratitude on the part of the favored child. Every effort should be made to strengthen the ties that unite parents and children, brothers [illegible] sisters. There [illegible] peace [illegible] the parents. A [illegible] home where [illegible]. If the father chooses one course of discipline, one system of government and the mother [illegible] of another, it will not be long before there will be in that house something more than mere confusion; there will not only be bitter disputations and fault-findings, but quarrelings. The parents who, by their own example encourage disagreements in their homes, darken the home circle and sin against their children. But above all let the restraints, the duties and the pleasures of religion have a [illegible] place. There can be no good home where there is no religion. As soon as the minds of the children can comprehend the truth of God it should be communicated to them. The nature of wrong doing and the consequences of sin should be early explained to them. The thought of the Lord's constant presence should be frequently referred to. His great love and tenderness should never be forgotten. The one great need in the homes of multitudes of our people is the simple, sanctifying, saving influence of the religion of the Bible. Let that have the prominence to which it is entitled and a good home follows.

Looking at Other' People's Sins.

Our neighbor of the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* has a correspondent who makes special mention of one Adam and Elizabeth Montez, who have been married sixty-four years, have twelve children, ninety-eight grand children, and more than one hundred great-grand children. Whereupon our brother exclaims, "So the Hannah spirit has not died out among them." He then proceeds to read a homily upon the sins of New England. Our sorrow is that so few New England people are ever to know anything about it. But we agree with him that "there is a field for missionary work," and we confess our surprise that none are sent. We have, in other years, spent some time in New England, and when we read "The old-fashioned large family of from six to a dozen children is an anomaly, an anachronism in New England. There are few Hannah's up there yearning and praying for the honor and glory of motherhood," we were sure that the writer was in the dark. We remember when we were "up there" that on one Thanksgiving Day we were invited to take dinner with a model New England family. When we came to sit down at the table there were present, besides the invited guests, the father and mother, and fifteen living children. Last February we spent a few days in New England, and at one of the meetings we attended we heard an intelligent Christian woman speak who, during her remarks said, that she was the mother of seventeen living children. There was the clearest evidence of Christian culture and Christian spirit, but no boast of the "Hannah spirit." We were born in New England, and have intimate relations with one of its families consisting of eleven children. For a number of years we have been in the South, and have an increasing faith in its permanent progress and prosperity, but we always contemplate with pride the schools, churches and homes of our early New England home. Go "up there," my brother, and while you will find granite hills a sterile soil, a rigorous climate, you will also find a land of homes ranging from one to eighteen children, and these homes well supplied with books and periodicals of the day. Your wonder will be how you could circulate such sweeping, undiscriminating slander against such a people. We make no apology for the sins of New England or Louisiana, but we suggest that it is time to stop this railing at the sins of others. Let us get the crooked stick out of our own eye, then we can assist in wiping the speck from our brother's.

Throne of Grace.

The throne of grace and the mercy seat are terms in frequent use among Christian people. They mean nearly one and the same thing. They refer to the cover of the ark of the covenant, before which the Jewish high priest with solemn ceremonial appeared on the great day of atonement. Bearing in his hand the golden bowl in which had been caught the streaming blood of the slain lamb, the high priest entered the holy of holies and sprinkled the blood upon and before the ark, and made supplication for the mercy and forgiving grace of God. Under the Jewish dispensation the high priest alone could enter the sacred place and approach the mercy seat; but now since Jesus, the great high priest of our profession, has entered heaven and removed the vail, the trembling soul may come boldly to a throne of grace and obtain help in every time of need. No matter what his complaints nor how unworthy, he may come with boldness and pour into the ear of his divine Lord whatever desire burdens his heart. At the throne of grace relief may be found, the way, warn, perplexed and weary traveler may find rest. When overwhelmed with the floods of sorrow, when no human ear is willing to listen, when no friendly hand grasps ours in cheering fellowship, when disappointment, weakness and pain are our portion, then what a privilege to go to a throne of grace.

"O what peace we often forfeit,
O what needless pain we bear,
All because we do not carry
Every thing to God in prayer."

What Will Help.

The Bible abounds with apparent contradictions; as "When I am weak then am I strong" These are found in Christian experience as the harder one serves the Lord the easier it is to serve Him, the more complete the consecration the less conflict there is with self. The more earnest the spirit of devotion the less burdensome are Christian duties. The greater the sacrifices made for Christ and His church the less they are felt. Many Christians, failing to recognize this truth, content themselves with the lowest phases of a religious life and *endure the performances* of Christian duty instead of enjoying them. No doubt it is better to serve God thus than not to serve Him at all. There is a precious promise for those who only walk in the Christian journey. "They shall not faint." And yet there is "a more excellent way." Those who have made the full surrender and have crucified the old man shall not only not faint but shall not be weary in the midst of constant toil; they shall find rest to their soul. "They shall run and not be weary." To all of those who bring their tithes into the storehouse God pours out a blessing there is not room enough to receive; while those who wait upon the Lord shall not be earth-bound, creeping, walking or running children; no dismal clouds of doubt shall envelop them; but far above all they shall soar on eagles' wings, and the Sun of Righteousness shall constantly bathe them in his healing beams, and the overflowing of His love shall make every duty and all work an intense delight. It is ours to trust the Divine Father and step out upon his promises boldly, for they can never fail. Heaven and earth may pass away, but these are the rocks of God's eternal truth. On these we can stand and make our consecration complete. No one need hesitate. We can tax our strength to the utmost, and never grow faint nor become weary. Then we can love and serve the Lord with all of our might, mind and strength; and God's word for it, we shall not find His commandments grievous, but shall delight ourselves in His statutes, and rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

The Marshall Trouble.

A correspondent informs us that the whites who dispersed the meeting at Marshall, Texas, assembled to organize a colored militia company, were led by Hon. Wm. Polk, State Senator. The whites numbered 25 or 30, heavily armed, who drove them off, saying, "No nigger company shall be organized in this county." They told Col. Gregory they would hang him that night, as they had been looking for him a long time, but in the night when they came with rope and shackles Gregory had escaped. A general firing ensued, as previously reported. The Governor has been appealed to but has done nothing. Says the writer:

"What are we to do? We are here and left exposed to the cruel hands of men that make us do just what they want us to do. We can't vote unless we vote a Democratic ticket; and every colored man knows we are not Democrats. We can not enjoy our rights under the laws of the country. If we hold a club meeting the whites will arm and break it up. So what are we to do? It would be better to be in slavery, where our masters would protect us, than to be as we are, with not even a judge or a Governor to protect us. The colored men who met to organize the militia company did not have even pocket knives or any arms whatever. At this writing there are about 300 armed Democrats at the Courthouse. I don't know what will happen."

The writer desires this paper to give advice as to the course to be taken by the colored people of Marshall.

First, we urge upon them the fact that if the courts and officials of Texas are deaf to their wrongs, there is no other power in the land to interfere for the protection of their rights.

Second, it is as wrong to cast a ballot against one's convictions as it is to verbally utter a falsehood; to compel the casting of such ballots is highway robbery of a defenseless people by their enemies.

Third, if there is not a sign or ray of hope that the whites may relent in the pursuit of their unlawful policy, exercise your freeman's right, and seek some other county or State wherein the laws are enforced, and you may dwell unmolested.

Fourth, sign no contracts binding you to labor for a term of months in any place until assured that you will be allowed all the rights pertaining to American citizenship. *You are not slaves, but freemen.*

Fifth, those whose circumstances compel them to remain should fulfil every contract made to the letter; lead honest, Christian lives; go into the churches and identify themselves with the invincible hosts of the Lord, who will assuredly add the State of Texas to their peaceful domain. Justice will yet prevail in Marshall.

It is said of Gen. Abe Buford, the veteran turfman of Kentucky, that he cares but little about the pedigree of a horse if he cannot trot, but if he is a good trotter the further back he can trace his pedigree, through dame and sire, the more valuable the horse becomes to him. When the General was first converted he joined the Campbellites, but recently he has left them and joined the Episcopalians, because, as he says, the latter "had no pedigree." We think that it is bad for a church that has so little real Christian character in the present that it has to go back and marshal a lot of ancestral ghosts to make up for present deficiency. People in these days are not asking who was your grandfather or who was your grandmother; they care but little whether our blood flowed down to us through the veins of aristocratic ancestry or whether we got it out of the common herd. Men cannot do much business in this country who have nothing but a good pedigree to back them up. The piety, the respectability of our ancestors will be of little account to us in the conflicts of life. Those whose chief claim to respectability comes from the dead in such a period of the world's history as this are a sad blunder.

Our Assistant just returned from the third quarterly round of his district, is full of hopeful anticipation. The outlook for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology subscription was never more promising. On his subscription book, Bro. Albert has already secured pledges amounting to $144.50, distributed as follows: at Opelousas $6.75, St. Martinsville $15.50, Washington $48.75 and at New Iberia $73.50. These amounts will be payable at the fourth quarterly conference. Other charges on the district that have not had the chance to subscribe in advance will have equal chance in paying in the cash on the fourth round. Let all friends of education get ready to inscribe their names upon these subscription books, they form together, a good roll of honor. The whole conference has a hand in this work. Let the laity and ministry faithfully do their whole duty, and last year's grandest showings will be excelled. Let all work as never before; for daylight is about to break upon New Orleans University. Dr. Hartzell, in a recent letter to our Assistant says: "I have the plan for a splendid building for New Orleans, and it must be built next year."

Thank the Lord for Methodist preachers! The report of the committee on Sabbath observance at the Cincinnati Conference, was a grand "lifting up of the standard" against the spirit of Sabbath desecration that is so demoralizing society and exerting its baneful influence in the church. We think the acme of defiance to the Fourth Commandment has been reached in this country. The reaction has begun; let Methodism not fail to be in the van in this reform.—*Western.*

Editorial Correspondence.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

"Reforms," it is often said, "do not go backward." God's work in His church and in the world is in the highest sense a reform—it can not go backward. There may be times when it seems to be retreating, but it is only in appearance. The unseen hand of God is pushing on, and He is separating His servants for service and putting them in place, and gathering in his forces for a mighty onward movement. There are certain things behind that we need to forget, and earnestly lay hold of the things before us. The church at Terrebonne is going forward; it is forgetting the bitterness that is behind, and reaching on, gathering up forces led by the hand that makes no mistakes, and there can be no doubt as to its future. The pastorate of Bro. Carr has thus far been a success. New and substantial brick pillars have been placed under the church, and now the trustees have cash in hand to pay for the ceiling and we suppose that ere this is read the work will be complete. At the quarterly conference the reports were all in order. The class collections have increased more than one hundred per cent, during the past two years; there has been a large increase in public collections; at the same time there has been a blessed revival of religion by which the church has been strengthened and encouraged. Sabbath morning we talked to an attentive congregation. Our visit at Terrebonne was pleasant. We had a good home with Bro. Granville Wooten. We know that many church members are worldly and that some of the ministers are timid, but nothing is to be gained by an undue criticism of either class. It may be true that there is a crying need for a little more moral hickory, both in the private and public life of our people. There are too many conversions of the lower sort; conversions that are of men and to men. We want less of these and more and more of the higher kind. We need the regeneration of the Holy Ghost, so there takes possession of us a stubborn, uncompromising Christian spirit. May God give us a mighty increase of men in the pulpits, and of men and women in the pews who shall be free from that willowy, loose-jointed spirit found in so many of our churches. We need the stubbornness of a genuine faith.

No one acquainted with the members of the M. E. Church in Morgan City can for a moment question their loyalty to the church or their devotion to Christ. Some churches are waiting for others to come and help them, but this church of about thirty members is wonderfully building itself, and shaming some larger ones in the amount of money raised. The old seats so hard to sit upon have been removed, new and comfortable ones take their place; and now they propose to put an addition of fifteen feet on the length of the church and erect a bell tower. The lumber is on the ground for the same and the frame nearly ready to be put up. The amount of money raised by this church thus far this year amounts to over twelve dollars per member. The reports at the quarterly conference were well prepared.

What is most needed in the Methodist churches at Houma, Terrebonne and Morgan City is a revival of religion. Before each of these churches is the sad and startling fact that the masses are unsaved. Somehow they are not reached. It is easy to say they ought to be saved, and that the church must go after them. But who will go? Think of a Methodist preacher, backed with from two to six local preachers, four or five exhorters, from three to ten class leaders, and from thirty to one hundred members, preaching, exhorting, praying and singing three full months and not a single sinner saved. This ought not so to be. Believe it or not there is an awful responsibility resting upon pastors and churches, and we think that there needs to be

[illegible] perfect consecration, and more [illegible] of aim. It would not be out of place for the minister to talk [illegible] with and to himself. [illegible] "What is the end of [illegible] shall I arrange [illegible] shall I say, and [illegible] How can I present this truth so as to help make the great battle now going on between truth and error, holiness and sin, a great victory for the Lord Jesus?" As it relates to the preacher, the fire must be shut up in his bones; his heart must burn to give utterance. Then his words will be tremulous with life, his very soul will go out with them, and they will become as the hammer breaking the heart of stone. C.

[illegible] DISTRICT.

On account of sickness in my family I failed to attend the third quarterly conference on my district [illegible]. The pastors [illegible] assisted by my [illegible] F. Marshall, of [illegible] Church, New Orleans, and Rev. S. E. H. Morant, of Alexandria. From these brethren I learned that the churches above were all doing well, and showed many signs of future promise. Leaving New Orleans Friday, Aug. 31st, at 7:25 a. m., aboard the Morgan Louisiana & Texas R. R. cars, and sweeping through the country at the rate of 25 or 30 miles per hour, at a little after 3 o'clock we were in Washington, in the parish of St. Landry. In this parish, which is almost half as large as the State of Connecticut, and nearly twice as large as Rhode Island, we have only three permanent established [illegible] with two additional ones in process of building up, while in Rhode Island we have fifty or more churches. Rhode Island, with only half [illegible] territorial area as the parish of St. Landry, has a population of about 300,000, while the parish of St. Landry with a soil far superior to anything to be found in Rhode Island or anywhere in New England, has only 40,000 inhabitants. Hence there remains any amount of elbow-room for many more of our churches, as well as for increasing population in this state [illegible]. In Washington we have a good work. The quarterly reports showed marked improvements. Few charges in the conference can exhibit a better spiritual and financial condition. Here we [illegible] subscribers for the [illegible]. Quarterly meeting [illegible] were collected [illegible] paid to the [illegible] [illegible] schools [illegible] this charge are [illegible] promising. A [illegible] given by the Sabbath-school, on the 7th [illegible] a grand success [illegible] to all concerned [illegible] the intelligent [illegible]

[illegible] In Opelousas the [illegible] not so [illegible] our church is comparatively [illegible] numbers and influence [illegible] good work has been [illegible] and no faithful [illegible] to feel discouraged [illegible] weak in numbers we have very good people here who [illegible] bearers in the good [illegible] [illegible]

terly visit reveals slow but steady and permanent growth. During this fall it is expected that a lot of ground will be secured upon which we hope to be able to start building this winter or early next spring. At Waxia Bro. T. Larkin is holding the fort and dispatching and leading skirmishing detachments that are extending our lines beyond. Our church is the strongest in that section. Bro. Larkin takes great interest in the Sunday-school, and teaches a day school in addition to his pastoral work. Some of our brethren might profit by his example. Bro. Strode, on Washington circuit, has not made any particular progress in the development of his work this quarter, but is holding his own, with promises for future expansion. In these five appointments we have a membership of about 400, with an additional following of about a thousand or more. Every section of the parish is now open to the church. May the Lord give us the men and means to occupy it. A.

PERSONAL

—Mr. Gladstone has visited Denmark and dined with the royal family.

—The friends of the late Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce have just placed over his grave, at Columbia, Ga., a beautiful monument.

—Bishop Harris has changed the appointment of W. H. Thompson, of the Michigan conference, from Charlotte to Central church, Lansing.

—On account of ill health Rev. J. L. Park has been compelled to give up the presiding eldership of Memphis district, Central Tennessee Conference.

—Rev. W. O. Emory is slowly recovering from a severe attack of bilious fever. His many friends will be glad to know that the crisis is past.—*Arkansas Herald.*

—Minor M. Elmore, city editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily States*, died last week of malarial fever. He was a young man, highly esteemed, and a journalist of fair debility.

—Junius Brutus Booth, son of the famous actor, and brother of Edwin Booth, and John Wilkes Booth, died at Manchester, N. H. on the night of Sept. 17th. He was born in Charleston in 1821.

—A mass meeting at Wesleyan Hall, elected the following delegates to the Louisville convention. P. B. S. Pinchback, A. J. Dumont, J. A. Gla, J. M. Vance, L. D. Herbert, W. S. Wilson, Parker Loving, F. Wright.

—Rev. Charles H. Lawton, pastor of the Methodist Church at Santa Paula, California, died at that place, September 5th. He was transferred from the Cincinnati to the Southern California Conference three years ago.

—Dr. Samuel P. Craver writes from Silao, Mexico, that he is enjoying better [illegible] than for two months [illegible] well, and [illegible], A new [illegible] was dedicated [illegible] Queretaro. —*Northwestern.*

—Samuel [illegible] uncle of James G. Blaine, died at the age of 70 in [illegible] Va., on the 13th inst. [illegible] Maysville the greater [illegible] life, and was one of the four men in that city who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, for which he was burned in effigy. [illegible]

—Dr. Bryant, with eloquent tongue, [illegible] the principles of fusion, [illegible] of the county.—[illegible] Dr. Bryant [illegible] regarded consid[illegible] time [illegible] both wh[illegible] that he was a [illegible] disgraced [illegible] he has p[illegible] *dist.*

[illegible]

—We were happy to see Dr. Dean, President of New Orleans University, in our office again. He reached the city last Sabbath (having been delayed at Cincinnati), [illegible] in the evening, with [illegible]

fully his usual vigor, at First St. Church. From the latter part we judge that he is in condition for immediate and energetic work. Let the rooms of the University be crowded next Monday (Oct. 1st). His daughter, Miss Mary, comes with him to take charge of the Music Department.

—The many friends of Rev. Dr. H. R. Revels, will be pained to learn that in consequence of his failing health, and that of his family, he has had to resign the Presidency of Alcorn University at Rodney Miss. This he says he ought to have done two years ago. In a personal note to our Assistant he says: "I shall move my family to Holy Springs, Miss., just as soon as my wife's health will allow." It is not age that affects the doctor, but overwork in the educational interest of our people. After a season of rest and recreation, we hope for the doctor perfect restoration to his accustomed health and vigor.

—Mr. Henry Villard, instrumental in building the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835. His father sat upon the supreme bench of that kingdom, and educated his son at the university. When Mr. Villard came to this country, he studied law at Belleville, Ill., but soon adopt journalism as a profession. His first conspicious engagement was to write up the Lincoln and Douglas controversy. He became prominent as a war correspondent. His wife is a daughter of the late William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Villard became connected with railway matters in 1874, as a representative of German bondholders of railway securities.

—The Rev. Calvin Pickett, of the Tennessee Conference, is now in the vicinity of New York city, vigorously pushing his work as President of the Centennial Endowment Fund of the Central Tennessee College, and also as the Financial Agent of Seay's Chapel (formerly known as St. Mary's Church) in Nashville. This new church is a neat brick edifice, and will be the handsomest house of worship owned by our brethren of color in Nashville. It received its new name, by the unanimous vote of the trustees, in honor of the Rev. John Seay, a venerable member of the Tennessee Conference, who has given $100 to the building fund. Brother Seay is now in his 9th year. He was an itinerant in the days of Bishop Asbury, and has been an active minister almost ever since. At the division of the Church in 1844 he fell within the bounds of the Church South, but at the close of the war hastened to reunite with the mother Church of American Methodism. He has been a consistent and generous friend of the colored race, and has since the war contributed about $10,000 to the temporal relief of the freedmen, and to the various enterprises of the Methodist Episcopal Church for their spiritual and educational benefit.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "The camp meeting is yet in progress. Bros. Spears, Chapman, Crockett and Shelby are here. We look for S. S. Wright and A. J. Pickett to reinforce the number. Bro. Richardson arrived to-day. The Holy Ghost is over the camp and among the people. It is a grand meeting we are in the midst of; 25 mourners have bowed at the altar; 3 converts, 1 backslider reclaimed; 10 rose in the congregation for prayer. We go on this week."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "The Lord seems to be in the hearts of my people this year. We are building two churches on my circuit; one is paid for all but $7, and $25.80 has been raised toward the other building. I baptized 9 adult converts on the second Sunday in September. Pray for us."

A. McBeth, Trenton: "A new church has been built, furnished and seated; $12 has been raised to date for benevolent purposes. In protracted meeting there were 30 conversions. On the work 82 have dedicated themselves to Christ to date."

B. Threlkeld, Oxford: "Our school seems to be in a prosperous condition with 95 scholars and 3 teachers. The first quarterly conference of this year elected me Sunday-school Superintendent, and there are 35 scholars. Congregation is of mixed denominations. We observed Children's Day with a benevolent celebration at night. On the 9th public school closed with a nice picnic in the day and an exhibition at night. Our school is situated 3 miles east of Oxford, in Lott's Chapel."

TEXAS.

Silas Booldin, Patterson: "The third quarterly conferences for Patterson and San Felipe circuits were held together at Asbury's Chapel. Elder M. H. Nichols presided; Revs. L. Felder and W. H. Jackson made fair reports as pastors. The elder preached a noble sermon; 154 communed at the Lord's table. A time of refreshing was witnessed. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

B. F. Whitley, Sparta: "Our third quarterly meeting was held Sept. 2. A large congregation was present, and 92 took the sacrament. Reports were encouraging. Paid Elder $11; pastor, $31.25; Missionary Society, $8; Sunday-school, $2.50. Protracted meeting closed with 17 converts. Our church lot cost us $142.50, and has been paid for. We are trying to build. Sunday-schools are doing well. Free schools are good. More teachers and preachers are needed to take the field for Christ."

J. D. Clayton, of Lewis county, reports 8 conversions and accessions, and the work of the Lord is still going on.

G. M. Stone, Chatata circuit reports good meetings. At Harle's Chapel 25 conversions and 15 accessions. At Roman Grove, 50 conversions and 45 accessions. This year has had 119 conversions and 114 accessions.

J. R. West, Antioch: "We have just closed a very interesting revival at Antioch. Thirty-two professed faith in Christ, and twelve joined our church."

Rev. F. M. Morgan reports good revivals on his circuit, and about 15 accessions to the church.

GEORGIA

In the *Methodist Advocate*, E. L. Fuller reports the Gainesville district conference supervised by Presiding elder, R. H. Robb. There was a good attendance, and a Sunday-school institute was held. In camp meeting there were 15 conversions and 12 accessions; money was raised to purchase more ground.

KENTUCKY.

The Ninth Street Church, of Covington, Rev. W. S. Lankford pastor, is one of the largest and most elegant buildings in the Lexington Conference. The audience-room is being thoroughly renovated.—*Western.*

Rev. A. Booker: "At Greenville we have for our new church all of the lumber on the ground and paid for, and three-fourths of the money on hand for building the house."

Rev. Elijah Henderson: "Bellaire Circuit Camp meeting of the Second M. E. Church, Lexington Conference, commenced August 12th, and continued over three Sabbaths, with great success. Rev. Joseph Courtney, presiding elder of the Ohio District, preached Sunday, August 19th. I feel to thank the good Lord for so wonderfully blessing us, and for the kind and brotherly manner of Rev. J. M. Monroe, of the Christian Church; Rev. Mr. Porple, of the First Church; and Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the South Bellaire Methodist Church, who preached and labored with us. Our success financially was good, as figures will show, a total of $353,36 receipts, expenditure $140.15, balance realized $213.22, to apply on our church indebtedness.

NEW BOOKS.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ANNUAL, 1883. Philadelphia: N. W. Ayer & Sons. Price $3.

An excellent publication containing varied information for general business purposes. There is a carefully prepared list of all newspapers and periodicals in the United States and Canada, arranged by States in geographical sections, and by towns in alphabetical order. There is given size, circulation and advertising rates of newspapers, and populations of places according to latest census, and the political majorities. *It also contains a carefully prepared description of every County in the United States, as well as of each State and Territory as a whole, and of each of the Canadian Provinces, giving valuable information concerning their mineral deposits, chief Agricultural products, principal manufactures, nature of the surface and soil, location, area, etc.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pansy for September has come with its readable stories and numerous pictures for the little folks. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.; monthly, 25c., weekly, 75c. a year.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for September opens with an article on music as an inspiration to holy thinking and living. Subscription $1.50 a year.

The International News Company, 31 Beekman street New York, has favored us with a copy of that superior fashion magazine, *The Season*, for September. Price 30 cents.

A group of papers descriptive of scenes from several novelists, including Hawthorne, George Eliot, and George W. Cable, will appear in *The Century* for 1884. Harry Fenn, Alfred Parsons, and Joseph Pennell will furnish illustrations.

The October Number of *Harper's Magazine* is remarkable for the number and excellence of its illustrations. The frontispiece is a masterly engraving from Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington. This illustrates the opening article "Last Days of Washington's Army at Newburgh," by J. T. Headley. The article contains a fine engraving from Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Martha Washington. The second part of F. D. Millet's "Dalecarlia" is full of interest, with characteristic illustrations. Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson contributes a paper on Nicaise de Keyser, of Antwerp—the greatest of living Dutch painters. Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's novelette, "Prisoners!" is concluded. Horse Farming in Kentucky, with especial reference to the trotting-horse, is by William Henry Bishop. Colonel Higginson continues his American History Series, with a chapter on the Revolution, entitled "The Dawning of Independence." Tighe Hopkins contributes a romantic story, "The Wood-Nymph." Phil Robinson, under the title of "Saunterings in Utah," describes some wonderful natural curiosities in the neighborhood of Salt Lake. The Editorial Departments are full of timely and entertaining matter. The publishers announce the conclusion of "A Castle in Spain" and the beginning, shortly of a new novel of startling interest, by William Black, entitled "Judith Shakespeare."

The high character of the *Popular Science Monthly* is vigorously sustained by its October issue. Of its fifteen articles there is none which will not repay careful reading, and few which something new and valuable can not be learned. The present state of thought in regard to the nature of life is well reflected by Paul R. Shipman, on "Matter Living and Not-Living." Dr. Bayard takes a hand in the conflicts of the medical schools, to show that "Homœopathy" is a science. Dr. Abraham Jacobi has an elaborate article on "The Historical Development of Modern Nursing." "Clothing and the Atmosphere," by Radau; "The Chemistry of Cookery," by Professor Williams; and "The Alcohol-Habit," by Dr. Oswald, in his series on "The Remedies of Nature," are of practical worth. Those of more purely scientific interest are the "Cyclones and Tornadoes," "The Colors of Flowers," "Vegetating Animals," "How the Earth was Peopled," "The Liver-Fluke in Sheep," "The Savings of Science," etc. There are a portrait and biographical sketch of the celebrated hygienist of Munich, Dr. Max von Pettenkofer, and criticism and miscellaneous information in the editotial departments. The October *Monthly* is a kind of scientific book that will be permanently valuable, and this is wherein it differs from most of the other magazines. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The *Wheelman* for October has "A Song of the Wheel," and an abundance of miscellany with illustrations. Terms $2 per year.

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Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him.—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 3-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me."

Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kimble, of Mohawk, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

USE

KIDNEY-WORT

"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

[illegible]

THOUSANDS OF CASES

[illegible]

PERFECTLY CURED.

[illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible] pain in the back [illegible] Scott, Burlington

PATENTS No PATENT NO PAY. [illegible] Washington, D. C.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. sept20-6m:eom

Furnished Rooms to Rent

By the Month, Week or Day,

At No. 227 Customhouse Street.

Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.

Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

Kavanagh, Joseph Hanau, Joseph Smith, and other Irish informers in the Phœnix Park murder trials, who arrived at Melbourne Aug, 9th, but who were not permitted to land, have been shipped to Europe.

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where cure is possible. We know this.

The Housekeeper.

STEWED CHICKEN WITH TOMATOES.—Cut up a chicken and fry it slightly; take out the pieces of chicken and dredge a little flour into the fat they were fried in; add sufficient water to make a sauce, and one pound of skinned and cut up tomatoes, with a medium-sized onion also cut up, and a little chopped parsley, cayenne and black pepper; season to taste with salt, and stew until all is well amalgamated. Put in the chicken with three ounces of butter, and stew for a couple more hours, then put in a pint of well washed rice and stew another hour; serve with the sauce.

A QUICKLY-MADE DESSERT.—Peel one dozen fresh oranges of delicate fibre; put in a glass dish of good height alternate layers of the orange and dessicated cocoanut, sprinkling each layer slightly with sugar; finish the top with the white of an egg, beaten to snow, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Flavor with almond or vanilla.

[illegible] CREAM SAUCE.—Beat together one cup of sugar and half a cup of butter and a cup of rich cream. Stir all to a cream, flavor with vanilla or lemon, and place where it will get very cold before serving.

CREAM SAUCE.—One teacup of powdered white sugar, a scant half teacup of butter, half a teacup of [illegible]. Beat the butter and sugar thoroughly; add the cream. Put the whole into half a teacup of [illegible]. Place on the stove [illegible] minutes, stirring it constantly. Take off and add the [illegible].

TOMATO CATSUP.—Take one peck [illegible], wash, cut in pieces, [illegible] without water, set one [illegible] through a coarse wire sieve; [illegible] until the mixture is quite [illegible], then season to taste, adding [illegible] of salt, a dash of cayenne [illegible] cinnamon and cloves. Be [illegible] of your pepper [illegible] [illegible] cold [illegible] vinegar, and [illegible]. It should keep, if [illegible] down and seasoned, [illegible] the corks.

[illegible]

[illegible] spoonfuls of cream [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—Chop up very [illegible] and a little [illegible] over [illegible] with a little [illegible] but not over- [illegible] some slices of [illegible] and just before [illegible] add to the [illegible] up [illegible] a squeeze of [illegible] the mixture [illegible] oven to [illegible] immedi-

[illegible] TURNIPS OF TURNIPS.—[illegible]

Chop the turnips into small pieces and set them on a slow fire with a little butter, taking care that they do not burn. When well done add a few spoonfuls of thick brown gravy, well flavored with onions and mushrooms, or, if without mushrooms, a few drops of mushroom catsup may be added. Give them a fair seasoning of salt and pepper, rub them through a tammy and serve with fried toasts of bread. Never omit to put in a small lump of butter before serving up.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In Seasickness.

S. S. PARKER, Wellington, O., says: "While crossing Lake Erie, I gave it to some passengers who were seasick, and it gave immediate relief."

A Curious Problem.

One of our Western friends thinks it would be a curious problem for a woman to find out from mankind what is really expected of her. Man adores helplessness, and complains that it ruins him. He talks about economy, and raves over spendthrifts. He decries frivolity and runs away from brains. He pines after his grandmother, who used to make good pies, and falls in love with white hands that can't. He moans over weakness, and ridicules strength. He condemns fashion theoretically, and goes for it practically. He longs for sensible women, and passes them by on the other side. He worships saints, but is careful to send them all to convents. He despises pink and white women, and marries them if he can. He abuses silks and laces, and takes them into his heart. He glorifies spirit and independence, but adores the little vines instead of the oaks. What would the critical lords have, if they could have it all their own way?—*Christian at Work.*

A strong and sensible writer says a good, sharp thing, and a true one, too, for boys who use tobacco: "It has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical, as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison."

[illegible] Pratt, of Connecticut, says: "I do not believe that a nation controlled in its government by rum-sellers and rum drinkers can long exist as a republic, and to that condition this country is fast approaching. Our political conventions, our national, State and local elections are largely controlled by the organized forces of liquor dealers and liquor drinkers. I know this to be an unwelcomed truth, nevertheless, and we may as well face it first as last."

Several years ago a Maryland farmer and his wife granted the [illegible] of a traveling stranger and gave him a [illegible]. He told a story that interested them, and they allowed him to remain as their guest for several months. At last a cable message, which he had long said would come, was delivered, and he departed for Europe. He has lately sent his hostess and her husband a draft for $10,000.

The Wesleyans are doing a noble work all over the West Indies, and some of them are eloquent preachers, having congregations averaging 1,200. The churches are in most cases large and commodious, having good parsonages, well furnished, and the ministers well paid.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's large pamphlet treatise on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

How Shall I Pray?

Father, how can I thus be bold to pray
That Thou shalt grant me that, or spare me this?
How should my ignorance not go astray,
How should my foolish lips not speak amiss
And ask for woe when fain they would ask bliss?

How shall I dare to prompt Thee, the All-wise,
To show me kindness?—Thou art ever kind;
What is my feeble craving in Thine eyes
Which view the centuries vast, before, behind,
And sweep unnumbered worlds like viewless wind?

Thy goodness ordereth what thing shall be,
Thy wisdom knoweth even my inmost want;
Why should I raise a needless prayer to thee,
Or importune Omnipotence to grant
My wishes, dim, short-sighted, ignorant?

And yet I come—for Thou hast bidden and said,
But not to weary Thee, or specify
A wish, but rather with this prayer instead:
"O Lord, Thou knowest; give it or deny;
Fill up the cup of joy, or pass me by."

Just as Thou wilt is just what I would will;
Give me but this, the heart to be content,
And if my wish is thwarted, to lie still,
Waiting till puzzle and till pain are spent,
And the sweet thing made plain which the Lord meant.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE, in *S. S. Times.*

According to experts, there is something beyond calculation in the speed of steamers. Two boats may be built simultaneously from the same model, with every effort to make them precise duplicates as to shape and machinery; and yet one will prove faster than the other. Why this no one can tell. The Mary Powell has for the last fifteen years been the swiftest on the Hudson river. During all that time she has never been beaten. Time and again an exact counterpart has been built, with everything copied as the best mechanics and facilities could do it, but none of these has turned out as the original. Experience has been the same with yachtsmen. They order copies of the swiftest craft, or combine the supposed good points of several, and nine times out of ten are disappointed in the result.—*Boston Journal.*

The London *Truth* says: "Can we not take example by the United States? That country wisely never interferes except when its own interests are directly menaced. And what is the result? It does not squander money on a huge army, its three per cent. stock is quoted at a higher price than our consols, its artisans are laying by money, its agricultural population acquires homesteads, and the great republic is prospering beyond all other countries."

Methodists and Baptists are given to talking about their "little sister"—the Protestant Episcopal Church. Well she is little in one sense, but not as small in another as some others that we wot of. Episcopalians pay for Foriegn Missions 50 cents apiece; Southern Methodists, 17 cents; Southern Baptists, 5 cents.—*S. C. Advocate.*

"It can be worked out only on the basis of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount," said President Haygood recently of the freedman question. So is it true of the temperance issue.

The colored clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church have formed an organization among themselves and will hold a separate annual congress for discussion of their work.

It Will Cost You Nothing.

To get an honest medical opinion in your case, if you suffering from any chronic disease, as Consumption, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, etc., from Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, who are making wonderful cures with a new treatment for chronic diseases. Write to them and give a clear statement of your case. They will answer promptly as to your chances of relief under their new Vitalizing Treatment. *It will cost you nothing, as no charge is made for consultation.* If, however, you do not wish to consult them at present, drop a postal card asking for their pamphlet, in which you will get a history of the discovery, nature and action of their new remedy, and a large record of cases treated successfully. Among these cases you may find some exactly resembling your own.

The remains of Admiral Pierre were interred at Marseilles, the funeral oration being delivered by Admiral Krantz.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of Liberty and Smithfield streets, this city, were favored last Sunday with a visit from Mrs. Baldwin, so long one of our missionaries in China. She spoke in the interests of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. Her addresses were intelligent, exceedingly interesting and full of profit. After years of acquaintance with and hard labor among the Chinese, her estimate of them is very different from that of the sand-lotters in and out of Congress. Her account of the success of missionary labor in that mighty empire was full of encouragement, and her proof of the advantages and necessity of the work now doing by the women of the Church, was such as to convince every one of its value who might be troubled with scepticism upon the subject. We wish every Christian woman could obtain access to the facts, for it seems as if nothing would prevent co-operation in this great enterprise, one of the sublimest of the century.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

Why be discouraged? All good men had to wait for what might truly be called success. There was Moffat in Africa. Five years he labored at Kuruman, preaching the gospel through an interpreter. There were no signs of conversion. Five more years he lived and toiled among the natives, having learned their dialects. Still no followers. Then his patience began to be rewarded. At last there were tears for his preaching, then repentance, and numbers made profession of faith. It was that the missionary had waited long for, and with thankful heart he set himself to the gigantic task of translating for them the Bible. This finally completed, he waited for death with the same old fortitude. And now that God has taken him home, we shall not forget his words spoken in old age: "Had he a thousand lives he would give them all again in the same good and holy cause."—*Chicago Standard.*

Oberlin College has established a chair of Political Economy and International Law, and has called to fill it Mr. James Monroe, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

A Young Man's Case.

MR. S. S. HODGES, Jr., of No. 147 Park street, Lewiston, Me., relates the following personal narrative, May 14th, 1883: "About fifteen months since I had a severe attack of typhoid fever, was very lame, and confined to my bed for eleven weeks, and when the fever left me I was in a very debilitated condition. My back and loins seemed to have no strength, and I had no vitality or appetite. I tried various kinds of medicine recommended by my friends, but found they did not improve my condition. I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, which has been used with such great success here in Lewiston that it has a very enviable reputation of being a most reliable medicine. I purchased one bottle, and can date my improved health from the time I commenced using it, and my progress continued very rapidly; I gained in strength, and experienced less pain in my back, my appetite increased, and after using three bottles my pains were all gone, and my health entirely restored, and I can most heartily recommend Hunt's Remedy to any who may need a true remedy for debility, kidney or urinary troubles."

A Good Mechanic.

MR. L. J. JONES, of No. 10 Charles Street, Portland, Me., writes us these convincing facts, May 11th. 1883: "I have for several years been troubled with liver complaint and indigestion, and have suffered at times terrible distress, and have tried many different cures, so called, that have been recommended from time to time. I one day noticed in one of our papers the testimonial of a person that had used Hunt's Remedy and been cured of diseases similar to mine. I purchased a bottle of one of our drug stores in Portland, and before I had used the first bottle found that I was improving beyond my expectation; have used in all six bottles, and have no trouble from indigestion no distress or pain in my back as I formerly had; and since I have been cured my wife has used it for kidney trouble, and it has cured her. We can both say that Hunt's Remedy is a blessing to any one who is troubled with kidney or liver diseases, or indigestion. We gladly recommend it to our friends or to any sufferers from liver or kidney diseases, and you can use this letter as you may choose for the best interest of suffering humanity."

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother. He belonged to Ed. Cook, in Boydsville, Tennessee, and was taken by him to Texas, and sold. His name was Roland. I belonged to Dr. McConnell, who married Cook's sister Louisa. Our father was George, and belonged to Elijah Bennett. Mother was Sarah, and belonged to Widow Cook, near Boydsville. There was eleven of us in family. Alfred, Henderson, Harriet, Huldy, Riley, Anthony, Betsey, Jordan, Violet. Address me at Baton Rouge, La.

DAVID COOK.

MR. EDITOR—I arrived Sept. 4, when I found all of my kin people but my two sisters. I had not seen any of my people in 14 years. I have enjoyed myself and preached eight times. Seventy-five souls have professed faith and joined the church in Holmes county since I have been here. I will leave for my home in Texas Sept. 17. I am a brother of Rev. Mark Shepard, of Durant, Miss. I wish to find my sisters, Emily and Emma. My oldest sister was sold to a Mr. Kinnow, at Crystal Springs, when a small girl, and his mother named her Betty because she had a daughter named Emily. She carried her to Jackson, and I have not heard of her since. Brothers were Mark and Henry, and mother was Jane, and we were sold to Tom Allen. My other sistor left her Jan. 16, 1863, and married Jack Baishi, in Holmes county, Miss. He was killed, and she married Carter Weaver. Address me at Athens, Texas, or Mark Shephard, Durant, Miss. B. J. HOUSTON.

One Suffering Soul Happy

"If I can send one suffering soul to you," writes James Corbin, of Washburn, Ill., "I will be happy. *Samaritan Nervine* cured me, and will cure all cases of fits." $1.50.

A "Workingman's Sunday Rest Association" has been organized in St. Louis for the purpose of securing exemption from labor on the Sabbath.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. feb14-ly

How shall we stop the great evil of lying?—*New York Observer.* Don't know; give it up. It's a habit you ought never to have fallen into.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Dr. Spurgeon being asked how he succeeded so wonderfully in keeping up so large and regular attendance at his church, replied: "I fill the pulpit, and let the people fill the pews."

SAMARITAN NERVINE

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

$1.50 per bottle.

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.

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Sold by all Druggists.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. jan1

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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nov22-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	50
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	6 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
Romeo and Juliet, engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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Plantation Melodies —AND— REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.

Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, eyes varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy. "These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

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AGENTS WANTED For DAYS of the SON OF MAN,

Dr. Marvin's Great WORK Just Out.

The result of years of patient study and travel. A book to charm the young, delight the old, interest the student, a book for everybody. The style is [illegible] and [illegible]. Finely and appropriately illustrated, artistic binding. [illegible] by the press and clergy. [illegible] "Opportunity for Ladies, [illegible] Students, Teachers and others wanting [illegible] employment. Address Texas B[illegible] & Bible Co., Dallas, Texas. july18-52t

News Items.

The [illegible] schools of Paris are attended by 14,000 pupils.

Yellow fever has broken out at Guaymas and Mazatlan, Mexico.

The birthday of Gen. Porfirio Diaz was celebrated in the City of Mexico with great enthusiasm.

A couple of Mormon elders were tarred and feathered near Brookville, Indiana, by 150 men, at midnight.

New Jersey Democrats nominated Leon Abbett, and Republicans nominated Judge Jonathan Dixon for Governor.

Yankton continues to be the capital of Dakota. Judge Edgerton decided the capital commission to be an illegal body.

English, French and Chinese war vessels are anchored off the foreign concessions at Canton for the protection of foreigeners.

Emperor William spent three hours in the saddle at Merseburg at the inauguration of the grand army maneuvers, which passed off satisfactorily.

The United States treasurer sells yearly more than 600 tons of paper pulp, resulting from the destruction by maceration of government securities, bank notes, etc.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, writes *The* [illegible] perance cause booming out West. It is the general theme in every railway car, at every hotel, at every [illegible] prayer-meeting."

Maine, under the liquor law, has one convict in its penitentiary to each 3,300 of its population. California, under the license law, has one convict to each 600 of its population.

Lord Derby, British Colonial Secretary, informed the Australian Government that the Cabinet is opposed to the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific islands, pointing out that it may lead to a violation of international law.

Rev. [illegible], pastor of the M. E. Church of West [illegible], New York, was arrested as principal, and Dr. J. A. Patterson, of Albany, as accessory to the crime of abortion.

One man in North Carolina has in a single [illegible] furnished 10,000 barrels of roots to beer-makers, who use it in the manufacture of their beer because it greatly increases the thirst of the drinkers, and so tempts them more and more to drink.

The celebration of the seventy-third anniversary of Mexican independence, at the capital, was immensely enthusiastic. The display of bunting, the procession of societies, schools, government employes, military and allegorical cars were four hours [illegible] a given point.

It is [illegible] that a gun for splitting [illegible] is being made at a foundry [illegible] pound of powder, and [illegible] into the end of a low [illegible] by means of a fuse. Log guns of similar pattern are in use in Australia.

At Windsor, Ontario, a respectable Negro sent his daughter to the white [illegible] school, instead of the [illegible] school for the colored. The [illegible] ordered the girl to leave, but she refused to go, and the problem of what to do with her is unsettled.

Melinda Pope, of Geneseee, 20 [illegible], who was married in [illegible] Wm. Coolis, under 21 [illegible] The Coolis she married is [illegible] be dissolute, while the one [illegible] is steady and respect[illegible]

[illegible] Canterbury, England, [illegible] Wm. D. Kelly, [illegible] a complete [illegible] fact that my [illegible] and that my jaws gradually relax. I walk about four miles every day."

They say Mr. Dana has a Presidential bee in his own bonnet. If this is so, let him turn the rascal out.—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Rev. John Walton has been appointed president of the new South African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

"Threw Away Her Supporter."

Dr. Pierce:—A neighbor of ours was suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her she could not be cured of without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER,
4246 Jacob Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Revs. A. M. Green, A. S. Jackson and H. B. Parks have been elected delegates to the colored convention at Louisville.

British Columbia does not like the way her telegraph lines lie. All the electric communication she has now with the Eastern British provinces is by wires stretched over United States soil. In case of possible war with this country we should read all her secrets without difficulty. Hence she petitions for direct overland connection. The Canadian Pacific railway, already completed 600 miles west of Winnipeg, will probably give what is desired before long.

A sixteen-year-old Brooklyn wife wants a divorce from her seventeen-year-old husband, and the latter has no objection, because every time he gets a cent's worth of molasses candy she begs him for half.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"As a counteractant to debilitating influences, lassitude, nervous depression, debility, malaria, dyspeptia, liver Complaint, Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic is invaluable," says Professor F. W. Hunt, M. D., Honorary Member Imperial Medical Society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc. All who are run down and debilitated should take it. Beware of counterfeits.

"God bless the man who first invented sleep!" said Dumley as he reached home at two A. M. and discovered his wife snoring sweetly.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

"That stove saves half the fuel," said an iron monger. "Faix, thin, I'll take two of thim, and save it all," promptly replied Phelim.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER. AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHURCH & CO'S Musical Library. The Best Music by the Best Writers. Elegantly printed and handsomely bound in cloth.
—YOUTH AND PLEASURE.— A collection of easy pieces for the Piano.
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—THE CONCERT AT HOME— For Violin or Flute, or Piano. A fine collection of Violin or Flute or Piano Duets consisting of the latest and best music.
—THE TWO FRIENDS— Piano Duets. Containing pieces of moderate difficulty. Price of each of the five volumes above named $1 by mail, postpaid.
—THE GUITARIST.— A superb collection of the very best songs of the day, arranged for the guitar. Price $1.50 by mail, postpaid.
PUBLISHED BY JOHN CHURCH & CO., NEW YORK OFFICE, No. 5 Union Square. Cincinnati, O. nov30-ly

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. [illegible] Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CATARRH [illegible] desire relief, I can [illegible] Permanent and Positive Cure. [illegible] No [illegible] Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. [illegible] Childs, Troy, Ohio. dec28-ly

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U. S. N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $3. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 26-ly

[illegible] dec8-26teow

The Great Church LIGHT. [illegible] Parlors, Banks, Offices, [illegible] Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. [illegible] size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y. 19-12teow

PAYSON'S [illegible] INK. No preparation. Used with any clean pen for marking any fabric. Popular for decorative work on linen. Received Centennial MEDAL & Diploma. [illegible] years. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers & News Ag'ts. July26-26teow

Cut This Out & Return to us with TEN CTS. & you'll get by mail A GOLDEN BOX OF GOODS [illegible] MONEY, in One Month, [illegible] Absolute Certainty. [illegible] Young, 173 Greenwich St., N. York. sept13-12teow

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; Books & Bibles low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Wm. Garretson & Co., N. E. Cor. 4th & Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo. 26-ly

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. jan11-ly

WARRANTED 6 YEARS. $115 For only $49.75 25 STOPS. 9 Full Sets of Golden Tongue Reeds.

PIPE ORGANS 25 STOPS ONLY $49.75 INCLUDING BENCH, BOOK AND MUSIC, provided order is [illegible] within fifteen (15) days from date of this paper. [illegible]
REGULAR PRICE, $115.00 [illegible]
25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:
1—Voix Celeste.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this Stop are beyond description.
2—Powerful Box Sub-Bass.—New and original. Its THUNDERING TONES are without a parallel in Organ building.
3—Double Octave Coupler.—Doubles the power of the Organ. Couples octaves right and left.
4—Piccolo.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive Stop to build in this Organ.
5—Saxaphone.—The beautiful effect of this Stop is "Beatty's favorite."
6—French Horn.—Imitates a full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND.
7—Diapason.—Draws a full set of Golden Tongue Reeds.
8—Dulciana.—A full set of Paris Reeds is drawn by this Stop.
9—Vox Humana.—Tremulant, which, by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the HUMAN VOICE.
10—Vox Jubilante.—When used in conjunction with Stops Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 peals forth most delightful music.
[illegible] The last fifteen (15) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above [illegible], at command of the performer, most charming music with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its MELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 70 inches; Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.
[illegible]
Given under my Hand and Seal, this 27th day of September, 1883. Daniel F. Beatty
[illegible]
Address or Call upon the Manufacturer, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	52 00
30 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	85 00
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.
The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.
On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.
PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La. tf

THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company. TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. nov26-lyr

McShane Bell Foundry Manufacture those celebrated Chimes and Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, &c. Price-list and circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO. Baltimore, Md. sept6-ly

Baltimore Church Bells Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin,) Rotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory. For Prices, Circulars, &c., address BALTIMORE BELL FOUNDRY, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md. feb1-26t-eow

BLYMYER M'F'G CO. BELLS. [illegible] Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. 21-26teow

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O 8-ly

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY BEST Also, considering quality, cheapest. For cash, easy payments, or rented. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, of 100 Styles, with net prices sent free. The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. aug2-tf

OPIUM Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., SURGEON, C. & A.R. R. DWIGHT, Illinois. e28-6m

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES, All Liver and Stomach troubles. It is also a sure PROTECTION against Yellow Fever, [illegible] Summer Complaints, Children's Diseases, and conditions from which many ladies suffer in silence. Beware of Imitations. For further information send for Pamphlet or write to Dr. Holman personally. If not found at your nearest druggist, send registered letter direct to us and get your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad $2.00. Special Pad $3.00, post and duty free (Canada), paid. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., P. O. Box 2112, 93 William St., N. Y.

AN HONEST OFFER. [illegible] ELECTRIC PAD MANUF'G CO., 560 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

[illegible] And Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO. feb15-ly

No. 56 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL and SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:
1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.
3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
WE DON'T SELL TO PEDDLERS. Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.
ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing
Herc. Housah, CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY, 56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans nov16-ly

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

[illegible] A marvel of purity [illegible] More economical [illegible] ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

july26-ly-tear ep

SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Lesson 14, Sept. 30.—REVIEW; or Missionary, Temperance, or other lesson selected by the school.

[illegible]

the city. Fourth shows us Israel [illegible]

[illegible] and is sent out [illegible] year.

MARRIED.

At Columbus, Miss., Sept. 17, by Rev. [illegible] Mr. Alfred Wood to Miss [illegible]

In Carrollton, July 23, by [illegible] Mr. Clark Hardin to [illegible] Washington.

At Camp Parapet, Sept. [illegible] to Miss Agnes Taylor.

Thursday, Aug. 30, [illegible] Wall and Mrs. Joseph[illegible] Houston, Texas, at the [illegible] Rosa Noble; Rev. I. B. [illegible] May they prosper and be [illegible]

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1883, Mr. [illegible]lor and Miss Clara Camp[illegible] Houston, Texas, at the [illegible] bride's brother; Rev. I. B. [illegible] We wish them [illegible] through life.

Mr. Emanuel Jackson [illegible] Chandler, Aug. 28, 1883. [illegible] Dozier and Miss Winnie [illegible] 1883. Mr. Nicholas L[illegible] [illegible] and Miss [illegible] Long. [illegible]

DIED.

Sister Julia [illegible] 1883. She was a member [illegible] at Spring, Texas, for six [illegible] 85 years.

Elmie Alexander, aged 10 [illegible] daughter of Bro. Emile and [illegible] died Sept. 15. [illegible] a good and faithful member of [illegible] class in the Sunday-school. She was [illegible] a few days. May the comforting [illegible] the bereaved [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible] La.

[illegible] for 30 years. He [illegible] three children to mourn his loss.

Sister Emma Miller died Aug. [illegible] years. She was a member of the M. E. Church, also a faithful Sabbath-school [illegible]

SAMUEL HARRIS.

Bro. Cicero Brooks died Sept. 7, near [illegible], La. He was a member of Asbury for several years, and beloved by [illegible] North Carolina, and was [illegible] a wife to [illegible]

[illegible] WRIGHT.

[illegible] the loss of [illegible] Willis, [illegible] at 2 o'clock. As he lived so he died, in the full triumph of faith, and of an untrembling hope of the life eternal. Bro. Willis suffered intensely for [illegible] weeks, [illegible] to submit to a painful surgical operation for relief. A few days [illegible] was able to rise [illegible] to the workshop [illegible] to [illegible] the same. [illegible] to attend church [illegible] ing, "I have hoped [illegible] you are having, [illegible] be with you all to-night." Shortly afterwards he complained of a coldness in the [illegible] was not far distant, was seized with a terrible chill that [illegible] and joined the church [illegible]. A great concourse of people attended the funeral the next evening, including the Wesleyan Benevolent Society, of which he was the honored Vice-President, the Second Lutheran Society, Webber's Home Missionary, and Look Up Legion. Circumstances preventing the holding of a funeral service at the church the following Sunday evening was designated by Presiding Elder P. Landry for a memorial service in honor to his memory. On that occasion the chapel was filled from pulpit to door with church and society members, friends and fellow-citizens of Bro. Willis, who held him in the highest esteem. The hymn, "And Must I be to Judgment Brought," was sweetly chanted by the church choir, after which Presiding Elder P. Landry gave a sketch of the life and character of the deceased. With fervid eloquence and words of melting tenderness the Elder spoke of Bro. Willis' great, whole-souled attachment to [illegible], which was manifested by the fact that he was always at his post of duty, [illegible] being allowed to [illegible] him therefrom; he dwelt upon his efficiency as a church officer, his wisdom, firmness and sweetness in counsel, and

[illegible] official meetings, [illegible] and opinions without [illegible] sensitive feelings [illegible] death of Bro. Willis [illegible] of a noble pillar, to [illegible] leader, and to [illegible] loyal and upright [illegible] works of Elder [illegible] reading of [illegible] the Wes[illegible] original [illegible] Williams, an [illegible] of the deceased, and the services closed with a memorial sermon by [illegible] of Donaldsonville, [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible] to give his [illegible] a price [illegible] See his large advertisement in this issue.

The memorandum of the French proposals upon the Tonquin question, which the Marquis T[illegible] telegraphed to [illegible] not proved acce[illegible] government.

Ask the [illegible]
Of a[illegible]
the w[illegible]
irrita[illegible]
forms [illegible] complaints, giving [illegible]
ural, [illegible]

[illegible]

"What is the [illegible] can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a [Concluded next week.]

The relations between Turkey and Germany are very cordial.

Massachusetts Republicans nominated Hon. Geo. D. Robinson, for governor.

Prohibitionists of Massachusetts nominated Charles Almy for Governor.

Kentucky's statue of President Zachary Taylor, was unveiled near Louisville, on the 20th.

Oregon Conference elected A. C. Fair[illegible] delegate, and E. Hansen lay delegate.

Over 20,000 persons attended a meeting of the Irish National League at Carrick-on-Shannon.

Northwest Swedish Conference elected [illegible] delegate. Mr. An[illegible] is the lay delegate.

Kentucky conference elected C. J. Howes delegate to the General conference, Amos Shrinkle is lay delegate.

The Cape government sent an ultimatum to Cetywayo, requiring him to surrender within ten days or troops would be sent after him.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Rev. J. F. Goucher, pastor, is about to erect a commodious edifice in a fine location.

The *American Journalist* of St. Louis, Mo., issued its No 1 dated Sept. 15th, and is issued to represent the interests of working writers throughout the country. Monthly $2 per year. It has an article on Western journalism illustrated by portraits of prominent editors; and contains much general information.

Conference Notices.

[illegible] Visitations.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct.	17	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	"	21	Foss
Tennessee	[illegible]	"	24	Hurst
Texas	Paris	"	25	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	"	26	Foss
Central [illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern [illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Ala.	Eutaw	"	5	Foss
West Texas	[illegible]	"	26	Andrews
Savannah	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LA. CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Change of appointments.

Natchitoches and Campte	Oct. 12-13-14
Fort Jesup	" 20-21
Columbia	" 23-24-25
Allen	" 27-28
Coushatta	Nov. 3-4
Bastrop	" 10-11
Ouachita City	" 17-18
Jone's Chapel	" 24-25
Monroe	" 26-27
St. Paul and Scott	Dec. 1-2
Fairfield and St. James	" 8-9
Longstreet	" 11-12-13
Mansfield	" 15-16
Pleasant Hill	" 22-23

The Lord help each brother to close up a good year's work. Dear brethren, let each one of us bring up our money for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology.

S. DUNCAN, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the local preachers of Houston District Texas Annual Conference:

Dear Brethren—You are hereby requested to meet at Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, Oct. 9, 1883, the day before the assembling of the District Conference at the same place. Important matters to be presented. Pastors will please notify their locals.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] TOLBERT.

Houston, Texas, Sept. [illegible]

MARSHALL DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Marshall	Sept. 29-30
Marshall Circuit	" 22-23
[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	" 29-30
Jefferson Circuit	Oct. 6-7
Cypress	" 13-14
Marion	" 20-21
Queen City	" 27-28
Texarkana	" 30-31
[illegible]kville	Nov. 3-4
[illegible]ksville Circuit	" 10-11
Paris	" 17-18
Paris Circuit	" 17-18
Sulphur Springs	" 18

W. L. MOLLOY, P. E.

WEST TENN. DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Linden Circuit	Sept. 20-21
Flatwood Circuit	" 22-23
Lawrenceburg Circuit	" 29-30
Waynesboro Circuit	Oct. 6-7
Hardy Circuit	" 13-14
Memphis Station	" 20-21
Memphis Circuit	" 27-28
Pleasant Circuit	Nov. 3-4
Cypress Circuit	" 10-11

Will the pastors see that each member prepare [illegible] and present promptly on time, and report all the benevolent monies, and pay up the Key Chapel subscription, etc.

JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

W[illegible] is the title of a large illustrated [illegible] by Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo [illegible] to any address for three [illegible] es successful self-treatment [illegible]

A customs union between Belgium and Holland is about to be effected.

Specks of tan and freckles, spots of eczema removed by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 8 7-16; Middling 10 5-16; Good Middling, 10½; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 8@8½; White clarified, 8¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 17; fair, 22; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, 6¼.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2½@2¾; gray, 2@2½; black, 3¼@3½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 18@20.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 8½; [illegible]

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, [illegible]

CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, [illegible]

FLOUR, bbl—Fancy, 5.65 [illegible] 5.35.

LARD, ℔—Choice, 8¼.

SALT, Sack—Coarse, [illegible] $1.02½.

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.00@1.75; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.30; apples, bbl $1.50@$3.00; cabbages, crate [illegible] 3.00@[illegible] sour kraut, bbl. [illegible]

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls, 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@[illegible]; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, [illegible] 60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $12@12.12½.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders 6¼; sides, short rib, 7½; sides, long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 14½@15.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 6½; clear sides, 6¾; shoulders, 5½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $4.00; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 22@25c per dozen.

Louisiana Eggs 27@28c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 dozen; young do. $2.00@3.00 ducks $3.00@4.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 61; white, 62; mixed, 60.

OATS, bushel—Western, 40.

BRAN, 100 lbs—Choice, 87½.

HAY, ton—Prime, $16@17; choice, 19@—.

Philander Smith College,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Healthful Location; Beautiful and Commodious Buildings, Thorough Instruction.

Careful attention given to the manners and morals of the students.
Terms the very lowest. In many cases students pay their way by services outside of school hours.
Doors open to all classes without regard to race, color, sect or sex.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.

For Catalogues and other information, address

a30-3m REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

Wiley University,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Term begins March 24, and ends June 12. Expenses per month, including, Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50. Instrumental music $2 50 per month.
For Catalogue address,

W. H. DAVIS, President.

aug30 2m

Central Tennessee College,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEPARTMENTS:

Common English, Normal, Academic, Scientific, Collegiate, Theological, Medical and Law.

Expenses from $8.50 to $10 per month.

Next session begins Monday, September 2. The Meharry Medical and Law Departments Monday, October 1, 1883.

For further information address the President,

REV. J. BRADEN,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

July 5 3m

The French have suffered another check in Tonquin, their yellow flag allies being disastrously defeated near Hai-Phong.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

The Louisiana National Bank, on the application of Treasurer Walshe, loaned the city of New Orleans $9000 to pay the public school roll for May.

Solid Facts.

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Editorial Notes.

The temperance men of Louisiana should move as one body in their assaults upon the liquor traffic. It is advisable to form societies and at once communicate and co-operate with the State Temperance Alliance on the basis of equal membership and representation.

The New York *Independent*, commenting upon an article from Rev. Mr. Hunnicutt in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, justly says: "A more thorough going appeal for the continuance of barbarism in the South could not have come from the mind of a heathen chief in central Africa." Poor Hunnicutt!

Roman Catholicism is not dying out in Louisiana. The *Morning Star* of the 25th inst says: "There are in this State not far from two hundred priests engaged in clerical labours of every character." We have been told by one of the leading Protestant clergymen of this city, that there were no pastors in New Orleans more faithful in their pastoral work than these priests. They know their people.

The proposed teachers' institutes, to be held under the direction of State Superintendent Fay, should be largely attended by all now engaged in teaching or who expect to teach, either in the public schools or elsewhere. We realize that Superintendent Fay is limited in the scope of his duties, but believe that he is actuated by the spirit of a professional educator in the desire for promote the cause of public education. Let all his efforts in that direction be duly seconded and appreciated.

It arouses a keen feeling of national disgrace to know that the courts and juries of the capital city are so surrounded by corruption and tainted by suspicion that citizens are compelled to seek legal justice elsewhere. A vigorous pursuit of the civil service reform policy will drain Washington of much of its [illegible] element and deprive [illegible] of their lucrative [illegible]. The government should be allowed to remove the remaining State House trials to some other city where juries may be drawn of a more wholesome kind.

The prompt action of Postmaster General Gresham in the Louisiana Lottery matter is heartily approved all over the country. The company having obtained an injunction from [illegible] court to restrain Postmaster [illegible] of New Orleans from withholding its money orders and registered letters, Gen. Gresham directed that Mr. Merchant confer with the U. S. District Attorney and take steps for the removal of the case to the Federal Court, where we hope officials will proceed with due expedition and obtain an early decision.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, in a recent lecture before the American Temperance Union in New York City, took strong grounds in favor of national prohibition. He urged that legislation was the only feasible solution of the liquor problem. Unless liquors were forbidden by law little could be done. Federal legislation was needed. The United States Government had control of all commerce—interstate and foreign. There was the great power. We must stop the movement of whiskey, keep it from crossing State lines. This would help in the solution of the temperance problem.

We bow reverently in honor of the noble man whose story is here told: Akron, Ohio, Sept. 24—John Bull, the engineer of the Thunderbolt passenger train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, died to-day from the injuries received in the recent collision with a freight train at Tallmadge. He could have saved himself by jumping, but he thought of the passengers, reversed his engine and set the air-brakes. Having checked the train, he started the engine ahead under full steam. It broke loose from the cars and received the shock of the collision. The passengers were unhurt. He lived at Galion, and was the oldest engineer on the road.

Associate Justice Field, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has rendered a decision at San Francisco, in respect to the rights claimed by Chinese born in Hong Kong to land in the United States. The object of the law was to exclude Chinese laborers from coming from any part of the world. The fact of being born in Hong Kong does not constitute a Chinaman a British subject. The restriction act would be defeated by any other construction; it declares that any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be removed therefrom by direction of the President to the country from whence he came—not necessarily to China, but to the country he came from.

This is a late dispatch from the capital of Iowa: "The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union attended many polling places at the amendment election in June, and the day was made notable by the fervor and persuasiveness of the women. A circular has just been issued by the State officers of that body advising the same general attendance at the polls on Oct. 9. The women also propose to have the children in the procession with banners, mottoes and temperance songs, to have lunch tables for the voters of the right tickets, and to work to make the most votes for prohibition, and impliedly for the Republican ticket." Oh that the women of the South might be moved with the same holy spirit of true womanhood, and defend their homes from the dreadful invasions of intoxicating liquors! Many of them do sympathize with temperance work but are troubled by obsolete notions of their "proper sphere" of duty. All effective work must begin at the ballot-box, the exponent of the popular will, and the presence of women in the vicinity cannot but help to the exaltation of righteousness.

The Colored National Contion.

The colored national convention met in Louisville, Ky., on the 24th. Rev. A. M. Green, of Louisville, was chosen temporary and Fred Douglass, permanent president. The following is an outline of Mr. Douglass' speech:

Referring to the old days of slavery, he passed quickly to those better and brighter days which brought freedom, education and enfranchisement. Referring to the causes leading to the convention, he said:

"No reasonable man will ever object to white men holding a national convention when they are in our condition and we in theirs. Examples are plentifully abundant where the whites have hated the blacks, bordermen the Indians, the Negro the Chinese, and vice versa. We must move as a people toward the goal of prosperity and education. Now that we are free we must be like free men—take the reins in our own hands and compel the world to receive us as their equals. This city, metropolitan in size, cosmopolitan in ideas, is still not free and liberal enough in its opinions to receive us as equals in public buildings and hotels. This is why we are now sitting in a national convention. We have been given numerous platforms, but we are still in the same condition. What we want is not words, idle epithets in our praise, but actions. We have never been helped, but assistance comes from all sides to help us in our downward course. If we come as cart drivers or servants we are received, but when we come as scholars or statesmen the color line is raised.

"The colored man is of an oppressed and abject race in the United States. Trades' Unions refused him admission, mechanics refused him as an apprentice, and when he dies the same old contempt follows him. He is spurned from the gates and compelled to seek a resting place of his own. If he applies for admission to colleges or aspires to education and profession the race line is drawn. That is what we are here for; to raise this line, and make us the equals of the whites. The cause lies more in the diseased imagination than in any other belief. We are here to see to it that men of our color accused of crime shall have a fair trial; that all these outrageous lynchings be stopped. Our business is to organize for our rights and for a redress of our wrongs.

"Some say that we should not hold this convention, for it menaces the Republican party. Parties are made for men, and not men for parties. My hat was made for my head, not my head for my hat. If parties do right, stand by them; but when they do not uphold their principles as laid down in their platforms, down with them—follow no party blindly. We have learned how to talk and let us speak for ourselves about civil rights. Every man is the sole proprietor of and lord of his own house, but when any place is opened for the public everybody recognized as a citizen by the law has the right to enter. This does not make men equal; talent and intelligence are always triumphant."

"When I speak to an intelligent man five minutes I forget all about his color. Now about political equality. I never was a politician. I began my career as a pleader for the aggrandisement of my race, and I am not afraid to tell what I think about all kinds of equality. This stamping out of black Republicans of the South has been done in the face of the Republican party. This convention should implore Congress for a restoration of justice and for the abolition of this most detestable state of affairs. Make the Constitution practically what it is theoretically, and there will be an end to all this filth of ballot-box and to all the injustice of the color line.

"The New York *Evening Post* makes a great mistake when it says: "Be modest; you have been but 20 years out of bondage." These officeholders are afraid of our aspirations. We shall never cease to be a despised and excluded class as long as we are shut out from political preferment. We cannot ignore the fact that to this is to be attributed the degradation of our race. Elevate one of our class to the Vice Presidency or to a position in the Cabinet, and our equality shall have been established. We are not prepared as yet, but let us aspire to these positions, which we can fill. We hold it self-evident that a nation made up of all varieties should not be governed by one class. Where there is a ruling class there is a subject class, and when the day comes when this nation is governed by one class it ceases to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

The following named persons were chosen vice presidents: George Washington, Alabama; S. J. Hollingsworth, Arkansas; J. B. McGinnis, Delaware; W. C. Chase, District of Columbia; W. A. Pledger, Georgia; W. T. Scott, Illinois, Rev. Dr. Sweetzer, Indiana; Alfred Fairfax, Kansas; Henry Scroff, Kentucky; L. S. Martinet, Louisiana; A. V. Cooper; Maryland; W. R. Gamble, Nebraska; G. H. Ruffin, Massachusetts; C. H. Tandy, Missouri; Z. G. Sterret, Minnesota; Congressman J. E. O'Hara, North Carolina; Sam J. Tousen, Ohio; H. Price Williams, Pennsylvania; H. L. Shrewsbury, South Carolina; W. H. Young, Tennessee; Mack Henson, Texas; G. M. Arnold, Virginia; G. W. Hollinger, West Virginia; J. W. Birney, Wisconsin; Secretary, J. M. Gregory; assistants, L. Y. Holland, A. S. Richardson, G. H. Clark and W. G. Robinson.

The convention adopted the following address. "1. That we are grateful for and rejoice in the miraculous emancipation that came to our race 20 years ago. The shock of embattled arms was the lullaby of a nation born in a day. We do not, we cannot forget, the great sacrifice of women and heroic men, who made possible the struggle in which treason and slavery were consigned to a common sepulchre; nor would we be unmindful of the measure of devotion and patriotism to the nation in war for the preservation of the nation.

"2. We are not insensible to the fact that the Congress of the United States has spread upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens, nor would we be forgetful of the magnificent amendments to the Constitution intended to render forever impossible the crime of human slavery.

"3. We do not ask any more class legislation. We had enough of this; but we do believe that many of the laws intended to secure us our rights as citizens are nothing more than dead letters. In the Southern States, almost without an exception, the colored people are denied justice in the courts, denied the fruit of their honest labor, defrauded of their political rights at the ballot-box, shut out from learning trades, cheated out of their civil rights by innkeepers, common carrier companies, and left by the States to an inadequate opportunity for education and general improvement.

"4. We regard the labor question, education and sound moral training paramount to all other questions. We believe that question, especially in the South, needs recasting, and that plantation credits and mortgage systems should be abolished, and honest labor should be remunerated. The land holders of the South should recognize that this question is to be solved by encouraging the Negroes to industry, frugality and business habits. By inciting them to habits of thrift, by assisting them to acquire an interest in the soil, by paying them honest wages for honest work and by making them contented and happy in the land of their nativity. The white men and owners of the soil in the South can settle the question of labor and capital between white and black. We believe that a broad, comprehensive system looking toward the education of young colored girls, so that they may become intelligent and faithful women, and young colored boys may learn trades and become useful men and good citizens, should be inaugurated. The religious and moral training of the youth of our race should not be neglected. The hope of every people is adherence to sound social, logical and ethical principles. The moral element in character is of greater value than wealth or education and this must be fostered by the family and encouraged by the pulpit.

"6 The Freedman's Saving Bank and Trust Company was established to receive the earnings of persons heretofore held in bondage and the descendants of such persons. It was established by the government, and thought solvent. In changing the charter the trustees transcended their authority and thereby made themselves liable. The government in appointing special machinery to close the insolvent institutions violated the United States statutes on bankruptcy, and should, therefore, reimburse the creditors of the bank.

"7. The distinction made between white and colored troops in the regular army is un-American, unjust, and ungrateful; white men can enter any branch of the service; colored men are confined to the cavalry and infantry service. And in appointment of civilians to the regular army all believe it to be the duty of the President of the United States to consider the claims of colored men. This distinction is carried into the navy as well.

"8. It is not our province to dictate a policy of action for our fellow-citizens in the several States. It is a matter that their circumstances and patriotism should shape.

"9. As a race struggling and contending for our political and civil rights we are not unmindful of the efforts of Ireland to gain her rights, and we extend to our Irish friends profound sympathy and our best wishes.

"10. We earnestly desire the abolition of the chain gang or convict system, and the admission to trades union of men of our race and employment in commercial pursuits.

"11. In nearly every State in the Union, both North and South, the people of our race are not allowed to enter freely into the trades or gain employment in higher walks of life. This is unworthy of our institutions and hurtful to the reputation of our country at home and abroad.

The National Colored Men's Executive Committee met after adjournment of convention and organized by the election of W. A. Pledger, of Georgia, chairman; Geo. W. Arnold, of Virginia, secretary. The object of the committee is to carry out the principles enunciated in the address of the convention.

New Orleans business men are entering fully into the work of preparation for the great cotton exposition. Now if they will enter as fully into the spirit of the times, and give us an exhibition of honesty at the ballot-box, it will be well for them and the entire country. The time has come for the reform. —*Inter Ocean.*

A few days ago an officer in the English army made a dynamite belt, fastened it to his body, and blew himself to atoms.

Notes From Chattanooga.

Our city is fast gaining prominence as a desirable center for convening ecclesiastical bodies, representing the different denominations operating in the State. Last year there were three Methodist annual conferences held here, and it is understood that the present month will add two more to the list, with the Central South conference of the Congregationalists and the Baptist Association to follow later in the fall.

In line with the industrial growth of the place, which is attracting so much attention abroad, larger and more handsome church buildings are coming into existence. After some delay, work on the new First M. E. Church, Dr. J. J. Manker, pastor, has been resumed. The completion of the structure, which cannot be far remote, is looked forward to with much eagerness as the crowning event of our struggle to erect fine churches in keeping with the demand of the times. The Presbyterians have recently laid the corner stone of a new and costly edifice which promises, also, when finished, to prove an ornament to the city. The Mt. Purem Baptist Church, a frame structure, which was completely demolished by the storm sometimes ago, is being rebuilt. It will be ready for use in a few days. Our brethren, of the M. E. Church, South have recently erected the parsonage which was burned to the ground not long since. It was occupied by Rev. Mr. Bays. They have also built another church, in the northern portion of the city. It seems to be their aim to sieze upon every favorable locality where a numerous and wealthy population can be found without convenient church accommodation. They believe in the policy of sustaining a net-work of appliances adapted to the wants of a diversified community. That's going for the masses, in cities at least. The public schools have opened with a larger attendance than ever before. The want of more room is keenly felt. The colored children are to be better provided for in the future. A commodious building intended for their use is now in course of erection. The authorities delayed taking steps in this direction until the better informed of our people had become justly indignant at their tardiness. Another building of the same kind, in a different portion of the city is needed in order to make the accommodations more easily accessible, especially to small children who ought not be required to walk a great distance to school through all sorts of weather. The property purchased by the Freedmen's Aid Society for the Central University is beautifully situated, commanding a survey of most of the city, and suburbs for miles around. I have not learned when the work of putting up the buildings will begin. Nothing could have been more reasonable than the discussion awakened by the SOUTHWESTERN relative to the question of admitting persons to the proposed school; and all other schools of the church, without any reference whatever to color. Your advocacy in favor of the effectual removal of the color-line barrier which some would set up to debar our people from privileges to which they are justly entitled will no doubt win. It is Christ "like in its uncompromising fairness, striking at what Dr. Buckley styles an "outrageous inquity," and a "crying shame."

The free delivery system which came into operation Sept. 1st, seems to be giving general satisfaction. One colored man is on the carrier force. Strenuous efforts were made by the police a while ago to suppress Sunday traffic which had grown so common, and it appeared at one time that they would succeed, in a measure at least; but alas, it is now tolerably clear that they have been beaten. Saloon-men are a power everywhere. They fear nothing but the ballot in the hand of the intelligent, dram-hating voter. That is the only weapon that can cleave them in their blood-stained and murderous strong holds, and until it executes its mission, we shall not be able, I fear, to see one day out of seven everywhere observed as a day of religious rest and holy worship.

There is evidently, among us, a growing disregard of the sacred binding nature of the marriage contract as was shown by a recent publication in the Chattanooga *Daily Times*, revealing the startling fact that there are now pending before the courts in Hamilton County alone, more than one hundred applications for divorce. What a picture of social degeneracy. Surely it is time for the Pulpit and the Press to speak out more trenchantly against the abomination of a loose divorce practice which threatens to undermine the perpetuity and peace of the family.

A conference of spiritualists is announced to be held in a grove near this city, shortly. It is said to be the first of the kind ever attempted in the South. Some noted spiritualists from a distance are expected to take part in the exercises. The municipal election which takes place a few days from now is exciting deep interest. The Republicans are confident of electing their full ticket. Could we get a little more of the "campaign" fervor and activity which I see manifested around me into our churches, I think it would give a much desired impetus to all our plans for saving souls and building up the church. D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

From Marshall—A Correction.

MR. EDITOR—Please correct a mistake made in the statement concerning the white rioters in Marshall. It was published there was six colored and four whites on the committee that met Gen. King; but the truth is there were fourteen whites and six colored.

Last Saturday night another mob went out with masks on and took a colored man out of his house and shot him. On Sunday morning the town was made sad on the part of the colored people. He was found in the road with three holes through him, a rope seemed to have been cut from around his neck, and a knife was laying by his side. It is said that the man, seeing they were going to hang him, cut the rope and jumped out of the hack in which they had him, attempting to escape, they shot him to pieces. He was a member of the A. M. E. Church in this city, also a class-leader. His name was Woods. Nothing has been done about it. Nothing will be done, as he was a Negro. O, mercy! of all men we are most miserable. Gloomy clouds of darkness hang all around. Ten days ago the Texas and Pacific Railroad train stopped a few minutes to look at three colored men hung up in the trees by the road. Don't know why it was done.

OBSERVER.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

O. H. Claibonrne, Dulac: "Our revival is moving on grandly. Thus far we hava received fourteen; more than twenty are at the altar. The young men are coming out on the Lord's side. I am so glad to see how the Lord works with us. A brother and his wife from Alabama joined in f[illegible] night."

J. S. Patterson, Bastrop: "On this circuit, considering all things, we are doing very well. The times are hard and the people poor, but they are moving slowly along. Elder [illegible] held his quarterly on the 8th, and preached three delightful sermons. God grant that the time may come when all of our pulpits shall be filled with such men. We received three into the church. Elder's collection was $29.50."

MISSISSIPPI.

P. Blue, Enterprise: "Protracted meetings have resulted to date in 14 conversions and 32 joined the church. Sunday-school institute will convene in Macon on Friday, Oct. 19."

John H. Cook, Summit: "Elder W. McDonald held our third quarterly conference. The session was very pleasant. Ten were converted during the quarter and 12 received into the church, two from the Baptists and one of them an elder. Good flooring had been put into the church at Summit, and brick pillars underneath, at a cost of $50. The church at Magnolia is paid for and will be dedicated Sept. 30th. On Sunday we were grandly entertained by the elder. Collection for elder $10, pastor, $5.65, church, $6—total $21.65. It was resolved not to record reports sent by absent members not having lawful excuse for abstaining from the conference."

D. D. Goodwin, Benton: "We have just closed a glorious revival. It was the happiest I have witnessed for some time. Children of twelve years and old people of sixty were converted. There were 67 conversions in all, and 145 joined the church. The meeting continued three weeks, and the mourners begged us to continue it longer; some thought best to hold up and start again. Three more were then converted. Pray that all may come over."

J. J. Harris, Pontotoc: "There has been a season of refreshing in our town. August 10th, at night, a Sabbath-school concert was held in the church. Those on duty did credit to themselves. There was an opening address by Mr. A. Henderson, jr., an essay by Mr. S. H. [illegible], subject, "Church Manners;" essay by Miss Flonde F. Grant, subject, "Woman's In[illegible];" essay by Miss Mary E. Chisholm, subject, "We have only One Life;" essay by Mr. W. D. Gilmer, subject, "Obedience to Parents." All these were diversified with singing, which was [illegible] Miss Mary E. Chisholm, a student of Rust University, presided [illegible] children marched from the church to the [illegible] grounds. After [illegible] by Rev. Ed. [illegible] O. [illegible] S. Gil[illegible] and [illegible] G. [illegible] Rust University [illegible] Pray [illegible]

for us. God bless the SOUTHWESTERN."

TEXAS.

J. W. Robinson, Lampasas: "I am pleased to say that the church is in a healthy, growing condition. We have added over twenty members to our number this year; we also have a good Sunday-school of over 30 scholars and a real efficient [illegible] of teachers. Mr. [illegible], our Sunday-school superintendent, is loved by all the children, and [illegible] always on duty at the proper time. Peace and harmony prevails here. Rev. C. L. Madison, our worthy presiding elder, held his fourth quarter at Lampasas Sept. 15-16, and, oh, what a glorious time. His name rings as that of a powerful preacher and a good presiding officer among all classes throughout the country. He preached two able sermons to this people Sunday, at 3 o'clock and at night. After night service the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to 36, after which a collection of $15.95 was taken. The grand old church is showing her colors and marching right to the front."

ALABAMA.

C. P. Davis, of Mount Union, has secured three deeds, and as many new churches under way. On his work there are 5 Sabbath schools. By letter and probation 92 were received. Old Methodism is on a happy march in Dale county.

J. B. Loveless, preacher in charge of Pleasant Grove circuit, writes from Tupelo to the *Methodist Advocate*, relative to his newly organized and settled work. There are seven organized societies and eleven preaching places, there are ninety-six members, one local preacher and one exhorter, and if we only had houses of worship our membership would be to-day 200. We are building three new churches this year and have the fourth one in contemplation. They are all good houses, and one of them will be valuable. I think it will be when finished, worth $1,000. Large and beautiful lots have been donated to these churches for buildings and for grave yards. We now have five houses of worship and seven building lots. The houses, when completed, together with the lots, will be worth $2,500. Also, a committee was appointed to purchase or secure parsonage ground. Two or three gentlemen have offered to give lands for this purpose, and the parsonage will be built soon. The circuit is in Jackon and DeKalb counties, Ala., on what is known as Sand Mountain, and in the midst of an industrious and happy people. We have had excellent meetings this year; large congregations, and several conversions—have four flourishing Sunday-schools—have baptized eight, and received into the church, twenty-four members.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Hard Places.

DEAR EDITOR—Not having seen in your columns anything from this part of the Lord's vineyard, I beg space for a few plain facts. Justice demands that we speak of every place and thing the very best we can, but the truth, I think, in all cases, should take its course. St. Helena parish, taken as a whole is a hard place in which to do work for humanity. Everything is quiet; no disturbance except that caused by country of heathen gossip. I returned to this parish 15 months ago to take a school, with promises by letter of $60 per month from those who knew me in Sabbath-school when a boy. I was attending the Central Tennessee College and teaching in the public schools, within 30 miles of the college, where I could return to my regular course after the short public term had expired. For 15 months at intervals I received letters of inducement from this parish, finally I thought it an injustice to the people of my birthplace to deny them, so I resigned and came directly. On my arrival I found the apportionments for the largest schools but $60, and this sum to be taught out at $20 per month. At the end of the third month I found that the whole parish treasure had defaulted. I lost a month's work by it, but managed to settle for the month's board and began private teaching. I went from house to house trying to persuade the patrons to build up a work themselves. After seven weeks I found this to be a failure. Meeting Elder [illegible] and prominent men of the A. M. E. Church, I took their counsel and went on the river in search of a reliable place; but sick in my health, I was compelled to return to the hills to save my life from the swamp or malarial fever. After trying those places I was invited to accept this place among the Missionary Baptists; seven Methodist families send to my school. It is said to be, and probably is, the best school point in the parish. If this is the best the worst certainly needs your prayers. God willing I shall finish out the year according to promise. This has been a hard year on the people. The continual rain, then the dry, burning drouth has caused nearly a failure in the crops. The worms appeared about six weeks ago, but the extreme heat drove them back, though the crops will be little if any better by their not eating the cotton. When a man's bread-getting business fails he can not help failing, in many instances, to meet his promises to pay church, preacher or teacher; but where there is no spirit to do a thing it is always poorly done. Abraham was rewarded for doing, not promising to do. So many of our leading characters are always just going to do a good deed but they never do it. Some are always ready to pay tuition, build a school house, or subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN, but they never do it. In nearly every community there are a few colored men, ready, willing and able to do what they promise, but the number is small. Besides, some are striving so hard to have something to come with that their children are kept at work about three-fifths of their time. Can a child advance by staying at home three days and coming to school two days in the week? Of course not. But when they fall behind the regular attendants the teacher is accused of partial teaching. Those who are used to doing business with a system can hardly sympathize with the people and their habits in these backwoods. Preachers and teachers are alike ignorant. The most advanced pupils I found in this neighborhood had gone only to multiplication in arithmetic, yet fraudulent teachers had carried them half through chemistry and astronomy. But until a better system of selecting teachers and paying them is adopted this will continue. It is well known that our people in the country are generally poor, and in many cases this happens from bad management. They trade on credit, and do not ask the price of articles until they go to settle, then if the price has not been increased it is much higher than expected when the purchase was made. Education will remove these hindrances to our progress, but some buzzards of influence argue that if a school teacher or preacher gets board and clothing he has pay enough, and thus weaken private efforts. Last year I taught at three different places, following the short term public schools, two or three months in a place, the pupils receiving little benefit in so short a time. This year I resolved to take one place, work it well, trusting the people to give me a support. The school has moved on since Feb. 5; have enrolled 50 pupils, average attendance about 22. Most of them can not pay in 5 cents a month. I suppose many students are laboring in such places. May we do with our might what our hands find to do. In a letter from Rev. J. Braden he says: "We have but one life, make the most of it. Work hard every day; work hard for the ignorant." Who are to work up these hard places, where the first step to refinement and culture is unknown! where God is worshipped in whines by the clergy as much as by the mourner; where the Gospel is preached by those who cannot read the Bible; where the goats take possession of the churches during the winter season; where one child in every twenty goes to Sabbath-school; where but one family in every six pay the day teacher, excepting those that do not send. The annual maximum of public money to any one school being $40, this year. These are some of the hindrances [illegible] in the backwoods. May God take a hand in the work, and multiply teachers and competent preachers, and send them out from the cities and towns till every pulpit and school-house shall have the pure light—St. Helena parish, among the hardest of all, being remembered.

J. M. SIMMS.

Lookout, La., Sept. 13.

Local Option's Success in Maryland.

Testimony incontrovertible from a variety of sources and from those best capable of judging is borne to the good results of local option in the counties of Maryland where it has been tried. The principle upon which this measure is based would seem to imply such success. It is—that it can only obtain when the people are fully prepared for it, as witnessed by a majority of them, votes being cast for it. To obtain this majority agitation and enlightenment are necessary. Such an intelligent sentiment thus placed, behind the law, is the best guarantee for its enforcement. Every man who votes for it is presumed to feel some personal responsibility to sustain it. Besides the power of majorities in this country is educational, and wields a great influence.

A little more than ten years ago this principle was put to the test in Maryland. At that time there seemed to be considerable total abstinence sentiment but very little prohibitory sentiment. A number of different orders of temperance societies existed throughout the State, but all seemed to be on the line of moral suasion, and each seemed to be acting independently of the others. There seemed, therefore, in the first place, a necessity to bring a common focus these diversified and divergent efforts and direct them to the accomplishment of the greatest possible good. It was also evident that other and greater influences than those wielded by the secret societies must be added in order to compete at all with the giant evil of the liquor traffic. And thirdly, it became equally manifest to a number of thoughtful and deeply interested persons that all the efforts of temperance societies, churches, moral and reform societies and all forms of moral effort combined could never permanently, or to any great extent, check the evil of intemperance whilst the State continued to license the traffic.

It was therefore felt that we must go to the root of the matter, and directs our efforts to the uprooting of the license system, and the prohibiting the sale of intoxicants as beverages. Thus to combine all influences favorable to prohibition, and to increase and strengthen them, was the object of the formation of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance. And keeping this object steadily in view it has gone courageously forward, amidst great opposition often, not only from the liquor fraternity and their steadfast allies, the politicians, but from members of the temperance societies, churches and other religious and reform associations, who did not believe in prohibition. Many such required to be educated and have been educated, fully up to this point. Starting in 1874 with the right to vote in some five counties, and in all except one by districts, and by this first effort securing permanently, to the cause of prohibion three countries and a half, with the exception of about four election discricts, the work has gone gradually forward of adding some one or more counties after each biennial session of the legislature, until prohibition now has obtained in the State in thirteen out of the twenty-three counties, as a whole (with the exception of about four or five election districts) together with about nine out of the twenty election districts of Frederick, five of twenty elections districts of Washington, and some nine or ten localities and districts in other counties.

The general tenor of the testimony regarding the fruits of local prohibition is that it has greatly decreased the number of the inmates of prisons and almshouses, and in some cases has entirely emptied them. That it has lessened the terms of courts and greatly decreased the expenses thereof, especially upon the line of criminal business. That the fees of prosecutors have sometimes been lessened two-thirds, or three-fourths. That taxes have likewise, and as a matter of course, been decreased. That property has been greatly appreciated, the tone of morals elevated, and the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people greatly promoted.

The testimony also shows that some of the most intelligent, influential and violent opponents of this cause have been thoroughly converted by the logic of the practical results which they themselves have witnessed, and have since become, and are now among its warmest supporters.

Another strong proof of the good results of this measure is to be found in the fact that wherever a re-vote has been taken after it has been fairly tried—and several such have been taken at the instance of the liquor men, as in Caroline, Dorchester and Somerset counties—the majorities have been increased, and in some instances quadrupled.—*Baltimore Methodist.*

A Memorable Anniversary.

Wednesday Sept. 12th, was the anniversary of a day forever memorable in the history of the world. On that day, two hundred years ago, John Sobieski, the King of Poland defeated the Turks who were then besieging the Austrian capital, Vienna, and so permanently arrested the tide of Turkish conquest which then threatened to spread triumphantly over the entire of Europe. Measureless calamities have come to every European province which the Turk succeeded in mastering; measureless calamities would have come to the entire of Europe if Sobieski, two hundred ago, had not succeeded in arresting the Turk's brutal march. For three hundred years before that time the Turk had been making constant advances westward into Europe. It was in the fourteenth century that the Turks crossed the Bosporus and appeared in sight of Constantinople. A vast wave of Ottoman conquest then commenced spreading westward over Europe. It was the most formidable and the most pitiless conquest the world has ever seen. It seemed, until Sobieski arrested it, as though it were destined to spread until all Europe should be compelled to crouch defeated at the foot of the conquering Moslem. Wherever the crescent waved in triumph the land was ruined and blasted. It was the boast of the Turks that wherever the horse of their Sultan had once trod grass would never grow again. The portion of Europe thus overrun by the Turks was, previous to that time, Italy alone excepted, the most civilized portion of the globe. Since that time and just in proportion as the Turk has succeeded in maintaining his conquering grip, it has been the least civilized. Gradually, however, the land, from Constantinople to Vienna, was conquered. Province after province was made to yield. So was founded what has come to be known as "Turkey in Europe;" so originated what has been the despair of so many European statesmen, the Turkish question in Europe.

We speak of "Turkey in Europe," but by that phrase is only meant "the Turks in Europe." The Turkish empire in Europe is not a nation at all. It is a conglomeration of conquered provinces, living and groaning under the iron rule of the Ottoman power. That power has not to-day, and never had in any past day, any higher right to rule then the right of the sword. There is no such thing, there never has been any such thing, and there never will be any such thing, in Europe, as a Turkish nation. There is in Europe a French nation, there is a German nation, there is an English nation. There is, on this continent, an American nation. The French rule is the creation of the French people. The German rule is the creation of the German people. The English rule is the creation of the English people. The American rule is the creation of the American people. There is no schism between the rulers and the ruled in these cases. The rule is born of the people. It exists by and with their consent. It is a thing in which the people may take a legitimate pride. But this never has been the case, and is not now the case, with the people inhabiting the provinces of what is called "Turkey in Europe." Their rule for five hundred years, has never been a thing of their own creation; and has never been a thing in which they could take any legitimate pride. It is a rule which has been imposed upon them by a foreign power—a power alien to them in race, in religion, and in social habits. The Turk is as distinct to-day from the races in Europe he has conquered as he was five hundred years ago when he first crossed the Bosporus from Asia and assailed Constantinople. From the time when the Ottoman conquest in Europe reached its culminating point—that is to say from the time when, two hundred years ago, Sobieski under the walls of Vienna arrested that ruthless conquest, and said unto it "Thus far shalt thou come, but no further!"—the history of the Turks in Europe has been made up, very largely, of their failing efforts to repress the spirit of revolt amongst their subject-populations. Hungary, once under the dominion of the Turks, has been wrested from them. The Crimea, once also under the Turkish rule, eight years before the conclusion of the last century was incorporated with Russia. During the present century the Turks have lost Greece, which has been made independent. Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria and other provinces have won a partial or a complete independence. The Turkish rule in Europe is in decay. It has had its evil day. Its night of merciful annihilation is surely coming on. Nobody regrets that it should be so. Nobody dreams that it would be a good thing to restore Hungary to the Turks, or Greece to them, or Servia, Roumania or Bulgaria to them. No bit of empire has ever been wrested from the Turks—no people under their sway have ever gained even a partial freedom—without its having been instinctively felt that so much had been gained to civilization, and that so much had been lost to barbarism. The only possible solution of the Turkish question in Europe would be simply to banish the Turkish government, bag and baggage, over the Bosporus into Asia, where it naturally belongs, and then leave the provinces of European Turkey to work out their political salvation in their own way. When this is done the work of Sobieski will be completed, and his heroic soul, reposing on the bosom of the infinite heroism, may rest ever more in peace.

Dr. J. C. Ciden, who once lived in North Carolina, tells the following: Gov. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, is a Presbyterian in his views; and his brother, Hon. R. B. Vance, is a devout Methodist. The Governor, in remarking upon this matter, once said: "The difference between my brother Bob and myself is, that Bob believes in falling from grace, and never falls, and I don't believe in falling from grace, and am always falling!"

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it create a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollor in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

The Beauty of Holiness.

All theories aside, there is in the fact of a holy life something very attractive. To love God with all our hearts, and our neighbor as ourselves; to have the image of God stamped on our souls, the life of God manifest in our mortal flesh, the mind that was in Christ clearly perceptible in our expressions and ways; walking as Christ also walked; endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace; returning not railing for railing, but disarming criticism by circumspect lives; constantly laboring, praying without ceasing, rejoicing evermore and in everything giving thanks, we say there is in such undeniable characteristics of personal holiness something very charming and beautiful.

How little does it matter whether the power of the Spirit resulting in such living overshadows the believing soul in an instant as we would is often the case, so that from that time he enjoys inward and outward holiness to which he was before an utter stranger, or whether it comes in the gradual unfolding of a long consecrated life. The main point is that there is no deception, no delusion, but a deep and constant communion with the Father and the Son, whereby the whole heart is surrendered and the whole life governed and controlled by the purest principles of the Divine Word.

The truth is, no one experience, or class of experiences, as to this doctrine, can ever become a universal standard. Here, as in conversion, and in intellectual exercises, every man is his own under. Controversies as to the method of becoming holy, may rage until the millennium, and nothing be settled. Nevertheless, souls may continue to trust God for full salvation, and testify to the experience of it, supporting the testimony by holy living and doing. In this, not in the hard dry arguments of theorists, the beauty of holiness appears. Rather, earnest minded believers would better give attention. In the contemplation of it there is profit, and in the experience of it there is spiritual and eternal gain. To have the inward man of the heart renewed after the image of God, cannot be a mistake, even supposing that God has quickened, even as Wesley understanding, as Wesley asserted, the creature, in a most humble, loving state, will at least excite the admiration of all who are capable in our degree of discerning spiritual and moral beauty. From the humble region of the emotions which covers the entire intellectual world, they can not but admire how laudable, how [illegible] in these instances of the creature, the [illegible] God for the benefit and sanctifying [illegible] of the creature.

Shall He be Found?

We read, once of a man buried in a well. The well was deep and he could not extricate himself. The [illegible] could communicate with him, and could secure a little [illegible] to prevent speedy suffocation.

How [illegible] him! Through the [illegible] ran the [illegible] They [illegible] in—[illegible] from pressing too heavily upon his head; they toiled on, almost without thought of tiring, putting more and more of plan and system into their work, vying with each other in doing man's duty to man.

The day dawned, but they rested not. The merchant, the minister, the professional man, labored right on through all those weary hours, side by side with the humblest toiler from the ditch. Before the great stress of that awful time all class conditions vanished. They were simply all men, loyal to a common manhood, and zealous in a common cause. Darkness came on, the long hours of night wore away; but yet they weavered not. Morning dawned, and still was their brother in peril, discouraged, faint, perhaps dying. Only one or two could labor, as the end was neared, and these at the risk of their own lives. All were exhausted with their waiting and their work. Then the fire-bells rang out its warning of danger. To property? Ah, no! to human life! Fresh hands must toil that any hands might save.

And they did toil as bravely as their fellows had done. They toiled, and finally they won. A few hours more, and the man was brought forth, weak, bruised, half unconscious but *saved*; and from all hearts went up a great throb of joy, while cheers of victory rent the air.

Down in the pit of intemperance a man has fallen. He is somebody's father, somebody's husband, somebody's friend. Let the cry run throughout all the community; let it be the bells of alarm to ring; let humanity be aroused! Shall he be saved? Into deeper and more dangerous depths never man fell. If he get out at all it must be by the help of friendly hands, and the mercy of God. Are your hands outstretched? Are you answering the call? Will you forget self and selfish interests, and toil freely for this brother in distress—will you save a soul?

"Suffer the least of these, my little ones," said the Master. His words were very broad. They reach over and include all duty, and all doing. Wherever is human need, there must humanity go to help and to cure. They must answer their sin who walk selfishly by on the other side.

The First Prayer in Congress.

In the Chaplain's Military Journal, under date of December 1777, is found a note containing the identical first prayer in Congress, made by Rev. Jacob Duche, a gentleman of great eloquence. Here it is, an historical curiosity:

Oh Lord our Heavenly Father, high and mighty King of kings and Lord of lords, who dost from thy throne behold all the dwellers on the earth, and pointest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all the kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech thee, on these the American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppressor, and thrown themselves on thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on thee. To thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, unto thy nurturing care. Give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries; convince them of the unrighteousness of their course; they still persist in sanguinary measures, O let the voice of injured innocence prevail with them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou present, O God of wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to conduct all things on the best foundations, that the effusion of blood may be speedily prevented, and order, harmony and peace may be effectually restored, truth, justice, religion, and piety prevail and flourish among thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds; shower down upon them and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with overwhelming glory in the world to come. All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Savior, Amen.

Bishop Simpson's Head.

J. A. S.—You are right in thinking that this eminent bishop of the Methodist Church has a good-sized head; it is very broad, and the forehead retreats somewhat, while the lower part of the face is rather heavy, this association of features imparting a depressed appearance to the head when viewed from the front. An explanation of this fact which is occasionally met with among eminent men, was made in a late editorial. Bishop Simpson has a very strong, active, forcible organization; his temperament is thoroughgoing and spirited; he is essentially a worker. A self-instructed man in the main, he has brought himself from a comparatively low position in life to one of prominence, and is, therefore, an example for young men of moderate endowment.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Methodism in respect of its claim for support applies tests to character. When a man is in a position to give a hundred pounds a year to charitable objects, he has in his hands the means by which he may attract some notice and gain an amount of popularity and commendation. In this position there is a trial. If his circumstances are so changed that one-fourth of the amount is more than he can fairly give, the change is sure to bring to him another kind of trial. When under the influence of such a change a man withdraws from membership or keeps his children out of membership on the alleged ground that Methodism is expensive, he acts very unwisely. The little that he has to give might be as easily divided as was the sum five times as large, and if full advantages were taken of what Methodism offers to children and young people, no prudent father would finally regret that he had encouraged his serious children to seek the benefits of Christian fellowship. One who is swayed by the pride of life and leaves Methodism because it is expensive may find something cheaper elsewhere, but we have no evidence either of the soundness of the reasoning on which he acts, or of the sincerity of the motive on which he professes to act. God loves a cheerful giver.—*London Methodist.*

Whatever needs edification and training may have been, however ennobled or dishonored in our age and land, it finds all needful encouragement open before him if he is anxious to do what he can and earnestly seeks opportunities for usefulness and service. In the advise plan there is work for the feeblest hand and the lowliest order, and for one who looks for opportunities with sincere desire to do God's will, will fail to find them. Doors of opportunity open wonderfully to him who is seeking them and is ready to enter. One man may be qualified for a much larger and apparently more important work than another, but every man will be useful if he will do what he can.—*Domestic Journal.*

"What do ye call this in your country?" stopped a Scot at a fruit store yesterday, and pointing to a bunch of bananas. Having learned, he bought a plump redskin, and without stopping to peel it, bit on the end. The banana was finished in the same primeval style and then the stranger remarked: "The rind isn't much, but the pith is purty fair."

Hostetter's Acid Phosphate

For Women and Children.

Jos. Holt, New Orleans, La., says: "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of appetite, and convalescence from exhaustive illness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children."

Young Folk's Corner.

Buckle Down Boys.

Whatever you have to do, my boys,
Be sure you do it right;
If life is but a battle, boys,
Be faithful to the fight.

Don't cringe and squirm in any way,
But buckle down to work;
Let those around you plainly see
You do not act the shirk.

If lessons hard are given you,
Don't murmur nor complain;
Just buckle down and study hard,
And victory attain.

Yes, that's the way to do it, my boys,
If you would honored be;
The good, the great, have fought and worked
As you can plainly see.

Then fight and work and strive and strike,
Aim high when you begin;
Just buckle boldly down to work,
And you will surely win.

—*Golden Days.*

A Noble Boy.

As I was walking along a street of a large city, I saw an old man, who seemed to be blind, walking along without any one to lead him. He went very slowly, feeling with his cane.

"He's walking straight to the highest part of the curbstone," said I to myself. "And it's very high, too. I wonder if some one won't tell him and start him in the right direction?"

Just then a boy about fourteen years old, who was playing near the corner, left his playmates, ran up to the old man, put his hand through the man's arm and said: "Let me lead you across the street." By this time there were three or four others watching the boy. He not only helped him over the crossing, but led him over another, to the lower side of the street. Then he ran back to his play. Now the boy thought he had only done the man a kindness, while I knew he had made three other persons feel happy and better and more careful to do little kindnesses to those about them.

The three or four persons who had stopped to watch the boy turned away with a tender smile on their faces, ready to follow the noble example he had set them. I know that I felt more gentle and forgiving toward every one for many days afterwards.—*Ruth Hall.*

The Mother's Influence

The solid rock which turns the edge of the chisel, bears forever the impress of the leaf and the acorn received long, long since, ere it had become hardened by time and the elements. If we trace back to its fountain the mighty torrent which fertilizes the land with its copious streams, or sweeps over it with a devastating flood, we shall find it dripping in crystal drops from some mossy crevice among the distant hills; so, too, the gentle feelings and affections that enrich and adorn the heart, and the mighty passions that sweep away all the barriers of the soul, and desolate society, may have sprung up in the infant bosom in the sheltered retirement of home. "I should have been an atheist," said John Randolph, "if it had not been for one recollection, and that was the memory of the time when my departed mother used to take my little hands in hers, and caused me on my knees to say, 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'"

Watching One's Self.

"When I was a boy," said an old man, "we had a school master who had an odd way of catching the idle boys. One day he called out to us, 'Boys, I must have closer attention to your books. The first one that sees another idle, I want you to inform me and I will attend to the case.'"

"Ah," thought I to myself, "there is Joe Simmons that I don't like. I'll watch him, and if I see him look off his book, I'll tell." It was not long before I saw Joe look off his book, and immediately I informed the master.

"Indeed," said he, how did you know he was idle?"

"I saw him," said I.

"You did! And were your eyes on your book when you saw him?"

"I was caught, and I never watched for idle boys again."

If we are sufficiently watchful over our own conduct, we shall have no time to find fault with conduct of others.

Looking Up.

It would be well for all liars like Ananias and Gehazi to remember a remark once made by a little boy to his father, who was meditating a theft of potatoes out of a field. The father looked east, west, north and south, and seeing no one, began to pull up the roots.

"Father," said the lad, "there is one way you forgot to look!"

"Where?" asked the alarmed man.

"Up father."

Witnesses Three.

Shortly before he died Patrick Henry, laying his hand on the Bible, said, "Here is a book worth more than all others. Yet it is my sad misfortune never to have read it, until lately, with proper attention."

With voice and gesture pertinent, and all his own, John Randolph said: "A terrible proof of our deep depravity is, that we can relish and remember anything better than the Book."

When the shadows of death were gathering around Sir Walter Scott he said to the watcher, "Bring me the Book." "What book?" asked Lockhart, his son-in-law. "There is but one book," said the dying man.

Two-Thirds of a Bottle Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have been taking your "Favorite Prescription" for "female weakness." Before I had taken two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured.

Gratefully,
Mrs. H. C. Lovett, Wateeka, Ill.

Every society of true Christians is a "holiness band." If church membership does not mean this, it means nothing worth mentioning.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A railroad conductor was recently chosen deacon of a church. When it became his duty to take up a collection he surprised the congregation by starting out with the characteristic exclamation "Tickets, gentlemen! The conductor business that my great large

Fresh From The Pulpit

Saints and Sinners Stirred by a Clergyman's Confession—The Facts in Full.

Eloquent writing merely convinces nobody. General statements and assertions are cheap. Plain words are best and come most easily from the mouth of a witness who is conscious that he speaks truth. Let the reader judge if the following have the ring of genuine coin:

"I have long been afflicted with rheumatism, a badly disordered liver and general debility. All my strength seemed gone. I tried a number of other medicines without obtaining relief, but I do hereby testify to the great merits of Parker's Ginger Tonic, since after the use of two bottles I find myself feeling well and strong again—in fact, like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it as an excellent strengthening and invigorating Tonic."

Names and dates are of supreme importance. Testimonies are readily manufactured, but the foregoing is from a letter dated St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30th, 1882, and signed by Rev. Edward Willi, formerly of Mo., and pastor of the University Street Baptist Church, Residence, No. 313 Spruce, that city. From the very fact of their responsible and prominent position, ministers of the Gospel are cautious about giving their signatures or influence to any proprietary medicine or advertised article. Hence the value of unsolicited testimonials like the foregoing.

Please note: First.—Parker's Ginger Tonic is not an essence of Ginger. Don't indulge that idea; nor permit others to impress it upon you. It combines the choicest Jamaica Ginger with other ingredients—constituting the best Tonic known to medicines. Second.—It is prepared in the most convenient form of actions. Prices 50c. and $1—the latter the more economical. Get it of your druggist, or send for circular to Hiscox & Co. New York.

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H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for Brown's Iron Bitters, and *insist* on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "*just as good.*" The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. COSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D.D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN; pay for it, and [illegible]

In ordering a change of address of your paper give the former and the present address.

Subscribers can send us small sums of money by postal notes, sold at the post-office.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, held at Newport R. I., Aug. 1, 1883, with the address of the president, Hon. George William Curtis. It is issued from New York for the League, and is a valuable document.

Next Tuesday the voters of Iowa are to decide whether there shall be school houses or saloons erected on every hill top. The Democracy of the State stands almost solid for the saloons, while the Republicans contend for the school house. They think that school houses are better than saloons. We agree with them.

The anniversary address at Crystal Springs camp ground, Aug. 20, by Rev. J. B. Walker, D.D., of the M. E. Church South, has been printed in pamphlet, and is on sale at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn. Price 5c. The subject is "Safety, Comfort and Truth of Methodist Theology." We have received two copies.

This paper is a good advertising medium because it goes to several hundred post-offices, and is read by several thousand people. Advertise your business in it and you will be satisfied. Get the business men with whom you deal to advertise in this paper. A liberal commission will be allowed pastors on all advertisements they secure for it.

There is a map of Oxford, England, showing the location of every drinking house. New Yorkers [illegible] take an ordinary map of the city and put their pencil down at random. A drinking house will be within a few steps of that point.—N. Y. Herald. Such a map for New Orleans would be so full of pencil marks that it would be hard for a stranger to discover the locality of [illegible] places of business.

The [illegible] of the Methodist Relief Association, Rev. Joseph H. [illegible], has collected and paid [illegible] of the late Rev. [illegible], of the [illegible] Conference, the sum of $1[illegible]. Of this [illegible] was paid by members [illegible] now open to all [illegible] ministers under forty [illegible]. There has been [illegible] in this Association in [illegible].

What are you doing toward the [illegible] of your children? Are you [illegible] them to grow up [illegible] vice, because the [illegible] to its trust? [illegible] bread crusts, and [illegible] your children to private [illegible] pay their tuitions [illegible] teach them [illegible]. These are the [illegible] elements of [illegible], character [illegible], never failing [illegible] of power.

The SOUTHWESTERN is steadily [illegible] had so many [illegible] friends [illegible] by the [illegible] endeavor [illegible] a fresh, [illegible] pleasures are our [illegible] nothing can help you [illegible] your [illegible] Send on [illegible] a good [illegible]

Kicking.

There is an immense amount of kicking among certain writers of the M. E. Church South against Dr. Haygood's earnest and Christian plea for the education of the Negro. His speeches at Chatauqua and Monteagle, and his "Hagar in the Wilderness" have stirred the Bourbon element of the church as it has not been stirred for years. Rev. W. S. C. Hunnicutt, in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, says, "Dr. Haygood's philanthropy seems to have taken very largely the form of negrophilism," and then intimates that he is influenced by unworthy considerations. Read: "This is but natural, as he is the distributor of a large fund for the education of the Negro, and is, I suppose, well paid for his services in that line." But here is a specimen of Bourbonism we have not seen surpassed for fifteen years:

"It has been argued by some that we owe the negro special help because they were once our slaves, an argument more sentimental than sacred. Was ever a race on earth under a more improving tutelage than was slavery to the Africans who were subject to it in these Southern States? When or where was a race ever so much advanced in the same length of time as were the negroes during their enslavement? If slavery was profitable to the whites it was, perhaps, more so to the blacks. They were fed and clothed and taught the things necessary for them to know. They were subject to such government and discipline as is perhaps best suited to all people in their condition. *If they have made any progress since their emancipation it is no doubt due almost solely to the discipline of slavery.*" (Italics ours.)

We are glad to publish this extract because we want our readers to know the estimate a Methodist minister places upon the system of human slavery. Mr. Hunnicutt fairly caps the climax. He tells the world that "education" such as the State imparts "has no tendency to make a man better for any purpose," that "ignorance is not the parent of vice," that "society condones and justice, by a thousand technicalities of law, finds excuses for the fiendish deeds of shrewd criminals of the higher sort," that "the crimes of educated men are to a large extent undiscovered, unreported and unpunished. "It is a slander of the ignorant poor to say they are the chief criminals of the land," and "if the Negro is dangerous as a voter at all it is not because he is ignorant, but because he is an alien race." Our readers will understand that this plea for ignorance is not made by a Roman Catholic priest, but by a Protestant clergyman, a Methodist minister.

In the Nashville *Advocate* Rev. C. W. Miller is equally as sour and bitter, but kicking in another direction. He charges Dr. Haygood with inconsistency and misrepresenting the church. He says:

"Our church does not desire to have any Gilbert Havenism on this negro question thrust upon her. That ill-starred bishop carried about with him the ghastly corpse of the negro question and thrust it forward on all occasions. He took it into every pulpit he entered, into every *Advocate* and secular paper for which he wrote, lifted up its grinning, repulsive face before every convention whose platform he occupied, and upon all occasions, social and otherwise, this corpse was at his right hand."

"Our church does not desire that, will not have it, and the time is not far distant when her forbearance at the attempt to thrust this state of things upon her will give place."

We do not suppose that Mr. Miller intended it, but we do not see how a nobler tribute could be paid to that godly and self-sacrificing bishop than to present him as always true to the Negro. But Mr. Miller ought to understand that Gilbert Havenism on the Negro question is already in the M. E. Church South; whether the church desires it or not, the leaven is there. And nothing could be more childish than for him, or any other man or class of men, to say we "will not have it." No annual or general conference action can exclude it or prevent its working. This world moves. And of the ultimate issue of what is called "Gilbert Havenism on the Negro question" in this country there can be no doubt, since God is God. As to Dr. Haygood we think he is in the right place, and have no anxiety as to his ability to defend himself or to fight out in his own church this great battle of Christian principle. We look upon him as a man of deep and decided convictions, with mental and moral forces equal to some entire annual conferences; he has nothing to fear.

We frequently hear a great deal said about heaven. People seems to talk with great earnestness about the pleasures and joys of that holy and happy world. But to the writer there seems to be but little attractiveness to the heaven most people speak off. "I want," said a brother to us the other day, "above all things to go to heaven when I die, so many of my kindred are there I must go." Good people sing of that world as a place.—

"Where congregations ne'er break up,
And Sabbaths have no end."

Oh, what a world for children that must be. If a meeting of an hour is too long for the little folks, what would an eternity of it be? We think that Jesus is infinitely better than heaven, and would like to hear people say a little more about the Lamb and his attractiveness. If Jesus is not the central light and glory of that world it is not worth having. We say above all things give us Christ. Give us Jesus, and it matters but a little what world or place we live in. No matter where we are if we have Jesus we have heaven, and he is better than ten thousand heavens. We need Jesus now, day by day, any day and every day. Right here in the conflict it is both our duty and highest privilege to have Jesus. Go where he may the holy man has Jesus and is just as truly in heaven before he dies as after he is dead. If we are holy we have Jesus and all the elements of heaven with us day by day, and can rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Christ gives—

"Peace upon peace, like wave on wave
This is the portion that I crave,
The peace of God, which passeth thought,
The peace of Christ, which changeth not."

Rev. J. S. Curry, D.D., of Virginia, agent of the Peabody fund, in a speech at the great Educational convention held at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28th, made a strong plea for "Federal Aid to Education." He said "The basis of our free government is the intelligence and integrity of our people; self-government is impossible with the ignorant. The more education the more liberty." Universal education cannot be except as furnished by the government. Before the war the South was rich, her wealth was greater per capita than any other country in the world, but there was no general education. The large mass of the white people were deplorably ignorant. Denominational education can never affect the whole country. The South is now poor. From the Ohio to the gulf between 1870 and 1880 there was a diminution of the value of taxable property in all but three of the Southern States. The illiteracy of the South is fearful. Thirty per cent of the white population and seventy per cent of the colored are illiterate. In Kentucky there are 43,000 illiterate white voters, and 55,000 illiterate colored voters. In some of the Southern States a worse condition exists. The education of these masses is a greater burden, it is claimed, than the South can bear in her poverty, hence this plea for "Federal Aid." The contrast between the illiterate whites and colored was thus stated: "The whites came here voluntarrily, the Negroes by cruel compulsion." The illiteracy of the whites was voluntary, that of the Negroes forced upon them. Both stand in need of Federal aid, to be distributed by Federal hands.

In Kentucky the lawful school age for white children is from 6 to 21 years; for her colored population it is from 6 to 16 years of age. Now why this difference? It certainly cannot be because Kentuckians tacitly admit that it takes a white boy fifteen years in which to learn what a colored boy can learn in ten years. Then it stands out prominently that the purpose is to deny to colored children at least one-third the chance offered for the education of the whites. Such unjust discrimination, loathsome vestiges of antebellum barbarism, are unworthy the blue bloods of Kentucky. Shame upon such a State; and upon the press that dares not protest against such injustice!

We have no desire to continue useless, irritating controversies. We are against all mere local ideas as North or South, East or West, and against all narrow local and mere race contests. We are an American and as such can know no locality, no race in America. This is our country. Our heart, our sentiment, our judgment call upon us and demand of us that we pursue a course that shall secure the greatest good and the most perfect harmony of all people. For over thirty years this has been our aim, it is our aim to day, and God helping us shall be to the end. From this stand-point we have come to look upon a race church, or a church bounded by certain geographical lines as un-American, and caste churches as moral monstrosities, places where Christ is crucified afresh in the person of the poor. We cannot look upon a mere race church, as the church of the Lord Jesus Christ, and if we could we would abolish all races churches. But of all human organizations that take the name of a church a caste church is the most hateful and harmful. If there is one lesson taught above another by history it is this: The men we most despise and tread upon will surely become our rulers. God "hath" all along the ages "put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree." Depend upon it, God will avenge the cry of his own elect who cry day and night unto him against the pride and wickedness of their brother man.

"He kindled the flame and he washed his hands like Pilate." This expression the enemies of Martin Luther made against him, when he sought to calm down the excesses of many who claimed to be inspired to do many unlawful acts, by the tendency of his teaching. Luther, however, was sincere in all he said or did. But how true is this expression when properly used against many who, with no apparent fixed purpose, advance a principle one moment and advocate something diametrically opposite the next moment. The world has never been free from that class of people; and they are here to-day. John the Baptist calls them a generation of vipers. Our Saviour did not hesitate to call them all hypocrites. The modern men of this class belong to the race of Joab, who meeting Amasa, inquired concerning his health, and taking him by the beard with his right hand and kissing him, smote him in the fifth rib with a sword held in the left hand. They are of the legitimate offspring of Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his master with a kiss. Such characters are an abomination to the Lord. The veritable Brutuses of modern times. "Whose readeth let him understand."

At the Methodist preachers meeting at Chicago, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst gave an address on Missionary Institutes, showing the importance of training to prepare for missionary work. During his address he complained of certain young women going out as missionaries, and getting married before thier promised five years of work had been completed. Bishop Harris was present and in response delivered a warm eulogy upon Methodist missionaries abroad. As to the young ladies, the Bishop said "that they would marry and nothing could prevent them when they found the man that suited them and offered himself, and it was right they should do so, though it did cause inconvenience to missionary boards." We agree with the Bishop, so long as these young ladies do not cease to be missionaries after their marriage. But we have a personal acquaintance with one of those young ladies who will keep her promise and serve the full five years.

The "Lost Friends" column in the SOUTHWESTERN continues to receive and re-echo some of the wailing cries from the deep places of slavery. Many parents and children, dearest relatives and friends, who were cruelly scattered from each other like dust before the fiercest wind, by this heartless system, continue to cry for each other. Nearly every week letters come to this office testifying to the fact of the reunion of many families who were happily reunited through its agency. Recently Bro. Nathan Harding, of Cotile, a venerable old gentleman 73 years old, at the Shreveport district conference, told the congregation that he thanked God for the existence of the SOUTHWESTER in general, and for its "Lost Friends" column in particular, because through its agency he had found his brother whom he had not seen in forty years.

Ex Lieut. Gov. Antoine, returned to this city from a trip to Shreveport a few days ago. From parties coming from Marshall, Texas, he learned that the recent troubles there, and the intoleration and intimidation on the part of the whites had caused wide-spread alarm among the colored people. Left to the mercy of their enemies, a feeling of insecurity pervaded all classes among them. We repeat, in sections of the South where they are denied their civil and political rights, and can secure no redress against the unlawful outrages committed by white epersecutors, they should exercise their freemans right and go to where they can be secured in person and property and receive the equal protection of the law This is the only sure and ready remedy.

The following are the statistics of Kentucky conference: "Probationers, 2,090; full members, 16,831; children baptized, 325; adults baptized, 493; churches, 213; valued at $400,000; paid on improvement of church property, $15,437.32; on old indebtedness, $4,652.07; present indebtedness, $5,888.77; for missions, $2,115.23; Woman's Foreign missions, $397.45; church extension, $432.34; tracts, $60.05; Sunday-school Union, $61.35; freedmen, $316.54; education, $679.85; Bible Society, $145.29.

It will be seen by an editorial in this week's SOUTHWESTERN that Rev. Dr. Miller has introduced into some of the papers of the M. E. Church, South, what he is pleased to call "Gilbert Havenism." Any of the members of that church who may desire to read the life of that godly Bishop can be supplied by addressing Phillips & Hunt, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans, La. Price $2.

Editorial Correspondence.

In his speech at Monteagle Dr. Haygood indicated that the indifference of the M. E. Church South to the education of the Negro was not to be attributed half so much to her poverty as to the desire of "bossism." If the Negro was educated he could not be bossed, so the church preferred to keep him in ignorance that she might the better boss him. Bossing and being bossed are very different things. There seems to be an innate desire on the part of most people, whether educated or uneducated, to boss, and so far as we have seen there are very few who like to be bossed. Some people seem to think that the dominance of one or two persons or families in the church is a necessity, so their instincts all point to bossing, and settle the right to boss in themselves. We never had much faith in the Divine right of kings and bosses. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Centerville has a pastor who, while he is portly and noble in his bearing, does not like anything that pertains to bossism. He is among the people as their shepherd, leader and servant, pursuing Christ's method of conquering this world; and thus far the year has been one of continued prosperity. The brethren and sisters have confidence in their leader and are ready to follow and assist him in his work. A new feature has been introduced into the Sunday-school. Nearly every Sabbath some one connected with the school reads a short essay on some thought suggested by or growing out of the lesson. The young people are rallying nobly and helping in the work of ceiling, putting in windows and lighting the church. Mrs. Catherine Henderson, by personal effort, secured nearly funds enough to pay for a nice chandelier that has recently been placed in the church. Our church at Centerville has seen dark days in its history, but just now light seems to shine. Everything indicates a large ingathering. Nothing but the most stupid neglect can hinder this church from becoming one of our strong churches in the near future. Bro. Evans is certainly doing a good work.

Riding in the cars, visiting different communities, we often find persons social, agreeable, open-hearted and open-handed eager, and inventive to make others happy, but out of the church. Once they were active in all religious and church work but now they seem to be destitute of all spiritual power, and we ask, what has led to this degeneration? Doubtless many influences have been at work. But we have never found a person seeking some petty office, or a candidate for the same, growing in grace. The friendships formed in a political campaign are not favorable to experimental or practical godliness. A man with the burning zeal of an angel, even on angel wings, cannot dabble in the dirty pool of politics without getting smeared.

At Franklin Bro. Williams is having a year of harmony and prosperity. The improvements of church property, amounting to over five hundred dollars, have all been paid, and old debts of over one hundred dollars have also been paid during his pastorate, and the church greatly strengthened. The reports of the stewards showed over $207 collected for all purposes during the quarter. An earnest, prayerful spirit pervades the church, and a precious work of grace is hoped for in the coming months. There are hundreds of sinners in Franklin who need to be converted from sin to righteousness. The Christian pastors and laymen of that town have an open door.

At LaTeche the sky is looking brighter. Everything is wearing a hopeful look for a glorious harvest. On Sabbath afternoon we preached and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the congregation was good, but best of all there was manifestly a tender and thoughtful spirit. Bro. Lyon and our people at LaTeche may congratulate themselves for what God has done, and for the prospect that is before them. The membership, true, is small but they have a nice church and parsonage with only a debt of ten or fifteen dollars, and this will soon be paid. This people may well thank God and take courage. The miserable wretches who entered the parsonage some four months since and robbed Bro. and Sister Lyon of their clothes, crockery and ten dollars in money, are sure to be detected. Their sin will find them out.

At Baldwin we had the pleasure of preaching twice to attentive congregations, and had a pleasant home with Bro. Fitch, who is President of Baldwin Seminary and pastor of Baldwin Mission. The fall term of the school was to open Monday with the prospect of a good attendance. Privately and publicly we have spoken of this school. We are among those who believe that Bro. Baldwin was directed by a special Providence when he established this school, and we think that he was led by the same hand when he made the property over to the Freedmen's Aid Society for the purpose of Christian education. Thus far it has cost that Society little or nothing. It is valuable,

and one of the most charming locations in Louisiana. There are certain re[illegible] however, that need to be mad[e] as it is now the Seminary and [illegible] cannot be warmed, and c[illegible] this winter there can be no [illegible] these repairs are made. One or two hundred dollars would be of great benefit now.

REFLECTION.

So far as we could see at all the points we visited there was the most perfect harmony between the preachers and people, and each church seemed to be enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. Nevertheless there is much work that needs to be done. There is a loud call for much more activity on the part of the pastors, local preachers, class-leaders and laymen. There is a vast amount of wickedness, not in the churches but among the people. There are communities where we have no churches and where our preachers never go, but sinners in great numbers are there, sinners of all shades of [illegible] are there. And we feel that God wants our preachers to push out into these places where sin and Satan hold all in subjection to themselves. We think that the local preachers and exhorters should be sent out to teach the people morality and religion. It will wonderfully help their piety to do this work. C.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectures in this city on the [illegible]th and 9th inst.

—Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, late Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, died in New York, Sept. 23, aged 77 years.

—In a private note to the editor, Dr. Hartzell says: "A letter from Mrs. Hartzell gives encouraging news of her gradual improvement."

—Some days ago Dr. Fisher called at a Chinese washing house, in Bozeman, Montana, on business, and to his joy found a copy of the four pointed sermons of Dr. Krohn.—*Kansas Methodist.*

—Dr. J. F. Walker, of Mansfield, La., a friend of our church in that section, some time ago donated the lot upon which our church is built at Pleasant Valley. Such friends of God's poor will never lose their rewards.

—Mr. W. E. Barnes, who for nine years has been employed as assistant editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, retires from that position to assume full editorial control of *The Age of Steel*, a periodical devoted to the hardware and manufacturing interests of the West.

—The *Northwestern*: "Bishop Merrill writes from Tientsin, China, Aug. 16, saying, 'I am happy to report good health and all right thus far. We tarry here till after Sunday, then we go on to Peking. The annual meeting will begin about the 28th inst. J. T. Hatfield is with me yet and all right. We will be four or five days going to Peking. We go in little boats drawn by men.'"

—Gov. Butler has been renominated by two conventions—Greenback and Democratic—and expects to be elected. And then? Well, Gen. Beauregard testifies to his magnanimous treatment of his wife in New Orleans, and of permission to come within the lines to see her. The Butler who "insulted women," "stole spoons," and was lovingly called the "Beast," is fast becoming a historical myth, before a prospective Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

—Gen. Grant was unable to attend the unveiling of the monument to President Zachary Taylor in Louisville, Ky., but he wrote: "It was my good fortune to serve under Gen. Taylor, and very near to him, for a year before hostilities in the war with Mexico began and the [illegible] of the war. There was no man living whom I admired and [illegible] more highly, and I would be glad to show my respect for him now by attending the unveiling of the statue to his memory."

—[illegible] told this in a [illegible] at Woodstock, Ill.: [illegible] was over I went to Washington, where I visited my old friend and schoolmate, General Grant. He asked me if I was ready to be amnestied, and when I told him yes he gave me a strong letter to President Johnson, and I called on him the next day. Then there was another long talk, and presently President Johnson said to me, 'There are three men in this country who can never enjoy the benefits of amnesty—Jeff Davis, R. E. Lee and yourself.' I said to him after thanking him for placing me in the distinguished company he did, 'Mr. President, those who are forgiven most love the most.' With that I went back to my home in Georgia. A year after a petition for me went up, and Gen. Grant and Gen. Pope went in my behalf in person to see it through, and they did. I felt like I had not loved the Union before as I did then, and again I said, Those who are forgiven most love the most."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "At Mount Zion Church, Prairie bayou, in one week in protracted meeting, 15 souls were added to the church. At Pleasant Valley two were reclaimed and 7 baptized. Pray for us."

Henry Richardson, Trinity: "I have the land to build a church on. Pray for me and the building of this church."

At First Street, Brother Montgomery during the past quarter has received 22 on probation, 18 have been converted to God and 13 have been received into full connection. At the quarterly conference there were all the indications of harmony and prosperity. The following class reports are encouraging: No. 1, $22.50; No. 2, $12.20; No. 3, $9.85; No. 4, $11.20; No. 5, $11.20; No. 6, $26.60; No. 7, $14.65; No. 8, $6.95; No. 9, $12.35; No. 10, $8.90; No. 11, $7.50; total class collections $143.70. The total collections during the quarter were $484.70.

TEXAS.

E. G. McIntire, Galveston: "The Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated Sept. 23rd. Rev. H. H. Johnson officiating. Rev. P. H. Bodkin, of Fort Worth, preached at night, and Rev. John Hardy, of Harrisburg, spoke at 4 p. m. Altogether we had a pleasant time. Our finances are in good shape. There is no debt upon the church. We are trying to get into such a condition and relation to God and man that we can be useful." We congratulate our Bro. upon the wonderful degree of success the Lord has given him in this new and important field of labor. The church property he has secured cannot be valued less than ten thousand dollars. This only shows what can be done in Texas when the right means are used. Push on, brethren of the Austin conference, there is much land before you.

ARKANSAS.

A protracted meeting at Norwood closed last week and Revs. T. B. Ford and F. M. Hughes report 41 conversions and 27 accessions. A new church will be erected at this point as a memorial of Rev. Thos. Norwood.—*Central.*

Little Rock University buildings are almost complete, and that school opened Sept. 26.

Rev. G. W. Hood, of Eureka Springs, reports a protracted meeting with 7 conversions and 9 accessions.

The *Western* says: On the temperance question the Central German Conference is sound to the core, and determined to maintain its position in the front ranks in the contest for God and humanity. This is evidenced by the ringing report on temperance passed at its recent session. It declares itself unequivocally and uncompromisingly in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, and the legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and earnestly urges all its voting members in Ohio to vote for the prohibitory amendment to the constitution on the 9th of October next.

The Highest Authority.

Upon a Subject of Vital Interest, Affecting the Welfare of All.

The following remarkable letter from one of the leading and best known scientific writers of the present day is specially significant, and should be of unusal value to all readers who desire to keep pace with the march of modern discoveries and events:

"A general demand for reformation is one of the most distinctive characteristic of the nineteenth century. The common people, as well as the more enligetered and refined, cry out with no uncertain voice to be emancipated from the slavery of conservatism and superstition which has held the masses in gross ignorance during a large portion of the world's history, and in the time of the 'Dark Ages' came near obliterating the last glimmer of truth. Dogmatic assertions and blind empiricism are lossing caste among all classes of all countries. People are beginning to think for themselves, and to regard anthority much less than argument. Men and women are no longer willing that a few individuals should dictate to them what must be their sentiments and opinions. They claim the right to solve for themselves the great questions of the day and demand that the general good of humanity shall be respected. As the result of this general awakening, we see, on every hand, unmistakable evidences of reformatory action. People who, a few years ago, endured suffering the most intense in the name of duty, now realize the utter foolishness of such a course. Men who were under the bondage of bigoted advisers allowed their health to depart; suffered their constitutions to become undermined and finally died as martys to a false system of treatment. There are millions of people filling untimely graves who might have lived to a green old age had their original trouble been taken in time or properly treated. There are thousands of people to-day, thoughtlessly enduring the first symptoms of some serious malady and without the slightest realization of the danger that is before them. They have occasional headaches; a lack of appetite one day a ravenous one the next, or an unaccountable feeling of weariness, sometimes accompanied by nausea and attribute all these troubles to the old idea of 'a slight cold' or malaria. It is high time that people awoke to a knowledge of the seriousness of these matters and emancipated themselves from the professional bigotry which controls them. When this is done and when all classes of physicians become liberal enough to exclude all dogmas, save that it is their duty to cure diseases as quickly, and as safely as possible; to maintain no other position than that of truth honestly ascertained, and to endorse and recommend any remedy that has been found useful, no matter what its orgin, there will be no more quarreling among the doctors, while they will be great rejoicing throughout the world."

"I am well aware of the censure that will be meted out to me for writing this letter but I feel that I cannot be true to my honest convictions unless I extend a helping hand and endorse all that I know to be good. The extended publications for the past few years, and graphic descriptions of different diseases of the kidney and liver have awakened the medical profession to the fact that these diseases are greatly increasing. The treatment of the doctors has been largely experimental and many of their patients have died while they were casting about for a remedy to cure them."

"It is now over two years since my attention was first called to the use of a most wonderful preparation in the treatment of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Patients had frequently asked me about the remedy and I had heard of remarkable cures effected by it, but like many others I hesitated to recommend its use. A personal friend of mine had been in poor health for some time and his application for insurance on his life had been rejected on account of Bright's disease. Chemical and microscopical examinations of his urine revealed the presence of large quantities of albumen and granular tube casts, which confirmed the correctness of the diagnosis. After trying all the usual remedies, I directed him to use this preparation and was greatly surprised to observe a decided improvement within a month, and within four months, no tube casts could be discovered. At that time there was present only a trace of albumen, and he felt, as he expressed it, 'perfectly well,' and all through the influence of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy he used."

"After this I prescribed this medicine in full doses in both acute and chronic nephritis, [Bright's disease] and with the most satisfactory results. My observations were neither small in number nor hastily made. They extended over several months and embraced a large number of cases which have proved so satisfactory to my mind, that I would earnestly urge upon my professional brethren the importance of giving a fair and patient trial to Warner's Safe Cure. In a large class of ailments where the blood is obviously in an unhealthy state, especially where glanular engorgements and inflammatory eruptions exist, indeed in many of those forms of chronic indisposition in which there is no evidence of organic mischief, but where the general health is depleted, the face sallow, the urine colored, constituting the condition in which the patient is said to be 'billious,' the advantage gained by the use of this remedy is remarkable. In Bright's disease it seems to act as a solvent of albumen; to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes; to wash out the epithelial debris which blocks up the tubuli uriniferi, and to prevent a destructive metamorphosis of tissue."

"Belonging as I do to a branch of the profession that believes that no one school of medicine knows all the truth regarding the treatment of disease, and being independent enough to select any remedy that will relieve my patients, without reference to the source from whence it comes, I am glad to acknowledge and commend the merits of this remedy thus franky.

Respectfully yours,

R. A. GUNN, M. D.

Dean and Professor of Surgery, United States Medical College of New York; editor of *Medical Tribune*; Author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-Book of Hygiene and Domestic Medicine etc., etc.

"Georgia Democrats want a white man's Government." This is the declaration of the Macon *Telegraph* in September, 1883. It sounds for all the world like 1860. That sentence proves that the *Telegraph*, if not its constituency, is still unreconstructed and intolerant. It suggests bulldozing, kukluxism and counting out. It means that a certain faction of the Georgia Democrats—fortunately not all of them—have learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the time when the Government of Georgia was really a "white man's Government"—the Government of an aristocracy of slaveholders. And yet the *Telegraph* probably wonders why Northern and European capitalists give the South a go-by.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The *Western* says that "Bishop Foster is in special need of a considerable number of young men for appointment to vacant charges in Kentucky. The call is urgent; the need is great. Men of good education, of earnest purpose, and zeal for the salvation of souls, and of unquestionable ability for success in the ministry, are the kind the bishop is in quest of."

A terrible battle was fought before Miragoane, Hayti, the government troops sustaining a serious defeat. Jerimie is surrounded by 3000 men. The besieged number 1500 and are well provisioned.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Cholera is reported at Pekin.

Camphor trees are being introduced with success in Florida.

General McClellan will hereafter live in Washington.

The desire for independence of British rule is increasing in Canada.

Extensive preparations are being made at Jackson for the Mississippi State fair.

The Hovas have retaken all the positions on the northwest coast of Madagascar, except Majunga.

Gen. Francis T. Nicholls declines to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Louisiana.

A company has been organized at Georgetown, D. C., for the manufacture of artificial ice in South Africa.

President Arthur was present at the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Burnside Memorial Hall in Providence, R. I., Sept. 25.

A battle in Ashantee resulted in the defeat, with great slaughter, of the forces of King Coffee Kalcalli. The king fled to Coomassie, his capital.

The steamer Alaska made the trip between Quenstown and New York in 6 days, 21 hours and 40 minutes, exceeding any previous record.

The Paine Memorial building reared in honor of Thomas Paine, the apostle of Infidelity, is now named Appleton Chapel, and opened for Christian worship.

The Vatican has authorized the Catholic bishops who were expelled from Prussia to open negotiations with the Prussian Government for the return to their pastorals.

Postmaster General Gresham in his forthcoming report to Congress will take strong grounds in favor of a national postal telegraph system, and also of a postal savings bank system, as in England.

The rebellious chiefs, Mampoer and Mapoch, who were defeated by the Boer general Joubert, and captured early in August, have been tried at Pretoria, found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.

The long expected comet of 1812 is now visible in good telescopes of moderate aperture near Eta Draconis. It is rapidly approaching the earth and sun, and will be visible to the naked eye before Christmas.

Midway between the spot, in Florence, on which Savonarola was burned at the stake, and the river in which his ashes were thrown, is a Bible stand at which the Word, for which he suffered martyrdom, is now being publicly sold.

The New York Republican Convention nominated the following State ticket: Secretary of State, General Joseph B. Carr; Comptroller, Ira Davenport; State Treasurer, Pliny J. Sexton; State Engineer and Surveyor, Silas Seymour; Attorney General, Leslie W. Russell.

Iowa Conference raised $110 for the Women's House Missionary Society. The St. Louis German conference gave a collection of $30, heartily approved the movement, and resolved to inaugurate work in the conference at once.

A dispatch to the London *Daily News* from Vienna states that Russia is making extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers. Tenders have been asked for 36,000 military beds. All the railways have been ordered to have military cars in readiness. A list has been made of the private steamers in the Black Sea, and their Captains have been ordered to prepare for the transportion of ammunition, troops, and provisions. These vessels have ceased executing private orders, and the carraige of corn is thus interrupted. Enormous provision depots have been established along the frontier, and two army corps have been distributed between the Vistula and Bug Rivers. A list has been made of all persons who, in the event of war, will be deported from Poland to the interior of Russia.

$200 A YEAR

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In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions. It is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug: it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

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General and Selling Agents wanted.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

[illegible] USE [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is very successful."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-83.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

[illegible] SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I was cured by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS No PATENT NO PAY.

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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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By the Month, Week or Day,

At No. 297 Customhouse Street,

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Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor

6 m

We have received *Choice Literature* for September. We always read it with interest. Its tables of contents are always crowded with entertaining and instructive matter, from some of the best writers in this country and in Europe. The present number, contains an article on "Luther," Part II, by James Anthony Froude; "The Saints of Iran," by W. S. Lilly; "The Four Chief Aposters" Part I, by F. Godet. "Renan on himself" etc. Price $1 a year. John B. Alden, Publisher, 18 Vesey Street, New York.

The Housekeeper.

"Boss, will you tell me how to make [illegible] cake?" asked a colored [illegible] in a Woodward Ave. drug store a [illegible] ago. "Why, yes I can. Take a hickory [illegible], three gallons of water, an [illegible] salt, a quart of molasses, a [illegible] of tacks, and a pound of cayenne pepper, and boil, skim, and set in a cool place." "Say dat again, boss, so I kin disremember." The clerk repeated his directions, and the customer brought [illegible] the counter with an ex[illegible] "[illegible] what I spilled [illegible]"

BREAKFAST CAKE, or coffee cake, as it is commonly called, should be [illegible] once in a while. When you are sponging bread [illegible] double the usual quantity of yeast, and then reserve two large cupfuls [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible] would do well to remember that the flavor of fish is much more delicate if the fish is killed the moment it is taken from the water. It takes but an instant to sever the backbone with a knife.

KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT [illegible]

[illegible] two and one [illegible] three eggs [illegible] quantity is [illegible] for two small pans.

[illegible]

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Peel and slice a quart of ripe tomatoes. Fry them for fifteen minutes over a hot fire [illegible] a quarter of [illegible]

[illegible] one saltspoonful salt, half a saltspoonful pepper, quarter of a pound of butter. Mode—Break the eggs into a basin, omitting the whites of three, and beat them up with the salt and pepper until extremely light; then add two ounces of butter, broken into small pieces, and stir this into the mixture. Put the other two ounces of butter into a frying-pan, make it quite hot, and as soon as it begins to bubble, whisk the eggs, etc., very briskly for a minute or two, and pour them into the pan; stir the omelet with a spoon, one way, until the mixture thickens and becomes firm. Then fold the edges over so that the omelet assumes an oval form, and when it is nicely brown on one side and quite firm it is done. Hold the pan before the fire for a minute or two and brown the upper side of the omelet with a hot shovel. Serve expeditiously on a very hot dish. The flavor of this omelet may be very much enhanced by adding minced parsley, minced onions, or eschalot, or grated cheese, allowing one tablespoonful of the former and half the quantity of the latter to the above proportion of eggs. Shrimps or oysters may also be added, the latter scalded in their liquor and then bearded and cut into small pieces.

Worth Knowing.

One thousands laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails put them on; eight bushels of good lime, fifteen bushels of sand, one bushel of hair will make about enough mortar to plaster one hundred yards. A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall. One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and eight pounds of nails fasten them on. One fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface, because of the lap in the siding and the matching of the floor. Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve feet long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen long.

Japanese Names.

In Japan, girls are named from plants or flowers, while boys are simply first boys, second boys, etc., though of late years parents are beginning to call them Patience, Fidelity, or some other trait of character. The parts of the body are named with their regard to use. For instance, the thumb the parent finger, the first finger is the man pointing finger, the second the high-high finger, the third the nameless finger, and the fourth, or [illegible] the little finger. The wisdom tooth is the no-parent tooth, because it comes at an age when the possessor is likely to be an orphan. All the mountain names with which we are familiar, such as Green, White, and Rocky, are found in Japan. Animals get their names from their cries.

Little Harry had been told not to [illegible] the swimming-pond, but as he [illegible] climbing over the fence back of his [illegible] saw other boys in bathing, and the temptation was [illegible]. He was careful, [illegible] keep his head dry, so [illegible] suspicion when he returned [illegible]. But she [illegible] with having [illegible] "Why, mother," said [illegible] "look at my hair! [illegible] wet if I had been in [illegible]" "Yes, my son, [illegible] something wrong [illegible]" "Oh, [illegible] turned that [illegible]" "Oh, you [illegible]" "Well, then, [illegible] the other.' And [illegible] Harry told that [illegible] to a horizontal [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] 120 large pages, 4 pages new music [illegible] each issue, 50 cents per year. Single copies 15 cents. Strawbridge & Clothier, 8th & Market Sts. Philadelphia.

Faith's Battle-Cry.

BY CHARLOTTE MURRAY.

Oh, what triumphs of joy lie in store for us daily,
If only we never lose sight of our King!
Yes, if only we keep by the side of our Saviour,
And trust in the shade of His sheltering wing.

He is Conqueror now; let us simply believe it,
Though Satan should whisper dark doubts in our ear,
Let us look right away to our risen Redeemer,
And looking to Him will dispel every fear.

Then, amen! Hallelujah! our hearts sing the praises
Of Him who so tenderly cares for the weak.
Let our lips and our lives, and our all, tell His goodness,
Whose glory alone we would constantly seek.

Friday as a Lucky Day.

The Chicago Times sometimes strikes a truth fairly on the head. Here is a point stated by it.

Friday is regarded by some vulgar people as an unlucky day; whereas, for Americans, at least, it has proved itself to be the most fortunate of the seven. It was on Friday, the 3rd of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from the harbor of Palos for the new world. It was on Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty days of navigation. It was on Friday the 4th of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain to announce to their Catholic majesties the glorious result of his expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1494, that he discovered the American continent. On Friday, March 5th, 1497, Henry VII, of England gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America. On Friday, September 7th, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower first embarked a few emigrants on American soil at Province town, and on Friday, December 22d, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22d, 1732, that George Washington was born. It was on Friday, June 16th, 1776, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought and on Friday, October 7th, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event, decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday, and on Friday, June 7th, 1776, Richard Lee read the declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress.

The Cheating Priest.

On one of the Tonga islands there was an old heathen priest who declared he had found out how to make something, which he called "the water of immortality," and if any one should drink of this he would live forever, and nothing could kill or hurt him. He made this boast in order to tempt the people who had become Christians to return to the old religion. He said he had drunk of it and would not die.

The chief said to him, "If you are clubbed it can't kill you, I suppose?"

"No," said the priest, "nothing can hurt me."

The chief called for a club and said, "Now, I will try it. If your words are true the club won't hurt you, but if they are false, it will serve you right to have your head cracked for your lies and cheating."

The priest was unwilling to try the test, and disappeared as quickly as possible.

In next year's Presidential election 401 electors are to be chosen instead of 369. If all the States which gave their votes for Garfield in 1880 should give Republican majorities in 1884 the Republican candidate would receive 428 votes, 27 more than enough to elect him. If the Republicans should carry New York, which has 36 votes, they could spare the other two doubtful States, Connecticut and Indiana.

A Woman's Affair.

MRS. E. H. [illegible], the wife of the popular deputy sheriff and assessor of Topsham, Me., writes us on May 15th, 1883: "That she had been severely afflicted during several years with kidney and liver disease, accompanied with severe pains and backache. Having tried many so-called cures, and medicines, and doctor's prescriptions, without receiving any benefit, and while seeking for a cure, she noticed the advertisement of Hunt's Remedy and decided to try it. Having bought a bottle at Mr. Johnson's drug store, I commenced using it with such flattering results that she continued its use, and after using only five bottles the improvement in her health is so marked that she wishes all who are afflicted in like manner to know of this most valuable and reliable medicine; and she most cheerfully recommends Hunt's Remedy to all, and especially to females who are troubled with the complaints peculiar to the sex."

A Family Blessing.

Under date of May 10th, 1883, we have received the following information from Mr. Lorenzo Lombard, of 18 Charles street, Portland, Me. Mr. Lombard says: "For several years past I have been troubled with severe backache and pains in the side, and when I would lie down I could not rest well, as it seemed impossible for me to get into an easy position; and my aches and pains increased constantly to such an extent that I became convinced that I had a disease of the kidneys fastened to me; and after having used doctor's prescriptions and many of the so-called cures without getting any benefit, I was persuaded by a near neighbor, Mr. Jones, to try Hunt's Remedy, as himself and wife had been greatly benefited by its use, and many others of our acquaintances spoke of its merits in the highest terms. I decided to try it, and purchased a bottle at Nichol's drug store, and as soon as I had taken a few doses of it the pains in my back were relieved, and after taking three bottles my backache and lame back are cured, and I can truly testify that Hunt's Remedy is an article of great merit, and will do all that is claimed for it, and I know of many other people in Portland who have found a cure in Hunt's Remedy after all others failed to do any good, and I recommend it to all who have kidney or liver disease, hoping that this may be the means of relieving some sufferer who does not know the merits of Hunt's Remedy."

Christ went about doing good. The true Christian is a follower of Christ in this respect. It is not enough to be personally moral and righteous. It is also required to assist in substituting in the heart and life of other people holiness for sin, and joy for sorrow. What a means of grace it would be for every Church member to be doing daily, in person and to the extent of his or her ability, what such member recognizes as the present and urgent duty of the whole Church! Organized effort is a necessity in some departments of work; but obedience to a sense of individual responsibility is a still larger necessity.

The Livingston Inland Mission has planted stations on the Congo, in Africa, at intervals of from thirty to forty miles, extending over a route of 110 miles traversed by no Europeans except themselves. They are fully supplied with native products by the people. They have acquired the language and are training some of the lads for teachers. The missionaries are thus opening the country to trade and commerce, and thus indirectly are doing a thousand times more for the benefit of trade and commerce than all the expenses of their mission work.

Prof. Verga, in a paper read before the Lombardy Institute of Science, said that serious dangers threaten the Italian people on account of their recent large substitution of alcohol for wine as a beverage. He told a curious story, by the way, of a distiller who died insane from alcoholism, yet had never drank a drop of liquor. He had been so largely exposed to the fumes of impure alcohol while "strengthening" poor wines that his system had absorbed enough of it to poison him.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my two sisters, Mary Noel and Juliette. We were living on St. Philip, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, New Orleans, when we separated. As near as I can recollect one of my sisters went to Texas and the other to New York, after the death of Mr. Christville. Our mother was Harriet Humphreys, father Bruno. My name was Mary Louise. I was the youngest sister. Address me at 311 Roman, between La Harpe and Columbus streets, New Orleans.

MARY LOUISE PRATTE.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my relatives. Father was [illegible] Jackson, mother Martha Borden. She died just before the close of the war, and belonged to Freeman Hughes, within 15 miles of Selumon, Ala. I left father in Marion, Ala., in 1866, when quite a boy, and went to Bryan to my grandmother. In 1867 my former owner, Hughes, came to Bryan and carried me back to his farm in Perry county. The same year he died, and his widow sold out and came to Texas, and I came with her. My name is Augustus Hughes. Sister is Mary Jackson; her father is Howard Jackson. I left them all in Morgan, Ala., in 1867, and have not heard of them since. My father was living with Mr. Wood; his wife was cooking for Wood, and he was striking in the blacksmith shop. Address me at Anderson, Texas, in care of Rev. F. Gilmore.

AUGUSTUS HUGHES.

A Vital Question!!

CHAPTER I.

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:
Mandrake! or Dandelion!
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such
[Concluded next week.]

A philosopher and a wit were crossing from Dover to Calais, when a storm arose, and the savant seemed under great apprehensions lest he should go to the bottom. "That," observed the wit, "will suit your genius; as for me, you know, I only skim the surface of things."

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS NERVINE
THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equaled by none in delirium of fever. [illegible]
Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. [illegible] It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. [illegible] Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. [illegible] Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand [illegible] Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. [illegible] For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.
For testimonials and circulars send stamp.
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (12)

TUTT'S PILLS
A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:
Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF
A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. [illegible]

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. [illegible] Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.
DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

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Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1873)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
[illegible]	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
[illegible] By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
[illegible] by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	1 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	25
A Nibble at Last, engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
Raphael's Cherub, engraving	35
Romeo and Juliet, engraving	1 00
[illegible] engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithograph of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

38-tf

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

BY MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

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Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be sung as [illegible] they ought to be sung."—Bishop I. W. Wiley. "[illegible] the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—Dr. J. M. Buckley. "It is grand. I like it [illegible] the gold saved from the dross."—[illegible] "Am perfectly delighted with it. It will sell by the thousands."—Rev. A. E. P. Albert. "There should be a copy in every household."—Rev. H. W. Tate. "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—Rev. C. H. Collins.

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$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. jan1

News Items.

Some land in the city of London was lately sold at the rate of 300,000 an acre.

Lincoln, Illinois, has a Sunday-school scholar who has not missed a session of the Sunday-school in ten years.

Delegates to the General Conference from Southern California: Ministerial, [illegible]; Lay, Wiley Wells.

The Methodists at Malta, Ohio, are building of stone and brick, with slate roof, a $7,000 church edifice.

The numerical strength of the Baptists throughout the world is given at 31,206 churches, 19,698 pastors and missionaries, and 2,826,382 members.

A decree has been [illegible] exempting Chinese converts to Christianity from all levies for idolatrous worship, processions or theatrical performances.

W. Harmes, Jewett: "We have about 200 members, and need books and other literature for the people. The opposition is strong, but I never have lost a battle."

The following is the list of delegates to the General Conference from Iowa: J. C. W. Coxe, D. Murphy, J. W. McDonald. Lay delegates: D. A. Hurst, D. R. Emery.

Col. Clibborn of the Salvation Army has been expelled from Geneva. Miss Booth has been imprisoned at Neufchatel for violating the order prohibiting the holding of meetings.

Messrs. A. C. Meyer & Co., manufacturers of Bull's Cough Syrup and other specialties, are doing business in a new and costly structure, Baltimore, Md. The N. Y. *Graphic* of Sept. 27th, fully describes it.

A bright boy of fifteen, in Brooklyn, died a few days ago of nicotine poisoning. Nine months ago he began to smoke cigarettes. His parents tried in vain to check him. The poison did its work. Medical men could not save him, but were unanimous as to their opinions of the cause of his death.

The Abbeville (Ala.) *Times* tells of a young man in that neighborhood who worked for a man last year with the understanding that he was to have, at the end of the year, as compensation for his services, the man's daughter for a wife, and a double-barreled shotgun, and having labored faithfully, in due season received his double rewaad.

Governor Sheldon reports a population of 150,000 in New Mexico, against 118,430 in 1880. Of the 150,000 inhabitants three-fourths, or 112,000, speak the Spanish language, and cling to the old customs of the country. Of the remainder, the majority are of the enterprising and venturesome pioneer class who came into the Territory with the [illegible] who are interested in [illegible] the resources of the country. [illegible] the laws suggested by Governor Sheldon, would have the effect to stimulate immigration, and when the American element is in the majority the real progressive movement is [illegible].

The official statistics of the Society of Friends [illegible] Great Britain and Ireland the total number of members is 17,977. There are 5,700 regular attenders at the Friends' meetings not in full membership. Some 35,000 scholars are instructed in their Sunday-schools [illegible] only about [illegible] the Friends' [illegible] very [illegible] ical influence, with [illegible] of Friends [illegible] the [illegible] Bright at [illegible] head. Although in the [illegible] Bradford, and Leeds are Quakers. [illegible] institution has [illegible]. It has [illegible] magazine, and three monthly journals.

A Second Emphatic Endorsement.

Mr. Wm. B. Mitchell, editor of the *Journal-Press*, St. Cloud, Minn., wrote to Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon, asking if a card with his signature, recommending Compound Oxygen, was genuine. Mr. Mitchell writes: "The following letter from Mr. Wm. Penn Nixon, the well-known editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, explains itself, and will be read with interest."

"*The Inter-Ocean*, Chicago, Jan. 10, 1883.

"Mr. W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud, Minn.

"DEAR SIR—I am always happy to bear testimony to the great value of Compound Oxygen, as manufactured by Drs. Starkey & Palen, Philadelphia. I think it the most important remedy for throat and lung troubles that was ever discovered. I feel that it saved my life, and I am always glad to recommend it to those that are suffering from such troubles. The card was not only genuine, but I endorse the remedy now as fully as I did in the card.

"Very truly yours, WM. PENN NIXON."

"Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St, Philada.

The Shreveport *Standard* is responsible for the following: A black woman was arraigned before a magistrate for unmercifully beating her son, a saddle-colored imp, and the judge was delivering a reprimand, when the woman broke out with, "Judge, has you eber been a parent to a wuffless yaller boy like dat ar cub ob mine?" "Never!" ejaculated the Judge, with great vehemence, getting red in the face. "Den don't talk!"

$2.500 Versus $1.50.

"I spent $2,500 with other doctors," writes Mrs. J. W. [illegible]rnson, of Claiborne, Miss. "*Samaritan Nervine* however alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thorough.

Martin Luther summed up his ideas of the point of a good preacher in these nine: 'Plainness and coherency; a ready wit; a good power of language; a good voice; a good memory; he should know when to stop; he should be a student, and know what he means to say; he must stake life, goods, and self-aggrandizement upon it; he must be willing to be annoyed and criticised by every body.'

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

Miss Willard moved the people of the Northwest in a quiet way, but by a mighty force. The people are on one side, the deadly traffic in rum on the other. The business will not bear investigation. It resists every legel restraint. It is in perpetual rebellion. The earthquake at Java is a very gentle shaking up compared with what may be expected yet on this question. The civilization of the near future will no more tolerate this monstrous, criminal business than this age tolerates piracy. The liquor business is doomed.—*Pacific Advocate.*

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills invaluable in nervous diseases." Dr. Hammond, of N. Y.

In a recent speech John Bright fitly characterized temperance as "a great cause more intimately connected with the real advantage of the people than almost any other public question that can be possibly discussed."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester*, N. Y. sept6-26t-eownpr

"Gentlemen," said a repentant drinking man, at a temperance meeting held in —— during the Murphy excitement, "gentlemen, it has cost me $10,000 to bring my nose to its present state of perfection." Ten thousand dollars! And what did he have besides his red nose? An aching and remorseful heart, a pain-racked and diseased body; a home where a miserable woman probably dragged her weary life along in wretched, hopeless apathy, crushed and bowed to the earth by the shame of being a drunkard's wife.

One of our leading Indiana workers has a noble and accomplished son who has recently become collector of a bank. When asked to enter a saloon in prosecution of his work; this temperance woman's boy said, "I will send the bills, paying stationery and postage myself; but rather than enter a saloon I will resign my place." But a youth as true and wholesome as that isn't allowed to resign. They are worth too much to their employers.—*Union Signal.*

Vigor and Regularity of the stomach and bowels are assured by using the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

North (Ga.) Star: A jug of whisky now and then, makes biggest fools of wisest men.

Rev. E. E. Hale pointedly says, "One can get news now from Pekin quicker than Dan could hear from Beersheba."

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases, 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office). State case your way. sept20.26teow

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—*Goethe.*

A Boston paper is in "favor of women voting if they want to." A Western paper would like to see the man who would make them vote if they didn't want to.

Nebraska Good Templar: A Christian will never vote in the interest of the saloon; a member of the church may, but a true Christian never.

Throat, Bronchial, and Lung Diseases. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lodge Visitor: Every time a man puts his signature to a liquor seller's bond he is signing the death warrant of some fellow-being, and opening the gates of the poorhouse for some man's family.

A GREAT PROBLEM
TAKE ALL THE
KIDNEY & LIVER *MEDICINES,*
BLOOD *PURIFIERS,*
RHEUMATIC *REMEDIES,*
DYSPEPSIA *AND INDIGESTION CURES,*
AGUE, FEVER, *AND BILIOUS SPECIFICS,*
BRAIN & NERVE *FORCE REVIVERS,*
GREAT HEALTH *RESTORERS,*
IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof.

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FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.
The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.
The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.
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18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
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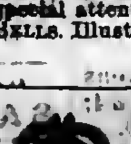

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A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE [illegible] is [illegible] dated October 1883. MANY [illegible] ATTRACTIVE [illegible] are p[illegible] in rich [illegible] only natural woods, or [illegible] in GOLD, SILVER, [illegible] COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only $22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS AND FULL PEDAL BASE, at $900.00. Sixty styles are at from $78.00 to $200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the highest [illegible] for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever [illegible]. CATALOGUES with net cash prices free. Sold [illegible]. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, [illegible] Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue. oct4-tf

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The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
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Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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july26-1y-eow-8p

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson I.—Eli's Death.

The Guilt—Disobedience is the way of death.

Eli was the high priest over Israel and now an old man, ninety-eight years old. He had done wrong in raising his two boys, Hophni and Phinehas. He had allowed them to have their own way, and they grew up—"They made themselves vile, and he restrained them not." When they were vile men the poor old man could do nothing. God punished Eli and his sons. In one battle many were killed and Israel defeated, and at last Eli's son took the ark of God away from Shiloh and carried it into battle. This was a great sin. No one was to touch the golden ark unless God commanded them to do so. Eli knew this; his sons knew it, but they had always had their own way, and so now they take it away from Eli's care. Do you know why they wanted the ark? It was a picture or sign that God was with them, and they knew if God was with them they could win the battle. They took the ark, but God did not help them. They had sinned. The ark was not a help because it was not where God said it should be. When the ark was where God wanted it, then God was with it. Poor old Eli sat by the roadside, fearing and trembling lest something would happen to the ark. At last a messenger came and told him news from the battle. The news was terrible, but it all came of raising sons to have their own way. The battle was lost, his sons were killed, and the ark was in the hands of their enemies. It was too much for the old priest. He fell over and died. Eli's trouble all came from allowing his boys to do as they pleased. Do your parents sometimes punish you? If you disobey and they do not they do wrong, and you must not think they love to punish you; but God's own book says a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame. Learn to obey now and you will be an honor to your parents. Disobedience always brings sorrow and shame.—*Western.*

The first American inscription upon the obelisk, now standing in Central Park, New York, will be: "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents."

DEATHS.

Chrales Bilup, a member of the church, Sept. 12. Mary Berry aged 2 years, Sept. 18. Albert Hawkins aged 2 years, 6 months, Sept. 9., at Columbus, Miss.

L. L. SHUMPERT.

Growth of a Bargain.

Such has been the growth ... of ... & Co. ... their immense factories ... have not been ... enough for them. ... business they have ... building ... their factories. The building ... formerly used as a tobacco factory, and its size suits well for the purpose to which it will now be put. The building is on the southwest corner of ... and West streets, fronting 125 feet on West street and 45 feet deep, with an engine house ... By this extensive ... the firm will be able to increase the production ... a week.—*Baltimore American.*

If you owe for your paper pay up now.

NEW BOOKS.

Wayside Springs from the Fountain of Life. By Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., pastor of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York, and on sale at W. D. Skillman's, 90 Camp St. New Orleans. Price 50 cents.

A book that commends itself in every line. Its springs are full of living waters from the Fountain of Life. No one can read it without being benefited thereby. Instead of the trashy literature that floods the country, we would rejoice to find it in every home. It is written in Dr. Cuyler's best style.

Morning Thoughts for Our Daughters. By Mrs. G. S. Reaney. Author of "Our Daughters," "Our Brothers and Sons," etc. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 90 Camp street, New Orleans. Price 50 cents.

This little volume of 160 pages, is divided into thirty-one chapters, and intended to be used as thirty-one daily lessons. It is interesting to any class of general readers, but is especially intended for girls. Every chapter elucidates some particular scriptural text or other; and impresses sound moral and Christian lessons. We hope it will find its way in the libraries of many of Sunday schools, and Christian homes.

Clung Macpherson. A tale of Brotherly Love. By Amelia E. Barr. American Tract Society 150 Nassau Street, New York. 311 pages.

A story illustrating Scotch life, depicting many vicissitudes, and portraying the beauties and devotion of brotherly love. The moral it inculcates is sound, and of a high order. The more one reads it the more interesting it becomes. It is entertaining to young and old.

Memorial Tributes. A compend of funeral addresses. An aid for pastors. A book of comfort for the bereaved. Edited by J. Sanderson D.D. Introduction by John Hall, D.D. One volume crown 8vo, 500 pages $1.75. E. B. Treat, publisher, 757 Broadway New York.

This is an excellent book, full of comfort for the bereaved of all ages and circumstances. It contains a large number of outlines of addresses, for funeral occasion, and several notable addresses in full. These are all based upon texts of scriptures which will prove stimulating, suggestive and helpful. This work has been compiled from the address of the most eminent divines of the past and present age, both in Europe and America. Among the most noted contributors to this work are Drs. Binney, Bonar, Crosby, Cummings Cuyler, Deems, Fowler, Hall, Newman, Punshon, Talmage, Henry Ward Beecher, Spurgeon and a host of others. No pastor library is complete without it.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A fine sonnet by Whittier, in *The Manhattan* for October, has for its theme Miss Alexander's touching "Story of Ida," which has been so warmly praised by Mr. Ruskin. What a fruitful field the magazine has in New York and its neighborhood is shown in a well-written paper on "The Valley of the Hackensack." In "The Log of the Atalanta" Mr. Charles Hull Botsford describes Mr. Jay Gould's superb yacht and its voyage from Philadelphia to New York vividly. A third illustrated article is on "The Irish Parliamentary Party," by Thomas P. Gill, who describes the various members of that party in a remarkably vigorous and entertaining way. The thirteen well-engraved portraits which accompany the text are valuable in themselves, and are the first complete collection of such portraits which have appeared in this country. An article sure to attract wide attention is "Washington through Eye-Glasses," by Mr. Demarest Lloyd, correspondent of the New York *Tribune.* He knows the ins and outs of the capital, and his pen pictures are done with free, bold strokes that make the paper lively. In Julian Hawthorne's "Beatrix Randolph" the heroine has made her debut. A well-told short story is "The Lost Train," by B. B. Valentine. "The Second-Hand Shops of Paris" are agreeably described by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper. Translations of some dainty love songs by the Spanish poet, Gustave Becquer, by Mr. Richard H. Stoddard, have all the charm of the original, and show that it requires a poet to translate a poet. Mr. W. J. Loftie, of the London *Times,* has some readable notes on the phases of art and literature in London.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for Sept. 15th and 22d contain France and England in Egypt, and France and Syria, *Fortnightly;* The Locust War in Cyprus, *Nineteenth Century;* Across the Plains, *Longman's;* King Mtesa, and The Belka Arabs, *Blackwood;* Two Turkish Islands To-day, *Macmillan;* Morocca, or a Few Days among the Indians, *Month;* Earth Pulsations, and Winter Life at Fort Rae, *Nature;* Unclaimed Money, and The Southampton Artesian Well, *Chamber's Journal;* The Pathetic Element in Literature, The Closing of the Scottish Highlands, and A Summer Day's Journey, *Spectator;* with "Master Tommy's Experiment," "Town Mouse and Country Mouse," and instalments of "Along the Silver Streak," and poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers. For fifty-two numbers of 64 large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid.

The *Wheelman* has completed its first year, and entered its second with prospects of success more encouraging than ever. Its emphatic success in the year past has decided the publishers to extend its scope so as to include all out-door amusement, and during the coming year boating, canoeing, yachting, angling, hunting, camping-out, and all kindred sports will receive a fair share of attention in its pages.

The Capture of Jefferson Davis will be fully treated by Mr. Burton N. Harrison in a paper to be published in an early number of *The Century.* It is a narrative of personal experience, describing the retreat of Mr. Davis and party from Richmond at the close of the Rebellion, and is said to be of decisive historical importance with regard to the event of which there has been so much dispute.

The Editor of *St. Nicholas* has partly made out a programme of good things for boys and girls to be published in that magazine during the coming year; it includes serial stories by Louisa M. Alcott, Captain Mayne Reid, J. T. Trowbridge, and H. H. Boyesen. The list of contributors to this magazine for 1884 includes F. R. Stockton, "H. H.," Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Joaquin Miller, Charles Dudley Warner, Julian Hawthorne, Philip Bourke Marston, Susan Coolidge, and many other distinguished writers.

The series of separate papers by Dr. Eggleston in "Life in the Thirteen Colonies," which has been appearing in *The Century* during the past year, will be continued during the coming year, the next being on "Husbandry in the Colonies," and describing the attempts at silk and wine culture, with many other curious experiments and visionary projects. Other papers will treat of commerce, and the social condition, manners and customs of the colonists. The pictures which accompany these papers will all be of historic interest and value.

The *Sidereal Messenger* for September has several papers of interest to astronomical students. Northfield, Minn. Ten numbers per year for $2.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engravings each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

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ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, bbl., 1.00@1.75; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.30; apples, bbl $1.75@$3.00; cabbages, crate, $2.75@3.00 sour krout, bbl. $8.00@10.00.

OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

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MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $12.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6½; sides, short rib, 7; sides, long clear, 7; hams, sugar-cured, 14½@15.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 6½; clear sides, 6½; shoulders, 5½.

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Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.50@2.25; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

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CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 60; mixed, 60.

OATS, bushel—Western, 38.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

E. Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct 10	Bowman
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 17	Bowman
Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	" 5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	" 12	Foss

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT—LA. CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Change of appointments:

Natchitoches and Campte	Oct. 12-13-14
Fort Jesup	" 20-21
Columbia	" 23-24-25
Allen	" 27-28
Conshatta	Nov. 3- 4
Bastrop	" 10-11
Ouachita City	" 17-18
Jone's Chapel	" 24-25
Monroe	" 26-27
St. Paul and Scott	Dec. 1- 2
Fairfield and St. James	" 8- 9
Longstreet	" 11-12-13
Mansfield	" 15-16
Pleasant Hill	" 22-22

The Lord help each brother to close up a good year's work. Dear brethren, let each one of us bring up our money for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology.

S. DUNCAN, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the local preachers of Houston District Texas Annual Conference:

Dear Brethren—You are hereby requested to meet at Trinity M. E. Church, Houston, Texas, Oct. 9, 1883, the day before the assembling of the District Conference at the same place. Important matters to be presented. Pastors will please notify their locals.

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Itchings or discolorations on any part of the body, removed by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1. Druggists.

The chief organ of the Russian Nihilists, which seems to favor Jew-baiting, says that in the recent riots at Ekaterinoslav the military killed 200 of the populace.

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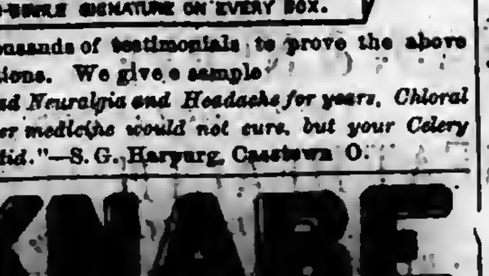
Under the influence of a temperance lecture a Liverpool wine merchant poured the contents of his store into his sewer.

Republicans of the Sixth Iowa district, nominated E. H. Stile, for Congress, to succeed Hon. M. E. Cutts, deceased.

The Concord School of Philosophy made famous by Emerson, is dead.



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The Sun.
NEW YORK, 1883.

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If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

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Editorial Notes.

The *American Reformer* thinks the civil service law is winning its way to popular confidence, despite the sneers of the partisan press and the hostility of party leaders.

In its issue of Oct. 5th, the Mississippi *Methodist*, a church South paper, of Meridian announced a temporary, and possibly a permanent suspension. Insufficient cash patronage and contact with the official organ are assigned as the causes. An effort however will be made to revive it.

The New Orleans *City Item* notes the increased interest in the cause of temperance in North Louisiana and other parts of the South, and says: "If the progress in public sentiment now going on can continue for another year or two we shall see a great change for the better, and the twin curses of the South, the pistol and drunkenness, abolished from the land."

The Washington organs [illegible] loud in their defense of the Star route [illegible], are now the special champions of the Louisiana Lottery Company in its opposition to Postmaster General Gresham. They are supplemented by other journals now enjoying the Company's patronage, or under the shadow of its influence. All are wholly incapable of [illegible] public sentiment [illegible] condemnation of the [illegible] conveniences for the [illegible]. Their noise may [illegible] with penny whistles [illegible] of diminished [illegible].

What is to become of poor France? She has so completely forgotten the bloody revolution [illegible] of [illegible] that she [illegible] other [illegible] and des[illegible] the [illegible] of the Divine hand in human [illegible] is not far from [illegible]. An [illegible] says: "The [illegible] in schools is [illegible] by the French [illegible] the Deity [illegible] new [illegible]."

The grand jury in Richmond, Virginia [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] the Week's [illegible] which they [illegible] to escape punishment. The New York [illegible] says [illegible] criminals [illegible] the amount of crime [illegible] where they are read, so that the authorities may properly proceed against them not only in behalf of morality but also for the purpose of reducing the cost of the machinery by which criminals are detected and punished." The papers named each have a large sale in New Orleans, and to this fact we invite the attention of the Mayor and Council, the Young Mens Christian Association, the Prison Reformers, and all others having authority and influence to check the stream of pollution now pouring in.

We are glad to know that the New Orleans University has opened this year with a larger number of students than it has for over ten years. Dr. Dean and his corps of teachers are abundant in labor. We wish them a hearty God speed, the greatest measure of success in their Christian work.

Following close on the unveiling of the statue of Germania commemorating alike the defeat of France and the establishment of the German Empire, came another incident peculiarly exciting to Parisians. The King of Spain, on his visit to Emperor William was given the honorary Colonelcy of a regiment of Uhlans stationed in Strasburg. On his return home he had occasion to pass through Paris. There the populace surrounded his carriage, stoned his escort, and uttered cries of anger and derision; indeed, only the activity of the armed escort prevented personal violence. The President and Prime Minister of France at once tendered apologies, and made the King their guest in an ostentatious manner. The public journals expressed profound regret. In Spain the insult to the King has united the people in support of his government. The Emperor William has forwarded a telegram of sympathy to his late guest. A demand for further apology by France is likely to be made. A senseless street mob has prevented a friendly alliance between France and Spain, and has seriously embarrassed the foreign relations and enterprises of the Republic.

A telegram from New Orleans to the New York *Times* says with reference to the political situation in Louisiana: "There is a guarantee that there will be no Republican ticket in the field. The Negroes throughout the State, except those in Federal employ, having gone over to the Democracy to a man." This statement without some qualification is misleading. There being no reason to hope for a change of Democratic tactics which in the past have rendered a fair canvass and an honest count impossible, it is probable that Republicans may conclude to avoid the expense and dangers of attempting to carry a State ticket. There have been no conversions to Democracy; the Negroes are Republicans to a man; but if no Republican State ticket is put up for them to vote for, some of them may be induced to choose between two or more candidates of Democratic proclivities. A large number, however, denied an opportunity to vote their convictions will refrain from voting at all. It will be a great misfortune for Louisiana if both parties do not compete for the popular suffrage and offer the voters some chance to escape the arbitrary decrees of the ring bosses—both Republican and Democratic.

Educating the Negro.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PRESS.

Before and during the war the M. E. Church South had many colored members, room was allotted them in their houses of worship, and her preachers took the oversight of them. Soon after the war most of these colored members left this church and joined other organizations. A few however adhered to the M. E. Church South. In process of time it was judged best to organize these colored members into a church of their own, and Bishop Paine with the assistance of other authorities of the M. E. Church South organized the Colored M. E. Church in America. Since that time they have exercised over that church what Dr. Haygood calls a protectorate. The Bishops in their pastoral address to the General Conference of 1882 made favorable mention of the Colored M. E. Church, spoke of them "as in great need of facilities for providing themselves with suitable pastors and teachers of their own race." They thought that whatever assistance could be rendered would be well bestowed. The recommendation of the Bishops was refered to the committee on education; that committee made what was called a strong report, which the General Conference adopted. Resolutions were also passed requesting the Bishops to appoint a commissioner of education who was to "solicit subscriptions for the purpose of creating an educational fund for the benefit of the Colored M. E. Church in America." In harmony with the action of the General Conference the Bishops appointed a board of Trustees. After due consultation this board of trustees thought it wise and prudent to project as a training school for preachers and teachers for the benefit of the Colored M. E. Church in America, the *Paine Institute*, and two prominent men were secured as teachers. Thus far all of the proceedings had been characterized with great unanimity. It never costs much to give advice or counsel in matters pertaining to the administration of the church, in fact the church has never suffered from the want of advisers, she has had advice enough already to convert a dozen worlds. The friends of Paine Institute had gone as far as advice and counsel would take them. They came to a point where they must have money. It was only a small sum of $5,000 they asked for, it would seem that where there was so much unselfish love as the M. E. Church South claimed to have for the colored people that scores or more of persons would have seized upon the opportunity and given the small sum, but after nearly seven months earnest begging on the part of these men to secure the $5,000, the Alabama *Advocate* says: "Paine Institute seems to be dragging while this is not surprising, it is nevertheless to be regretted."

The *Wesleyan Christian Advocate* says: "It is to be regretted deeply that Paine Institute is dragging; but this is not surprising. Rome was not built in a day." "This dragging is to be regretted" says the *Wesleyan* "because these enemies of this particular church still taunt the members with the suggestion that the Southern white church does not sincerely intend to help them."

May be, certainly the Southern white church has had here an open door. But on this question of educating the Negro her great men do not agree. She has but few Haygoods.

Rev. J. S. Stokes, Columbia, South Carolina, in the *Christian Neighbor*, says:

"The time has come to call a halt in our headlong haste to educate and uplift the Negro. We have followed the brilliant author of "Our Brother in Black" quite as far as it is safe for us to do so. It is now in order for us to pause and reflect and take our bearings. Let us see where our would-be leaders would take us. In his recent speech at Monteagle Dr. Haygood says that at the bottom of our indifference to the education of the Negro is the desire of "bossism"—that we wish to keep the Negro in ignorance that we may the better *boss* him. In its coarse and broad sense we repudiate the charge; but in that ugly word, Mr. Editor, there is a hint of profound significance. The question comes up, is not the *dominance* of one race a necessity of the case? Is it possible that there should be two dominant races occupying the same territory? If this be an impossibility, one race must dominate; *which shall it be?* This is the question. It may seem an ugly thing that, as Dr. Haygood says, we wish to *boss* the Negro, but when it is a question of *bossing* or *being bossed*, all our noblest instincts point to but one solution of the difficulty.

Another writer, in a late number of the Nashville *Advocate*, speaking of the Negro, uses language like this: "We have one country, one life, one destiny, therefore," &c., &c. There never was a more mischievous sentence penned. That we and the Negro have, fortunately or unfortunately, one country is patent; but that we have *one common life and destiny*, we do utterly deny. We believe, indeed, in the *race improvement* of the Negro, and all means to that end. But we do not see the force of any argument to give him *equal* advantages of education with ourselves, except as far as the public schools are concerned. By all that he can do for himself, by all that his Northern friends can do for him, let him equal or even surpass us if he can; but it is not our part to stultify ourselves by contributing to any such result. The duty of the hour is the education of our own youth. Afterwards, when we can consistently, we will gladly help the Negro to higher and broader culture, but the time has not come.

We hope and pray for the Negro a happy, prosperous future; but we will not be charged with injustice to him if we have still higher hopes and more earnest prayers for our people, and see the best interest of both to be subserved in the higher education and absolute dominance of the Angelo Saxon race.

Rev. C. L. Chilton, in the Alabama *Advocate*, in answering the question, "What sort of an education shall the Negro have," says:

We hold that the Negro does not now need education in the sense of "book learning" above a certain grade. Nobody objects to the Negro's knowing how to "read, write and chiper." What we object to is, pushing the Negro into an intellectual atmosphere that is too rare for him. If, by education is meant *intellectual* development simply, and the storing of the mind with classical and scientific knowledge, then we, in all candor, object to *giving* this to the Negro as a race; and for several reasons. The Negro race does not demand higher education, as we usually term it, for the same reason that a good many white people do not demand it—it unfits them for the sphere of life in which, by nature and providence, they are compelled to move. But what sort of an education ought the Negro to have? First, a common school education, such as he always gets, if his father has a mind to pay his poll-tax and make him go to school. Second, he ought to have *technical* and *practical* education. The portion of the race that used to be slaves got this sort—at least some did. And hence, almost all the good carpenters and mechanics and painters and masons and smiths and and cooks, etc., are found among those whose masters taught them how to work. The Negro needs religious education. Not theological schools, but Christian missionaries. Their preachers, as a class, are notorious for their immoralities. They need to have the pure gospel preached to them. They will hear it. They are tired and disgusted in many places with their preachers; and, it may be, the time has come when they will hear us.

Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, corresponding editor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, says: Dr. Haygood's late deliverances at Monteagle and Chautauqua, and in his "Hagar in the Wilderness" letter, have not pleased the people generally, nor even the Methodists, as far as I can learn. Neither his speech-making nor his flag-waving is after the Southern heart, though they seem to please the Northern well. He urges the education of the Negro that he may be a better qualified voter. Purely secular education, which is the only kind the State has any right to impart, has no tendency to make a man better for any purpose. Ignorance is not the parent of vice, neither is education the parent of virtue. The crimes of the ignorant are apt to be of the grosser and more despicable kind, of which it is easy to convict the unskilful and ill-defended perpetrator, while society condones, and justice, by a thousand technicalities of law, finds excuse for the fiendish deeds of shrewd criminals of the higher sort. It is a slander of the ignorant poor to say that they are the chief criminals of the land. The crimes of the educated are, to a large extent, undiscovered or unreported or, at any rate, unpunished; but the great day will reveal them.

That education does not make men patriotic voters, we need not go far to prove. The fact is that if the Negro is dangerous as a voter at all it is not because he is ignorant, but because he is of an alien race. The Negroes are, for many reasons, less dangerous as citizens than an equal number of any other race not homogeneous with us would be. So long as a large part, and in a few States the majority, of voters are Negroes they will constitute a dangerous temptation to politicians to array them against the whites at the polls, and thus provoke strife and bloodshed, to neither of which is the Negro inclined if left to act for himself. If politicians and pragmatic philanthropists would let the Negroes alone, there would not be a more inoffensive race of people on earth than they, nor any taking their lot in life more easily. Where have the strikes, the agrarian riots and communistic mobs of this country arisen? Among the illiterate whites of the South (the numbers of which Dr. Haygood does not fail to display in his eager appeal for national aid to education) or among the still more benighted blacks? Have they not all originated in the Northern and Eastern States, where the common school has wrought its wonders for a hundred years?

The sooner our whole people recognize the truth that education is a personal possession capable of being used for pecuniary or other advantage, and no more to be bestowed as a charity by the government than money or land or other property, the better it will be for all.

It has been argued by some that we owe the Negroes special help because they were once our slaves, an argument more sentimental than sound. Was there ever a race on earth under a more improving tutelage than was slavery to the Africans who were subjected to it in these Southern States? When or where was any race ever so much advanced in the same length of time as were the Negroes during their enslavement? If slavery was profitable to the whites it was perhaps more so to the blacks. They were fed and clothed, and taught the things most necessary for them to know. They were subjected to such government and discipline as is perhaps best suited to all people in their condition. If they have made any progress since their emancipation it is no doubt due almost solely to the discipline of slavery. Does any one doubt that the Negroes, at the time they were freed, were vastly superior to what they would have been had their ancestors and they remained in Africa?

Nobody is an enemy to the Negro, so far as I know. The opportunities of life and liberty are open before him. Let him make the best of them.

Waco District Conference.

The tenth session of the Waco District, convened at Marlin city, Sept. 6th. 1883. The pastors from every charge was present except one (Denison and Sherman) with their local preachers, exhorters, district stewards, Sunday school superintendents and class leader. The conference was hailed as the *good news from a far country*, by the inhabitants of Marlin, being the first District Conference ever held in Marlin, Falls Co. Texas. The pastors' reports showed an increase of membership and revivals all over the district. The district stewards reports show an increase of money raised for building and improving, and for support of pastors, Presiding Elder and Bishops and for the various benevolent enterprises of the church, over that of the year ending Sept. 6th, 1882. The Sunday-school superintendents reports show an increase of schools, officers, teachers and scholars, and in the manner and method of teaching. The Sunday-school teachers institute is to be organized in connection with the district conference by A. B. Norris, B. F. Smith and A. Foster, to instill into the mind of the teachers of the Sunday-schools of the district a better method of imparting the great truths of Bible to those they teach. There is an increase shown all along the line of church work. The prospects are good for the future. A resolution has been passed by the West Texas annual conference that preachers receiving an appointment from said conference should take the SOUTHWESTERN. Therefore resolved, that we heartily endorse the SOUTHWESTERN and its heroic editors in their faithful work against the sin of caste. The following resolution was passed by the Waco District Conference: Resolved, that no person be licensed to preach unless he agree to take the SOUTHWESTERN and that no local preachers' license be renewed unless he take the paper. The brethren that have not taken the paper subscribed for it to their pastors. Every thing passed off delightfully, and, as I remarked, the conference was hailed by the inhabitants of the city of Marlin as the "good news from a far country." The sermons delivered there by the preachers were as cold water to a thirsty soul.

A. FOSTER.

Port Sullivan, Sept. 18th. 1882.

A son of Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, a graduate of Emory College, enters the Musical Conservatory of Dr. Tonrjee, the present term, for a two year's course in music. Young Mr. Haygood has a strong inclination towards this beautiful art, and promises to make a superior musical scholar.—*Zion's Herald*.

The present Governors of the six New England States are total abstinence men.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

George Washington, Ouachita: "We have just held our third quarterly conference. Elder Duncan was accompanied by Rev. J. S. Patterson, and their sermons were comforting. Raised for pasror $63; elder $15. There are two churches on the work—Mount Nebo and Mount Sinai. Mount Nebo has 56 and Mount Sinai 94 members. Mt. Nebo paid pastor this quarter $20.50, elder $10. I have a good Sunday-school in both churches, and over 100 scholaas. It is hard to conduct a revival, as people go to work very early in the morning, and it is generally 9 o'clock at night when they stop. I have had to meet many difficulties. Pray for us."

W. Davis, Washington: "Protracted meeting began at St. Marks M. E. Church on Sunday night; a good number of mourners at the altar, and one convert to this time. Elder Albert held our third quarter. His sermon was a treat to the people. We held a memorial service for Bishop Peck, a few Sundays ago conducted by Revs. W. E. Polk, C. Thompson and myself. The church and yard was crowded. We have organized a tabernacle of [illegible] members, and the society is doing good. W. H. Cutler and H. McCrary, a committee from New Orleans were present. Our church is in the lead here."

E. Larkin, Washington: "We are moving on slowly and surely. I have had much sickness in my family, wife has been ill ever since I brought her here. Third conference was held by Rev. S. E. H. Mount. People were benefited by his visit. Rev. A. Luster was present and preached a powerful sermon. Reports were all in order. A basket meeting was held Sept. 9th, and it was an interesting occasion. We expect to raise all of our benevolent money. Pray for us."

H. J. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "The attendance at the camp-meeting was good, fully 600 present." [illegible]

P. H. Hill, [illegible]: "Third quarterly conference was held by [illegible]

[illegible] I have just closed a revival of religion at one of my preaching points resulting in 15 conversions and 12 accessions to the church. On Sunday, Sept. 16, I had a baptizing. Rev. E. Roberts was with me and preached at 11 o'clock, to a very interesting congregation. At 3 p. m. the ordinance of baptism was administered, and thus passed a day of rejoicing with all who attended the services. [illegible] Some years ago he was greatly impressed with the idea that an education was indispensably necessary in the work of the ministry, consequently he [illegible] going to school [illegible] he walked the greater part of the way from Little Rock [illegible] I pray that [illegible] more among us [illegible]

[illegible] Liberty circuit: "I [illegible] this work in April and found it in bad condition. Elder [illegible] me to work it up, and I [illegible] to do so. There is one [illegible] on the circuit. Our people were holding service in a white Baptist church, and they stopped us. We then moved into a little log cabin about 12x14 feet. Our third quarter was held there in July by Rev. C. H. Bullington. Meeting was held in a private house, and 3 united with us. I then determined to have a place on which to build a church, and a committee was appointed and selected a suitable place. I held an eight days meeting which resulted in 8 conversions, 5 additions and 16 received into full connection, 8 on probation. We have bought a nice church lot, and on Sept. 8 we raised $25 which paid for it. Several dollars have been subscribed for the building. The whites say they will help us; and I am on the look out for another place for another church. People are joining other denominations for the want of a church. The people are good, but need training. My pay comes slowly. I have traveled 592 miles, walked 417 and rode only 175 miles."

Editorial Correspondence.

In the dictionary *word* and *work* are next door neighbors, etymologically they differ only in a *d* or a *k*; but definitely and practically there is a world of difference between them. Hundred of years before Christ, the prophets tells us of a people that drew nigh to God with their mouths while their hearts were far from Him. To judge men rightly take the divine test, not by their words but "by their fruits," by the evidence of their work "shall ye know them." What the Spirit is to the body, that work is to faith. It gives it life, and it is the evidence of it. The evidence of Bro. Johnson's faith in the future growth of our church in Vermilionville is manifested by his persevering efforts. He has suffered as a martyr in seeking to create a sentiment in favor of our church in that town, but is not discouraged. He has a Sunday-school of about twenty, and conducts prayer meetings and preaching services in his own hired room every week. Many promised him to join but hold back awaiting future development. The purpose is to see if assistance will be afforded them to build before breaking away from other alliances with which they are still connected. These were all members of our church, a hundred or more of them, but were ignorantly turned over to the C. M. E. Church in the transfer of their property, the ground of which was thus donated to them. With about $200 or $300 help from the Church Extension Society, or from some good steward of the Lord's money, a good work can be permanently established here in less than sixty days. In this, the parish of Lafayette, with its 240 square miles area, and a population of 13,236, there is not a single Methodist Episcopal Church within its limits. We owe it to ourselves, as well as to our King, to see that Methodism is planted in this open field.

Our church in New Iberia, under Bro. C. Thompson, continues to do well. The Sunday-school has recently bought a splendid organ. Miss Wakefield is the accomplished organist. This source of additional interest has placed the Sunday-school in the first rank both as to numbers and influence. In this charge $73.50 were subscribed to help the presiding elder raise his Gilbert Haven School of Theology subscription. This subscription is a sort of a notice to the other charges as to what they will have to do for the elder to get ahead of New Iberia. Let the whole of the [illegible] district get ready for the [illegible]. Within a hundred yards of our church here, on Saturday night Sept. 8, while our people were preparing for the Sabbath, a brutal murder was committed—combatants two colored young men; place, dancing festival; cause, wicked hearts and fighting whiskey; and an unprepared soul was hurried into eternity. Reader, touch not, taste not, handle not the accursed stuff.

At St. Martinsville we have a good body of members. Unfortunately for us, however, very few of them live in town or even within a mile or two from town. This fact militates against all evening services. Bro. B. Anderson is as ever applying himself to the general upbuilding of the cause. Progress has been made. The crying necessity here, however, and indeed the want nearly all over the district, is a general outpouring of the holy ghost; a general revival of vital religion; divine manifestation of converting power, and the ingathering of souls into the gracious kingdom of our Lord. To this end let every heart, ministerial and lay, prepare His room and the King of Glory shall come in.

At Thompson's the last quarter has been quite dull. The brethren are still without a house of worship. Through hard and persistent efforts some months ago they secured a lot, but thus far have been unable to build. They cry for help. They deserve it. With a little help they hope to build this winter. Bro. Bolden is keeping his little flock together under difficulties. Ever since their church was washed away by the flood of last year our people at this place have had to hold service from house to house. This distressing fact ought not to exist much longer.

Bro. W. Brooks, at Glencoe, was never more popular and beloved among the people than now. During the past quarter over $200 had been collected. A good spirit pervades the church. The new church edifice built last quarter, with the exception of the steeple, is completed outside, and all the sashes, ready glazed, have been hung. It needs only to be ceiled and painted to be the finest church edifice on the district. It is by ten feet the largest. On Sunday, Sept. 16, Thanksgiving Day for the Tabernacles and regular quarterly meeting day, the order turned out in full regalia, and the church was crowded. A grand time was had, which all seemed to enjoy. The old "brick church" and parsonage had been demolished and the debris sold, removing thereby an old land-mark among the people in this neighborhood.

Sunday night, Sept. 16, was spent at Jeanerette. Here death had removed, that same evening, an amiable Sunday-school scholar, a little daughter of Bro. Emile Alexander, our Sunday-school superintendent. The church was mourning with the distressed parents. The Lord blessed us with His presence, and the services proved edifying and profitable.

At St. Peter, another point on this circuit, Bro. Fields is leading the brethren, who have finally succeeded in ceiling their church.

Thus ends the third round, and leaving Jeanerette Monday morning at 3:40 o'clock, at 8 o'clock same day I was here in New Orleans; covering 125 miles in a little over five hours. One more round, and another conference year shall have rolled around. Brethren, let us be true to our King, our church and to ourselves, and let every interest be faithfully and assiduously advocated and fostered. Work, watch, fight and pray for an abundant harvest. For sheaves of spiritual and *temporal* grains, especially both. Let no cause be neglected. The first portion of the year was largely given to *words*, let this, the latter portion, be given entirely to *work*—not for ourselves alone, but for Christ and the general cause. A.

North New Orleans District Conference.

The North New Orleans District Conference met in Thibodaux Sept. 20-21-22. There were 27 members present at the opening, and eight others afterward. Presiding Elder Dale in the chair, and J. W. Hudson, Secretary. At 12 o'clock Rev. F. T. Chinn delivered the opening address. Every member to whom a subject or an essay had been assigned had his paper prepared. The presiding elder's report as to the condition of the work under his charge, and his own work as presiding elder, was full, clear and inspiring. He has done a great deal of travelling; his report showed the district in an excellent condition. The reports from pastors was very good and some highly animating. Accessions were not a few, and in some charges happy conversions. The pastors are full of zeal and energy and are determined to make this year better than the preceding ones. Local preachers and exhorters' reports showed that they are improving in their studies, and that they leave nothing undone to assist their pastor in the church work. District stewards, superintendents and class-leaders each by their reports made a lasting impression on the minds of all present as to the good these officers are doing in the church of God. The pastoral work for the cause of missions is alive. Many of the preachers have their benevolent collections on hand. The work of Home Missions was discussed, and other business of importance was transacted. The conference adopted resolutions of thanks to the presiding elder for the faithful and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and to the citizens, officers and members of Calvary church for their generous hospitality to the members of the conference. On the night of 22d conference closed with a love feast, to meet in Donaldsonville, the time to be fixed by the presiding elder. The local preachers will report answers to the following questions, at the next meeting:

1. How many appointments were assigned you at the last district conference?
2. How often have you preached at each?
3. How many prayer meetings have you held?
4. How many Sunday-schools have you organized?
5. Do you attend regularly the appointments of your preacher where you hold your membership?
6. Do you attend Sunday-school?
7. Have you done all you could to assist your pastor in circulating our church papers, and in taking up the benevolent collections of the church?
8. Do you have prayers in your family?
9. Are you in sympathy with the itineracy?
10. Do you support and defend your pastor in his efforts to do his work, and in carrying out the Discipline?
11. Do you take any of your church papers?
12. Have you provided yourself with the books laid down in the course of study for local preachers?

Reports for the exhorters were adopted, but not so comprehensive as for the local preachers.

For the Southwestern.

Tobacco.

MR. EDITOR—Give me a small space to speak of the use of tobacco. "Resolved, That we advise all our ministers and members to abstain from the use of tobacco," etc. How broad are these few words. Tobacco inflicts many injuries. Two drops of its oil will kill a cat in three minutes. It is one of the most deadly poisons known. Five drops on the tongue of a man will produce almost instant death. It will lead a temperate man to drink. It weakens a man's muscles, shatters his nerves, soils his mouth and makes his breath smell like a person dying with consumption. It will make a man's face look like a spittoon, give the heart disease, destroy his intellect. It will make a man love his pipe more than his wife and children; and cause him to spend more in a lifetime for rank poison than it would take to send his son to college. Dear brethren, thousands of poor heathens are begging for the pennies that we knock out of our pipes and spit between our lips. Tobacco pulls down church houses and rears up alms houses.

A.

Mexia, Texas.

The Excursion Curse.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to say a word to the colored people and others about a habit which is very damning to them in two ways—the habit of running excursions from the 1st of May to the commencement of cold weather. This is hurtful in two ways, from the fact that the money spent is worse than wasted and that, as a general thing, the holy Sabbath is broken.

Some one may say it does not take much money for any one to go out twenty or thirty miles and spend the day in having a good time. Say it costs one dollar for the round trip from Little Rock to Pine Bluff or Morrilton, and 400 persons go—200 men and 200 women. They are gone one whole day. Each one of these men can get say $1.25 to work that day, so each man is out that day, for fare and time lost, $2.25. Say that upon an average each man spends $1.00 in buying what he wants to eat and drink. This will make $3.25 for each man, making a grand total of $650 for the 200 men.

Now, each one of the women can get $1 a day for labor, so each one of them is out, for fare and time lost, $2. They spend for one thing and another say fifty cents apiece, this making $2.50 for each woman, making grand total of $500 for the 200 women, and a grand total of $1,150 for the 400 excursionists, wasted in one day. There are from one to three excursions each week from the 1st of May to October, which range from 400 to 600 participants. I have been speaking of those which go out from Little Rock, and of course there are almost as many coming into the city from other places. The people who participate in this great waste are poor people. A great many of them spend every cent they have, and to have what they want to spend, many of them borrow from others.

I called this a grand waste. Let us see how much it will aggregate.

Say, upon an average, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, an excursion goes out from Little Rock each week, carrying out an average of 400 persons, it costing them from $2.50 to $3.25 in money and time, it will run up to the sum of $23,000. This is a very small estimate of the amount of money the colored people waste year after year, about Little Rock on excursions. In the last ten years, at this rate, there has been wasted in this way $260,000. Nine-tenths of the people who have helped to waste this large sum are homeless and without the comforts of life. Many of them ought to be saving their money and going to school, and many of them growing up in ignorance.

But let us see who is the cause of a great deal of this and other evils which grow out of it. It is my opinion that in many cases the ministers of the gospel (or so called ministers) and members of some of the churches are great factors in this great evil, and to make them more malignant, the so-called preacher and professing Christain has to gather up a great crowd of people and carry them off from the city on an excursion to a camp-meeting or basket meeting. I think a preacher or member who will go to work and drum up an excursion to go out on Sunday is as far from Christ and heaven as the East is from the West, and therefore needs to be converted.

I am glad to say the M. E. church and her ministers and members never take much stock in this wickedness.

I was carrying on a camp-meeting a few days ago, for the good and not a curse of the people, but the devil had to have a hand in the matter. A good brother of the Zion A. M. E. church, in order to get a good crowd out there at Sweet Home to help us in getting a good collection on Sunday, went to work and drummed up an excursion to go down on Sunday morning. Now, I want to say for the good, and possibly the salvation of the good brother, and all others who would like to take advantage of our camp-meeting at Sweet Home, hereafter to make a few dollars on Sunday, we would like to have you and all you might influence to come, to be present at our camp-meetings, to swell our numbers and help us generally, but not at the sacrifice of immortal souls.

This thing has for three years done more harm than good, and I hope we will never be bothered with it any more. Never do anything unless it is for good.

G. W. SAMS.

Van Buren, Ark.—*Herald*.

The M. E Church South in Illinois.

The *St. Louis Advocate* of Sept. 12th, contains a remarkable article on "Southern Methodists in Illinois," by Rev. Colin Murchison secretary of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is so full of ignorant prejudice which only partizanship, with an institution like slavery, could have engendered that few persons of common intelligence will be deceived by it. As an illustration of Methodist Bourbonism, which some charitable people think has entirely died out in the South, we have seen nothing like it for years. A ministry such as he describes and the people who sympathise with it certainly could never have felt at home in the Methodist Episcopal Church. We do not charge the writer with willful misrepresentation; but he is apparently so incapable of a fair unprejudiced view of affairs in which he is interested that he could not have prepared a more misleading and untrustworthy statement. It appears that some one in the Nashville *Advocate* had asserted that "the Southern Methodists are as much to blame for being in Illinois as the Northern Methodists are for being in South Carolina and Georgia." This paper is in the nature of an explanation of how the M. E. Church South came into existence in the Border Northern States. There is no appeal to the reason of a man who can write out the misrepresentations in the third paragraph of this article. It is in fact an arraignment of Methodists of these States, especially of Southern Illinois, because they refused to sympathise with those who attempted to destroy the Union. Some of the statements are not truthful; of which class is the following: "The pulpits Sabbath after Sabbath where polluted, and made to subserve the interests of the political party that the preacher endorsed. Ministers were expelled from Conference and Church because they dared to disapprove of some things that certain officials would do." These persons "hung their harps, as it were, upon the willows, and longed for the privilege of God's house without being disturbed by any of the behests of secret political conclaves, and for the gospel of the Prince of Peace unmixed with political fanaticism." Now any border State man knows just what such writing means. Probably no churches were ever organized with so little "religion" from the Methodist point of view as these which made so great pretense of piety. They were composed of the partizans of a single party. Why not then be honest about it, and say at once that they were disunionists, and that this was the one principle that found expression in these societies. Such people have the right to organize a religious society of their own, if they please. Their is no law to keep them out of any State. There are some people who have a kind of religion and politics that found freedom in these organizations, and we have no disposition to interfere with them. The very people who are described in the paragraph to which we have already referred as bigoted, partizan, unchristian, have treated those who bring this accusation against them with a kindness and liberality which has no counter part in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. We have for years given them room and fellowship, admitted them into our churches for services, although we know them to be only a political Church. This is the simple fact; these churches were gathered out of the disunion wing of the Democratic party; the greater number of Methodists who prefer the Democratic party, have found ample room in the Methodist Episcopal Church—which makes no distinction between men on account of their politics, but always stands in opposition to disunion.—*Central.*

A Close Communionist Cornered.

The following is given by the *Christian Sun* and is a supposed conversation between a Baptist minister and his sprightly little boy:

Boy. Papa, what does it take to make a Christian man?

Papa. Repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, well seasoned with good works and a godly life.

Boy. Well, papa, who is a Christian man that I know?

Papa. Why, our good neighbor over the way, Deacon Jones.

Boy. What church does he belong to, papa?

Papa. To the Christian church, my son.

Boy. He is such a good man, let us ask him to join with us the Baptist Church?

Papa. No, my son. we can't do that.

Boy. Why, papa—didn't you say he was a good Christian man?

Papa. Yes, I believe he is.

Boy. Can't all Christians belong to the Baptist Church papa?

Papa. Not unless they believe in close communion.

Boy. Close communion—what is that, papa?

Papa. It is excluding from the Lord's table everybody who does not believe and act just like we do about baptism. Really, my son after all, it is not so much close communion as it is *close baptism*.

Boy. What do you mean by close baptism, papa?

Papa. I mean only those who have been immersed by an ordained Baptist preacher can come to the Lord's table.

Boy. Papa, does the Bible teach that doctrine?

Papa. Oh, yes, my son!

Boy. Where, papa, please show it to me?

Papa. I will look it up and show it to you some time.

(To this day that boy has not been shown where the Bible teaches that doctrine, but perhaps, he will be if the Baptist Bible is ever printed.)

Boy. What is *close* baptism, papa?

Papa. Baptism only by immersion by an ordained Baptist preacher.

Boy. Then all who have been so baptized can commune, can they?

Papa. Yes.

Boy. Deacon Jones was baptized in our church, but afterwards joined the Christians and you say he is still a good Christian man, and I should think he could commune, can he, papa?

Papa. No, no!

Boy. Why not, papa, he was close baptized?

Papa. Yes, but—but—well, he can't.

Boy. Well papa, will none go to heaven but those who believe in close communion?

Papa. Oh, yes! all who believe in [illegible] and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, as their Saviour, will go to heaven when they die.

Boy. Well, papa, if a man is good enough and strong enough in faith to go to heaven, isn't he good enough to partake of the Lord's Supper in a Baptist Church?

Papa. Ah-h-m, w-e-l-l—excuse me a minute your mamma is calling me.

Boy. (To himself) Well I wonder what close communion is good for. Some how I can't see how close communion is close baptism, for Deacon Jones was close baptized and yet he can't close commune, and yet papa says he is a good Christian and thinks he will go to heaven. It is mighty strange—I can't understand why the Baptist Church does that way.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible] Philadelphia, [illegible] used it as a [illegible] in [illegible] of overworked men, with satisfactory results.

The claims of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—*Jonson*

A Homely Illustration of Faith.

Sam Jones was talking to a man of weak faith the other day. The doubter asked if Mr. Jones could not give him a demonstration of religion.

"None," was the reply. "You must get inside the fold, and the demonstration will come of itself. Humble yourself, have faith and you shall know the truth."

"In other words, I must believe, accept it before it is proved, and believe it without proof."

"Now hold on right here. Out West they have a place for watering cattle. The cattle have to mount a platform to reach the troughs. As they step on the platform their weight presses a lever, and this throws the water in the troughs. They have to get on the platform through faith, and this act provides the water and leads them to it. You are like a smart steer that slips around to the barnyard and peeps in the trough without getting on the platform. He finds the trough dry, of course, for it needs his weight on the platform to force the water up. He turns away disgusted, and tells everybody there's no use getting on the platform for there's no water in the trough. Another steer not so smart but with more faith, steps on the platform, the water springs into the trough, and he marches up and drinks. That's the way with religion. You've got to get on the platform. You can't even examine it intelligently until you are on the platform. If you slide around the back way you'll find the trough dry. But step on the platform, and the water and faith come together without any trouble—certain and sure and abundant."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Postal Telegraph.

It is reported from Washington that in his forthcoming report Postmaster General Gresham will take strong grounds in favor of a postal telegraph. This will be a wise and sensible thing for the Postmaster General to do. We trust that Judge Gresham will make the following points, which have hitherto been presented by the *Herald* as representing what the country wants and needs:—

First—Public sentiment will not tolerate the purchase by the government of existing lines.

Second—The government must construct its own lines.

Third—There should be no attempt at a government monopoly of the telegraph.

Fourth—Competition between government and private lines is possible, and it is necessary to protect the public against the abuses of private lines on the one hand and of the government lines on the other.

The next Congress ought to pass a Postal Telegraph act, and one based on these cardinal principles.—*N. Y. Herald.*

True Eloquence.

Eloquence is the child of knowledge. When a mind is full, like a wholesome river, it is also clear. Confusion and obscurity are much oftener the results of ignorance than of inefficiency. Few are the men who cannot express their meaning, when the occasion demands the energy; as the lowest will defend their lives with acuteness, and sometimes even with eloquence. They are masters of their subject. Knowledge must be gained by ourselves. Mankind may supply us with facts; but the results, even if they agree with previous ones, must be the work of our own mind. To make others feel, we must feel ourselves; and to feel ourselves, we must be natural.—*D'Israeli.*

Homer came in one day with his dress all muddy. "Mamma," said he, "Ray pushed me out of the swing and my dress is all muddy. Now, who's got to be licked?"

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Young Folk's Corner.

Whem I am Dead.

BY FRANKLIN P. DALY.

When I am dead,
I would not have the rude and gaping crowd
Around me gather, and, 'mid lamentation loud,
Tell of my virtues, and with vain regret
Bemoan my loss, and, leaving me, so soon forget.
But I would have the few, the kindly heart,
Who, when misfortune came, so nobly did their part,
And oft by thoughtful deed their love express—
These would I have, no more, no less—
When I am dead!

When I am dead,
I would not have the high and storied stone
Placed o'er my grave, and then be left alone;
But I would have some living thing I once did love,
Ere I did leave the joyous world above,
Placed o'er me, and in each succeeding year
I'd have my friends renew them, and oft linger near,
With loving thoughts upon the dear one laid below,
And talk of times departed long ago,
When I am dead!

When I am dead
Forgive—O this I pray far more than all—
The anguish I have caused, the deed beyond recall,
Think kindly on me as I lie, so cold, so still,
So poor a subject for thine angered ill.
Think of some generous deed, some good word spoken,
Of hearts bound up I found so sad and broken;
Think gently, when this last long rest is mine,
And gaze upon my form with looks benign—
When I am dead!

A Scot in Search of a Godly Minister.

We remember to have met with a droll history of no less venerable a character than, Ralph Erskine, although we have seen it attributed to Ebenezer. The only amusement in which this celebrated man indulged was playing on the violin. He was so great a proficient on this instrument, and so often beguiled his leisure hours with it that the people of Dunfermline believed he composed his sermons to its tones, as a poet writes a song to a particular air. They tell the following traditionary anecdote connected with the subject:

A poor man, in one of the neighboring parishes, having a child to baptize, resolved not to employ his own clergyman, with whom he was at issue on certain points of doctrine, but to have the office performed by some minister of whose tenets fame gave a better report. With the child in his arms, therefore, and attended by the full complement of young and old women who usually minister on such occasions, he proceeded to the manse of ———, some miles off (not that of Mr. Erskine), where he inquired if the clergyman was at home.

"No, he's no at hame, yenoo," answered the servant lass; "he's down the burn, fishing; but I can soon cry him in."

"Ye needna gie yoursel the trouble," replied the man, shocked at this account of the minister's habits, "nane o' your fishin' ministers shall baptese my bairn."

Off he then trudged, followed by his whole train, to the residence of another parochial clergyman, at the distance of some miles. Here on his inquiring if the minister was at home, the lass answered, "Deed, he's no at hame the day; he's been out since sax i' the morning, at the shootin'. Ye needna wait, neither; for he'll be sae made out (fatigued) when he comes back that he'll no be able to say bo to a calf, let-a be kirsen a wean!"

"Wait, lassie!" said the man, in a tone of indignant scorn; "wad I wait, d'ye think, to hand up my bairn before a minister that gange out at six i' the morning to shoot God's creatures! I'll awa down to gude Mr. Erskine, at Dunfermline, and he'll be neither out at the fishing nor shooting, I think."

The whole baptismal train then set off for Dunfermline, sure that the father of the secession, although not now a placed minister, would at least be engaged in no unclerical sports to incapacitate him from performing the sacred ordinance in question. On their arriving, however, at the house of the clergyman, which they did not do till late in the evening, the man, on rapping at the door, anticipated that he would not be at home any more than his brethren, as he heard the strains of a fiddle proceeding from an upper chamber.

"The minister will no be at hame," he said, with a sly smile, to the girl who came to the door, "or your lad (sweetheart) wadna be playing that gate t'ye on the fiddle."

"The minister is at hame," quoth the girl, "mair by token it's himsel that's playing, honest man; he aye takes a tune at night before ganging to bed. Faith, there's nae lad o' mine can play that gate; it wad be something to tell if ony o' them could."

"That the minister playing!" cried the man, in a degree of astonishment and horror far transcending what he had expressed on either of the former occasions. "If he does this, what may the rest not do! Weel I fairly gie them up a'thegether. I have travelled this haill day in search o' a godly minister, and never man met wi' mair disappointment in a day's journey. I'll tell ye what, gudewife," he added, turning to the disconsolate party behind, "we'll just awa back to our ain minister after a,! He's no a'thegither sound, it's true; but, let him be what he likes in doctrine, deil hae me if ever I kenned him fish, shoot, or play on the fiddle a' his days!"—*Rev. Paxton Hood*

Family religion requires the highest mutual confidence. The reading of the Bible, prayer in the morning or evening, attendance at Church, cannot constitute family religion. The spirit of the parents must be devout; the children must know that both father and mother depend upon God for direction, and look to him for comfort. The accidental discovery of a parent at prayer makes a deeper impression upon a child's mind than a month of routine services. The spirit in which religious subjects are referred to is more than the things that are said. The undertone is more important than the overtone. Not gloom, nor tasks, nor morbid conscientiousness, but simple, unaffected confidence in God and truth, a personal trust in Christ, and a love for each other which is the result of the love of all for Christ, and a sincere spirit of good-will to all at home and of kindness in thought and expression to all who enter the home or are mentioned there—these make the family religion, and make its Bible-reading, prayer, and Church-going as natural as its social life. No child ever goes out from such a family to become an unbeliever or a scoffer. But from the Pharisaic, the stiff, the dead, the intolerant, whose religion is a yoke of forms without heart, few of the youth become religious.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The evils of alcohol drinking do not stop with the individual; they extend to society; and this fact gives to society an undoubted right to interfere for its own protection. To license shops that beget murder and then to punish the murder that the state itself has begotten is indefensible from a moral point of view.

A man's charity to those who differ from him upon great and difficult questions will be in the ratio of his knowledge of them—the more knowledge the more charity—*Norman Macleod.*

Mrs. Alice A. Flavell, of New York City, wants to get rid of her husband because he compelled her to bake pies and get up in the middle of the night to play the piano for the soothing of his riotous friends.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke.) will travel through the Southern States during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the Toledo Blade, his impressions of the great South. The million readers of the Blade who have read "Nasby in Exile," (Nasby's Letters from Europe,) will appreciate how the subject will be handled. Every reader in the South is invited to send for a specimen copy, which will be sent free. The Weekly *Blade* is $1 per year.

We recently saw a Methodist minister in Mr. Willyoung's store, investing about sixty dollars, mostly in such books as "Ten Great Religions," Max Muller's "Sacred Books of the East," etc. It was none of our business, but we did feel like advising him to let those books suffice for the present in the study of the *nine others*, and devote a few years resolutely to the study of Christianity. In other words, we believe that, considering the brevity of life, man may carry his study of negative principles too far, so that he shall not preach Christianity with that positiveness which is needed to save souls and build them up in Christian experience.—*Michigan Advocate.*

Let not any many deceive himself with the thought that because the general spirit of his life is right, his minor short-comings shall bear no bitter fruit. No man sins and does not suffer for it. Towards our infirmities God has infinite tenderness; but He never lets us do wrong and escape. This is His kindness toward us—that by His chastisement He forever seeks to turn us back into the way that leads us to blessedness.

Mr. John A. Walsh was a very important witness for the Government in the star route trials, and because of the importance of his testimony he was forced to submit in the city of Washington to a continuous shower of the vilest abuse. His own experience and the result of the second star route trial have led him to withdraw his civil suit against Thomas J. Brady from the courts of the District of Columbia, and to renew the suit in this City, because he does not believe that he can get justice in the capital. Even his bitterest enemies have never asserted that Mr. Walsh was devoid of sense, and those who know him well know that he is heavily endowed in that respect. It is unfortunate that the Government cannot follow his example, and transfer the remaining star route suits to some city where justice is not handicapped.—*N. Y. Times.*

Were the sun of prosperity always to shine upon us, we would soon forget our Father's house, our heritage above.

A Wife's Trouble.

For a number of years my wife has been troubled with chronic rheumatism, it being in some portion of her body constantly (except perhaps in the very warmest weather in summer). Last Christmas she contracted a very severe cold, and a diseased condition of the kidneys became manifest, which subjected her to excessive suffering, as the symptoms of gravel became more prominent, her urine being colored, accompanied by a heavy brick-dust sediment.

After trying several remedies without relief, I procured for her a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, which she commenced taking, and before three days had passed she became much better. She continued using the medicine until she had used six bottles, and now feels entirely cured of both rheumatism and kidney complaint. She believes her present excellent health due solely to the use of Hunt's Remedy.

WILLIAM C. CLEAVELAND.

Norwich, Conn. May 5th. 1883.

Gratifying Results.

Under date of May 14th. Mr. E. A. Thomson, the well-known grocer and provision dealer, of 78 Green street, New Haven, Conn., writes as follows: "Several weeks since I was taken very ill with kidney disorders, and an examination of my urine showed a very diseased condition of my kidneys, and I had also symptoms of a diseased state of my liver. The passing of my urine was accompanied with severe pains in the small of my back and loins; followed by a burning sensation, and after having stood a while in the vessel, the urine showed a very heavy deposit of a sediment similar to ground brick-dust, and, in a short time, I found that I was such a diseased condition as to require immediate medical treatment, and as I was anxious to obtain the best and most speedy remedy, I looked and inquired carefully, and became satisfied that Hunt's Remedy was an article of excellent merit, and therefore I concluded to give it a trial, and commenced taking it, and before I had taken one bottle I found such a great improvement that I decided to continue its use, and by taking only two bottles the result has been most gratifying in giving me restored health.

"I have ordered a supply of Hunt's Remedy for my store, and shall hereafter have for sale, as I consider it an excellent article for diseases of the liver and kidneys."

Mischievous Malaria.

To say that malaria is *mischievous* is to put it very mildly. It is all that and more It is cunning, deceitful, treacherous, sly, and underhanded. It does its work in the dark, and in such a sly way that much of the mischief is done before it is discovered. It saps the foundations of a healthy system. It robs the blood of its vitality, demoralizes the liver, confounds the stomach, and makes the victim wish he were in his grave. It is sad to see people sit down in their misery, content to be the victims of mischievous malaria, and thinking that nothing can be done for them. The power of Brown's Iron Bitters over the mischiefs of malaria has been so amply proved that there is no reason why anybody who can procure a bottle of this Prince of Tonics shall suffer. Great is the power of malaria, and great are its disastrous effects. But greater far is the beneficent influence of Brown's Iron Bitters. The preparation of iron in this favorite family remedy can be taken without ruining the teeth or producing constipation and headache. 1

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. B. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

The first of this month was the Hebrew New Year's day.

A supply of Marshall W. Taylor's Plantation Hymn Book now on sale at this office.

"What They Say" has had a fair sale. Some copies still on hand at 10c.

On the first instant, the two cents' rate of letter postage went into effect. Result—increased letter writing over the whole country. The reduction extended to no foreign country except Canada.

Of the 531 Congregational churches in Massachusetts, 253, or nearly half, are without any settled pastors. We should ponder well before attempting any modifications of our present itinerant plan.

The Rev. Dr. J. O. Peck obtained from his pastoral charge in Brooklyn nearly four hundred subscribers for his Church paper. We know of many who are not D. D., who seem to think it beneath their ministerial dignity, to take the trouble of canvassing their congregations for subscribers to their church papers. Oh, for an increase of such Pecks; would that they were scattered by the bushel in all of our extensive territory.

Bismarck is fully alive to the great importance of enforcing the law prohibiting the desecration of the Sabbath; and has appealed to the Reichstag for the adoption of such a law. He claims that the German Empire is threatened with disintegration by the spirit of lawlessness which has grown up under the [illegible] Sabbath breaking. "Remove from the people," he decrees, "the restraints of His law, and you make the country ripe for lawlessness and worthlessness grow rife and under such regime."

At the meeting of the City Council on the 2d inst a petition was presented from Wm. McGaugh [illegible] chairman of a committee of the Temperance Alliance, calling attention to the State law relative to the sale of liquors to minors, and asking its enforcement. This petition should be carefully considered and action upon it secured if possible. [illegible] from the [illegible] to stop the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors. Let the Council act promptly.

[illegible] is stronger in Philadelphia than in any other city in the United States, and [illegible] other [illegible]

[illegible] with a net loss of [illegible] Certainly our brethren of the great [illegible] ought to have [illegible] year repeated [illegible] is better.

[illegible] papers make men[illegible] in some of the [illegible] States who [illegible] determined to fight [illegible] It is an easy [illegible] name of a fight [illegible] there is not much [illegible] with it. The [illegible] who is not saved [illegible] a fool and [illegible], and is constantly [illegible] to fight and to break [illegible] it is a disgrace [illegible] He had better [illegible] credentials, stop [illegible] and become a reviser[illegible]

The Marital Relation.

If our neighbor of the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, around on Camp street, will just put on his specks and read the issue of that paper of Sept. 6, he will discover that he did make a sectional accusation. Read:

"The old-fashioned large family of from six to a dozen children is an anomaly and anachronism in New England. There are few Hannah's there yearning and praying for the honor and glory of motherhood. On the contrary there is impatience of paternal responsibility and trouble, and a low estimate of this high privilege."

Our neighbor says, in reply to our exceptions taken to this sweeping charge:

"We commented upon a well known, oft-discussed, and lamentable fact, and in no spirit of sectional accusation."

He headed his article "An Item with a Moral," and after quoting from two so called authorities of minor note, and one especially referring to a slight excess of births over deaths in the State of New Hampshire—a very insignificant pretext indeed for a general accusation against New England—he rushed to these conclusions:

"There is a field for missionary work, and the message to be stressed is, *the gospel of the marital relation*. With all our sins and sorrows in the South we are happily free as yet from this New England stain and shame. There are few divorces among us and quite all of them on scriptural grounds."

Had the brother chosen to preach the gospel on the marital relation, we have no doubt that he could have found a broad field for labor nearer home than New England. The remarkable natural increase of population in the South of 30 to 40 per cent. he compares with the New Hampshire statistics above mentioned as evidence, it must be inferred, of the higher "yearning and praying for the honor and glory of motherhood" in the South. We fail to discover that any moral has been conveyed by these partial and sectional allusions. And, where, pray, does the evidence come from warranting the assertion that the alleged decrease of births, or any other cause, exhibits a "low estimate of the high privilege" of motherhood in New England? Does he mean to say that this is a "well known and lamentable fact"? We do not believe the accusation to be supported by one iota of credible evidence, and our brother misleads his readers by his hasty conclusion.

Is the fact of decrease in births in any section proof of immoral influences? Is it number or quality that honors motherhood? Is it gospel to encourage a numerous offspring whose density of population and the poverty of parents renders it probable that such offspring will not receive the proper sustenance or care? These questions suggest themselves in an impartial examination of this subject. Were we disposed to be sectional on a social topic like this, we could produce unimpeachable testimony of a laxity of marriage relations in the South. The millions of slaves knew little of lawful matrimony until freedom came, and many are still to be reached by missionaries. The success of Mormon missionaries among the poor whites of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and other States has been surprising, and has called for special legislation to meet the emergency. The Legislature of Louisiana, with derisive shouts, almost unanimously voted down a bill to define the crime of public adultery, and to-day the statutes are inadequate for its punishment. It is notorious that all over the South, as a direct heritage from the debasing system of human slavery, miscegenation is in a high state of advancement, and we wonder that our brother did not think of this when inditing his moral essay. We agree with him most heartily that there is need for missionary effort and gospel preaching on the marital relations most conducive to noble motherhood and the upbuilding of a great nation.

There are forty-two religious denominations in the United States.

A Mild Reply to an Angry Assault.

It affords us no pleasure to say, as we are compelled to, that no aspersions of the SOUTHWESTERN have been more reckless or apparently unscrupulous than those which the *Methodist Advocate*, of Chattanooga, uses with reference to our position on the color line in the churches and schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its statements are so far from the truth, and couched in such intemperate language, as to make it impossible to class them as any species of legitimate criticism. Could we do justice to our contemporary, or to our readers, by publishing them complete, we would willingly do so, but the fact is they are unfit for the columns of any religious paper, and we have no revengeful spirit to be gratified by so doing. As there is no attempt to discuss any issue, controvert any given facts, and we have no desire to engage in a passionate, personal controversy, we shall confine ourselves to a notice of an innuendo which has twice appeared in the *Methodist Advocate*. Referring to the editor of the SOUTHWESTERN it says:

"He has a great deal to say in regard to caste, wants our institutions to be free to the colored people, but does not send his children to a colored school. Have his children been students in the New Orleans University, or have they attended white schools?—O, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

If our brother at Chattanooga felt this to be an important point on which he required information, he could have easily have obtained it from Dr. R. S. Rust, Dr. J. C. Hartzell, or Dr. James A. Dean, President of N. O. University. We have no objection, however, to making known the facts. On coming to Louisiana we sent our boys to the New Orleans University one year. Their names appear upon its printed catalogue for that year. Their relations with the faculty and students were pleasant; we never heard of complaint. Unfortunately for them, the course of study at our University was limited, and, desiring to pursue the study of certain languages and other branches, not taught there, which would be required before they could graduate at any first-class university, we found it necessary to send them to another university, and chose one in this State instead of sending them abroad, that we might prolong our enjoyment of their presence and filial affections. This is the truth of the matter, appreciable by any father in the church, and which should wholly relieve us from any well-grounded charge of inconsistency.

Cracking the Whip.

Recently the *City Item* ventured to express its opinion as to certain cases of wrong doing on the part of some of the Roman Catholic clergy of Louisiana, whereupon the *Morning Star* read the *Item* a very significant lecture. It assures the *Item* that these "priests are the anointed of God. They offer upon our altars the Awful Sacrifice of the new law and hold in consecrated fingers the Body and Blood of Christ, and this Body and Blood they administer to us in Holy Communion." This of course is all gush. The *Star* does not expect any one in Louisiana to believe a word of it. The assertion that these "priests are the anointed of God" that they hold in their "fingers the Body and Blood of Christ," is so notoriously absurd as to call to mind the palmy days of mental and moral darkness when the Romish church held complete sway over nearly all Europe. But read these words of conclusion and advice to the *Item*:

One word in conclusion, friend *City Item*. Catholics, as a rule, are patient and long-suffering, but there is a limit even to their good nature. You have of late, on more occasions than one, given vent in your columns to anti-Catholic spleen, and rendered yourself offensive to Catholic readers. If you think the Catholics of New Orleans and of Louisiana will long continue to pay their money to or for such a journal, or will admit it to their households, you will find yourself grievously mistaken.

There are, perhaps, many Catholics among us who are not in all respects what they should be; but the number of those who care to see their clergy defamed is very limited indeed.

Take, friend *Item*, an advice that is given in all charity. Look upon this as a good time to amend your ways, and to play quite; doing this on principles of business expediency at least, if not upon those of justice and propriety.

Here we see the intolerent spirit of Catholicism. In no country where the power of Rome is dominant can a Protestant church be built or an open Bible be sold; freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of conscience are withheld. Where the Vatican is dominant he who dares to speak of any case of alleged wrong doing on the part of any Catholic official will be surely called upon, without any reference to justice or propriety, to mend his ways and play *quits*, not on principles of business expediency but of safety.

No Color Line.

The Government has taken fifty Indian children from the agencies in Dakota and placed them in the Feehamville industrial school at Chicago where they are to be educated and trained to be self supporting and to become useful citizens. It has been demonstrated, says the *Inter Ocean*, that the Indian children learn more readily are more docile in their behavior, and more easily taught the rules of life by mingling with white children of their own age, than when kept among themselves, where they cannot have the influence of example. They learn most easily by imitation, and the conduct and manners of the whites of their own age with whom they are thrown into intimate contact are adopted by them without instruction or explanation. They secure a knowledge of the English language in playground association more easily than they can obtain it from books, and what their white play-fellows say and do is a constant and never-ending object lesson which their minds absorb and their memories retain."

There cannot be in this country any "color line." We must not have Indian, or Negro States and towns. Assimilation not isolation is the true policy; unification, not separations. We are not in need of schools or churches for either black or white people. We need churches and schools, but let their doors like the arms of the Saviour be open to all.

The *Price Current*, from behind its new sign, in its new office, on Magazine street, sagely says: "Since our merchants are not now above the receipt and sale of cabbages, eggs and poultry consigned in quantity, we are satisfied by a correspondence of some years standing, that there exists an impediment to the traffic. It consists in the fact that neither the small dealers nor the producers know to whom these products can be sent. We have no other suggestion to offer than that houses which are prepared to conduct this traffic should say so in the newspapers of this city and of those in the regions of country in which the class of articles referred to most abound." If commission merchants will advertise in the SOUTHWESTERN they would find it profitable. Its circulation covers the entire trade territory of New Orleans.

"A St. Louis clergyman" is credited with recently putting an old truth in this striking way: "If a man is thoroughly a Christian, the nerve that runs from his brain to his wallet will be just as much Christianized as the one that runs from his brain to his tongue." That is a fact. And a man opens his mouth for Christ with but little effect when people know that he keeps the mouth of his wallet shut with the tightness of an oyster.—*S. S. Times.* Come now, Christians, open your purses to the glory of the Lord and the spread of his work. By their *works*, not their words, you shall know them.

If you enjoy the weekly visits of the SOUTHWESTERN to your neighbor so well, that you make it a practice to go there to see and read it; why not subscribe for it yourself; and pay for what you get? It is certainly more convenient to have one of your own. Another thing is, that to pay as you go is the only honest course. A word to the wise is sufficient. A 50c postal note will pay for the paper till January; six months $1, twelve months $2. Address directly to this office, or to any traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st, 1884 to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

PERSONAL

—The poet, John G. Whittier will spend the winter in Boston.

—Messrs A. E. Woods and B. Lahauve have become publishers of the Morgan City *Free Press*.

—Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson returned from a trip to New York, and resumed services at St. Phillip Church on the 7th.

—Rev. J. J. Billingsley, one of the pastors of the M. E. Church South, stationed in this city, gave us a pleacent call last week. Bro. Billingsley is an admirer of Dr. Haygood.

—Dr. Crary, Editor of the *California Advocate*, had the misfortune on his way home from the Oregon Conference, to badly sprain his ankle. He has been confined to his room since he reached home.

—Rev. C. H. Claiborne gave us a short call last week. He brings good news from Dulac. As some of the results of a protracted meeting forty-one converts joined on probation and two were received into full connection.

—Rev. J. B. Lewis, Pearl River, reports the death of an infant son, born Oct. 4th. His wife is seriously ill. There is much sickness in St. Tammany parish, more than residents have ever known before. Bro. Lewis says: "Pray for us in this our time of trouble."

—Rev. C. Vennist, a Catholic priest at Labadieville, La., has obtained a verdict against Dr. D. Bienvenu for libel in publishing a pamphlet charging him with adultery and seduction. Defense was given until next term of District Court to make a motion for a new trial.

—The Pittsburgh Conference has member, Rev. M. L. Weekley, who is now eighty six years old and has never been sick an hour in his life, and has yet to feel the first pain. This statement Dr. Buckley says: "We had from his own lips and heard him make a vigorous speech."

—Rev. I. B. Scott, pastor of Trinity Church Houston Texas, on his way home from the Louisville National Convention gave us a pleasant call last week. He made a short stop at Nashville Tenn, says the Central has opened well that the outlook for a prosperous term was never more encouraging. He makes a good report of our work in and around Houston.

—Editor Martinlet of the Louisiana *Standard* says the Colored Convention was certainly a representative body; good must result from the interchange of opinions among leading men of the race; but it failed to indicate some bold policy to ameliorate the condition of the colored people. The Louisiana delegation is praised. A. J. Dumont nominated Mr. Douglass as president of the convention.

—It will be a matter of interest for the farmer students of the New Orleans University, to learn that Prof. H. A. Clifford has entered upon his senior year in the Wesleyan University, Middletown Conn. Bro. Clifford while in New Orleans won the confidence of all with whom he became acquainted. The South has need of such laborers. We hope to be able to welcome him back to New Orleans once more.

—A postal from Holly Springs says: "Rev. I. B. Griffin, pastor of Holly Springs Circuit is and has been confined to his bed for more then three weeks. He has suffered very great pain during his sickness. Many of his friends in and about Holly Springs have prayed earnestly for his recovery and at this writing (Sept. 29th,) he seems to be improving, and we sincerly hope to see him up soon at his post of duty."

—Rev. Pat Galvin, a member of the Louisiana Annual Conference M. E. Church South, on Sabbath September 16th, was immersed and joined the Baptist. We have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Galvin, but if his being immersed and joining the Baptists makes him a better man, and increases his usefulness as a gospel minister we shall be thankful. Nevertheless we seldom see a grown tree that amounts to much after transplanting.

—Rev. S. B. Darnell of Cookman Institute, Jacksonville, Fla., writes to the editor: "We had a good summer for ourselves and for Cookman. We open on the 15th inst, take no Winter vacation and get on into hot weather; but we are glad to get at the work in the midst of clash of sentiments but triumph of the truth that God is working out the problem of the desting of the colored race. Man's perversity will finally prevail. Thank God for such utterances as we find in your editorials."

—Rev. Father McMullen, Catholic priest, formerly of Richmond, has removed to Terre Haute, and we may expect to hear of a wonderful change for the better in that city before very long. Father McMullen is a good, unassuming Christian gentleman, whose kindness has made him very warm friends in Richmond among Protestants as well Catholics. When he went to Richmond, that pleasant little city contained thirty-two Irish Catholic saloon keepers, but by the good influence of Father McMullen they all quit the business, and now there is not an Irish Catholic saloon keeper in Richmond. It is hoped that his good work will meet with success in Terre Haute. What a Godsend it would be if every parish had a Father McMullen—*Indianapolis Monitor.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

We learn that our people at Union Chapel are taking time by the forelock and getting things in order for the next session of the Louisiana Annual Conference. They have resolved to have their church painted and put in order. On the last Sabbath in September they raised $85.50 towards paying for the work. We congratulate Bro. Priestley upon his success.

S. Duncan: "I have been over Shreveport district three times this year, visiting all but three or four points. The brethren are doing well. At the close of the district conference, Aug. 11, friends gave an entertainment and raised $35 to help me pay my subscription to Gilbert Haven School of Theology. It was managed by Bro. and Sister Hill, Cary Williams, Cora Johnson, Sarah Norman and others. Our people, though poor, are willing to help."

TENNESSEE.

G. A. Sanford, Tullahoma: "On July 21–22, Rev. W. C. Miller, from McMinnville, held my third quarterly conference. He preached on Sunday to a large congregation. Paid elder, $9.50; total collection $13.50. Bro. Miller remained four days with us, and the people wish him to come again. I have built a new church on my work this year, 30 by 20, and we don't owe a dollar on it. I expect to do all I can for Christ and my people."

C. H. Bullington, Smartts, Station: "There have been 27 conversions, and 25 joined the church. Sunday-school is in good condition. Something has been raised for the various causes. Our church is doing well."

J. Kenscer, Manchester: "My

third quarter was held by Rev. W. O. Miller. His preaching took hold of the hearts of all, and sinners were awakened. Collection for elder $8.20, missions $2.15. In one week's meeting we had 23 conversions, 14 baptized. Shall bring up all my benevolent money this year. Pray for me."

J. B. Bradford, Purdy: "I have just come home from a series of meetings on my work. Have 13 converts, added 30 to the church, and taken in two new points—one with 28 members, the other with 14 members."

MISSISSIPPI.

G. Shannon, Booneville: "The church is doing very well. The elder visited us Sept. 21st, and preached; three joined. There are [illegible] members now. We ask prayers of brethren for our success."

C. S. Steward, Mayersville: "We are having good times, churches are lively, and public schools are rallying with success. June 8th, [illegible] church on Little Deer Creek, the teacher, A. J. [illegible], had an examination in the day and an exhibition at night. The children were well trained and drilled. The exhibition was skilfully conducted. Addresses were delivered by G. J. Jones, F. P. Brooks and James Hillard. Sabbath schools are prospering and a protracted meeting has commenced."

J. B. Smith, Ocean Springs: "We continued our camp meeting through five days, and friends [illegible] to the amount of $30.40. We are thankful to the people of Ocean Springs, Handsboro, Biloxi, Pass Christian, the sea coast, and of [illegible], who have helped us. We expended in [illegible] ground $27.40 and for other debts $360. Trustees—L. Baker, for Handsboro, E. Keys Ocean Springs; Turkey [illegible] White; Biloxi, George Jones, John Carter, Moss Point; N. Cannon, Pass Christian; [illegible] New Orleans. We have paid [illegible] four acres of ground $15.00—H. Green $5, Simon Farley $5, Mrs. Jonah [illegible] to buy provisions; [illegible] collected on camp ground $31.70. The following payments were made: To [illegible] on camp ground $15; [illegible] preach[illegible] traveling expenses [illegible] work $1.00 [illegible] 40. Total $71.40. Meeting was [illegible] Rev. Jordan, of Biloxi, Rev. Doner, of Ocean Springs, preached. On the 16th, about 800 persons were present, 17 joined the church, 12 converts.

J. E. [illegible], Columbus: "The new Methodist Episcopal Church in [illegible] is nearly completed, [illegible]. It will be an [illegible] in this part of [illegible]. Rev. P. Jamison the [illegible], is doing his work well."

TEXAS.

F. Gilmore, Anderson: "We have bought a church bell which [illegible] weight, $61.35; have seated a church for $31; have re[illegible] and seated another for $25; [illegible] 2000 feet of lumber on the ground for the building of [illegible] church at Rocky Creek, and [illegible]. We [illegible] by subscription, $60, [illegible] work has been [illegible]. Had 16 con[illegible] in full [illegible]. The [illegible] people in debt, [illegible]. I am [illegible] the benevolent collections by the annual conference."

[illegible]

Central Tennessee College.

This institution is so well and favorably known that to describe it would be quite a superfluous work. There are five substantial brick and two frame buildings belonging to the group which constitutes the college. There are two other institutions in Nashville devoted chiefly to the education of African-American youths. They are Fiske University and Williams Institute. The former is Congregational and the latter Baptist. The buildings and furniture in the rooms of the students and parlors are furnished at a greater cost in Fiske and Williams than in Central. Limited means has necessitated the most rigorous economy in expenditures, and evidences of this economy appear on the exterior as well as interior of all departments. This is one of a system of charity schools created by the M. E. Church, and mainly supported by benevolence administered through the Freedmen's Aid Society. These schools have been located in important centres, convenient to a large population of colored people throughout the South. This has consumed all availiable funds. Without other resources nothing was practical but to make haste slowly and cautiously, always with the least possible expense, and the greatest possible thoroughness in all branches of instruction as a compensation for deficiencies in buildings, etc. Some pupils have been lost to Central as a consequence of this unfavorable contrast in exterior, but her gain by reason of other features in which she excels has been more than a compensation for these losses. A brief visit there recently at an unexpected moment gave the writer a most excellent opportunity to examine, and left a favorable impression as to the condition of things. There is not enough ground, but what they have is well located and adapted to the purpose. There is good natural drainage, and the sleeping apartments are all above any taint of malarial poison. The first building in and to the north of a group of four is the residence of the genial President, Dr. Braden. It is comfortable, kept in model style, and is accessible to all who have any claim upon the courtesy of respectable people, color always immaterial. The chief embellishment here was the quiet, sweet face of Mrs. L. C. Braden, and the graceful dignity of Miss Braden into whose hands it was our good fortune first to fall upon our arrival, the Doctor being absent. Next the chapel, with sleeping apartments above them, the boarding hall with parlors and ladies' sleeping apartment above. We explored this building thoroughly. The announcement that we would look into the young ladies' bed-rooms caused considerable of a flutter among them, but without cause, for we found them as neatly kept as in any well regulated home. The preceptress, Miss Barnes, a rather handsome lady of Eastern nativity, though she has but recently assumed the arduous duties of this station, gives evidences of proficiency which are exceedingly encouraging. The girls love her for the sociable and other amiable traits which are making themselves manifest in her character. There was formerly some unpleasantness in consequence of the late incumbent of this position but with the debut of the present a portent of harmony is traceable in the collegiate horizon. The diet of the college is simple but carefully prepared, the matron and the cook are both colored, which formerly was not the case. This is generally believed to be a change for the better, and all agree that the fare is better although the cost of getting and preparing it is not enhanced. The cook is a cheerful, warm-hearted lady that might very well represent Mrs. Stowe's ideal aunt Chloe. The kitchen and dining-hall arrangements are very complete; the laundry is yet in an embryonic state. Any pupil will be, by mere contact, made better for following such order as that which preceded and followed our supper. This is the order daily at breakfast and supper, dinner of thirty minutes is free; but let me describe the order at supper and breakfast, it is as follows: At the last bell all enter the hall quietly and at once seat themselves in order at the several tables of which there is one long and seven short ones; next a blessing is asked, then the meal proceeds; after this quietness reigns, every one waits, and the Doctor converses a few minutes on some proper subject; then a chapter is read from the Bible, a hymn is sung, then prayer; after this the gentlemen pass out to the westward into the campus and the ladies pass through an entrance to their quarters; thus matters progress daily. How can the effect upon the students be any other than the best? is it any marvel that conversions frequently take place in this institution? The order is that of the best families. The Doctor, the writer, preceptress and three of the white teachers sat at table; it worked well; all regarded it as a necessary result of the situation. The next is the principal building; the upper floors are occupied as sleeping rooms for young men. The library and cabinet of specimens are well begun but require much aid for their completion. The school rooms are well situated for convenience and properly furnished, but all this does not supply the demand; they need more land, more and better buildings, better furniture for the rooms, and for the museum and library much remains to do. The Lord speedily give us the men and the money to do it. The departments covered by the curiculum of this college are elementary, normal, classical, scientific, theological, legal and medical. They have corresponding to these departments the various literary associations, so that a good deal of experience is obtained along with theories. Dr. Braden said "We aim to make the college a home. It is this domestic feature that more deeply than any other impressed me. If they can maintain at that institution all that is essential in a Christian home they will thus meet the most urgent want of the Freedman, for he had no home when freedom found him. Since he embraced it he has been chiefly concerned about getting the foundation of a home laid, that is, getting land for himself and schooling for his children. In this he has had large success. Now if the college will send back his sons educated gentlemen, and his daughters gifted in knowledge of the house-keepers' arts as well as in any other, then are these colleges greatly needed among us.

At Fiske the motto in practice has been to put Congregationalists on duty. At Williams let none but Baptists wield the ferule and the birch. At Wilberforce the rule has ever been: Receive all cheerfully who come to us, but put only African Methodists on guard. The rule at Central differs from all these, some say unwisely so. Among the teachers here are found gentlemen and ladies, colored and white, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal, A. M. E., and Baptist churches. They are all efficient, render faithful services, and have the confidences of the young gentlemen and ladies in attendance at the college. Large numbers of the attendants in this institution are of exceedingly poor parentage and hence pensioners on the bounty of the church. The teachers are paid principally by the Freedmen's Aid Society. An earnest effort is now being made to secure an endowment of $10,000 each to the chairs of theology and medicine. The colored patrons of the school are engaged in this, but the gifts from individuals are necessarily very small, the income from tuition, board and other sources is inadequate to the demands. Dr. Braden, wife and daughter, have worked with considerable industry there for many years; and if he has not always had the co-operation of those who should have been deeply concerned in the welfare of the college he has now the respect and confidence of all for his entire consecration to the cause of education, and his fidelity to that particular form of it in which he is engaged. Though the Central is not especially devoted to Negro education, the present conditions of society render it impossible for them to do much else there and do that also. Hence their work is confined chiefly to Americans of varigated complexion. Beside this the original policy of the church to man these schools with their own graduates is being strictly adhered to in this institution. The colored teachers and a matron does right well for a beginning. Take it all in all this college is doing a great work, and deserves the best wishes, material aid and prayers of the patronizing conferences.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE GRADUATES?—This is the living question. As to the girls, some of them marry as soon as they are out of school, and thus pass upward at once to the most responsible positions in life, that of wives, mothers and enlightened keepers at home; some find employment in the professions they have been mastering, and others are retained to serve in the college.

The Alumni stands thus, class of 1870:

George Bryant Barber, Nashville, attends the M. E. Church. Winter S. Woods, minister in the M. E. Church, since united with the Congregationalists, he was also teacher in Central. Chas. E. Alexander, class of 1876, Principal in West Tennessee Preparatory school. Henry T. Noel, M.D., Freshman, 1877, Medical School 1879, practitioner in Nashville, steward in the M. E. Church. John S. Bass, M.D., Medical School 1878; practitioner, Murfreesboro, Tenn., originally and still of the A. M. E. Church, class of 1877. Annie Y. Bond, married an M. E. preacher. Sarah A. Patton, teacher, member of the M. E. Church. Elizabeth B. F. Young, teacher in Davidson county, Tenn., member of the M. E. Church, married a lawyer. Class of 1880: Mattie J. E. Scott, married M. E. pastor. Lucy J. H. Johnson, class of 1880, married M. E. pastor. Eva Holus, dead. Cordelia Hayden Wilkins, married a doctor, member of the M. E. Church. Emma J. Pickett, member of the M. E. Church, wife of M. E. pastor. Rebecca A. Sharber, member of M. E. Church, teacher at Spring Hill, Tennessee. Florence T. Hay, originally and still a member of the A. M. E. Church, teacher in Tennessee and Illinois. Susie P. Manson, member of the M. E. Church, teacher in Fayetteville, Tenn. John F. Moreland, member of M. E. Church, pastor in Tennessee conference. Amanda Pool, teacher.

AMALYSIS.—Here are seventeen normal graduates, all but two members of the M. E. Church, these two belong to the A. M. E. Church, and one left us for the Congregationalist; males, 6; females 12; married professional men, 6; dead, 1; teachers, 6; of the males 4 are preachers and 2 are doctors, in all 18. The academic course makes the same showing. Thus is the Central Tennessee College helping to solve the problem of the nation by making sure a useful future to the African-Americans. The question, What becomes of the graduates? is here answered to the great credit of the College and the lasting good of the race it serves so well.

Clark Chapel, under the pastorate of Rev. L. M. Hagood, has its full share of students in attendance; but to insure this it was necessary to make it a nice church and give it a sensible pastor, both of which conditions happily exist there at present. The writer is indebted to this pastor and Dr. Braden for courtesies in viewing the city by moonlight; the private vehicle of the pastor was at our command constantly.

MARSHALL W. TAYLOR.

The late Dr. Moffat, the venerable missionary, became so used to "roughing it" in the wilds of Africa that when he returned to England it is said that he could not sleep comfortably on a soft pillow, but preferred a wooden foot-stool.

Inhuman Treatment of Colored Convicts in Texas.

The inhuman treatment of colored convicts in Georgia, Texas, and in nearly all the Southern States continues to be a burning shame to the South, and a horror to all humane observers. Read what the colored men in Texas, in a full representative convention say of the system or practiced upon their race in that state:

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

Another sore grievance that calls for the consideration of this Convention is the treatment of convicts, a large proportion of whom are colored. It is inhuman and cruel in the extreme. We do not refer to those that are kept within the walls. They are under the immediate care and supervision of the management, and we believe considerately treated. But most of the convicts are scattered over the State on farms, having no one to administer to their physical, moral or spiritual needs but a host of inhuman, brutal convict guards. When a fresh convict is carried to the farms, he is taken down by the other convicts and beaten, at the command of the guard and that, too, with a large piece of cowhide. The guard takes this method of taming the newcomer. Of course this lays him up, but in a few days he is hauled out of his sick quarters and put to work, whether he is physically able to do it or not. The law provides that a convict physically unable to work shall not be required to do so, such inability to be ascertained by the examination of the penitentiary physician. But, convicts on farms, who are mostly colored, have no physician to determine such inability, and even when sick and dying have none, unless the hiring planter, who has no particular interest in saving his life, sees fit to employ one. In many cases sick convicts are made to toil until they drop dead in their tracks. Many again, driven to desperation by inhuman treatment, seek to relieve themselves by attempting to escape when the chances are against them, thus inducing the guards to shoot them, which they are ready to do on the slightest pretext. Others are maltreated by being placed in the pillory or stocks until they are dead or nearly so. When convicts are brutally murdered, nothing is done with their slayers unless the indignant citizens are prompt in insisting upon their punishment. In nine cases out of ten, parties sent to investigate these occurrences report the killing justifiable, because guards and their friends find it convenient to make it appear so. When legislative committees visit one of these convict camps, they always find the convicts ready to report that they are well treated, because all of them, both white and black, are previously warned by their guards to report thus or accept the consequences which will surely follow. Again we will state, although the law justifies the killing of a convict escaping from the penitentiary, when his escape can be prevented in no other way, still we fail to see wherein it can be justified when the convict is carried on a farm, away from the penitentiary, and given a chance to escape only to be deliberately shot down in attempting to do so. We believe such to be deliberate murder, and should be punished as such. Though our men and youths are sent to the penitentiary to be reformed, in most cases they are made worse by the inhumanities and immoral habits of their guards, who, in many cases, are worse morally than the convicts themselves. We think that this Convention should pass a resolution condemning, in strongest terms, the practice of yoking or chaining male and female convicts together. This is an act of officials, done only for the purpose of further demoralizing those persons, especially so where they are only county convicts.

Such friendish barbarities are simply horrible, a disgrace to any State. To remedy this evil, in a measure, the convention asked that the Governor appoint, at least, one colored inspector, "to investigate the affairs of convict camps, and the management of convict labor on private farms." This request is perfectly just and reasonable; and in view of the facts in this case, justice demands that it be granted.

The portraits on the new postage stamps that came in use October 1 are: 1 cent Franklin; 2-cent, Jackson; 3-cent, Washington; 5-cent, Garfield; 6-cent, Lincoln; 7-cent Stanton; 10-cent, Jefferson; 12-cent, Clay; 15-cent, Scott; 30-cent, Hamilton; 90-cent, Perry.

$200 A YEAR
Can Be Saved
In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.
No Spoiled Meat,
No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions, it is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby Street Boston, Mass. [aug30-2m
General and Selling Agents wanted.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was treated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort cured him. April 20 '82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and others, too, that Kidney-Wort cured my 20 years liver disorders. Publish it, please, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
KIDNEY-WORT

[illegible] Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said recently "Kidney-Wort cured my bleeding piles."

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. April 30, 1882.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort. Now I'm well."—David M. Hutter, Hartford.

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A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.
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New Orleans, La.
Liberal Discount to Clergymen
oct11-6m

Sir Garnet Wolsely is a total abstainer from all intoxicating beverages.

The Housekeeper.

SUGAR GINGERBREAD.—Soft gingerbread, made with sugar instead of molasses, helps to give variety. Half a pound of sugar should be rubbed with three ounces of butter until the butter is soft as batter. To these should be added two well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful and a half of ginger, half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water and half a cup of milk or cream, and flour enough to make soft batter. Bake as soon as it is mixed in a hot oven. Eat while fresh.

A little water in butter will prevent it from burning when frying.

TIN-WEDDING CAKE.—Rub one cup of butter and three of sugar to a cream; add one cup of milk, four cups of flour, five eggs, one teaspoon of cream tartar, half teaspoon [illegible], one-fourth pound of citron. This makes two loves.

GERMAN TOAST.—To one egg beaten well add one cup of sweet milk or cream; season with a little [illegible]. Cut stale bread in slices, [illegible] melted, [illegible] a nice [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] materials of a [illegible] are provided, but the undisciplined kitchen-help throws [illegible] on the table [illegible] long as the service [illegible] beverage is placed at one end, and the roast, stew or fry set at the other, near enough for them who [illegible] manipulate conveniently [illegible] little how much other [illegible] to a meal are mixed. [illegible] of such a want of [illegible] and taste can not be other [illegible]

[illegible] who always gives the finishing touch to the arrangement of her table before the family is [illegible]

[illegible]

OYSTERS.—Put into a quart of oysters [illegible] dessert, [illegible] pepper [illegible] catsup, [illegible] sauce, [illegible] a blade of mace. [illegible] with the cover on [illegible]

[illegible] DAUPHIN.—Scale [illegible] in olive [illegible] of mixed herbs; [illegible] a dolphin, [illegible] one side and [illegible]

[illegible] Celery and Chamomile [illegible] Mrs. D. C. [illegible], Va.

The Sweet Wild Flowers.

The sweet wild flowers, God's gift to all—
To rich and poor as well—
How fresh and fair they deck the earth
With dainty bud and bell!

Rare plants in spacious gardens grow,
And shed a soft perfume;
With wonder and delight we view
Their varied brilliant bloom.

And yet we love the wild-flowers best,
That have no other care
But that which God has given them,
In sun and dew and air.

To cheer some weary, suffering one
A little child may bring
These tokens of His boundless love—
Sweet blossoms of the spring.

—*C. S. B., in the Sunbeam.*

The Population of India.

The recent census of India, according to an article in the *London Daily News*, shows the population of that great country to be 253,891,821 persons. This is far in excess of what was supposed to be the number of inhabitants, and presents a respectable appearance even by the side of China.

The population is divided as follows: 187,937,450 Hindus, 50,121,585 Mohammedans, 6,426,511 Nature Worshipers, 3,418,884 Buddhists, 1,862,334 Christians, 1,853,426 Sikhs, 1,221,895 Jains.

The "Nature Worshipers" referred to in the table above represent the aboriginal (Cushite) population of India, the "hill-tribes," etc., found mostly in the forests of Arsam, Chota Nagpore, the Central Provinces, Berar, etc. The Christian missionaries have found their readiest converts among some of these tribes, as the Santhals, Kols, and others. Among the Christian population one half is Roman Catholic.

Clear Vision.

"The pure in heart shall see God." Thus spake the Master. It must, therefore, be true that none but the pure in heart can see God. "In fact," says Julius Hare, "every impurity is like a cloud spreading before our spiritual eye, and blotting out God from our sight." Seeing, then, that there is no intensity of bliss comparable to that which fills the soul that beholds the glory of the Father in the face of the Son, how earnestly should men desire purity! Nor is that most precious of heavenly gifts far from any genuine seeker. God offers it to him who believes. He waits with it at the gate of each man's affection. Why then, O thou that [illegible] after purity, dost thou not stretch out the hand of faith and take this inestimable blessing?—*Selected.*

"John," said a clergyman to his man, "you should become a teetotaler; you have been drinking again to-day." "Do you ever take a drop yourself, meenister?" "Yes, John, but you must look at your circumstances and mine." "Very true, sir," says John; "but can you tell me how the streets of Jerusalem were kept so clean?" "No, John, I can not tell you that." "Weel, sir, it was just because every one kept his ain door clean."

"Ah, good morning. Going to church to-morrow?" "Church! Oh, yes, I guess so. Who holds forth?" "Oh, let's see. Miss Crescendo is to sing an aria, Miss Pianissimo will warble a bit, Bravura he is to hum on the tenor side and old Andante will come in somewhere on the chorus. It will be way up." "But who preaches?" "That makes no difference. Some fellow who will touch up our transgressions mighty light."

Arkansas with her Home Protection law, which puts the mothers' death signature to the saloon system, has ridded three-fourths of the state of that system. It has given to the travelling public a line of railroad *one hundred and sixty-five miles long, along which not a drop of intoxicating liquor can be procured.* Can Kansas or Maine do better than that?—*Union Signal.*

A "pocket guide" for instruction in the art of swimming has been published in New York. When you fall overboard, and don't know how to swim, all you have to do is to tread water and read your guide.

The Father of Fish Culture.

Seth Green's Ideas About the Finny Tribe and Some of His Varied Experiments.

(*Turf, Field and Farm.*)

"How did you ever come to devise this scheme?"

"I have been working at it ever since I was large enough to bend a pin."

The above remark was addressed to Mr. Seth Green, the veteran fish culturist, who is known to the entire world, and his reply indicates the extent of his labors.

"When I was quite young," he continued, "I would lie on the limbs of trees that reached out over the water entire afternoons watching the movements of the fish and studying their habits. In this way I discovered many characteristics which were before unknown. I saw, as every observer must see, the destructive elements that are warring against fish, and I realized that unless something were done, the life in the streams of this country would become extinct. To counteract this disastrous end became my life work, and I am happy to say I have seen its accomplishment."

"Were you successful on the start?"

"No, indeed. Up to that time all artificial attempts to hatch and raise fish from the spawn had failed, and I was compelled to experiment in an entirely new manner. The work was a careful and tedious one, but I finally succeeded, and today I am able to hatch and raise fully seventy-five per cent of all spawn."

"Enormous! Why, that is a larger percentage than either the vegetable or animal kingdoms produce in a natural condition."

"I know it, but we exercise the greatest care in the start, and guard the little fellows until they become able to care for themselves."

The foregoing conversation occurred at Caledonia where the representative of this paper was paying a visit to the State fish hatcheries. It has been his privilege to report very many interesting sights within the past twenty-five years, but the view presented here exceeds in interest anything ever before attempted.

"How many fish are there in those ponds, Mr. Green?"

"As we have never attempted to count them it will be impossible to say. They extend way up into the millions though. We shipped over three millions out of the ponds this year and there seemed to be as many afterwards as before. We have nearly every variety of the trout family and hybrids."

"You speak of hybrids, Mr. Green. What do you mean by that?"

"I have experimented for years in crossing the breed of the various fish and am still working upon it. We cross the female salmon trout with the male brook trout, and thus produce a hybrid. Then we cross the hybrid with the brook trout, which gives us three-quarter brook trout and one-quarter salmon trout. This makes one of the finest fishes in the world. He has all the habits of the brook trout, lives in both streams and lakes, develops vermillion spots on his sides, rises readily to a fly, is far more vigorous and fully one-third larger than ordinary brook trout of the same age. The possibilities of development in the fish world are great and we are rapidly ascertaining what they are."

As the man of news watched the countenance of Mr. Green while he was giving the above account, he could not but feel that he was in the presence of one of the few investigators who, from a rich and life-long experience, bring great benefit to the world! Let the reader imagine a strong and stalwart frame, surmounted by a head strongly resembling that of Socrates, and covered with a white silky beard and luxuriant gray hair. Seth Green, the father of fish culture, is a picture of health, and the reporter could not help remarking so.

"If you had seen me the last winter and spring, young man, you might have thought differently, said the veteran.

"How is that? One would think, to look at you, that sickness was something of which you knew nothing."

"And so it was until last winter. I went down into Florida in the fall to see what kind of fish they had in that state and study their habits and was attacked with malaria in its severest form, and when I came home I realized for the first time in my life, that I was sick. My symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of malaria can appreciate my condition. I went to bed and remained there all the spring, and if there ever was a sick man I was the one."

"It seems hardly possible. How did you come to recover so completely."

"My brother, who had been afflicted by a severe kidney trouble and threatened with Bright's disease was completely cured by a remedy in which I had great confidence. I therefore tried the same remedy for my malaria and am happy to say I am a well man today and through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, which I believe to be one of the most valuable of medicines. Indeed, I see it is endorsed by the United States medical college of New York, and that Dr. Gunn, dean of that institution, has written a long article concerning its value."

"And are you now as well as formerly?"

"Apparently so. I keep the remedy on hand all the while though and do not hesitate to recommend it to others."

"One question more. How many ponds of fish have you here and how are they divided?"

"Well, we have 43 ponds which are divided up as follows: 22 ponds of brook trout, 2 ponds of salmon trout, 4 of McCloud river or rainbow trout, 2 ponds of German trout, 3 of California mountain trout, 2 ponds of hybrids, 4 of one-quarter salmon and three-quarter brook trout, 2 ponds of gold fish, and 1 pond of Carp. Then we have what we call the centennial pond or "happy family," consisting of crosses of different fish, including Kennebec salmon. Land Locked salmon, California salmon, brook trout, salmon trout and hybrids. These fish range in size from minnows to 18-pounders, and in age from one-and-one-half months to eleven years. I forgot to say, also, that we have a 'hospital' pond, which is entirely empty, which speaks pretty well for a community of many millions. Indeed the whole secret of fish culture can be summed up in four things. Impregnation,—using no water. Plenty of food. Plenty of pure water and cleanliness."

The numerous fish exhibitions which are taking place in all parts of Europe and the unusual interest which is being manifested in this subject throughout the world all owe their origin to the process above described as originated and conducted by Seth Green. It is certainly cause for congratulation to every American that this country produces so many men whose genius brings value to the world, and it is proof positive of the greatest merit that a remedy even with such high standing as Warner's Safe Cure is known to have should be so strongly endorsed and recommended by one so reputable and reliable as Seth Green.

Nordenskjold has penetrated into Greenland for a distance of 360 kilometres, and reached an altitude of 7,000 feet above the sea. He finds the country simply an ice desert, with no open water. On the northwestern coast he found a very low temperature, but on the eastern shore the weather is comparatively moderate.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. DDITOR—I desire to find my brothr, who went off a few years after freedom. His name was Neese Browning, and he belonged to Blumenberg, in Attala county, Miss. Father is dead, mother is living. Address me at Barksdale, Miss. THOS. HUGHES.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to hear from my relatives. My mother, Mary, belonged to Jess Siler, in North Carolina. Her children were Campbell, Oliver, Lucretia, and Lucinda. We were sold by Siler to Capt. Jarrett, in Georgia, in 1831. We were sold to Thompson, who swapped my mother and three children to Judge Morton. That left me in the Thompson family until emancipation. My mother and brother Oliver and sister Lucinda were sold to a negro trader, Harris Tharp, and I have not heard from them since. My oldest sister and I lived together until emancipation, and she is here in Texas. Mother's youngest brother was Levi Siler. Address me in Brazos county Texas, at Milican, care pastor of M. E. Church.

CAMPBELL SILER.

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a Cold, give them Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; a few doses of this valuable remedy will afford instant relief, and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst Cough.

Every church needs her periodicals, as media of statement, explanation, or defense of her doctrines and polity. The newspaper preaches to congregations that the grandest cathedrals could not hold. It talks to persons in leisure moments, around the fireside, or when the smith drops his hammer, or the carpenter lays aside, for the time, his plane and his saw, or the farmer turns himself and his team "out" for rest.—*W. H. Anderson.*

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood purifier and strength-restorer—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's pamplet on Consumption, send two stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

If God made the world you need not fear that he can't take care of so small a part of it as yourself.—*Rev. Edward Taylor.*

Promote Digestion

And healthfully stimulate the liver with the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic.

There is being an attempt on the part of the authorities in Ireland to abolish the practice of holding "wakes" over the dead, because they have contributed so much to the spread of infectious diseases. An act has been formulated against it and recently a man was arrested under its provision for permitting a wake over his child.

Better Than $10,000.

"I spent over $10,000 in 23 years," said Major H. W. Hines, of Boston, Mass., "in being doctored for epilepsy. I employed the best physicians in New Orleans, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, London and Paris, but all to no purpose. Samaritan Nervine has cured me entirely." $1.50.

If we are cheerful and contented, all nature smiles with us; the air seems more balmy, the sky more clear, the ground has a brighter green, the trees have a richer foliage, the flowers a more fragrant smell, the birds sing more sweetly, and the sun, moon and stars all appear more beautiful.

Answer This.

Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys's Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—*Dear Sir*: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected somebody, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

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DEALER IN
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AGENT FOR
Charter Oak Stoves, Disstons' Saws, Old Hickory Wagons, Howe Scales and Avery's Plows.
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Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware. All orders for Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly attended to. 8-ly

For the Cheapest and Choicest
Family & Fancy Groceries,
SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, COFFEE Hams, Bacon, &c., &c.,
—GO TO—
N. E. Sullivan's
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Corner of
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Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say, or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is the Negro a Man of Rank in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographed Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1878, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1878)	60
Independent Teacher's [illegible]	40
Gems of Praise	25
[illegible]	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
[illegible] on Baptism, by Rev. R. [illegible]	60
[illegible] Reform and its Great Reformers	
[illegible]	1 00
[illegible]	2 50
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	35
[illegible]	25
The Christ, engraving	35
[illegible], engraving	35
[illegible], engraving	1 00
The [illegible], engraving	1 00
The Golden Age, engraving	1 00
Lithograph of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.
By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.
WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever-varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

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News Items.

The crowning of the czar cost $10,000,000.

There are only 262,000 Indians in the United States.

In New York City 100,000 children earn their own living.

They are boring hundreds of artesian wells in Montana.

John Goekel, of Baltimore, sneezed so hard that he dislocated his shoulder.

A negro woman, a cook, of Augusta, Ga., has made a bequest in her will of $600 to Paine Institute.

Some excitement has been caused by the reported attempt of Mormons to settle in the panhandle of Texas.

The Utah commissioners propose having a law passed providing that all marriages in Utah shall be solemnized in the presence of witnesses.

The North Nebraska Methodist Conference has resolved that any member who has fallen into the use of tobacco ought to desist.

The Emperor William appointed King Alfonso to the command of the Schleswig Holstein Uhlan Regiment garrisoned at Strasburg.

Boston consumes about 200 frogs daily. The frog legs sell at from 40 to 60 cents a dozen, and the season which begins in July ends in October.

Over two hundred British, American and German missionaries in China have addressed a petition to the British Government praying for the abolition of the opium trade.

The Old Testament revision will be ready for publication some time next year. So says Prof. W. H. Green, of Princeton, a member of the American Committee.

A Papal Ambassador is now on his way from Rome for Montreal, [illegible] the spread of Free[illegible] among adherents to the Catholic faith.

The Protestant Bible Society of France gives a New Testament to every new Protestant communicant, and a Bible to every newly-married couple.

The [illegible] criminal prosecution is large in Kentucky and Missouri, and in both [illegible] per cent of [illegible] may be traced [illegible] to the use of [illegible].

The [illegible] which the Hon. [illegible] promised [illegible] for a [illegible] been provided for, it [illegible] will be begun [illegible] Spring.

Maryland Republicans nominated [illegible], Ex-Governor, Congressman-elect H. B. Holton; for Attorney General, R. Stockett Mathews, for Comptroller Dr. Washington A. Smith, of Dorchester County.

Rev. W. [illegible] D. D., permanent clerk of the General Assembly [illegible] of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, has been called to the Lafayette Park Presbyterian Church, [illegible], to fill the place of Dr. D. C. Marquis, now professor in the Theological Seminary, Chicago.

Several of the proposals of France have been rejected by China. The [illegible] Riviere, [illegible] of the French forces in Tonquin, together with [illegible] of 32 soldiers, killed [illegible] a sortie from Hanoi on [illegible] of May last, have been recovered.

[illegible]

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

A lawyer once asked a Quaker if he could tell the different between "also" and "likewise." "O, yes," said the Quaker. "Erskine is a great lawyer; his talents are admitted by almost every one. You are a lawyer also, but not likewise."

For Sufferers Chronic Disease, 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way. sept20.26teow

A man may hang the Decalogue upon the walls of his home and still be an idolater—even as many a one has the Lord's prayer for an ornament, on the walls of his chamber, who yet forgets to pray, both at evening and morning. The thing to be done is to hang the Decalogue on the inner walls of the heart.

Mrs. James Vaughan, of Gentle Valley, Idaho, missed her 18-month old babe, and her neighbors, following the tracks of a large bear into the Bear range of mountains, found the babe curled up in a bunch of weeds and grass, in the bushes sound asleep, with its little tattered and torn dress thrown over its head. Close beside the sleeper was the warm bed of the bear, which had abandoned its captive on the approach of the searching party.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER II.

Wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

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Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

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Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

D. A. Chappell, of La Grange, Texas, in the Texas Christian Advocate, Church South, says in defence of Dr. Haygood: "Our church is not without resources, and it is a shame to us that we have done nothing for these Methodist negroes who, by their adherence to us, have cut themselves off from aid from other sources. To neglect them longer would be to show ourselves recreant to a most solemn trust. Instead of criticising and denouncing the man who is trying to awaken our people to a sense of their duty upon this subject, we should be eager to lend him a helping hand."

[illegible]

Hon. James Jackson, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia in his article in the last *North American Review*, entitled "Shooting at sight," says: "The day of the grog-shop and of that which it produces—the inflamed passion and the deadly weapon—is rapidly passing away. The local option retail law generally pervades the State of Georgia; county after county prohibits the traffic, reduces expense and diminishes crime. The prosecuting officers of the State are paid according to the number of criminals tried, and they inform the writer that in those counties where this traffic is prohibited, the office of solicitor-general is worthless. Soon, let us hope, the generous Southern sun will shine upon an entire population sober, prosperous, peaceful and happy. May that population be swollen into a vast multitude by a tide of emigration which shall enrich every valley and cover every hill top with good sober, industrious men."

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A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883, THESE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR; *THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.*

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only $22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at $900.00. Sixty styles are at from $78.00 to $200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue. oct4-tf

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Hot Springs, Ark., June 16, 188[illegible].

WORLD MANF'G CO. [illegible] New American Lever [illegible] Watch. I [illegible] if you some time ago was duly received and [illegible] with it. [illegible] D [illegible] P. O. order [illegible] amount, for which please forward by [illegible] C. O. D. [illegible] three more of the same style with chains to match. [illegible]

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. [illegible]

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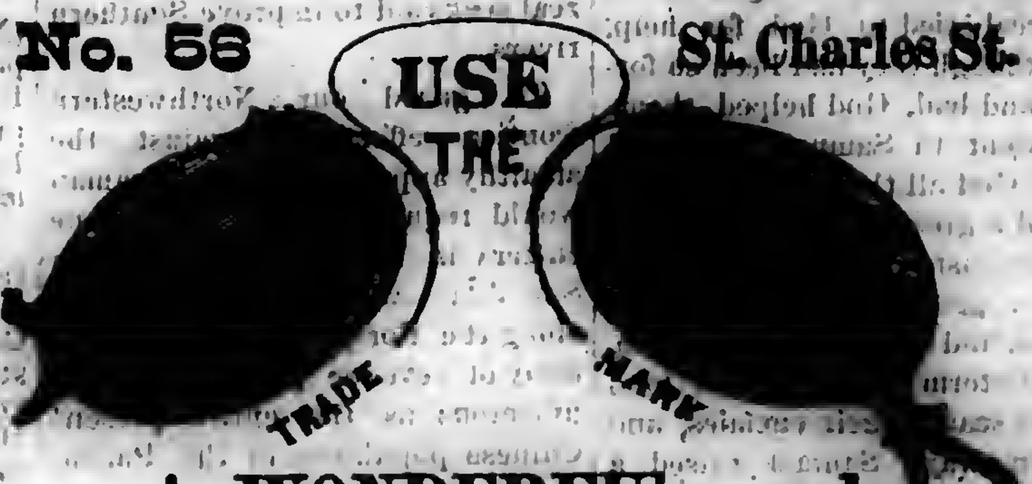

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july26-1y-tear 6p

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER, LESSON II. Oct. 14th. SAMUEL THE JUDGE. (1 Sam. vii, 1-17.)

The ark or golden chest, was taken away from Isreal because [illegible] took it away from the [illegible] God had said it should be. [illegible] the Philistines took it they [illegible] sorrow and trouble with it. [illegible] blessing was for his people when they obeyed. The ark was meant to be where God said it should be. So the ark was among strangers. They set it beside their idol god. This idol's name was Dagon. Next morning the idol was down, and was on the ground. This frightened the people, and they sent the ark away. Everywhere they took it trouble followed. At last they put it on a cart and [illegible] cows to it and sent it away. These heathen people said now if the cows take the ark back to the Israelites we will know all our troubles [illegible].

They turned the cows loose, and then followed to see where they would go. They went [illegible] wards God's people, and [illegible] some [illegible] ing in [illegible]

It was [illegible] God's [illegible] with joy. [illegible] would think they would have [illegible] had [illegible] said they must not open the ark, but [illegible] God punished them again. At last Isreal cried to God for help, and although they had been so forgetful and bad, God helped [illegible]. They went to S[illegible] served God all [illegible] He held a gr[illegible] and they fa[illegible] came a gr[illegible] enemies, and [illegible] A great storm [illegible] thunder [illegible] their enemies, and they ran [illegible] Samuel raised a great stone to remind them of God's love. He called the stone Ebenezer. Our text t[illegible] God has he[illegible] will keep us if we love him.—*Western.*

A western paper says: Nothing will cure some sick men more quickly, than an office, properly applied.—This "cure" may be very beneficial in many cases, but we would say: If a man suffers from a cough or cold, give him Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

On Sept. 28th, the great statue of Germania, on the Niederwald, opposite Bingen, was unveiled in the presence of Emperor William, and all the German sovereigns and Princes, and a crowd of about 150,000 people [illegible] every prominent person connected with the civil and military Government of the Empire, was present, and each division of the German Army was represented. On the [illegible] is the following inscription: "In memory of the unanimous and victorious rising of the German people and the re-establishment of the German Empire—1870-1871."

[illegible] from Memphis, [illegible] lady died from the effects of being stung on the nose by a bee and within a few minutes after the stinging.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Spain has the third largest debt in Europe.

Blanco, Texas, voted: For prohibition, 122; against prohibition, 33.

Alabama has over 200,000 children that are not in her public schools.

The chief of the mail carrier system at Topeka, Kansas, is a colored man.

There is a colored student in Yale Law School, New Haven, Conn.

Richard Bruce, a negro, owns two plantations in Mississippi, worth $200,000.

A. Brackett, Texas, jury convicted Montgomery of murder and he was sentenced 99 years penitentiary.

Ex-Senator A. S. Merrimou has been appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Mrs. Toombs, wife of Gen. Robert Toombs, died at the family summer residence at Clarksville, Sept. 4 She died from a paralytic stroke.

Rev. John Jasper's sermon on astronomy, in which he demonstrates that the Earth does not revolve, has been delivered by him 500 times.

[illegible]

The [illegible] voted a[illegible] to be Lord [illegible] he had lost money and [illegible] bachelor.

The new system of enumerating time by numbering the hours consecutively from 1 to 24 has been adopted by an Ohio railroad. The last train leaves at 23:15 o'clock.

According to the *Commercial* and [illegible] figures, the [illegible] Southern [illegible] Sep[illegible] Jackson's [illegible] while they [illegible] market [illegible] "with [illegible]

[illegible] says: "It is a [illegible] of sentimental nonsense that rejects Federal aid to Southern schools and with great zeal seeks aid to improve Southern rivers."

To guard our Northwestern frontier effectually against the [illegible] of the Chinaman would require a fleet of revenue cutters in Puget Sound and the San Juan waters, and on shore along the Forty-ninth parallel an army of revenue police about as numerous as the entire present Chinese population of the Pacific coast.

Materialists are always in trouble. They build [illegible] on nothing and change with the season. They glory in facts, and build largely on imagination. They boast of logic, and bridge chasms by assertions to conceal their poverty of connecting links. They leap from nothing to matter, and from matter to life though an unabridged gulf divide them. They evolve the highest from the lowest, and yet they ridicule the idea of the Highest creating the lower. They assume the eternity of matter, but deny the possible eternity of mind. They imagine force before substance, yet discard the Almighty and Infinite God. They scorn the faith of Christians, but on their own imagination. They confess their own reasoning unsatisfactory, and still plod in the dark, insisting that facts must justify them, though unable to find them. They treat living as if it were the offspring of dead matter, though no case of life out of dead substance is recorded. Thus they flounder, imagine, guess, dogmatise and end where they begin, in Agnosticism. We need not fear their bite, for they knock out their own teeth; Christianity will not suffer for it rests on a rock.

THREE WARNINGS.

A SICK STOMACH—AN ACHING—AND CONSIDERABLE GENERAL DEBILITY, ARE THREE WARNINGS WHICH IT IS MADNESS TO DISREGARD, DANGEROUS DISEASES MAY BE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THEM IF NOT ARRESTED WITHOUT DELAY. TONE THE RELAXED STOMACH, CALM THE EXCITED BRAIN, INVIGORATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND REGULATE THE BOWELS, WITH TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IF YOU WISH TO ESCAPE THE EVILS WHICH THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS INDICATE. HOW MANY CONSUMING FEVERS, VIOLENT ATTACKS, NERVOUS PAROXYSMS, AND OTHER TERRIBLE AILMENTS MIGHT BE PREVENTED IF THIS AGREEABLE AND INCOMPARABLE SALINE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE WERE ALWAYS TAKEN IN TIME! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MARRIAGES.

Near New Albany, Miss., Mr. James Gordon to Miss Mollie Rogers, by Rev. John Eanes.

By Rev. M. P. Franklin, July 5, Mr. Moses Bell to Miss Alice Wood. Sept. 6, Mr. Joshua Offord to Miss Martha Ford. Sept. 22, Mr. Edward Kennedy to Miss Josephine Colwell. All of West Baton Rouge, La.

By Rev. A. Lemon, Pickens, Miss., Sept. 13, Mr. David Young to Miss Nancy Boyd.

Cancers and other Tumors.

Are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

DEATHS.

Sister Francis Brown died Sept. 14. James Byrd died Sept. 16. Both were members of the church, and passed away in triumph. A. LEMON.
Pickens, Miss.

Mary Shumpert, daughter of Rev. L. L. Shumpert, died [illegible] Miss., Sept. 27, aged [illegible] months. [illegible]

Sister [illegible] Sept. [illegible] exhorter [illegible] to [illegible] funeral [illegible] [illegible]MICHAEL.
Victoria, Texas.

[illegible] Uri[illegible] con[illegible] your family [illegible] Hop Bitters [illegible] and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you. Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our Little Ones for October has an interesting premium list. In the list of contents we see "The Baby Monkey," "The Sugar Dog," "The Selfish Girl," "Cunning Mice," etc., of an enticing description. The illustrations are always good. $1.50 per year.

The *Pulpit Treasury* for October (New York E. B. Treat & Co.) has portrait of Philip Schaff, D.D., L. L. D., and a valuable summary of pulpit thoughts and sermons. Price 25c.; $2.50 per year; clergymen $2.

Fathers of the present generation of young folk revive their boyhood in their sons' enjoyment of Captain Mayne Reid's new serial story, promised for the coming volume of *St. Nicholas.* That Mayne Reid's powers of observation and vigorous writing are unimpaired is evident from his recent papers on Rural Life in England in the *N. Y. Tribune.* His new story is to treat of adventures in Terra del Fuego, "the land of fire."

Mrs. Olipant has written for the November *Century* a paper on Queen Victoria, which will be more particularly devoted to her life as a happy queen and mother, before the death of the Prince Consort. The frontispiece of the number is an engraving of an original oil study of the Queen, made from life by the young American artist, Thomas Sully, in 1838. It was preliminary to a life-size portrait of the Queen in full regalia, painted [illegible] Palace for the [illegible] Society of Philadelphia.

Sunburns, rough or dry skin, or similar blemishes successfully removed by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Weekly Echo* in an impassioned article says: "Within the past six months nearly two hundred innocent, law-abiding, peaceful colored people, residing in the interior of the State, have been murdered, shot, whipped, and driven from their homes by vigilance committees and Ku-Klux; and instead of the respectable and most influential class of our leading journals denouncing these outrages and assisting to show them up, they keep perfectly quiet.

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

E. Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct 10	Bowman
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 17	Bowman
Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	" 5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	" 12	Foss

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Roebuck	Oct.	20-21
Greenwood	"	27-28
Lodi	Nov.	3-4
Winona	"	7-8
Valden	"	10-11
Lexington	"	14-15
Durant	"	17-18
French Camp	"	21-22
Koscinsko	"	24-25
Attala	Dec.	1-2
Roseneath	"	8-9
Greenhill	"	11-12
Pickens	"	15-16
Goodman	"	17-18
Carthage	"	22-23
Yazoo Circuit	"	24-25
Yazoo City	"	24-25
Deasonville	"	27-
Benton	"	29-30

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Ex-Prairie	Oct.	20-21
Lauderdale	"	24-
Shuqualak	"	25-
Brooksville	"	27-28
Louisville	Nov.	1-
Mashulaville	"	3-4
Macon	"	4-5
Quitman and DeSoto	"	8-
State Line	"	10-11
Waynesboro	"	13-
Shubuta Circuit	Oct.	15-
Shubuta	Nov.	17-18
Enterprise Circuit	"	22-
Enterprise	"	24-25
DeKalb	Dec.	1-2
Philadelphia	"	2-3
Daleville	"	5-
Meridian	"	7-9
Meridian Circuit	"	8-9
Garlandsville	"	15-16
Paulding	"	18-

Brethren—This is our last round for this year. Let us pray that the blessings of the Lord may attend our labors and that this may be the happiest and most successful quarter of the year. Verily we have had some great revivals during the year, and this should encourage us to go forward.

Your brother,
J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Oct. 8, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 7-16; Middling 10½; Good Middling, 10 9-16; Middling fair, 10 9-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 8@8½; White clarified, 8½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 17; fair, 22; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4½; fair, 5½; choice, [illegible]

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 17@18.
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8½; prime, 12½.
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 40.
FLOUR, [illegible] 5.25.
LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8½.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, [illegible]
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.65@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl [illegible]; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; [illegible] $3.00; cabbage [illegible] sour krout, [illegible] $10.00@11.00.
OILS, [illegible] Coal [illegible] coal, in [illegible] linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $12.
BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6½; sides, short rib, 7; sides, long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 15@16½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 6½; clear sides, 6½; shoulders, 5½.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.75@2.25; ducks [illegible]; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@[illegible]
Western Eggs 20@22c per dozen.
Louisiana Eggs 27@28c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.50 ducks $3.00@3.50; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $17.00@18.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 62; mixed, 63.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@16; choice, 18.

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Instrumental music $2.50 per month.

For Catalogue address, W. H. DAVIS, President.

aug30 2m

It is said that the Rev. Harry Grey, who bears the title of Earl of Stamford and Warrington, has married a colored woman in Barbadoes. His son, William Grey, was a professor in Codrington College, Barbadoes, has resigned his position and has returned to England.

Mr. Bradlaugh has addressed a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, in which he declares he will demand his seat in the House of Commons on the reassembling of Parliament.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

If you already know THE SUN, you will observe that in 1883 it is a little better than ever before. If you do not already know THE SUN, you will find it to be a mirror of all human activity, a storehouse of the choicest products of common sense and imagination, a mainstay for the cause of honest government, sentinel for genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, a scourge for wickedness of every species, and an uncommonly good investment for the coming year.

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The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance.

Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

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August 6, 1883 [n23 tf]

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SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 42. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, OCTOBER 18, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 630.

THE SOUTHWESTERN

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Editorial Notes.

So many who fall from grace find it so hard to get up again that the process is unsafe. Avoid it by prayer, firmness and daily reflection upon the Christian pathway.

A conference of the heads of temperance organizations, and a union movement would materially promote the cause. Who will take the initiative? A general call if issued would meet with a prompt response.

Rev. E. O. Thayer, President of Clarke University, Atlanta, Georgia, in a note to the Editor says: "God bless you in your fight against caste. Our church must come to the anti-caste policy or quit the South."

The *Catholic Examiner* of Brooklyn, N. Y., heretofore issued monthly, became an eight page weekly after Oct. 1. It exhibits typographical neatness and editorial ability. It is a young and lusty defender of the Roman Catholic Church.

The French Minister of War, Gen. Thibaudin, who absented himself from the official reception of King Alfonso, has resigned, his successor has been appointed, and Spain is fully satisfied with the apologies offered for the King's rude treatment in Paris.

French troops are going forward and the prospect of a peaceful solution of the Tonquin difficulty grows dimmer. An attack upon regular Chinese troops, and a movement to intercept a body of Chinese regulars is reported. This unjust war, provoked by a Christian nation, will greatly retard missionary work in China.

We venture the opinion that quacks, irresponsible herb-doctors, conjuring fortune-tellers, medical [illegible], pretenders of great power in the black arts, enjoy a more lucrative practice in this State than in any other Southern State. [illegible] beware of [illegible] men [illegible] that [illegible] ill to which flesh is heir [illegible] be deceived by their [illegible] advertisements. Ex[illegible] and let [illegible] body, mind and [illegible] your soul, with [illegible] full of Satanic [illegible]

It is [illegible] of Louisiana and [illegible] political [illegible] for 1884: "There is a [illegible] that there [illegible] no Rep[illegible] tickets in the [illegible] Have [illegible] Republicans of [illegible] a small [illegible] with power to put them on [illegible]

the auction block like chattel slaves? We shall not believe it until the evidence is produced, but if it be true, as alleged, that the Republican party in Louisiana has no particular principles or convictions which it has the manhood to contend for, and is about to engage in a miscellaneous scramble for such rewards of money or office as may be dropped by corrupt political leaders, then it will continue to be shorn of all power to serve its friends, and fail to command the respect of its opponents.

Leigh Hunt, superintendent of schools in Des Moines, Iowa, has adopted a plan of practical instruction in earning and saving money. All the children are encouraged in opening bank accounts. They are incited to earn money in honest and manly ways. Some black boots, deliver papers, shovel snow from sidewalks, carry in coal, and work at different trades in spare hours, and thereby cultivate a spirit of thrift and economy in addition to their scholarship.

Secular and Romish papers that have lately been harping about the failure of Protestantism, must certainly be ignorant of the facts in the case. Read Dr. John Hall's pertinent question touching this matter: "How," asks the doctor, "can that be a failure which in A. D. 1600 did not exist, and in A. D. 1883 controls populations to the extent of 408,000,000, while its rivals, the Roman and Greek Churches, combined, control 280,000,000?"

Ohio on the 9th inst., elected a Democratic Governor and State ticket by from 6000 to 8000 majority; elected a Legislature that is Democratic by 20 to 30 on joint ballot; and has checked prohibition for a time. It is singular how whisky and Democracy do always cling together. The result in Ohio is more of a victory for the whisky dealers than it is a Republican defeat, and it will be unsafe to say how the State will go in 1884. Iowa elected a Republican Governor and State officers by 20,000 to 30,000 majority; a Republican Legislature; and stands squarely for prohibition. We regret the results in Ohio, but perhaps they were necessary for the better formation of public opinion on State and National issues.

Superintendent Rogers, of the New Orleans public schools, in his report to the city school board, dated Oct. 3, said intimations had been received from Dr. Curry, general agent of the Peabody fund, that he might be able to contribute something from that fund in aid of the public schools during the present session. That noble charity ought not to be squandered to supply deficiencies due solely to Bourbon legislation. The schools are now in a shameful condition because of a Romish-Bourbon conspiracy to destroy them. The plea of poverty is thoroughly dishonest, and not entitled to a moment's serious consideration. Louisiana and New Orleans are abundantly able to sustain the schools were there any sentiment in their favor strong enough to make an impression on law-makers and State officials.

Mr. Parnell has paid off the mortgages on his property to the amount of $65,000 with the money raised for him, and the estate is believed to be now quite free from debt.

For the Southwestern.

Flight of the Church from Jerusalem.

BY REV. L. W. ELKINS.

The death of St. John contributed largely to hasten the death of Judaism. Another event, however, before his death, had helped forward this result, namely, the destruction of Jerusalem, and the consequent expatriation of the church of Jerusalem. While Christianity was in its childhood, it was necessary to leave it in its cradle to be nurtured in its home associations; but the time came when it must go forth, leaving the ties of country and home, to enter upon the world wide mission to which it was destined. These Christians must see the fallacy of the hope of a messianic kingdom to be erected at Jerusalem, on the material throne of David, by being thrust away from the capital of their nation and the shrines of their ancestors. They must be brought to realize that here they have no continuing city—that the kingdom of God is not only to be world wide, but spiritual in its character, and to find its empire in the domain of regenerate hearts—to create a holy nation out of all the kindreds and tribes and people of the earth. Like Abraham, father of the faithful, they must go forth into a strange land not knowing whither they must go, with naught but the providence of God for guidance and support.

The prophecy of our Lord touching the destruction of Jerusalem was about to be literally fulfilled.

In the year A. D. 66 an armed rebellion of the Jews arose against the Roman authorities.

The rebellion continued more or less severe until Titus, the son of Vespasian, then Emperor of Rome, was sent by his father to subdue it. He laid siege to Jerusalem in April, A. D. 70, immediately after Easter, when the city was filled with strangers. The Jews fought with well nigh superhuman energy. At last in July the Castle of Antonia which fell into the Jews' hands was surprised and taken by night. This gave Titus command of the Temple, and he proposed that if the insurgents would surrender he would spare that magnificent specimen of art, but he was insultingly refused and then he ordered the Temple walls to be set on fire, but still wished to spare the sanctuary, but a soldier unbidden thrust a fire brand through the golden door and soon the holy place burst into a sheet of flame. It was now as if the whole mount was on fire, and amid the jubilant shout of the soldiers and the bitter wailings of the people, the holy and beautiful house was consumed to ashes. "Even the heathen Titus exclaimed that God aided the Romans and drove the Jews from their impregnable strongholds." Josephus estimates the number slain at eleven hundred thousand, and the number sold into slavery at ninety thousand.

Titus continued the work of destruction to almost literally "not one stone left upon another.

The Christians, remembering the Lord's admonition, had fled before the siege to Pella beyond Jordan, in the North of Perea, where King Herod Agrippa the second, before whom Paul had stood, opened to them a safe asylum. This great national catastrophe, from which they themselves were marvolously delivered through the force of Christ's own words, must have had a powerful effect upon the minds of the Jewish Christians everywhere, in freeing them from the outward economy of the old Testament and Jerusalem as its center. They could now no longer look backward.

According to Dr. Rothe, the church as a whole "burst forth from the chrysalis of legalism, awoke to a sense of its independence, and in government and worship took its stand before the world." As the first century closed, with John, the last of the apostles, dead, and the "church with its center shifted far westward of Jerusalem," with home gone, and all its memories, Christianity must hence forth look within its own depths and maintain itself by resources from within. The seperation of Christianity from Judaism was now complete and was recognized as a distinct religion even among the heathens.

We have no statistics to show the number of the Christians, but they were scattered more or less through the most populous part of the Roman Empire, they were numerons and strong enough to attract attention everywhere.

Letter From Bro. Henson

MR. EDITOR—Having returned home after accomplishing what I could at a colored man's national convention, I am now ready to do field work and close my quadrennial on the San Antonio district. I am glad I stand so near the end of four years' successful labor. I told a friend I was glad my time was so near out. "Why? You ought to be sorry, we are sorry," he replied. "Yes, I would be sorry, too, if I had the least sense of not having done my whole duty."

Mr. Editor, you know of the convention without any word of praise or condemnation from my pen. Louisville is the home of my friend and preceptor, Gen. J. A. Ekin, who, knowing of my visit to Louisville, made full arrangements for my comfort without cost to me, while in his city; however, Dr. Fitzbutler, chairman of committee of reception did not see me at the depot, nor did any of the committee happen to be there. The General, feeling certain that I would fall into the right channel, made appointment for me to preach in Jeffersonville, Ind., on Sunday, 23rd. The notice appeared in the *Daily News*; however, I did nat see it as it was late when I arrived at Louisville Saturday night. Being put off at the wrong house, after a long ride in the bus, the agent told the driver to take me to a house not known by any I happened to meet in the city. Being used to hard lots, I could not feel alarmed at this, since I was in Louisville. I moved on as fast as I could, not knowing where I was going, but carefully avoiding all dark alleys; after a while I met a young man who told me that I was going in the right direction to the Tipton House, and volunteered to escort me. I found him to be a clever fellow and a member of the old M. E. Church, the very thing I wanted to know. Next morning Bro. Marx was on hand early and guided me to Bro. Muir's church on Jackson street, where I worshipped all day beginning with the Sunday-school. A funeral took place as soon as the Sunday-school was over. A good sermon was delivered by the pastor for this occasion. Services were to be conducted by myself for the remainder of the day, as the pastor had to preach a sacramental sermon at another church at 3 p. m.; However, Bro. Upshur, of Georgia, preached, at 3 p. m., an instructive sermon. I made a few concluding remarks and closed service till night, at which time Bro. Pinkney, of South Carolina Conference, would preach to the congregation according to promise, if he failed to come, I would preach. Bro. Upshur was about to go when he said "You say, Bro. Henson, that you are a minister belonging to West Texas Conference?" "Yes, sir." "I did not know that; I thought you were only a local preacher that belonged here." A short walk and pleasant converse brought us to our parting place, to meet next day at the hall. At night I was rapidly looking over a passage of Scripture when Bro. Muir whispered, "I believe there he comes." In good old Methodist style, we slipped the Bible to its place on the pulpit, and Bro. Pinkney preached a sermon long to be remembered. Nearly everybody I met at the hall next day were strangers to me except our Texas delegation. I could see that we were meeting a fine set of men. For the first time since here I saw the familiar countenance of my venerable friend, Gen. Ekin. On invitation I visited the home and family of the General the next day, 26th, with friends from Texas and Kansas. The reception was perfect and cordial, the interview was of a broad and comprehensive nature. Here arrangements were made for me to preach at Jacob Street Church, which I complied with, Thursday night, Sept 27th, accompanied by the General and Col. Mason. On leaving the General insisted that we should call as often as opportunity would allow. My friends remarked, after leaving the house, "Bro. Henson, I tell you we feel as though we have been somewhere." The writer was the recipient of many words of kindest friendship of General Ekin while in Louisville. He would have me visit more extensively the exposition than was done by the convention en masse, and I did so Thursday during the day, and our eyes feasted largely in visiting the different departments. We went and came back over the I. & G. N. and Mo. Pacific to St. Louis, thence to Louisville over the J. M. & J. R. R., which sweeps through a country full of saw mills, foundries and factories. I never in all my life saw any portion of country where the earth was so completely subdued as Kansas, Illinois and Indiana. A land of fine stock and fine everything that eye can behold. I could not help exclaiming: These people have no time for devilment; a land of school houses and churches, notwithstanding much of the country looks as though it was newly settled by a people filled with enterprise and ambition. They are friendly looking; if one wanted sour krout he would have to buy it. Many more such murderous raids as the Marshall affair will soon lead hundreds if not thousands of our people to seek these congenial climes. We are made to feel like the fleeing fugitives in a strange land without any protection by the authorities. We cannot feel as though this is our own native home. Sunday afternoon and night service, Sept. 30, were enjoyed at Denison with Bro. G. Bragner, our pastor at that point. Their new church is a credit to pastor, people and presiding elder. One lay over here was from 2:30 p. m. to 12:40 a. m. I was not interrupted until between Eddy and Troy, this side of Waco, when some men, very poorly clad, tried to jerk me out of my seat, with bitter curses on their lips; there were five of them. Mr. Wm. Ward, the conductor, came speedily to my relief and pulled us apart. This conductor simply did his duty. Oh, if men in authority would only do their duty! Men of this character that run upon me are the class that are disturbing the peace of our country, who take the law into their own hands at will, and the authorities seem to be powerless to protect colored men from their fury. And when their conduct is so shocking that it cannot be hid, then the newspapers set up a howl, "Negro uprising! Negroes rising!" and protect, shield and defend these men who disgrace the country by shifting the blame from their own guilty shoulders to those of the innocent. Oh my God, how long. Haste, O day of justice and righteous judgment.

Yours truly,

MACK HENSON.

Austin, Texas, Oct. 10, 1883.

Congratulatory Letter.

Rev. Frank A. Hardin of the Rock River Conference, a most successful revivalist, thus writes to Walden & Stowe:

Messrs. Walden & Stowe:—I congratulate you on your new singing book, "Songs of Redeeming Love." It certainly is the best book I have ever used in my meetings. It is rich in good choir pieces, spirited revival choruses, beautiful solos, and with "Hymns of the Heart" bound with it, it is the book of books for prayer and social meetings. We used this book with great profit at Lake Bluff and Desplaines Camp Meetings. Scatter these blessed songs by the million.

FRANK A. HARDIN.

In Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama, they have local option laws, which many of the counties have taken advantage of to prohibit the sale at retail of intoxicating drinks altogether. The result is in every case most satisfactory. There is a perceptible increase in wealth and refinement, a diminution of crime, and an improvement in the general welfare of the people. The work has not made much progress in Louisiana; but the people are becoming tired of annually spending an amount equal to the proceeds of the sugar crop to prepare inmates for the prisons, poor-houses and orphan asylums.—*City Item.*

There are 87 counties in Georgia where a man cannot buy, beg or steal a drink of whiskey, and none can be purchased in the State excepting in some of the larger towns. This is the result of persistent efforts. We can succeed in Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, or any other State as well as in Georgia. The only prerequisite is faithful effort and abiding trust in God.

"Some of the infidel papers," says the New York *Advocate*, "publish scraps of news about Christians. Here is one from which they may get such comfort as they can: Chaplain McCabe goes to Dakota this month to dedicate fourteen new churches, in fourteen consecutive days."

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st, 1884 to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

E. Clark, Shady Grove: "Please correct the mistake in the date of our camp meeting as published. Instead of the 5th it will be held Nov. 15th to 18th.

Rev. M. Dale reports the names of those who assisted the presiding elder of the North New Orleans district in raising his subscription to Gilbert Haven School: Mary Campbell, $1; Mrs. A. Wilson, $2.12; Mrs. M. Brown, 60c; Miss E. Walker, $2; Miss L. Pike, $2; Mrs. J. Taylor, 50c; Miss G. A. Conner, 46c; Tena Ellis, 50c; Mrs. W. Granger, $5.20; Malgrige Alexander, 60c; Orzell Augustine, 60c; Omey Bryant, $1.50; Jerry Williams, 50c; Pastor Nicholas, 50c; Miss Sarah Johnson, $6.65; Mrs. M. E. Barton, $1.50; Miss Amanda Murphy, $13.20; Miss M. E. Washington, $1.95; Miss Anna Williams, $1.25; Mrs. O. Joseph, 50c.; J. Tober, 75c; Miss Ella White, 75c; Mrs. Anna Howard, $5.6; Miss M. D. B. Hollins, $6.25; Miss Lucy Smith, $1.50; Mrs. S. G. Chinn, $7.05; Mrs. Mary Sewel, $3.75; Miss T. Golden, $1.85; Mrs. A. Palmer, $5; Miss J. Keller, $1; Miss Amy Joseph, 65c; Miss Anet Coner, $3.25. Whitehall, St. James Leonard Gayden, $1.25; Sister Dales, $1.10; other names from Whitehall not in hand, from W. Hall, $7; total from Thibodaux $74; grand total $89.65.

W. B. Butler, Mansfield: "We are having a good time on this circuit. The church at Shady Grove has been painted nicely. They are building a new church at Bodcheau, and hauling the lumber on the ground. In protracted meeting five were converted. Our missionary money has been partly collected. On the third Sunday in October we will do what we can for Gilbert Haven school. Pray for us."

MISSISSIPPI.

C. L. Crump, Kosciusko: "This circuit is like many others where the preacher must be class-leader, steward, trustee, Sunday-school superintendent. When I came the town church was in debt $191.8[illegible], with 10 per cent. interest to be [illegible]. I feel [illegible] that we have been able to cut it down to $37.[illegible]. I have some money to [illegible] a church at Love Chapel. [illegible] elder has been paid $21.[illegible] [illegible] $3.00, bishops [illegible] [illegible] total $172. I have many [illegible], and trust those [illegible] to be members of our [illegible]. I hope the eyes of the [illegible] may be open to see their [illegible] [illegible]. Here is a [illegible] of subscriptions to the [illegible]: C. L. Crump, $3.00; F. M. [illegible]p, $1; H. Huffman, $1; C. [illegible], $1; Isaac Coulter, $2.50; C. Thompson, $1; Lewis Simpson, $2; Aaron Harvey, $2; Ann Smith, [illegible]; Alex. Clemens, $1; Jane [illegible], $3.00; Emily Pool, $1.25; [illegible] Weel, $1.50; Allen Smith, [illegible]; Jane Kimbrough, $1.45; L. [illegible] $2; P. Well, $1.80; Susan [illegible]er, $1.50; C. Taylor, $2.50; A. Astor, 50c; Geo. Bullocks, 75c; M. [illegible]y, 50c; B. Thompson, 75; J. W. [illegible], 50c; A. Emting, 50c; T. Jenkins, 60c; O. Tipton, 50c; Lee Well, 75c; D. Taylor, 50c; L. Doughty, 50c; K. Cook, 75c; L. Shepard, 35c; C. Keeton, 50c; M. [illegible] 25c; Geo. McBurry, 25c; H. [illegible], 75; A. Simpson, 50c; H. [illegible]orth, 25c; Lee Donald, [illegible] Taylor, 25c; C. Taylor, 25c; [illegible], 25c; J. James, 25c; A. [illegible], 25c; Leathy Edward, 50c; E. Well, 25c; Geo. Edward, 25c; [illegible] Story, 50c; C. Story, 50c; B. [illegible] Johnson, 25c."

[illegible] "Elder D. [illegible] was with us Sept. 2, [illegible] were on hand [illegible]. I had protrac[illegible] three of my church[illegible] Lord blessed us with [illegible]. The elder preached [illegible] sermon on baptism, re[illegible] and administered sacra[illegible] to 58. We are trying to [illegible] though under very unfavor[illegible]. We have some [illegible] the ground and hope to [illegible] next confer[illegible] is [illegible]ving. [illegible] R. Coleman, teach[illegible] a three month's

session. We want more education and more religion."

T. W. Davis, Corinth Circuit: "Our work is on the increase, and growing in a prosperous condition. On the fourth Friday in August our Sunday-school celebration of Concord Chapel came off. W. H. Page, Superintendent, was in the chair; prayer was offered by the pastor; then came singing by the choir. A. T. Smith announced the exercises to the audience. There were 300 persons present, 60 pupils 3 teachers. After the exercises were over the sisters were on time with their baskets, and we had a fine dinner, after which the pastor delivered a beautiful address to the Sunday-school. On the 17th and 18th our presiding elder, J. M. Shumpert, held our first quarterly; the brethren were on time. We had a glorious conference. On Sunday the elder preached a lovely sermon at 11 o'clock a.m., after which sacrament was administered. I have just closed my protracted meeting, 13 conversions, 3 accessions. We are now preparing to convene one at Tuscumbia Chapel. It seems that God has thrown his glorious benedictions upon us this year. We ask the prayers of all the brethren that God may continue His blessings upon us."

B. Stewart, Edwards: "The work on the Edwards charge is moving on finely. Our new church in the country has 35 members, seven have been converted and ten added to the church. Sunday-school is increasing in town, with Bro. I. S. Thomas as superintendent and Miss Josie Leonard, Sister Davis and Bro. P. W. Baldwin as teachers. Elder Williams was with us; he preached a glorious sermon to a crowded house and administered the Lord's Supper to 83 persons. Collections $11. We expect to bring up our benevolent collections to conference. Pray for our success."

TENNESSEE.

T. Woods, Cedar Grove: "I have just closed a protracted meeting which resulted in 33 conversions and 26 additions. I baptized 15 children, 14 adults. We are having a good time, and have raised for missions $, Freedman's Aid, $2.55; Church Extension, 50c; tracts, 25c; conference, 25c. Hope to raise all our assessments. Pray for us."

A. Beach, Riceville: "Our camp meeting lasted 10 days; 10 conversions, 5 added to the church. Collection $10. We have organized a conference singing choir, and have enrolled 100 young men and ladies. It is a great help to the missionary cause. M. Worthington is secretary and Mattie Chestnut assistant; A. Beach in the chair."

TEXAS.

S. Coleman, Waelder: "Peach Creek is looking up. Our pastor, Rev. Lee Reed, has been grandly successful, having obtained 253 converts in two years. We are going to have a festival Oct. 19 and we hope our friends from surrounding places will come."

H. Swann, Austin: "Please correct a mistake in a letter from Austin, Texas, in the issue of Sept. 27, stating that we received from the Church Extension Society $400 and collected from the people $13. We received from the Church Extension Society by donation to aid in building our new church, $500, and collected from the people $1,300. We are still doing all we can to push the work to completion."

Green Bragner, Denison: "Elder Mack Henson visited us and preached an excellent sermon."

Alma and Garrett, C. E. Heaton, pastor: The Holy Spirit has been with us working in the hearts of the people. A number have been converted and our people greatly strengthened. There were five accessions to the church.

At Harrisburg, Bro. Ashley, pastor, our church is having a great success numerically, financially and spiritually. In two years it has grown from nothing to a church of considerable importance. The pastor paid up to date, and all the benevolent collections well provided for.

M. A. Daugherty, presiding elder of Austin District: "The good work among the Swedes continues. The Swedish church at Austin has bought an additional lot, so it can enlarge its church edifice—plenty of room and a house to rent. A fine bell has been mounted on the belfry of the Central Church. Nine miles up the river from the city is a class composed mostly of Southern people who adhere to us, declining all offers from the Church South. Bro. E. C. Wacker, a German, devoutly pious, a strong and intelligent man, has been appointed to have charge of this work. Our camp meeting at Mason was a season of sweet and rich enjoyment."

VIRGINIA.

From a communication of H. M. Church in the *Northern* we learn that Charles E. Bradley and a little band of brethren, at Berryville, are struggling hard to build a church in their growing village of 1500 inhabitants. They have been ousted from their church by the Methodist Episcopal Church South (the matter is in the court now), and they struck out to build them a church which they shall certainly own. The little society there gave all it could, the Church Extension Society have given them a good lift, and Bro. Bradley collected at four camp meetings in Northern New York Conference $229 this fall, and from a brother in Little Falls $10, making $239 in all. They need considerable more, and friends willing to help may remit to Charles E. Bradley, Berryville, Va.

Natchitoches Camp Meeting.

DEAR EDITOR—Now that the camp meeting is over, we think it advisable to inform your readers of its results, and let them decide whether it was a success or not. We would content our minds that it was a grand success, benefiting all who attended, and we have a right to believe it has been a blessing towards not only our people but the community in general. On Sept. 13th Rev. A. J. Pickett, of Pleasant Hill, preached the introductory sermon at 3 o'clock. Your humble servant preached at the night service. Among the first arrivals were Rev. A. J. Pickett, Rev. V. Chapman, Rev. Chas. Crockett; then followed Rev. Alexander Spears, from Campte, who did yeoman work in the pulpit and aroused the mourners at the bench; next was Rev. David Shelby, of Allenville, with his brother, Geo. Shelby, Chas. Mack, a local preacher, and Bro. H. Daniels, a local preacher of Shreveport. The next day crowds came in in every conceivable way of travelling. Saturday evening the Lord sent a shower to cool the atmosphere and lay the dust; but rain did not prevent us from worshiping our God. Sunday it rained but we yet went on while the rain descended. We had 30 at the bench bowed in reverence to our God. On Monday came Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Bayou Sala and Sister Susan Boxter, of Alexandria, to do work for Christ. Our camp meeting lasted for ten days. The exhorters who were present conducted the 6 o'clock prayer meetings. There were present of this list: Bro. Geo. Shelby, of Allenville, T. Sims, T. Mitchell, A. Thickland, of this work. The hours for service were, prayer meeting at 6 a. m., on the ground; preaching at 10 a. m., to 1 p. m.; services commence in afternoon at 3 to 5:30 p. m.; night services 6:30 to 20 p. m. On the eleventh day we had a union meeting, when the following brethren who remained preached and called a collection: Bros. Louis Martin, $3.35; Horace Chapman, $2.55; Jordan Wysinglis, $2.30; W. Harris, $3.05; H. Daniels, $3.85; D. Shelby, $5.10, King Mickelberry, $3.70; Crawford Williams, $2.05; J. P. Calvin, $3.30; John Jefferson, $2.55; J. W. Richardson, $2.75. At night services at the church my collection was $4.30; total collection for the day, $38.85. We cared for all who came, and upon the ground during the meeting all classes and all denominations were represented. Romans and Baptists aided us to carry on the meeting. The good people of the city of Natchitoches gave us a good cheer by sending in to us about $15. Sister Cora Redmon brought in about $e2, besides cakes of various kinds. They came in their hacks, with their wives, their sons, their daughters, and relatives and cheered us on by saying it was a grand a meeting as ever they had the pleasure of witnessing. Some told us they were converted into religious belief after listening to our sermons, and would have bowed at the altar but for the tantalizing of their associates. The sermons were all good, the brethren worked well. The sermon of Rev. Valcour Chapman, of Mansfield, La., on the text, "Endless Punishment of the Wicked," was full of force and logic, and elicited quite a crowd of whites, and whenever he preached his sermons were the general topic the next day. We can but speak well for our young brother and wish him God speed in his labors. Revs. A. Spears and D. Shelby delivered each a special sermon to us that will never be erased from our memory. Bro. Richardson did splendid work. He will not soon be forgotten by these people. Sister Boxter surprised all by her courteous manner and energetic endeavors to win souls for Christ. Her words fell like dew-drops upon the people. She organized a Woman's Home Missionary Society with about 20 members: Cora Redman, President; Maggie Slaughter, Vice-President; Paul Slaughter, Secretary; Sarah Houston, Treasurer. During the meeting we had 59 to bow at the altar, besides many who asked us to pray for them standing in their seats or giving us a sign by the uplifted hand. We have on roll those who joined on probation 36. Reclaimed 13. Converts 6. The believers are much encouraged, the sinners are weakening, the church is revived. Our white friends have some knowledge of our mission. We are going ahead in a protracted effort in the church. We cannot close the letter without bearing kindness in our hearts towards all the brothers and sisters who came and helped us. God has blessed us and his blessing were made plain even to some precious souls. Yours truly

H. J. WRIGHT.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Notes From Nashville.

Hon. John M. Langston, minister to Hayti, visited the Central Tennessee College on the morning of October 1st. He was invited to give some personal experiences in his efforts to reach his present literary and social standing. He stated that President Braden, in introducing him had alluded to his struggles in early life. He had struggles with poverty, but that was not the worst, the colored people of the North had suffered far more from the hate and contempt of the whites on account of their color, before the war, than the Southern Negroes had since their emancipation. Among his earliest recollections of the contempt of the whites from which he suffered was seeing the little woman, who had come from New England, and was teaching a school for colored children, in Chillicothe, Ohio, treated with a shower of rotten eggs in the streets of that city. She was his teacher, and thirty years after, when speaking to an immense audience, he alluded kindly to this little woman, who had taught him, when it cost something to teach colored people even in the North; an aged couple came and spoke to him; the wife was old and feeble, but she was the teacher of his childhood, who had heard that her old pupil was to speak and had come, though feeble, to see and hear him. In that same town of Chilicothe, he said, that a young colored man was mobbed, because being near-sighted, some one had made him a present of a pair of gold spectacles, which he, without dreaming it was any crime, was wearing through the streets, when the mob stoned him, swearing "No Nigger should wear gold spectacles in that place." The young man, now a venerable and scholarly minister, bears a scar on his face, which he received from a brick, thrown by the mob. He told how he graduated at Oberlin, O., in the literary department, and then tried unsuccessfully to enter the law school at New York, but was rejected on account of his color, but was told that if he would consent to be a Frenchman or Spaniard, President Fowler agreed to receive him. No! he could never deny that he was a Negro. He was proud of every drop of African blood that flowed through his veins. He was told that he might come and "edge his way in," that is, he might come into the room when the class recited, and take a seat by himself, and if there was no objection to his presence, he might get a little closer and after a while by degrees, get into the class. He was to ask no questions nor get any signs of claiming any instruction from President Fowler, and if he wanted any special instruction at any time, he might go to the president privately. He spurned the idea of degrading his manhood in this way, and returned to Cleveland, where he began the study of law, under the best lawyer in the city, and continued for a short time, and then returned to Oberlin and took the Theological course of study, from which he graduated in 1852. He made an effort to get into the law school in Cincinnati, but was refused because of his color. But he persevered and finally secured his education; having graduated in collegiate theological and law studies. He was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, after an examination, which would have been such as to exclude him, if the examiners could have made it difficult enough. They tried. He won. He had paid his own way through school. He was born a slave in Virginia and was taken to Ohio, with other emancipated slaves, and they were required to give bond as soon as they reached the sacred soil of Ohio, that they would never become a charge on the township where they resided. English, Irish, Germans could come into the State and settle freely, but the Negro, coming from the oppression of the South, found an oppression in the North, not quite so open, but quite as hateful. He was poor. He could sympathize with the students he was addressing, but it was not so great a misfortune as many esteemed it. He had learned many things he never would have learned had he been rich. He had learned self-reliance, he had learned how to black boots, in a barber shop in Cincinnati, and wait on gentlemen in the baths; he had learned to sweep, and dust rooms, to make beds, to milk cows, and when President Braden heard him make his graduating theological speech thirty one years ago, he had only been a few days from the potato field, where his hands were hardened with toil. He had earned money and had saved it, and when he was refused admittance into the law school, by President Fowler he had lent money to one of the best students in that school, a young white man, to pursue his law studies. He would not ask any one to educate him. He preferred to have the independence as well as the honor of doing it himself. He thought the colored young men should seek to be independent, and depend less on others to help them on in the world. He advised cultivation of self-respect; care for personal appearance, neatness in dress and personal cleanliness. Thoroughness in study, should be the aim of the student. The colored young men of to-day had such superior advantages to those of his day, they should make superior men. He gave a graphic description of the typical African in the person of the President of the Republic of Hayti—a man of magnificent personal appearance, of scholarly attainments, speaking fluently five or six different languages, and of most elegant manners; and having as his wife a most beautiful and cultured French lady—he black as ebony—she, ivory. The elegant life of the court, the splendid palace-furniture, and all the inhabitants full blooded negroes, with the rich products of the gland of Hayti, were all described in elegant chaste language, and with an animation that was electrifying. Over an hour and a half was spent in hearing the address, which was full of most stirring truth, that was eagerly received and frequently and heartily applauded by his deeply interested audience. Mr. Langston is an elegant orator, easy yet animated, and his fine descriptive powers make him a most entertaining as well as an instructive speaker. He is of medium height, a light mulatto, rather slender, unshaven, hair sprinkled with gray somewhat curly, which latter he seems to enjoy; his father white, and his master; his mother Negro and Indian. This mixture has been, in his case, a success. His visit and his words will not soon be forgotten by those who heard him. He represents the United States in Hayti and has by his ability in treating the delicate questions which must be settled there, honored are represented in him.

The opening of the college is more than twenty-five per cent better than last year. The Meharry medical department opens with fine prospects of an equal increase over former years. The industrial department is taking shape, and the Central will soon add this to the other advantages which students can enjoy here. The Theological class, under the special instruction of Rev. A. H. Birmingham, is unusually full at this season of the school year.

J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Letter from Lockhart.

DEAR EDITOR:—It having been more than four months since you have heard a word from Lockhart. I thought I would, to-day, break the silence. Since my last writing two quarterly conferences have been held by our elder G. W. Richardson, the last one Sept. 22d and 23rd, at which time a very instructive and edifying sermon was preached by him; an addition of 10-12 ft, has been made to the little parsonage; the preacher in charge was appointed by the Secretary of Board of Education to conduct a Summer Normal for (colored) teachers of the 8th, Congressional District, at Victoria (July), and did so; a camp-meeting was commenced and ended—much good being done; the spiritual condition of the church has been considerably improved, several old feuds of years' standing buried; and two town lots (one of them a corner lot) costing $200, have been purchased upon which to build a $1000 church. We've raised quite a large reliable subscription towards building the same, a part of which has been collected. The old church (almost a barn) is nearly half a mile out of town, on a sickly slough, from which, on account of the "drouth" pressing the cattle from every direction into it, to bog down and die, stench and all kinds of unpleasant odors are borne upon the breezes right into our doors, is not in a very desirable place.

The lots we've purchased are within two blocks of the Court House square, studded with beautiful live oak trees, and bounteously watered by never failing springs. Our membership (86) on the whole work are anxious to commence and complete the church by the 12th, of Dec., and that depends altogether upon the action of the Board of Church Extension Crops have been almost failures in this part of the country this year, and if the desired enterprise is accomplished, or people will have done a very g[illegible] part of their duty. The pasto[illegible] not been paid a third of hi[illegible] this year; yet, if his [illegible] money is raised, the ne[illegible] built, and enough is [illegible] leave for conference [illegible] a cent, he will be ha[illegible]

Please allow me [illegible] about the Victoria [illegible] ple. Since confer[illegible] built themselves a [illegible]

story school house. When completed I think it will cost $2000. All the outside work is done and painted. It is located in a beautiful part of the city upon (I think) one fourth of a block, upon a *part* of which the house stands. This fine structure (nothing to excel it of its kind in any city in the State) was built by the combined efforts of the Methodist people with exception of 25 cents given by one of another church. All the people were solicited to help, but some would not give one cent. As in all great movements there must be leaders to plan, direct, and steer, so in this, Prof. W. A. Fortson and Rev. P. M. Carmichael are the motive power among their people in Victoria. Amid plenty of discouragements they perserved till the thing was done. It is to be a high school for Victoria and adjacent counties, and is quite an ornament to the city. Victoria is the right place for such a school, and I hope the time is not distant when she will be the educational center of that section of Texas from which highly cultured young men and women shall come, whose influence for good will reflect and be reflected to the yet unborn generations. May success crown your efforts, Prof. Fortson, to build such a monument. Will not some good man or woman with means endow this school? May some one's heart be moved in that direction.

R. H. HARBERT.

Lockhart, Tex. Sept. 24th, 1883.

The Oklahoma Lands.

Some sixteen or seventeen years ago about one-fifth of what is known as the Indian Territory was ceded back by the Creeks, Chickasaws and other Indians to the United States, in consequence of their failure to fulfill certain conditions, or for other causes. It has proved convenient for certain parties to assume that the land thus ceded back to the Government became a part of the public domain, which it was perfectly legitimate for white men to settle on and become the owners of. Under this pretense Payne has made his repeated expeditions, and as repeatedly has been driven back by the United States authorities. Under the same pretense land speculators—to use a mild term—are exerting a constant pressure to gain possession of the region, and if Payne is not one of their tools he is at least encouraged by them.

Now the cession of this land back to the United States by the Indians in no way affected its status as part of the territory set apart by the laws exclusively for Indian uses. It simply returned it to the Government that it might be utilized for settling other Indian tribes upon it as occasion might arise. It remained under the same laws, so far as white settlers were concerned, that the other parts of the Territory did. Treating with the Indians stipulated that they should have no white neighbors in the locality in question. Many Indians were induced to settle in the Territory with the understanding that they were going where they would be free from white encrorchments, and should these would-be invaders succeed in establishing themselves in Oklahoma with the connivance or otherwise, of the Federal authorities, the circumstance would be regarded by the Indians, and rightly, as a violation of the national pledge. It would seem [illegible] the beginning of the end [illegible] come. The white man would have entered the heart of the Territory and there would no longer be even a lingering [illegible] that any of the white man's [illegible] could be relied on.

[illegible] United States Court has sustained the cause of the Indians [illegible] Government has been firm in [illegible] to sanction trespass. As [illegible] It is [illegible] bills, and providing [illegible] political [illegible] providing for the opening [illegible] There is a g[illegible] home have been defeated [illegible] will be no Rep[illegible] death in Congress. Have [illegible] Interior Department [illegible] com[illegible] in all sorts of [illegible] with po[illegible] the sanction for an entering wedge. But so far, be it said to the credit of the Government, the land sharks have been foiled. It is of course not in the nature of things that this land should lie vacant for any great number of years. If it is not allotted to the Indians, and it becomes evident that it is not needed for that purpose, as intended, the Government should take means by honorable negotiation to secure the priviledge of disposing of it otherwise. The existing treaties should be held sacred until they are properly replaced by new ones. Then Congress should open up the region to settlement, and not before. There is a constant effort on the part of interested individuals todiffuse incorrect information on this subject.—*Globe Democrat.*

The Strongest Drink.

Water is the strongest drink. It drives mills; it's the drink of loins and horses, and Samson never drank anything else. Let young men be teetotalers if only for economy's sake. The beer money will soon build a house. If what goes into a mash tub went into the kneading trough, families would be better fed and better taught. If what is spent in waste were only saved against a rainy day, work houses would never be built. The man who spends his money with the public and thinks the landlord's bow and "How do ye do, my good fellows," mean true respect, is a perfect simpleton. We don't light fires for the herring's comfort, but to roast him. Men do not keep pot-houses for laborers' good; if they do, they certainly miss their aim. Why, then should people drink "for the good of the house?" If I spend money for the good of any house, let it be my own and not the landlord's. It is a bad well into which you must put water; and the beerhouse is a bad friend, because it takes your all and leaves you nothing but headaches. He who calls those his friends who let him sit and drink by the hour is ignorant—very ignorant. Why, red lions and tigers and eagles and vultures are all creatures of prey, and why do so many put themselves within the power of their jaws and talons? Such as drink and live riotously, and wonder why their faces are so blotchy and their pockets so bare, would leave off wondering, if they had two grains of wisdom. They might as well ask an elm tree for pears as look to loose habits for health and wealth. Those who go to the public house for happiness climb a tree to find fish.—*Spurgeon.*

Getting Used to It.

An Austin man has a business partner who, like Mark Tapley, is always inclined to look at the bright side of everything. The favorite expression of this jolly partner is, whenever any one complains to him, "Oh you'll get used to it." One morning the serious partner came down to the store and observed:

"I had rather a singular dream last night."

"Did, eh!" said his partner, briskly.—"What was it?"

"I dreamed I died."

"No—did you! Dreamed you went to heaven I suppose?"

"On the contrary, I found myself in hades."

"Don't say so! Well, I reckon you didn't find anybody you knew there?"

"Yes, I met you about the first man I struck."

"Met me?"

"Yes, and we held a short and somewhat hurried conversation."

"What did you say?"

"I remarked that it was pretty middling blamed hot!"

"Well, what did you say?"

"You—O, you wiped away some of the sweat on your blistered face with a cast-iron pocket handkerchief, and said it was all right, you thought, and that I would soon get used to it."

Thousands of families have had occasion to try the never failing qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and they all unite in the praise of this wonderful prescription.

On the Wrong Back.

An invalid gentleman and his wife had engaged a berth in a Pullman car on a certain railway. Towards midnight the patient awoke with a severe pain in his back, and asked his wife to apply a mustard plaster as quickly as possible. His better half at once got the plaster ready and then ran to the other end of the carriage to warm it at the lamp and make it draw all the better. Returning to her sick husband the little woman unfortunately went to the wrong bed, which happened to be occupied by a stout German wine merchant, who was fast asleep. She quickly drew the curtain, lifted the bedclothes, and in a twinkle clapped the plaster on the traveler's back. At that momnent the sick husband called out from the berth: "Mary, what a long time you are!" Now the poor woman first became aware of her terrible mistake. Hurrying to her husband she told him in a whisper of what she had done. the poor sufferer could not help laughing in spite of his pain, and he laughed until his pains had left him. Then all was still for awhile, until suddenly loud cries and imprecations were heard proceeding from the wine traveler. "Herrgotsmillionendonnerwetter! What is it that I have got on my back! Himmel-melbombem-granaten elements-donnerund. Hagelwetter! Whew, hows it burns! Water! Fire! Ah! Oh! my back! The bed is on fire! Thunder and lightning! Water! my back!" We draw a veil over the rest of the story.—*Port Jervis Union.*

Enough to Poison a Parish.

A Protestant little girl being asked by a priest to attend his religious instruction, refused, saying it was against her father's wishes. The priest said she should obey him, not her father.

"Oh, sir, we are taught in the Bible—'Honor thy father and thy mother.'"

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour said, in John v. 39, 'Search the Scriptures.'"

"That is only to the Jews, and not to children, and you don't understand it," said the priest.

"But, sir, St. Paul said to Timothy, 'From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures.'"—2 Tim. iii. 15.

"Oh," said the priest, "Timothy was then being trained to be a bishop, and was taught by the authorities of the church."

"Oh, no sir," said the child; "he was taught by his mother and his grandmother."

On this the priest turned her away, saying she knew enough of the Bible to poison a parish.

On the Atlantic Coast, in Eastern Virginia, a few weeks ago, a dog was wading in the water after oysters. He mistook the fins of a shark for some other kind of game, and approached. The shark opened his jaws, when the dog, now thoroughly frightened, turned to run towards the shore. As he turned, the shark caught him by the tail. The dog tugged and the shark tugged for a moment, and then with a yelp, the dog ran to the beach, leaving his tail further behind him than it ever had been.—*Golden Days.*

Rev. Dr. A. G. Haygood says in the *Independent*: "If there were a 1,000 doctors of the Negro race in the South there would only be one to every 6,000 or 7,000 of this people. There ought to to be 1,000 Negro doctors in the Southern States.

Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

Has received Highest Medals at Principal Expositions. Endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty here and abroad, as the standard tonic. It embodies the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone and brain of carefully selected and healthy bullocks, combined with the powerful tonic virtues of Coca, or Sacred Life plant of the Incas, and a choice quality of Sherry wine. Beware of worthless imitations. Invaluable in dyspepsia, billiousness, kidney affections, female weakness, nervousness.

Young Folk's Corner.

Keep At It.

One step and then another,
And the longest walk is ended;
One stitch and then another,
And the largest rent is mended;
One brick upon another,
And the highest wall is made;
One flake upon another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little coral-workers,
By their slow and constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands
In the distant, dark blue ocean;
And the noblest undertakings
Man's wisdom hath conceived,
By oft-repeated effort,
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened
On the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor, day by day,
Another point to gain;
And soon the mountain which you feared
Will prove to be a plain!

Advice to a Young Man.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork, son, is the facetious way the Burlington *Hawkeye* has of counselling young men to thrift. Men seldom work so hard as that, on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do work, my son—young men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and who can tie a necktie in eleven different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, son; and who will go to the sheriff's to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the street commissioners for a marriage license. So find out what you want to be and to do, son, and take off your coat and make success in the world. The busier you are, the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier will be your holiday, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

Curing Himself.

"You'll be a man before your mother," used to be said to boys who were a trifle too smart. The stripling who paraded himself in the scene below was rather worsted by somebody else's mother:

"Don't you know it's very wrong to smoke, my boy?" said an elderly looking lady, in a railway waiting room, to Young America, who persisted in puffing a cheap cigarette, much to the old lady's discomfort.

"Oh, I smoke for my health," answered the boy, emitting a volume of smoke from his mouth which almost strangled the old lady.

"But you never heard of a cure from smoking?" continued the old lady when she had regained consciousness.

"Oh yes, I did," persisted the boy, as he formed his mouth into a young Vesuvius working on full time, "that's the way they cure pigs."

"Smoke on then," quickly replied the old lady; "there's some hope for you yet!"—*Yonker's Statesman.*

If you merely want to make yourself a social favorite, and to be always ready with surface conversation on any and every topic which may come up in a miscellaneous company, it may be well for you to skim a little of everything in your reading, and to catch a point on one subject here, and a point on another subject there, and a half-dozen points on a half-dozen other subjects in a half-dozen other directions. You will have to look over the newspapers, and the magazines, and the new books of every kind, as they appear, and this without neglecting a fresh glance, now and then, over older books generally. You must flit over the whole field as a butterfly does over the flower-beds. But, on the other hand, if you want to gain solid information on any subject, or to improve your mind for your own benefit, or for the benefit of anybody else, you must pursue a very different course from this. You must take up one thing at a time, and devote yourself to an examination of that. You will not have leisure to read the newspapers or magazines to any considerable extent, or to examine one new book in a hundred, or one old book in ten thousand. It is true that this is not living a butterfly life; but a butterfly, you know, is not trying to improve his mind; nor has he any real business on hand. A bee's way is very different from a butterfly's. A bee does not "gather honey all the day, from every opening flower," even though Dr. Watts supposed that was the bee's way of doing business. Naturalists inform us that a bee never takes pollen (honey-stock) of more than one kind on any one trip away from the hive. In fact, there is no use trying to do more than one thing at a time in any business line. The choice must be made between the butterfly style and the bee style; and you have already made your choice of method.—*S. S. Times.*

Catarrh.

A clergyman in Newbern Ala., who had suffered with Nasal Catarrh for nearly twenty years, after using Compound Oxygen for four months, reports himself cured. He says:

"My Catarrh, *which was in the form of an ulcer* in my head, and on which dark green scabs constantly formed, and *which had existed for eighteen* or *twenty years, is gone.* No scabs form, and the disagreeable sensation has passed away. *My vocal organs are much strengthened. I preach now three times a week, and feel stronger and better in every way.*"

Another clergyman residing in Massachusetts, has used the Treatment for Catarrh, and gives the following statement of benefits received:

"I have now used your Oxygen Treatment three months and will state results. After I had used it six weeks my Catarrh was much better. The gathering of mucus abated considerably, so much so that 'hawking' and spitting rarely occurred. I lost largely the sense of the presence of mucus in the nasal cavities. With the decrease of the mucus my voice improved and my enunciation became more easy and distinct. *I can now preach an hour without throat irritation and enunciate distinctly and with ease.*"

Mr. W. S. Sweet, of Taunton, Mass., publisher of the *Family Journal*, gives the following testimony to the value of Compound Oxygen in Catarrh and Bronchitis:

"I would like to say a few words in favor of Compound Oxygen. Having given it a trial for Catarrh and Bronchial troubles, *I was surprised with its wonderful curative properties. It has done more for me than any of the so-called Catarrh and throat remedies I have ever used,* and I can say I am now almost entirely free from either of the above affections."

Our *Treatise on Compound Oxygen,* containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free.* Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1100 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

Stumbling Block to Hogs.

A gentleman stopped at a cabin where an old negro woman lived, and while waiting for one of the children to get a bucket of fresh water, entered into conversation with her concerning to crop prospects.

"I did hab fo' or five hogs," said the old woman, "but da's dwindled down till I ain't got but one now."

"Did the hogs die?"

"Da master died; but yer ain't agwine ter git me ter say nuthin' agin my neighbors. De man what libed up dar is dead now, and I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him. De hogs disappeared away from heah while dat man was liben; but I ain't agwine ter say nuthin' agin him."

"Do you think that he took them?"

"Mister, dat man's dead, and I doan wanter say nuthin' agin him; but lem-me tell yer, while dat man was libin' he was a powerful stumblin' block ter hogs."

When the preacher at Ocean Grove said: "Many of you have never seen me before, and in all probability many of you will never see me again," an enthusiastic brother shouted "Amen!" and the rest of the congregation smiled.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Sores of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its effects are marvelous: Thousands of testimonials from all parts. Send stamp for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Brown's Iron Bitters? Good for what? Well, see what it has done. *To begin with dyspepsia.* It has cured some of the worst cases. *Then chills and fever.* Who wants to shake with cold and burn with heat, when a bottle or two of Brown's Iron Bitters will drive the source of the mischief away? *How about rheumatism?* It cured Mr. Brashear, of Baltimore, and hundreds of others. *Those dreadful nervous troubles.* Mr. Berlin, of Washington, the well-known Patent attorney, was entirely relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters. *The ailments of the kidneys.*—Brown's Iron Bitters cured Mr. Montague, of Christiansburg, Va., and an army of other sufferers. *Debility and languor.* The Rev. J. Marshall West, Ellicott City, Md., is one of the many clergymen restored by Brown's Iron Bitters. And as with vertigo, malaria, liver complaint, and headache, Brown's Iron Bitters is the Great Family Medicine. 2

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

J. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883

This paper will be sent from this date to [illegible] 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

The City Council is proceeding with the impeachment of Treasurer Walshe. There has been no decision on the questions of law in issue, affecting the conformity of the last city budget with the city charter.

Bishop McTyeire once said to a brother who wept over the terrible state of things in his charge: "What we need, brother, is not weeping Jeremiahs, but building Nehemiahs." Truth aptly spoken.

The Georgia Legislature, after having tried for years to pass a law, has remitted it at last to the several counties. It now goes to the people, who will deal by local option with dogs as with whisky licences.

The Upper City Park is to be put in order for the Exposition. The city council has appropriated $[illegible],000, and Director General [illegible] is conferring with architects with reference to plans for buildings.

The New Orleans Water Works Company has opened a number of plugs, under the supervision of its employes, for the free distribution of water. For this generous proceeding hundreds of families are no doubt truly thankful.

It is said that one in every three members of our German brethren subscribe for the German *Apologist* published at Cincinnati. A like [illegible] in our patronizing conferences would give the SOUTHWESTERN [illegible] thousand subscribers. And why not, brethren? What an enlargement that would be. And what an enrichment of the homes of our people!

On Monday President Dean of New Orleans University reported the number of students registered at 137. Last year at same stage of school, 107. The year previous, [illegible] Miss Ella Plotner, who has [illegible] eight years as a teacher at [illegible] Tennessee College, and [illegible] University, has arrived, and has taken hold of her work in [illegible].

The Chicago *Standard*, referring to the Louisville educational convention, which regarded the evil and danger of white and colored illiteracy about equal, suggests that in extending national aid the government should have a guaranty that the funds will not be diverted, as some of the Peabody funds have been by the States to which they were given.

[illegible] Joseph Medill, of the [illegible] *Tribune*, was before the [illegible] Committee he stated that [illegible] men of this country [illegible] annually not less than $[illegible]00, [illegible] of their wages for whiskey [illegible], and that this was the [illegible] of all their troubles and [illegible]. An exchange says, [illegible] in ten years would build a [illegible] home for every family [illegible] the land."

[illegible] to the statistical rec[illegible] published by Charles Scrib[illegible] the total number of men [illegible] in the States during the [illegible] was 2,859,132. Of these [illegible] are estimated to have died, [illegible] than eleven per cent. of [illegible] killed in battle. They [illegible] exposure in camp [illegible] unfavorable climate. [illegible] troops en[illegible] larger [illegible].

[illegible] has been [illegible] this season, [illegible] Pensacola navy [illegible] these were [illegible]. But in parts [illegible] Central America the [illegible] it is raging with [illegible]. The heart is sick [illegible] ravages of this [illegible] the season [illegible] no [illegible] this year.

Hope.

One of the blessings bestowed on man by the Giver of every good and perfect gift is Hope. All men have hope, but they are as different as the ends which they pursue. The enemies of the cross of Christ have their hopes, but they are destined to an overwhelming disaster. The hopes they cherish are as unsubstantial as the shadows they pursue. Why is it that the men whom the world calls wise and prudent waste their days and consume their energies in the pursuit of pleasure, fortune, applause, and other "lying vanities" of earth, which only lead to a lingering death in the morass of sin!

But the hope of the just is sure—never "makes ashamed," but brightly shines forth upon the path of life like the rising sun, shining more and more unto the perfect day. Watson says that "it is like the cork in the net which keeps the soul from sinking in despair." Those who have no well grounded hope in Christ as an anchor to the soul drift at the mercy of every gale of passion, their end is destruction. The hope of the just, like an anchor in the crevice of a rock, is sure and steadfast. They may not always be able to see the rock, hidden as it often is beneath the waves of trial and distress, but so long as the anchor holds there is no cause for fear; "though the earth be removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea, though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof," their hearts are fixed, their anchors cast have taken hold of the rock, and hold "till all the storms of life are past." "The expectation of the wicked perishes, but the righteous hath hope in His death." The hour of death discloses to the sinner his real condition, and the fatal nature of all the strong delusions wherewith the devil led him astray. But the righteous hath hope in his death. Death brings to the child of God a welcome release from earth, and ushers him to the brightness of paradise amid the glories where God dwells.

Unwelcome Testimony.

Rev. J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the People's Church in Boston, and one of the strong men of the New England Conference, in a communication to *Zion's Herald*, Sept. 26, makes the following statement. It will be remembered that he visited Chattanooga on his recent Southern journey.

"A state of affairs came to our notice in East Tennessee, some time ago. We located a great central university at Chattanooga recently, and we were flatly told by our pastor and laymen there that it was explicitly understood, in the location of the school, that 'no black ones need apply.'"

Mr. Hamilton is not a careless talking man, and there is no mistaking the testimony he gives. He asserts the intention of some members of our church to commit it to a color line policy. Whatever may be the convictions of our Chattanooga brethren on the subject, we are convinced there is only one line to fight this battle on. We must begin at home and expel from our hearts our foolish pride and Satanic prejudice, then there will be no call for churches or schools from which any of our brethren shall be excluded. God will bless us if we do right, but he will send mildew, blight and hail if we join hands with those who oppress his humble poor. Read again:

"We are told that we have not succeeded in the old paths in the South, and now, if we would succeed, we can keep our principles all the same, but must 'lay low.'"

We stand amazed at this statement. It is far from being acceptable to us that the Methodist Episcopal Church is not acting in good faith. And we suggest, would it not be wise for those who have the establishing of this school in hand to let the church know what their plan and purpose is. "The still hunt" on a matter of principle has never been a success, either in matters of State or Church polity.

Dime Novels

Zion's Herald gives a painful illustration of the demoralizing influence of the sensational reading sold at the news stand on our streets and other places. Two boys eleven and thirteen years of age had been reading these books and papers and were full of the matter, and started "for the West to fight the Indians." The oldest had stolen $90 from his mother, and they had supplied themselves with pistols, knives—a dark lantern, cooking utensils with which to dress and cook buffalos and bear's meat, and a belt to hang scalps on. Refering to this the *Western* says:

"Parents who can not afford to take their Church paper, nor subscribe to the library fund of the Sunday-school, regularly buy the Sunday paper, should take notice. Create and cultivate a taste for proper reading, supplying the demand to the utmost of your ability, and if possible reading the books and papers with the children, and your boys will not be likely to be led astray by bad books and bad company. Of all the demoralizing trash that is served up for the public in these days, so-called dime novels and the flash newspapers do the most harm. Parental authority should be exerted, with absolute sovereignty, for the exclusion from the household of every book and newspaper, the influence of which is antagonistic to religion and morality.

Must parents fear the influence of a bad companion, but no companion can be half so destructive to the morals of a child as a bad book.

Water Famine

The present drouth is said to be the severest the city has experienced for years. It brings not only discomfort, but actual danger. The gutters in many parts of the city are filthy beyond all parallel because there is no water to clean them out. No small amount of property has been destroyed by fire during the past few weeks because there was no water the firemen could get at. The late increase of death rate is largely attributed to this scarcity of water. Why is this? Certainly nature has made amply provisions for a full supply. We have the heaviest rainfall of any city in the United States. No city in the world has more water surrounding it. We have the Mississippi flowing in front of us, and and a large lake in the rear of us. This water famine is the result of the grossest stupidity and inefficiency on the part of our city authorities, and is a deep disgrace to New Orleans. The *Times-Democrat* justly says: "A large portion of our population might as well be in the very centre of Sahara, where it would be very little more difficult to get a glass of water than in New Orleans to-day."

Well Said.

The New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, under the caption of "Dr. Haygood and his critics," says: "Dr. Haygood writes vigorously, even aggressively. He has decided, intense convictions, and advocates them with the ardor of a man who doesn't dare to dawdle. Had he written a homily of venerable platitudes on Christian education there would have been no criticisms and few readers. But as he aimed at something practical, and proposed a specific line of action, adverse feeling has been awakened. To deny that the Negroes have advanced, and are advancing morally and educationally, is a confession either of purblindness or innocence of information. Without passion or prejudice, but under the constraint of Christ's love, we ought to help them to our fullest capacity consistent with the claims of other duties."

The Nashville *Advocate*, M. E. Church South, puts down its opinion touching the colored people in very terse but comprehensive language. It says: "Just now some are eulogizing and others are disparaging the Negro in the South. The fact is, he is like the balance of us, a poor, lost creature without the gospel, and may be made a new creature by its power."

A Free Advertisement.

An author will always appreciate an even tempered, purgent critism; he will be down cast if the creations of his brain meet with a withering silence. The following from *Zion's Herald* we freely accord space to in order that Dr. Philpott's book may be more widely known. We venture to say the author himself smiled as he perused it:

We have examined, and attempted to comprehend, a somewhat astonishing volume entitled, "The Kingdom of Israel," written by Rev. J. P. Philpott, of Mexia, Texas, and published by the Southern Methodist Publishing House. It is an octavo of 533 pages. It proposes to show the opening of this divinely constituted kingdom under Joshua, who was its first president, and its development down to the second advent. In Jacob's prophecy respecting the fortunes of his sons, our author finds the outlines of the history of the United States, and the rise of the Confederate States of America. In connection with even more significant indications in the book of Revelation, he confidently foretold in 1864, during the progress of the war, the dismemberment of the United States and the formation of three nationalities out of the fragments; the Confederate States being clearly indicated to be the chief of these three, and ultimately absorbing the other two. The singular failure of this interpretation of prophecy in no wise discouraged the author, but he now comes forward with a greatly enlarged volume, to emphasize his remarkable disclosures, of which he truly says: "Nothing has ever yet appeared from the press of this or any other country that has occupied in theory, argument, and conclusion, anything like this book." To the utmost limit of our knowledge we bear testimony to the truth of the assertion. As humiliating as is this confession of the fact, we must frankly acknowledge that the work is too "original" and subtile for our comprehension; the well is too deep, and we have nothing to draw with. We stand amazed at the earnestness, diligence, and assurance of the author, displayed in this elaborate adaptation of ancient prophecy to modern times; but must refer the question of its merit to more expert scholars with ample time upon their hands.

Henry Ward Beecher, the great Brooklyn preacher has spent two days in New Orleans, lectured twice to full audiences, some praising and some condemning. He claims to be a Christian evolutionist, and is evidently making an effort to reconstruct his theology on the basis of the philosophy of evolution. He insists that physically he is a descendant from the monkey, but quickly adds he had just as leave descend from a monkey as from a mudpile, provided he has descended far enough. Different persons listening to him came to the opposite conclusions. One says, "He denied the Atonement." Another says, "No, only what is called the commercial view of it, etc." The facts are these, any person who wants to understand Mr. Beecher must allow him to explain himself. The large intelligent audiences that greeted him are indicative of the wonderful change that is going on all through the South. A brighter and a better day is coming.

The annual statement of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund shows that something over seventy thousand dollars has been distributed during the past year in aid of the education of the colored people in the Southern States.—*N. Y. Times.*

The *Times* has mistaken the total sum distributed by the trustees for all purposes. We have not the figures before us, but feel confident that only a small per centage has been expended directly for the colored people the past as in previous years.

Sometimes we become so impatient at the restraints and disabilities forced upon our people, that we can hardly control ourself; but fret as we may, it only worries us the more. The only thing to do is to go on building up characters that will command respect, and force recognition from the most unwilling of our white fellow-citizens. —*Bulletin.* Good. Just add education and wealth thereto and the good is gained.

The Coushatta *Citizen* of Oct. 6 comes to us specially marked with an editorial hoisting the name of Senator Marston, of Red River, for Governor, subject to the Democratic convention. We have read the carefully enumerated claims which the *Citizen* presents, but we find nothing relative to the position of its candidate on the public school system. In our opinion no man should be encouraged in gubernatorial aspirations who is not a pronounced friend of public schools. The present Governor allows the constitution to be violated, the school fund to be robbed of $30,000 per annum. There ought to be a change. Let the *Citizen* sound its candidate on the school question, or make up a possible omission in a future article.

In nearly all of our churches there are class-leaders, stewards, trustees and exhorters who have a very imperfect knowledge of the work the Methodist Episcopal Church is doing in this country from the fact they do not take any church paper. We pity the pastor whose stewards and leaders are uninformed as to the work of the church; such men are sure to kick against any and all aggressive work. Nothing would do more to quicken the pulse of our people than to have the leaders and stewards brought into intelligent sympathy with the work of the Church. Make, brother preachers, a thorough canvass for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Judge F. S. Goode spoke at length to the grand jury of St. Mary parish, La., on the subject of public schools, which had only been opened ten weeks the past year, and are now closed. The grand jury in their report, which we find in the St. Mary *Herald*, says: "The fault is in the law and in want of money to keep up the education of the children. The fact is the public school system in this parish is a failure. The State must either tax more and higher to let the parishes have good schools or not tax at all, and relegate the question of education to the family to whom the child belongs."

PERSONAL

—Rev. W. W. Woodworth, of Erie Conference, died at Randolph, N. Y., on the 8th.

—Rev. G. A. Payne, of Bertie, Assumption parish, gave us a pleasant call last week. Bro. Payne reports peace and prosperity in all parts of church work.

—Rev. W. Cowl, who left a Methodist pulpit near Pittsburgh to accept a call to the Third Unitarain Church, Chicago, has been received again into the Pittsburgh Conference.

—Rev. C. D. Otheman, who long and ably edited the missionary news sent from New York to the various *Advocates*, has been compelled on account of failing health to resign his position.

—Rev. E. W. Van Deventer has been requested by Bishop Warren to take charge of the M. E. church, Virginia City, Nevada, has consented. and will go in the course of a week or two.—*Abilene* (Kans.) *Gazette.*

—Peyton H. Wade writes from Alamo, Tenn., Oct. 3rd: "Bro. Wm. Dwegans was taken sick the 4 the Sunday in August at the baptizing and has been confined to bed ever since. The doctor pronounced the sickness as neuralgia of the bowels, and he is quite ill."

—Rev. T. L. Flood, D. D., served the Titusville church, whose pulpit was made vacant by the death of Dr. Day, for the year. He presented his salary ($1,350) to the Erie Conference as a nucleus of a fund for the benefit of the superannuates of the Conference.

—Miss Everding, of Syracuse, and Miss Hamisford, of Kansas, go out to Japan as representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. They expect to sail from San Francisco, Nov. 20. They go in company with Rev. Mr. Davisson.

—Bishop Wiley closed his round of six Fall Conferences with the Pittsburgh Conference, Oct. 1st. He left a sick-bed two months and a half ago, to hold these Conferences, involving thousands of miles' travel, and was enabled to do his work, though suffering great weakness in the back.

—Mrs. Lucy Simpson, the colored W. C. T. U., evangelist, is doing valiant service in Central Illinois. The Mattoon papers tell of her crowded meetings, notwithstanding the engagement of Keene, the great tragedian, at the Opera House. Mrs. Simpson has many warm friends in this State.—*Union Signal.*

—Bishop Simpson, our honored senior Bishop closed his visitation to the Fall Conferences with the Dakota Mission Conference, at Huron. For weeks his list of Conferences were in the far-off States of Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, and closing at Dakota, showing that he is still "effective." The Bishop is announced to preach at the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, which is to be dedicated Sunday, the 21st inst. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

—We learn that Prof. J. H. Harrison has accepted the presidency of the institution established by the Legislature of Louisiana for the education of the colored people, located in New Orleans. This school is under the management of a board of trustees appointed by Gov. McEnery, one of whom is the Rev. Christian Keener, son of the Bishop, and a presiding elder of the Louisiana Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Prof. Harrison is a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and was a pupil of the Webbs at Culleoka. He has the qualities that fit him for the important trust to which he has been called—the character, scholarship, the brain power, and the tried ability as an educator. He will be missed in Tennessee, where he is highly esteemed, but will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of warm friends. The work he goes to do is one that any Christian educator might well covet.—*Nashville Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

The revival in progress at First Street, Bro. Montgomery pastor has thus for resulted in the conversion of 20; 26 have joined on probation. At the love feast Wednesday the 10th inst, eight joined the church in full connection. It was a time of rejoicing on the part of all. All were glad to have Brother Priestley, one of their former pastors, with them.

At Camp Parapet, Bro. Johnson is having a year of continual peace and prosperity. Thus far during the year fifty four have been converted and received on probation and thirty-six into full connection. So God puts a seal upon his work.

J. H. Davis, Bonnet Carrie: "I can not keep a single copy of the SOUTHWESTERN; friends all want to read it. In about fifteen families it has been read and all promise to subscribe. I will send their names and addresses. I am from Missouri, my parents belonged to the M. E. Church. Since I have been in St. John I have found the Sabbath school work poorly conducted. There is a large field open for Methodists. Any brother who wishes to visit the parish will please address me."

Sixth Street is still moving on. Some how God has wonderfully blessed the labors of Bro. Dyer among these people. During the last quarter twenty-four were received on probation and twenty into full connection. At the third quarterly conference the report of the stewards showed $130.40 as their collection. The collection of the classes was as follows: No. 1 $5.90. No. 2 $21.15. No. 3 $22.45. The Sunday school is in a prosperous condition. Children's day was duly observed, and the collection of $10 was sent on to 805 Broadway New York. Last Sabbath a subscription of $331.50 was taken up towards repairing the church.

The Presiding elder is under special obligation to the people for the gift of a new hat, which he hopes to wear with pleasure.

Mt. Zion is constantly recuperating and developing under the judicious management and efficient preaching of Bro. Marshall, who is highly esteemed by his people as an able preacher and faithful pastor. At the third quarterly conference every report was in order. The class reports showed 172 members, and that the leaders had made during the quarter 833 visits. The collections were as follows: No. 1 $12.75. No. 2 $13 65. No. 3 $17.40 No. 4 $5.45. No. 5 $5.70. No. 6 $12.30. No. 7 $9 75. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Miss Lizzie Taylor, is a tower of strength to the church. At no point have we listened to a better report than Sister Taylor presented.

D. Shelby, Allen: "We had a grand time at Marthaville. Rev. A. J. Pickett, of Pleasant Hill, came down and with him a crowd to help us in our meeting. Bro. J. P. Calvin and others came from Robeline. Bros. Pickett and H. Daniel preached. Our town is full of good people who seem to want to help us."

F. Harvey, Shreveport: "I have just finished a new church on Red River about 25 or 30 miles from here. We held a basket meeting and took up $18.75. A protracted meeting at Prudent chapel resulted in 10 conversions, 5 backsliders reclaimed. I hope to have all of the Gilbert Haven school money before conference. We will soon have glass windows in Fairfield church."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. D. Walden, Meridian: "The elder was not able to be present at our third quarterly conference. The sacrament was administered to 140. Accessions to date 45. The stewards paid pastor this quarter $150, and the elder $12.50. We raised Sept. 30th, for the annual conference $26.35. We find that we are doing better than for many years, and have sent in more subscribers for the *Advocate* this year."

O. Gillespie, Shubuta: "There are three preaching points on this charge, and I have held a protracted meeting at each one sixty conversions have resulted, and near 30 added to the church; among these were two fiddlers. One burned up his fiddle on his return home from the mourners bench. Sunday-schools are in tolerable good condition."

P. Blue, Enterprise: "At our protracted meeting the pastor of the A. M. E. Church on this circuit Rev. J. A. Carew, united with our church, and surrended his license to us. He is a young man, a good worker in the church, and [illegible] to make a useful minister. He will be an aspirant for the ministry at our next annual conference. Our work is prospering [illegible] 22 have been received in [illegible] 14 converted and 35 on trial. The Sunday-school is doing well under the superintendency of M. [illegible] and tried one. Our [illegible] building is greatly dilapidated and I thought when I came to this place that I would be able to [illegible] but the people thought [illegible] were not able to do so and [illegible] not be induced to try. The [illegible] is poor and people make little money. I am fearful that they will [illegible] without a house to worship. I do not think that they are [illegible] to make sacrifices, but [illegible] sandy country and [illegible] money, and [illegible] live here. I [illegible] could give [illegible] This church [illegible] without [illegible] and [illegible] bad for [illegible] and [illegible] rebuild them [illegible] never before resort [illegible] and think [illegible] I [illegible] I would [illegible]

TEXAS.

D. Edmond, Rossville: "At fourth quarterly conference, everything was in order. Elder Mack Henson preached a noble sermon. The house was crowded. May the Lord bless him. His collection was $14.75. The Sunday school at Rossville is not so good as it might be, because a mistake in getting an indifferent quality of books."

N. Axal, Columbus. "A grand church banquet will be given at Toland Chapel. Oct. 19 and 20th, commencing at 4 o'clock p. m., on each date, and continue 8 hours. Prof. A. G. Brown of Wiemar, Tex. will be our organist. Refreshments will be had on said dates. Come all."

A. Brown, Tehuacana: "Elder Gates was with us and administered sacrament to 60. Collections $20. He preached an inspiring sermon, and gave the brethren great information about their duty."

R. R. Roberts, Houston: "The members and friend of Mt Vernon Church have painted, bought a sofa, put in a new carpet, put a cushion in the pulpit, and purchased a silver communion sett."

TENNESSEE.

H. Robinson, Spring Hill: "We have started a new church. Received from the Church Extension Board $103; from Rev. John Seay $25. The young men gave an entertainment, and realized $40. The Juvenile Club, Sunday-school children, gave one and realized $60. The old people rallied and raised $45.20. Our new church is up, covered and ready for flooring. No debt on it yet."

Doing Good.

I like the SOUTHWESTERN, and I always welcome it gladly. I usually read it, from its title-page all through, and it does me good. I often see familiar names in it, which I enjoy. Occasionally I read articles from D. W. Hays, and also from L. M. Haygood. Bro. Hays and Bro. Haygood are nobly working for the Master. No doubt the Lord has given them their work, for which they are well fitted.

We trust the SOUTHWESTERN may have great success. We need its religious and educating influence. Like everything good it is growing. Our money, and efforts, and prayers, are needed to help make it a great power in hedging up the way of sin. We must make use of all instrumentalities in imitating the example of our Saviour, who while he was upon earth, "went about doing good." His mission to the world was to relieve it of sin, and its effects, and to teach people how to be happy. "He took upon him the form of a servant" and dwelt among the poor and lowly and ignorant, and made His life a constant blessing to his friends and his enemies. He everywhere taught that to love and pray, and work for others, was the only way to live so as to glorify him here, and to prepare for heaven. Spiritual and temporal blessings, [illegible] attended a regard to His teachings. He has so arranged it, that every generous word, or act, does more for the giver than the receiver. "It is more blessed to give than to receive. Freely ye have received, freely give. Blessed are ye, that sow beside all waters; there is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty."

This is a beautiful world and there is much to enjoy in it, but sin has marred its beauties, and embittered its enjoyments and caused many sorrows. One can always find tears to dry, burdens to lighten, and the anxious and care-worn to lead to a higher and better life. The first petition of every newly converted soul is, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do." While there is a desire to do good, there is growth in grace and knowledge, and in happiness.

The wretchedness and desolation that the heart feels that refuses to go out in sympathy to others and lives only for self, is very great.

I read of a man who was so unhappy that he thought he would commit suicide. He had received a good education so as to be intelligent. He had acquired wealth so to have power and to be able to display. He had travelled, to satisfy his curiosity and to see something new, but he was miserable. He thought he would end his sorrows. He would drown himself. He was on his way to execute his purpose, when a poor woman met him, who asked of him assistance. Her tale of woe touched his heart, He went home with her and supplied her wants. The fact that he could be of use to a fellow being gave him much satisfaction. His eyes were opened and he saw how selfishly he had been living, and he saw before him a field of usefulness. He would live for others. He gave his heart to the Saviour, and became a happy and a useful man.

I knew a man who had committed to memory, almost entire volumes of poetry, so as to seem intelligent and to shine in society, but he was not happy. He could make no practical use of his knowledge. He too, needed to go to the Saviour for work to do.

Poor deluded men, have planned, and worked, and worried and wasted lives, in trying to find means of enjoyment, and to get unto themselves a great name regardless of the fact that self gratification, and self-aggrandizement have been the cause of untold miseries ever since Eve ate of the forbidden fruit. History furnishes many such examples. We have read of one who spent his early days in planning ways of successful warfare. He spent the strength of his manhood in sowing sorrow and desolation. He tried to over come the world for France and himself and God frustrated all his plans, and he died in the prime of life on a lonely island, far from home, and those who loved him. No doubt, his name has been handed down to posterity, not for the good he did, but as an example of the failure of those who live for themselves, without regarding the rights of their fellow-beings. For those who are desirous of doing good, prayer has ever been found a very fruitful source of usefulness. It is a wondrous power, for it arrays God on our side; makes us love those for whom we pray, even our enemies cease to be such, when we ask Him to take their bitterness away. The spirit of persecution and cruelty, that prevails to so great an extent in this country, might be modified greatly in answer to prayer. No doubt there are those who are praying, or it might be, even worse. We, in our own strength cannot work reforms, where people seem to see things so differently. We can all pray and let God's spirit do the work.

It has been thought that it is more favorable to a preparation for death, for the old as they near the end of their pilgrimage to cease from active labors.

The world is getting wiser in that respect. Experience has taught us that the laws that govern the young, govern the old as well. Their faculties decay and life is shortened, and spiritual enjoyment not what it might be by inactivity. "Go work to-day in my vineyard" is for every day as long as physical strength holds out, and life lasts.

We have now many examples of the very old who are doing effective work. It is said of George Muller, who in addition to the care of his orphanage has lately made an evangelistic tour through Russia. He is 78 years old. Dr. W. C. Palmer, died in the midst of great usefulness and he was over 70. Bishop Simpson is nearly 80 and he still thrills his audiences. J. B. Gough is nearly 70 and he is still an indefatigable worker in the temperance cause.

I could mention many others who do not intend to stand, "idly waiting" for death, while there is work to be done. For those who have for many years, grown in grace, and in knowledge, and in faith, there must be a field of labor, and God will take care of the laborer. When the soul is converted eternal life begins. Our bodies will fail and go into the grave, but we go on forever. Then let us work for God until He says: "Well done," and bids us come up higher.

L. C. BRADEN.

A $150.00 Organ for $49.75.

This was the unparalleled offer made by Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, the great Organ manufacturer, in our paper a short time since, he has instructed us to re-insert it, and thus give those who failed to accept former offer another opportunity. We think this organ needs no further recommendation. See advertisement in this issue.

NEW BOOKS.

OUR DAUGHTERS. Their lives here and hereafter. By Mrs. G. S. Reaney. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St., New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, Camp street, New Orleans. Price $1.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is that the press teems with publications of a health moral character. The Providence of God is opening a wide door of usefulness in this direction. Books like the present volume, full of earnest piety and practical wisdom are cordially recieved. It is something that will help. The thoughtful father or mother as they look at the title or scan the pages of this book will hail it with pleasure. We earnestly commend this volume as suitable for a young lady starting in life. Whoever reads it will find something that will help—it studiously avoids sectarian teaching but abounds with truths of universal adaptation to the experience, and conscience of all people.

The Century Co., have just issued a book containing the papers by Rev. Washington Gladden on "The Christian League of Connecticut," reprinted from *The Century Magazine* where they attracted such wide attention and comment when published last winter. There will be two editions of the book, one in full cloth at 75 cents and in paper at 50 cents.

With Grateful Feelings.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Dear Sir—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and open sores about the neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bedfast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings, Yours truly,

T. H. LONG, Galveston, Texas.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dio Lewis's Monthly for October is the best of its three numbers. Our Rich Men, by Dio Lewis, ought to help many persons who fancy that happiness and money are synonymous. Our Young Women, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, is a brave discussion of an enormous but fashionable evil. Idol-Worship in India, by Amrita Lal Roy, will set many Christians to thinking; evidently we have not understood idol-worship. Sandwich Island Sketches, by Dr. C. L. Tisdale, is the first of a series of instructive and interesting sketches of the little Kingdom. Weight of the Human Brain, by Dio Lewis, will deeply interest all who keep up with modern thought in this important field. The Fashions (illustrated), Aunt Bonnybell, will be read with eager interest by the ladies, and it will make them think too. Our Cooking School, by Miss Julia Colman, grows better and better. Stray Thoughts, will interest and amuse.

John B. Alden, the literary revolutionist of 18 Vesey Street, New York, has commenced the *Irving Library*, to be devoted to the publication of complete works of select authors in weekly issues. The first number contains five essays by Charles Lamb, and is sold for three cents.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for Sept. 29th, and Oct. 6th, contain Dean Swift in Ireland, *Quarterly;* Ralph Waldo Emerson: an Ethical Study, *Fortnightly;* Memories of Ischia, *Nineteenth Century;* Letters from Galilee, *Blackwood;* On a Neglected Book, and Some Personal Recollections of Madame Mohl, *Macmillan;* The Rabbit Pest in Australasia, *Cassell's;* Japanese Learned Societies, *Nature;* Ivan Tourgenief, *Spectator;* with the conclusion of "Town Mouse and Country Mouse," an instalments of "The Wizard's Son," and "Along the Silver Streak," and poetry. ☞ A new Volume begins with the number for Oct. 6th. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Electra for October has a portrait of Edson and his phonograph. The publisher, purchased *At Home and Abroad*, and are encouraged by a circulation of 25 0 copies per month, a result accomplished in the short space of six months. Terms $2 per year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON III. Oct. 21st. ASKING FOR A KING. (Sam. viii, 1-10.)

After Eli died Samuel became judge of Israel. Eli's sons were killed in battle. Samuel had two sons, and when he was an old man they helped him. Eli had bad sons, and Samuel had bad sons too. At last Samuel's sons were so bad and dishonest that the people came to Samuel and said, "We want a king to rule over us." Did Israel really have a king already? Of course they had. Their King had opened a way through the sea for them; their King sent bread from heaven and water from a rock; their King led them over Jordan and did many other great and loving things. It was God himself; no earthly king could do such things, and yet here is poor Israel wanting a man to be their king. Samuel knew it was wrong to ask for a king, and felt sorry about it, so he went to God, and God heard him and told him to let Israel have their own way and give them a king. God often lets people have their own way to show them how wicked their own hearts are and into how much trouble it will lead them. We can see how very foolish and bad Israel was, but if we could see our own hearts may be we would find we are just like Israel.—*Western.*

The November number of the *North American Review* will contain a contribution from Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union company, in opposition to the proposed government management of the telegraph; also, an article on John Brown, by the Rev. David N. Utter, which is calculated to seriously affect the popular estimate of the hero of Osawatomie.

Rev. F. X. Ceuppens has returned to Ascension and is quietly exercising his functions as parish priest, celebrating mass once a day at St. Vincent's Chapel in Donaldsonville and at the Smoke Bend Chapel on Sundays. The angry feelings aroused by the church controversy have greatly subsided and it is to be hoped nothing will be done on either side to provoke a further demonstration of passion or intolerance. We claim to be a law abiding community, and as the matters in dispute between the rival factions of the Catholic congregation have been presented to the courts for settlement, the decision of those tribunals should be patiently awaited by all parties in interest.—*Donaldsonville Chief.*

Nihilist proclamations have been issued sentencing the Czar of Russia to death.

In Belfast, Ireland, on the 7th, an Orange procession was attacked by a Catholic mob.

Switzerland protests against the erection of military works by France in the neutralized territory of Savoy. It is a breach of treaty engagements.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, Russia puts all sorts of vexations in the way of Germans desiring to enter her borders. Even children cannot enter without a passport *vise* by a Russian consul, and countersigned by the Governor of the province, whose signature has to be renewed weekly.

A GOOD COMPARISON.

The Rev. William Roulatt, a well-known Methodist clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing, but apt comparison between *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a ferret.

"A ferret when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence and draws the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge* to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach and lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children."

The Only Genuine

McLane's Vermifuge,

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge

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$200 A YEAR

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In The Living Expenses of the Family

By the use of REX MAGNUS. The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions. It is as harmless as salt and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug: it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream. Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

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HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. $1. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

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A well known clergyman, Rev. N. C. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says, "I find Kidney-Wort a sure cure for kidney and liver troubles."

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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Colonel 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 West Side Avenue, J. C. Heights, N. J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many years." He's cured now, and consequently happy.

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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

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"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney-Wort—"cured my [illegible]"

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THE GREAT CURE FOR —RHEUMATISM—

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

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"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone *cured him*. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

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GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

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The Housekeeper.

Snow Drops.—Beat to a cream one cup of butter and two cups of powdered sugar. Whip in thoroughly the whites of five well beaten eggs. Add one cup of milk and three cups of prepared flour. Flavor with vanilla and nutmeg. Bake in tins shape of fluted shells.

Loin of Mutton.—Take a loin of well kept mutton, trim off all unnecessary fat, rub it lightly with salt and put it into a dripping pan with a very little water, cover the [illegible] with paper until within twenty minutes of its being done, then remove, baste and flour lightly. Serve hot, with currant jelly.

In going out into a colder air keep the mouth resolutely closed, and walk briskly for a few moments, thus preventing chilliness, which is always the precursor of a cold.

Mons. Toussaint has shown experimentally the serious dangers of eating meat nearly raw and as now so generally done. If the meat is unsound, the germs of disease must pass into the system. The most frequent and dangerous malady with which animals slaughtered are affected is consumption, and even if the animal is only slightly diseased persons eating the uncooked meat are liable to infection. The raw juice pressed from a slightly affected cow's lung was used to inoculate rabbits and young pigs, and all the subjects died in a short time from the disease. The experiment was repeated with a portion of the juice which had been partially cooked, and the result was the same. Only thorough cooking was found to effectually destroy all the infectious [illegible].

The awful prevalence of pie in this country is illustrated by the [illegible] sent to the "Drawer" by a grandfather, proud of his grandchild of three years who is visiting him. Enthroned in her high chair, [illegible] grandma, [illegible] eyes were directed that [illegible] a small pie made for her [illegible] was slipped before her. [illegible] her eyes [illegible] with delight, she burst out with, "O, auntie, I'm mamma [illegible]."—Harper's.

[illegible]

Broiled Beef With Mustard.—[illegible] all are done quickly brown [illegible] both sides over a very hot [illegible] and serve them hot. A dish [illegible] is an excel[illegible].

[illegible] colds [illegible] preventive [illegible] a large table[illegible] salt in about [illegible] of water [illegible] for public.

[illegible]—When [illegible] when ex[illegible] The re[illegible] what [illegible] What [illegible] to sleep. Of al[illegible] man it may be

said, as of Lazarus, "If he sleeps, he shall do well."

Another excellent medicine is sunshine. The world requires more of it, morally and physically. It is more soothing than morphine, and more potent than poppies. It is good for liver complaint, for neuralgia, for rheumatism, for melancholy, for everything. Make your rooms sunny and cheerful; build your houses so as to command the sunlight all day long.

Chocolate Icing.—Put into a saucepan half a pound of powdered loaf sugar, two ounces of grated chocolate and about a gill of water; stir on the fire until the mixture assumes the consistence of a thick, smooth cream. Lay the icing evenly on the cake or pastry with a palette knife, and put it into the oven for a minute or two to set the icing.

Tomates Farcies.—Dip your tomatoes into boiling water for a minute; peel, make a hole near the stalk; scoop out the centre of the tomatoes with a small spoon and put them in a buttered or oiled sheet of paper in a baking tin. Make a stuffing with sausage meat and very thin tomato sauce. Fill the tomatoes with this, sprinkle with grated bread crust and bake. Serve as soon as the stuffing is browned.—*La Cuisine.*

Are we on the eve of a new development of lay agency in Methodism? The Rev. David Hill contends that there are wealthy young laymen who ought to go to China and to engage in mission work without asking for support from the Missionary Society, and Mr. W. R. Owen, at the recent Home Missionary meeting in City-road Chapel, declared his conviction that 2,000 laymen ought to go forth into various parts of England to help evangelise the people. We shall be surprised if both of these appeals do not bring forth fruit. The matter is one, however, which cannot be forced. It must be the outcome of conviction both on the part of the church and on the part of the individuals who may be so employed. There is a vast amount of talent in our church which is latent. It needs to be cultivated by use. There are hundreds of educated laymen amongst us who would make most successful evangelists. They possess social influence and intellectual gifts. They need only the baptism of the Holy Spirit. And what are we to expect from our ministers, local preachers, and class leaders? They occupy the vantage ground. Special agencies can never supersede ordinary agencies. The permanent growth of a church depends most upon the efficiency of its ordinary agents. The evangelist needs to be followed by the pastor and by the the teacher. Perhaps the great need of Methodism at the present time is that its official workers should receive a baptism of power from on high.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke,) will travel through the Southern States during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the *Toledo Blade*, his impressions of the great South. The million readers of the *Blade* who have read "Nasby in Exile," (Nasby's Letters from Europe,) will appreciate how the subject will be handled. Every reader in the South is invited to send for a specimen copy, which will be sent free. The Weekly *Blade* is $1 per year.

"My dear," said Mr. Jones to his wife, "you are mighty free to call every body a fool. Can you tell me what a fool looks like?" "Yes, I can, but I won't," she replied angrily. "Why not, love?" "Because you can look in the glass and see for yourself." "That's the way I found out."

"I meant to have told you of that hole," said a gentleman to his friend, who, walking in his garden stumbled into a pit of water. "No matter," said the friend, "I have found it."

NOW.

BY HOWARD W. COONLEY.

The statesman toiling for renown,
The soldier seeking glory,
The poet whose bright chain of thought
Links living song and story.
Yes, all, who striving for success
In ev'ry Community,
Have chosen for their watchword, "*Now*,"
The present opportunity.

And in God's work why not the same
Devotedness to duty?
Why not join heart and hand to teach
His precepts filled with beauty?
Stern effort sieges earthly toil
With grim determination,
The present "*Now*" improved with care,
Brings future relaxation.

But God's work, done with loyal hearts,
A grander respite brings,
A sweeter consciousness imparts,
Than all the wealth of kings.
Then onward for the Saviour's cause;
In ev'ry land and clime,
The Christian war-cry ever be,
"*Now*," the "accepted time."

Yes, the laborers are few. More than once in the history of the missions have men of dusky brows begged in vain that the glorious Gospel of the blessed God might be proclaimed in their country. Some of these men have journeyed hundreds, even thousands, of miles afoot and in vain to find an ambassador of Christ who would go to their people; like that deputation of four from the Flathead Indians who appeared in St. Louis in 1832, having crossed the Rock Mountains and traversed three thousand miles of intervening wilderness to learn of the Book and the God of whom some trapper had brought them the report in their remote wigwams. Two of these chiefs, worn out by their long journey, died in St. Louis; nor is it known whether the other two succeeded in again reaching their people.—Mrs. Mary L. Robinson in the *Northern.*

There are but few church members who do not need help in finding out just what Christian work ought to be done by them. Many would be willing enough to work if only something specific were pointed out to them which is not beyond their ability. It is not sufficient for a pastor to appeal to his people to go to work, or to scold them because they do not anything. He should first find out what needs to be done, either through personal investigation, or through the efforts of competent committees, and then assign to individuals a plain, specific task.—*Baptist Weekly.*

There is a certain obligation resting upon the Nation to aid in promoting the education of the enfranchised blacks. The social wrongs of which they complain spring from the spirit of the people among whom they live, and their redress will have to await the development of a different and better feeling, which should be promoted in every way possible by the colored people themselves, and by those who take a kindly interest in their welfare. Their industrial relations can only be improved by a friendly co-operation of all concern in the efficiency of their labor and interested in their material well-being. There is no doubt that the white people of the South would share fully in the benefit of the improvement if they would aid in adjusting these relations on an equitable basis. As is well said in the address, the white people of the South can, if they will, "settle the question of labor and capital between the whites and the blacks," and an enlightened self-interest should impel them to edeavor to do this in accordance with the principles if common justice.—*N. Y. Times.*

A man who stammered was accosted by a traveler with: "Say, friend, how far is it to Smithville?" The tongue-tied man began: "S-s-s-six m-m-mi—;" and then losing all control of himself in his anger he roared: "Go 'long straight down the road; you'll get there long before I can tell you."

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to rout them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

Lost Friends.

(We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the Southwestern.)

Mr. Editor—I still hope to find my brother Jack Hobson, who left us in Eutaw, Alabama, in 1877. I have not heard of him since. Our home before the war was in Clinton, Ala., where we were born. All are living except father and the the oldest brother, Lemuel. Father was Julius Hobson, mother is Eliza. They belonged to J. H. Copp. Address me, care of the M. E. Church, Meridian, Miss. M. A. Hobson.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my people. Mother was Violet Stallion; she belonged to old man Stallion, near Raleigh, North Carolina. I belonged to his son John. The last I heard of mother she was living with Wm. Stallion. John Stallion owned four of us, myself, brother Jack, uncle Isam and aunt Wise. I was sold to John Seymour, a trader, and was brought to Georgia. There was sold with me a girl named Lucy. I had a brother Henry, older than I. I have not heard of any of them since. Address me at Brenham, Washington county, Texas.

Nathan Thomas.

Mr. Editor—I wish to inquire for my relatives—my mother, two sisters and three brothers. My father's name was Henry, who died in Maryland. My mother's name was Mollie, my sisters' names were Ellen and Winney. Ellen is the oldest; my brothers' names were Warner, Lloyd and Burrell. We all belonged to Mary Stewart, who married a Mr. Fred. Terret, in Virginia, and she carried us all to Alexandria, Va. Warner, my oldest brother, then was sold to Mr. Sandy Arnold, a livery stable keeper, when I left; my next brother, Lloyd, was sold to Mr. Bill Scarce, in Alexandria; my youngest brother, Burrell, was sold to Dr. Baker, in Richmond. My two sisters and I were sold to Mr. Joe Bruin, in Alexandria. My name is Eliza. I desire as a special favor of the pastors of Alexandria and Richmond, Va., the reading of this letter to the people. Address me at Marshall Texas.

Eliza Pemberton.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
For Liver and Kidney Troubles.

Dr. O. G. Cilley, Boston, says: "I have used it with the most remarkable success in dyspepsia and derangement of the liver and kidneys."

There is food for thought in the fact that the three States, Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, that have constitutionally prohibited the liquor traffic are the States where there is the least illiteracy. Multiply schools and so shut up the groggeries.

"My Wife Had Fits."

"For 25 years," says our correspondent, Henry Clark, of Fairfield, Lenawee Co., Mich., "my wife had fits. They would last about an hour, and sometimes longer. Samaritan Nervine has permanently cured her."

In Christian England, we are told, the business of making heathen gods for Asia and Africa, is a branch of industry through which large profits are reached. This is but one of the melancholy constrasts which the developments of civilized freedom create. Side by side, the idol seller and the missionary, and both emissaries from a Christian land. These things may astonish the savages, but we have become used to them. Here we have church members fighting to suppress the liquor traffic, and church fighting members to sustain it, for the profits to be gained thereby. The same train that carries our peace commissioners to deal with the red man of the West, carries also the trader with his stock of fire-water and fire-arms. All these bitter contrasts must exist, no doubt, but they do not help the gracious cause of Christianity with savages or sceptics, and there is but little hope of the "coming of the kingdom" until they are abolished.—*Union Signal.*

An Austin teacher overheard one of the larger boys in the class whispering to the boy below him that the teacher was a donkey. The teacher did not get angry at all. He did not seize the boy by the collar and draw him over the desk where he could get at him conveniently. All the teacher did was to remark placidly: "Harry, I shall mark you deficient in Natural History, because you cannot distinguish me from a donkey."

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer; if you are simple ailing, or if feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastorial duties or a Mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxication; if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculites waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, and vigor."

If your are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

A zealous preacher, who loved smoking as well as he ought, in a heated discourse, exclaimed, aiming his rifle at some of his hearers: "Brethren, there is no sleeping car on the train to glory." One of the party whom he aimed to hit, responded: "No, brother, nor smoking car either."

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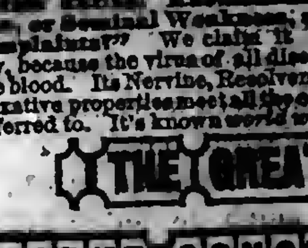

"You claim too much for Samaritan Nervine," says a skeptic. "How can one medicine be a specific for Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Alcoholism, [illegible] Rheumatism, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, and fifty other complaints?" We claim it a specific, simply, because the virus of all diseases arises from the blood. Its Nervine, Resolvent, Alterative and Laxative properties meet all the conditions herein referred to. It's known world wide as

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It quiets and composes the patient—not by the introduction of opiates and drastic cathartics, but by the restoration of activity to the stomach and nervous system, whereby the brain is relieved of morbid fancies, which are created by the causes above referred to.

To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all those whose sedentary employment causes nervous prostration, irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulant, Samaritan Nervine is invaluable. Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. $1.50. Sold by all Druggists. (14)

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News Items.

The National debt was reduced in September $14,7[illegible],229.

The *Weekly Truth* says the Baton Rouge parish schools have been [illegible] for a session of ten months.

There are five hundred magisterial districts in the State of Kentucky where the sale of liquor is prohibited.

$90,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in the United States in 1882. Russia, with nearly double our population lost $100,000,000.

The New York *Sun* says the Congo Valley so far as is known, is not exceeded in population, natural richness of the soil and native products by any similar tract of tropical country.

An effort is again being made to abolish the slave trade in Egypt. Last month a caravan of 250 slaves was captured, and one of the principal slave dealers of Cairo is about to be tried by court-martial.

At Accrington, England, a popular vote was taken, to decide whether grocers' licenses to sell alcoholic liquors should be renewed. Four-fifths of the householders voted against the renewal.

Turkey has not met with success in its efforts to form an alliance with Germany and Austria. So coolly has the proposition been received that the Sultan, it is said, has abandoned all hope of Continental alliances.

A gentleman living in Florida has patented a process for making sugar and syrup from cassava, and after experiment he has no doubt cassava cultivation will, in a few years, be the most profitable employment of the people in that State.

The Archbishop of Ecuador addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy, which he orders to be read in the churches, in which he informs the people that as the elections for the Conventions are about to take place, and many are ignorant as to who are the fitting candidates to elect, they must cast their votes as instructed by the clergy.

Rev. Bossman Ingalls, deeded his house and lot in Gibson, Pa., to the [illegible] Episcopal Church of [illegible] for a parsonage on condition that the said church, within one year after his decease, pay the trustees of the Wyoming Conference four hundred dollars. This amount has been received by the treasurer of the board of trustees.

Rear Admiral J. B. Sands, retired, U. S. Navy, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 2d. He was appointed midshipman in 1812; served at the battle of Lake Champlain; commanded U. S. steamer Vixen at the siege of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war; commanded the expedition that laid the Atlantic cable, and was made Rear Admiral and retired in 1866.

The Chinese cannot control British Christian imports from India, but Miss Jones, of the China Inland mission, met in Can-Suh, a District [illegible], with twenty followers, [illegible] the ripening fields of [illegible] in pursuance of an order to [illegible] to [illegible] persons [illegible] country and thus destroy [illegible]. The fields nearer [illegible] were destroyed. The [illegible] was too extensive to [illegible] destroy all the crop. [illegible] the German at [illegible] $15,000, [illegible] Hence this is [illegible] fire-insurance [illegible] every year [illegible] world [illegible] than $100, [illegible] fires. It [illegible] foreign con[illegible] large fire [illegible].

A Sailor Thirty Years.

[illegible] with severe [illegible] of the kidneys, from which [illegible] terrible sufferer. I consulted with a number of physicians, and [illegible] under [illegible] had [illegible] kidney com[illegible], my [illegible] to be in a very bad condition, [illegible] heavy red brick-dust deposit, and [illegible] offensive. I had the most [illegible] medical attendance [illegible] popular [illegible] with [illegible] any relief. Fortun[illegible] time the virtue of Hunt's [illegible] called to my attention, [illegible] a bottle, with such [illegible] that I continued on for [illegible] having used four bottles [illegible] now am entirely [illegible] water [illegible] in [illegible] perfectly, [illegible] able to attend to my [illegible]

Whenever an opportunity [illegible] recommend your valu[illegible] ways do so, as I am con[illegible] you claim for it, and [illegible] with [illegible]

CAP[illegible]

N[illegible]

[illegible] Druggist's [illegible]der's Case.

About [illegible] ago I was taken with a severe attack of disease of the kidneys, from which I suffered severely. I applied to our local physicians, [illegible] any help I called on Mr. John A. Morgan, our druggist, and stated my case. He immediately handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, offering it as the great specific for that complaint. I commenced using it at once, and from the very first I [illegible] greatly improved, and by the time I had used the bottle I was entirely well. I would advise any persons having difficulty with the kidneys to give Hunt's Remedy a trial. I know of one case besides my own being cured, and would cheerfully recommend it to any one.

CHARLES H. ALEXANDER,
Foreman Dye House, Shetucket Mills,
May 8, 1883. Greenville, Conn.

I certify to the above being a true case, having sold the medicine to Mr. Alexander, and know him to be a gentleman respected highly in the position he holds.

JOHN A. MORGAN,
May 8, 1883, Druggist, Greenville Conn.,

"What would you do if you were I, and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her from church. "Well," she said, "If I were you I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for firewood, wear my watch-chain underneath my coat, and stay at home nights and seek for brains!"

"Fair Girl Graduates,"

[illegible] sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says: "Three little girls called at the lockup last evening to apply for the release of a drunken father. Their pleading words and faces, as they clung to their parent, made one of the strongest temperance lectures the hard, gray walls of the city prison ever looked upon."

"Benson's Pills cured my terrible nervous prostration." Mrs. Jennie M. Bridge, Waupun, Wis.

In the battle of life it is not the point of starting, but the direction of the start, and vigor, and endurance, and good judgement brought into play that bring great results.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* sept6-26t-eowmpr

The difference between a cat and a comma is that one has the claws at the end of the paws, while the other has the pause at the end of the clause.

The price of common labor in Alabama has increased twenty-five cents a day.

How many mothers complain that their boys are not gentlemen [illegible] considering whether [illegible] treated in anywise [illegible] The "boys" [illegible] cheerless [illegible] such as are [illegible] it is of no [illegible] so untidy [illegible] a [illegible] room [illegible] A home will [illegible] —*Christian [illegible]*

[illegible] without [illegible] poor [illegible] love [illegible] God's permit [illegible] world, and [illegible]

[illegible] in the world, [illegible]

Let us be careful only of the quality of our work—that it be thorough, genuine, single-hearted, the best that is in us, the best that can come out of us, and above all; let us leave success to God, who is a just taskmaker.—*William Gaskell.*

Toledo American: A case is on record where a barber and his victim were both happy. The former talked on without interruption, and the latter was deaf.

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

The maelstrom attracts more notice than the quiet fountain, a comet draws more attention than the steady star; but it is better to be the fountain than the maelstrom, star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness in which God places us.—*Dr. John Hall.*

Honest industry is always rewarded. No young man need complain of being kept poor, if he rolls up his sleeves, and goes cheerfully to work.

For Sufferers Chronic Disease, 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way. sept20.26teow

Perhaps some of you are fond of history. Let me give you the history of pride in three small chapters. Chapter I.—The beginning of pride was in heaven. Chapter II.—The continuance of pride is on earth. Chapter III.—The end of pride is in hell. This history shows how unprofitable it is.—*Dr. Newton.*

[Continued]
CHAPTER II.

Wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use,

Patients
Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women,

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st, 1884 to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

DR. JOHN BULL'S
Smith's Tonic Syrup
FOR THE CURE OF
FEVER and AGUE
Or CHILLS and FEVER.
AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'S private stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the right to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL,
Manufacturer and Vender of
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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BELLS.

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	[illegible]
32 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	[illegible]
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	1[illegible]
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	16[illegible]
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 [illegible]
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	2[illegible]
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$15 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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tf 32 Natchez st., New Orleans, La.

THE TROY MENEELEY BELL FOUNDRY
Clinton H. Meneely Bell Company.
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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest workmen. Greatest experience. Largest trade. Special attention given to CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.
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Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
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—FOR—
CHURCH SERVICE.
Churches in need of cups, bowls and plates can obtain from us a good article, at 40 per cent. discount from retail prices.
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tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

FOR the 7th edition of the "Life and Labors of C. H. Spurgeon," the greatest preacher of the century. By Geo. C. Needham, the Evangelist. Endorsed by all denominations. The best selling Family book ever published. Agents are meeting with wonderful success. No competition. Any man or woman wanting a good business, address, for extra terms and special territory. AGENTS WANTED. D. L. GUERNSEY, [illegible]
oct11-3m

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec21-1y-eow

A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
NOW IN PROGRESS AT
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883,
THESE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE
DIPLOMA OF HONOR,
THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only $22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at $900.00. Sixty styles are at from $78.00 to $200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue.
oct4-tf

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A WONDERFUL and
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These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analyzed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.
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3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.
4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUZAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful Exploits more interesting than fiction. Price only $3. It sells everywhere. AGENTS make $100.00 per month. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

[illegible]

[illegible]

At the [illegible] Sept. 18, 1883, Mr. S. L. [illegible] by Rev. R. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] 10, by [illegible] Montgomery, Mr. A [illegible]

Mr. David Coltar and Miss Mondar Wright were joined in matrimony by Rev. [illegible] Sept. 12, of Saratoga, Ark. Also Mr. A. Walker and Miss Charlotte Pogue. Mr. L. Mallon and Miss Liza Smith.

On Sept. 20, [illegible] Miss Ida M[illegible] Washington [illegible] F. Rice, [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] Star, was immediately [illegible] relieved of a [illegible] by [illegible] of Dr. Bull's [illegible] bottle [illegible]

[illegible]

H. W. [illegible]

[illegible] C. COWAN.

Holly Springs, Miss.

Sister Ida Perkins died in Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. [illegible] to the full triumph of faith, [illegible] and a host of relatives to mourn her loss. She was a member of our church.

Mrs. [illegible] 14, 1883, in the eighteenth year of his age. He [illegible] faithful member of the church [illegible] of faith. J. STEWART, P. E.

George Carraway departed this life June 8, 1883. He was a member of our [illegible] triumph of faith. [illegible]

[illegible] Q. GILLESPIE, P. E.

[illegible]

being able to do some good. Though then not a Christian, he did more good in the Sunday-school than some who were Christians. He was sick four months. The preacher visited him and preached Christ, to him upon whom he was trying to take hold. Just three days before his death he got light into his soul, and though weak, he exulted greatly in Christ his Saviour. He leaves a wife and several children, also a sister and the whole community to mourn his death. We gladly part when compelled to, knowing that it is only for a while, and that our meeting again will be in the house of many mansions above.

R. H. HARBERT.

San Antonio, Texas.

Sister F. Markham died in full triumph of faith, leaving a husband and two children. Sister Morris died in hope of the reward of the faithful. Sister Caroline Graham has also passed away.

F. HARVEY.

Shreveport, La.

Again, on October 6th, death came and took the infant of Rev. J. T. Gibbons. It had been very ill ever since the death of its mother on July 6th, so at last God sent His angel to take it home to heaven to dwell evermore with its mother. It suffers no more on earth. Aged 9 [illegible] days. God has spared [illegible] a bright lit[illegible]

[illegible] Pierceville, [illegible]

OAK [illegible]

[illegible] TAR[illegible] YOU WISH TO ESCAPE THE EVILS WHICH THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS INDICATE HOW MANY CONSUMING FEVERS, VIOLENT ATTACKS, NERVOUS PAROXYSMS AND OTHER TERRIBLE AILMENTS MIGHT BE PREVENTED IF THIS AGREEABLE AND INCOMPARABLE SALINE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE WERE ALWAYS TAKEN IN TIME! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ireland is paying $56,000,000 for land-rents, but $60,000,000 for strong drinks.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like yours have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Oct. 15, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 7-16; Middling [illegible] Good Middling, 109-16; Middling [illegible] 10 9-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 8 [illegible]; White clarified, 8¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 17; fair, 22; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 6.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2¼; gray, 1@ [illegible]; black, 3@4¼.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 17@18.
COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 9¼; prime, 12¼.
CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 40.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy. 5.60; choice 5.25.
LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8¾.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95;
ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.65@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bbl $1.75@ $3.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.75@3.00 sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@11.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls, 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@ 60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $12.
BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6¾; sides, short rib, 7; sides, long clear, 7¼; hams, sugar-cured, 15@16¼.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 6¾; clear sides, 6¾; shoulders, 5¼.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

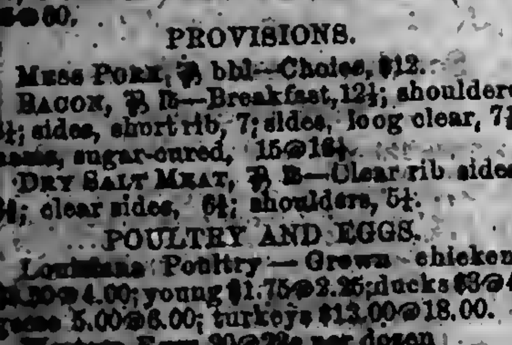
Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.75@2.25; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.
Western Eggs 20@22c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 27@28c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live goose feathers 65@ [illegible] ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50 @5 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.50 ducks $3.00@3.50; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $17.00@18.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 61; mixed, 60.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.
BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@$16; choice, $18@18.

The Star route case against Wm. Pitt Kellogg has been set for trial on Dec. 10th.

I wouldn't be without them if they cost $1 a pill. They cured me of neuralgia of 3 years' standing.' Jas. Snyder, Paxinos, Pa. Jan. 20, 1880.



They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug, and are highly recommended.

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

E. Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct. 10	Bowman
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 17	Bowman
Austin	Dooloo, Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	[illegible]	" 28	Foss
Central [illegible]	[illegible] Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	[illegible]	" 5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	" 12	Foss

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the religious and literary exercises for the next session of the Argenta District Conference:

G W Sims—A Sermon on the Judgment.
W R R Duncan—How to Raise Money.
Foster Wallace—How to Conduct a Revival.
J P Mack—Why I am a Methodist
A J Phillips—A Sermon on the Foreknowledge of God.
U S Kitchens—Pastoral Visitations.
G W Taylor—How to Conduct a Sunday-school.
A L Richardson—On Education.
J D Johnson—A Sermon on God's love for Men.
A Hardeman—To read the First Chapter of Matthew.
Wm Pope—How to get along with Exhorters.
M M Gill—Essay on Temperance.
S Morris—The Duty of a Sunday-school Superintendent.

The above essays and sermons are for the traveling preachers, and the members not mentioned are required to make their own selections. Respectfully submitted,

G. W. SAMS, Chairman.
W. R. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To all who desire to attend: The Augusta Circuit Camp meeting will begin Nov. 1, and end on the 3d. We want all who will to come.

G. W. SMITH, Pastor.
W. McDONALD, P. E.

GULF DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONF.

Fourth Round.

Crystal Springs & Hazlehurst	Oct.	27-28
New Hope	"	30-31
Union Church	Nov.	3- 4
Fayette	"	6- 7
Hamburg and [illegible]	"	10-11
Bay St. Louis	"	17-18
Handsboro	"	20-21
Pascagoula	"	24-25
Augusta	"	27-28
Brookhaven [illegible]	Dec.	1- 2
Cole[illegible]	"	8- 9
China Grove	"	10-11
Liberty [illegible]		
[illegible]		

I [illegible] preachers [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] reporters [illegible] re[illegible] new[illegible] Do not forget to raise all the [illegible] for the [illegible]

W. McDONALD, P. E.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Fourth Round.

Okolona	Oct.	27-28
Okolona Circuit	"	27-28
Union Grove	Nov.	3- 4
Atheos	"	8-
Aberdeen	"	10-11
Aberdeen Circuit	"	10-11
Starkville	"	17-18
Starkville Circuit	"	18-19
Tampico	"	20-
Greensboro	"	22-
Whitefield	"	24-25
West Point	Dec.	1- 2
West Point Circuit	"	1- 2
Columbus	"	8- 9
Columbus Circuit	"	8- 9
Tupelo	"	11-
Booneville	"	13-
Corinth	"	15-16
Corinth Circuit	"	15-16
[illegible]	"	18-
New Albany	"	19-
Pontotoc	"	20-
Houston	"	21-
Buena Vista	"	22-23
Crawford	"	29-30

Dear Brethren, remember the apportionment to your charge for benevolent purposes. Don't fail to bring up every cent to your charge to conference.

Your brother in Christ,
J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Roebuck	Oct.	20-21
Greenwood	"	27-28
Lodi	Nov.	3- 4
Winona	"	7- 8
Vaiden	"	10-11
Lexington	"	14-15
Dorant	"	17-18
French Camp	"	21-22
Kosciusko	"	24-25
Attala	Dec.	1- 2
Rosemeath	"	8- 9
Greenhill	"	11-12
Pickens	"	15-16
Goodman	"	17-18
Carthage	"	22-23
Yazoo Circuit	"	24-25
Yazoo City	"	24-25
Deasonville	"	27-
Benton	"	29-30

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

MERIDIAN DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Ex-Prairie	Oct.	20-21
Lauderdale	"	24-
Shuqualak	"	25-
Brooksville	"	27-28
Louisville	Nov.	1-
Mashulaville	"	3- 4
Macon	"	4- 5
Quitman and DeSoto	"	8-
State Line	"	10-11
Waynesboro	"	13-
Shubuta Circuit	Oct.	15-
Shubuta	Nov.	17-18
Enterprise Circuit	"	22-
Enterprise	"	24-25
DeKalb	Dec.	1- 2
Philadelphia	"	2- 3
Daleville	"	5-
Meridian	"	7- 9
Meridian Circuit	"	8- 9
Garlandsville	"	15-16
Paulding	"	18-

Brethren—This is our last round for this year. Let us pray that the blessings of the Lord may attend our labors and that this may be the happiest and most successful quarter of the year. Verily we have had some great revivals during the year, and this should encourage us to go forward. Your brother,

J. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Skin diseases or diseases of scalp? The remedy is Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Beware of imitations.

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[illegible] Given under my Hand and Seal, this

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Daniel F. Beatty

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NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

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Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worth of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

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August 6, 1883. [n33 2f]

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SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

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Editorial Notes.

The *Western Christian Advocate* says the eight hundred Methodist preachers of Ohio made a brave fight during the late temperance campaign.

The seat of the Central Alabama Conference has been changed from Eutaw to Tuscaloosa. Small pox in Eutaw, two recent deaths and several new cases, made this necessary.

As an illustration of the Methodist determination to be a little ahead of other people, we find that Bishop Hurst rode on the locomotive from North Platte to Denver on his episcopal tour of visitation.

The *Religious Telescope* noting the talk of a Catholic Council in America next year, to tighten up the church to a closer dogmatism, says it would be a great blessing if it could be a reform convention to draw the reigns to a severer morality in Catholicism.

The Baton Rouge *Truth* gravely announces that "a vacancy has occurred in the office of Mayor, and our people are called upon to go to the *poles* on the 29th inst., to select a suitable person to fill that office." By looking at any map it will be seen there is a little ring around each pole.

Rev. Morgan Callaway Jr., a correspondent of the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, refering to Geo. W. Cable and his effort to correct the abuses in the Southern prison system by exposing its evils, represents Mr. Cable as saying: "I have seen them here in the city of New Orleans, cram men and women and children, without regard to sex or condition into a cell, with apparently no other purpose than to see how many could be put in, as if they were packing a barrel of patatoes."

Geo. W. Cable rejoices at the increase of Southern literature, as shown by recent successful ventures. This indeed is a matter of congratulation. It should be borne in mind, however, that people can not appreciate literature, or produce it until they learn how to read and write; that the common school sections are prolific in good authors; and that when New Orleans, Louisiana, and other parts of the South, vote the public school system out of a practical existence, the native talent is held in check, and native authors are compelled to go abroad for pecuniary recompense and deserved appreciation. Every successful production to-day bears the imprint of a Northern publishing house, and is upheld by Northern critics. A change may be desirable, and obtained by proper efforts.

With reference to the result of the Iowa election, Gov. Sherman said to an interviewing reporter: "The victory was won for the nobler forces and better elements of the State, and it leaves the Republican party in a better and stronger position in Iowa than it has been for ten years. It has taken a position of conscience and courage in the face of a great duty, and has met it both with honor and success." He felt sure of a Republican and prohibition majority in the legislature, and said the party would redeem every pledge it had made to the people.

In Ohio 711,691 votes were cast. The prohibition amendment received 323,765, or 31,081 short of a majority. Forty-six counties voted for prohibition, and forty-two counties against. Of the number favoring prohibition thirty-one returned Republican and fifteen Democratic majorities. Of the forty-two counties voting against, thirty-four were Democratic and eight Republican. This is a defeat in one contest only, and shows that prohibition has a mighty host of defenders in Ohio. It is safe to say that the new Governor and legislature will deal tenderly with the question, and will have need of all their wisdom to avoid political breakers.

Houston Seminary.

MR. EDITOR—Our school has opened with a large attendance of good earnest students, and the best feeling seems to prevail. We have enrolled about 80. Those who are thinking of entering should not delay in doing so, but come on as soon as possible. Altogether we think the year promises to be a prosperous one with the Seminary. The district conference recently held at Trinity Church in this city were invited to visit us, and they accepted the invitation, coming, in a body, on Friday evening. After listening to the recitations a while the order of exercises were changed and addresses called for. Bros. Reddick, Thomas, Watrons, Jas. Smith, Roberts, Geo. Davis, Moore, H. W. Wilson and C. O. Minegan, the financial agent, spoke briefly and to the point. At the suggestion of Bro. Roberts a collection was taken up for the school amounting to four dollars. The following amounts have be paid in on the old subscriptions: R. R. Roberts, $13.35; J. S. Whitaker, $14.50. I. B. Scott, $7.50; F. Norwood, $3.50; John Guess, $7; S. Hardwell, $2. Bro. Whitaker writes me that he intends "to shake every bush and not let the stumps alone," and that he intends to complete that hundred dollar subscription. Who else will remember to do likewise? We need such men in our pulpits, as will freely undertake the subscriptions and then not forget afterwards to honor their own names. It will not do to relax our efforts for the school. It is as urgent a necessity to raise these collections this year as it was last. We hope all our church members here and elsewhere will consider it a duty to visit the Seminary. Come during school hours if you can; see the workings of the school; listen to the recitations; know what we are doing, and go home feeling thankful to God and the Freedmen's Aid Society for the privilege of having a school to take up collections for.

C. W. CAMPBELL.

Houston, Texas, Oct, 18, 1883.

Notes From Nashville.

To-day I called to see Rev. John Seay, near Lebanon, Tenn. He has just entered his 90th year. From him I learned that he was born in old Virginia, Oct. 9, 1794; that he was born of the spirit Sabbath night, Aug. 20, 1820; was licensed to preach in 1821; ordained deacon by Bishop George in 1823; ordained elder by Bishop Soule in 1 25. He traveled as an itinerant preacher seven years, then located and remained in the local ranks till the close of the war; he then sent his certificate of location to the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church, of which he is now a superannuated member. His principal work since the war has been in promoting the temperance cause. The Tennessee Conference organized, at his suggestion, a temperance society, including in the pledge intoxicating liquors and tobacco, and every member of the conference took the pledge. He gave the conference; at that time $560, for aiding an embarrassed church, as an inducement for the brethren to give up the use of the weed. He says of himself, "I never swore a profane oath, told a wilful lie, defrauded a man out of a dime or used tobacco in any form in my life. To God be all the praise for this preventing grace." Notwithstanding his age and his lameness, from a fall, which has kept him in his room for near two years, his is quite strong and full of mental activity. He enjoys the life of faith.

Nashville has just closed an exciting election. It was what most municipal elections in this country are, a fight between the "outs" and the "ins." Both sides claimed to be for reform, and both sides spent an immense amount of money in liquor, and their reform movement has been inaugurated by an immense amount of drunkenness. It is to be hoped that this is not the outcome of the "reform" in Nashville. Both candidates for the mayoralty are avowedly opposed to total abstinence; one is a wholesale liquor dealer, the other boasts that he is not afraid to avow in public that he can drink a glass of whiskey and enjoy it. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13.

An Important Notice.

To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Please allow me to submit the following for your consideration. In view of the fact that the coming conference will be an electoral conference, and there will be many to be cared for, say 65 members of the annual conference besides probationers and those on trial in the traveling connection, I am doing all I can to prepare homes for you and your delegates, but I can not take care of your wives and children. If you bring them you may expect to look out for private homes for them. We have worked hard this year, and are yet working. Our aim is to make it as comfortable for you as we possibly can; but expenses have been so very great in trying to complete our church by conference that we find that it will be utterly impossible for us to take care of any except those who are members of or connected with the conference, of course we include the delegates. Furthermore, at the season of the year in which the annual conference will convene the weather is generally very inclement, and I am satisfied your wives and your children will suffer should you bring them with you. Several brethren have written me already to secure good rooms for them. Allow me to say to you, dear brethren, such homes as the people have you shall have; I shall not choose for you. Some have written to some of my members for homes. I am here to look out for this matter, and *will do it*. Some have written for homes near the church. Dear brethren, I shall not show any partiality whatever; whoever will take you you will have to stop with. We must have all things in common. God has made of one blood all men, etc.

I remain very truly,

J. R. CARNES.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 16.

Gulf District—Mississippi.

MR. EDITOR—I have completed my third round, and will let you know what we are doing on the district. I began at Crystal Springs, H. L. Kennedy in charge. The work is doing well. A good number joined the church. At Hazlehurst, one of his appointments, a new church is almost completed.

New Hope, the new place, has R. Anderson in charge. The work is doing very well, and several have been added.

At Union Church, J. Ford in charge, great improvements have been made. Two new churches are complete, and a good many persons have joined.

At Fayette, H. Henderson in charge, has bought and paid for two lots on which to build a church and parsonage; thirty have joined.

At Meadville R. Roundtree is doing well.

At Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, N. Cannon in charge, great improvements have been made. A lot has been bought in Pass Christian on which to build a parsonage, and a good many have joined.

At Handsboro, J. B. Smith in charge, all is well, and several have joined.

At Pascagoula, P. E. Bardwell is doing well; forty have joined.

At Augusta G. W. Smith is doing a good work, and there is a large field.

At Brookhaven and Summit, J. H. Cook is in his third and last year. There is great improvement. One church has been built, another repaired, and thirty members have been admitted.

At Columbia, J. Drayton, and at Liberty, H. May, are doing well.

W. MCDONALD, P. E.

The New Presiding Elder.

MR. EDITOR—I had, on yesterday, the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Rev. J. C. Eklee, presiding elder of the Holly Springs district, in the place of Rev. L. Bradford, resigned on account of failing health. It has never been my pleasure to meet a Christian brother whose appearance, every utterance and action were more Christian-like than Bro. Eckles. The ministers and members of our church in his district who have seen him are pleased with and proud of their new elder. As presiding elder of the Holly Springs district I believe that he is the right man in the right place, and that the preachers and people of his charge will extend to him a cordial Christian greeting that will encourage and strengthen his heart in his new field of labor. H. R. REVELS.

The new and beautiful M. E. church at Belvidere, Ill., was dedicated Oct. 7. It cost $2800.

The Supreme Court Decides the Civil Rihgts Act of 1875 Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision in the five civil rights cases which were submitted to the court about a year ago. These cases were prosecutions under the Civil Rights act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in hotels, railroad cars, and theatres. The defence set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law.

The first and second sections of the act were the parts directly in controversy. The first section is:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second section privides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to forfeit $500 for each offence, to be recovered in a civil action; and also to a penalty of from $500 to $1,000 fine, or imprisonment from thirty days to a year, to be enforced in a criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to the colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, on railway trains, and in the theatres.

The Court, in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, held:

First—That Congress had no constitutional authority to pass the sections in question under either the Thirteenth of Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

Second—That the Fourteenth Amendment is prohibitory upon the States only, and that the legislation authorized to be adopted by Congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on the matters respecting which the States are prohibited from making or enforcing laws or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such laws or acts; that in forbidding the States, for example, to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, and giving Congress power to enforce the prohibition, it was not intended to give Congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty, and property (which would embrace all subjects of legislation), but to provide modes of redress for counteracting the operation and effect of State laws obnoxious to the prohibition.

Third—That the Thirteenth Amendment gave no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates to slavery and involuntary servitude, which is abolished, and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject matter of the amendment itself, namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to slavery—the legal equality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits the State from doing anything to interfere with such equality; that it is no infringement of the Thirteenth Amendment to refuse to any person the equal accommodations and privileges of an inn or a place of public entertainment, however it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude which implies some sort of subjection of one person to another and the incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, &c.; and that if the original Civil Rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the Thirteenth Amendment, it does not therefore follow that the act of 1875 can be supported by it.

Fourth—That this decision affects only the validity of the law in the States, and not in the Territories or District of Columbia, where the legislative power of Congress is unlimited; and it does not undertake to decide what Congress might or might not do under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, the law not being drawn with any such view.

Fifth—That, therefore, it is the opinion of the Court that the first and second sections of the act of Congress of 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights" are unconstitutional and void, and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of Justice Bradley's opinion, Justice Harlan said that under ordinary circumstances and in any ordinary case he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to that of his eight colleagues, but in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish, and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the Court. He had not had time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the meantime desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

Church Extension Funds.

Conference trustees and others having Church Extension funds in their hands are desired to forward the same to Jas. Long, Treasurer, No. 1026 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Unless received by Oct. 31, they cannot be credited this year nor included in receipts reported to General Conference, as the fiscal year and the quadrennium will close Oct. 31, 1883.

A. J. KYNETT, Treas.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 15, 1883.

If the Chicago charity organization society just formed carries out what its secretary states as its expectation, it will accomplish not a little. Says he: "In a short time I expect that there will not be a street-beggar in Chicago, nor will there be a deserving poor person neglected." The plan of the society is similar to that of the one in Boston spoken of in our literary columns a few weeks since. It aims to district the city and establish a bureau of exchange of intelligence regarding the poor in the various divisions. The object is to ascertain the name and whereabouts of every needy person in the city, and to prevent the practice of pauperism and imposture which to a greater or less extent abounds in every city.—*Standard.*

Rock River Conference adopted resolutions in favor of total legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and declaring the unqualified opposition of the members to license in any form.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. H. Osborne, Centreville: "Our Sunday-school is prospering. Rev. S. Evans, pastor, is pleased with the church and the school, and we are pleased with him. The teachers are dutiful to the school. We shall send our pastor to conference with the report of a good year's work."

MISSISSIPPI.

Rev. D. W. Calvert, of Starkville, writes that the church has completely settled with him for this year's services, $350, and he feels grateful to the liberal and generous people. He sent us the names of those who contributed, but we will not publish them, as our space should be devoted to other matter of more interest. It is creditable to the people of Starkville that the relations between them and their pastor are pleasant. We have never heard any but good things about Bro. Calvert.

G. W. Barney, Yazoo City: "I wish to say a few words about Greenwood district. Every preacher is at his post, and we are moving forward. We are building new churches and repairing old ones, and the best of all is that we are having a wonderful revival all over the district. Many souls have been converted, and added to the church."

H. Cawthorn, Greenwood: "I have just closed my protracted meeting, which resulted in 30 additions to the church and several backsliders reclaimed. We have bought two acres of land with a small church on it, and have a good deed for it."

James Trice, Tupelo: "I have closed my protracted meeting with 46 converts, of whom 40 joined our church, making a total of 60 this year. We held a camp meeting 20 miles east of Tupelo. Our presiding elder came and stayed with us three days. The white people crowded our camp grounds, and asked that the elder remain another night that they might bring their wives and children out to hear him. His collection was $8.05."

TEXAS.

W. H. Moseby, Seguin: "The work is in good condition; camp meeting resulted in 9 converts, 31 mourners, 9 joined our church. In Seguin we have 44 members; at Mount Pleasant 140; at Neckonut 38. There is a church at each place. I held Bro. J. B. Walker's quarterly meeting. The pastor's report was good. A debt of $100 was to have been paid right away. Some of the members of the M. E. Church South have preached for us. The pastor has started a new work with 12 members."

J. T. Jacobs, Hondo City: "Public schools are without teachers at Fredericksburg and Elm Pass. We want teachers of the third grade to come to our aid. Our children have not had much chance here. We would like to have colored teachers of the M. E. Church, who will take an interest in our Sunday-schools. Dear brethren, do not stop long to consider; come and help us; write for information to Mr. T. Blanks, Centre Point, Kerr county, or Mr. S. Russell, Fredericksburg, Gillespie county, Texas."

TENNESSEE.

L. M. Moore, Pleasant Grove circuit: "It has been quite a while since I have had anything to say in your valuable paper. I call it valuable because it is on the line of right and duty. It is like the old M. E. Church, and knows no man by the color of his face. When any man or editor takes the side which he may expect himself or people to die. Our paper has fought from the first, and we hope the editors, as God's men, will hold their ground. Those who can't stand it must step down and out. There is going out of all the churches in the land, and may God hasten the time when it will be out of the school room and other places. The old M. E. Church bruised the serpent's head some years ago, and his tail will die in a few years. While in Memphis I was introduced to Rev. Dr. Moore, of the Church South, and was pleasantly received. The spirit of caste is going out of that Church."

B. Anderson, Lebanon: "I had a two week's meeting at Seay's Chapel. At this meeting there were 18 conversions, of which 15 joined our church. I have commenced a protracted meeting at Lebanon. There are six at the altar, the church is being greatly revived."

H. W. Simmons, Gallatin Circuit: "Being a young minister on my first work, I at first met with many things that were embarrassing. For eight months I worked without any apparent success, and was, at times, at a stand, as what to do next. But having read in your columns so many words of encouragement, I thought it best to wait on the Lord. Now my work has thrown off her mourning and is at work. I feel as the Psalmist says: "Truly God is good to Israel." I have been walking close by the side of Jesus. Now the clouds have vanished and the sky is shining clear. Our fourth quarter was held on the 29th, by Elder Pickett. Bro. Bryant, of the Hartsville circuit was with us, and preached Sunday and Sunday night. Text, 1 Peter 4-18 verses. Sermons I hope which will be long remembered by those present. Our collection for presiding elder was $9.50; benevolence, $8. Reclaimed 2; received by letter 2; on probation 5. We earnestly solicit the prayers of the church."

ARKANSAS.

G. W. Baber, Howard co.: "Over 75 souls have been added to the church this year. The times are very hard in some parts of the circuit, though the people do all they can for me. I have been paid $210.75. We want more good men for the work in this State. There is some discord among the brethren which sometimes discourages me."

J. Clark, Hot Springs: "Our Sunday-school is progressing with an average attendance of 65 scholars, an increase over the past two or three months. The church members are becoming more interested in the Sunday school work, and are using their influence and setting Christian examples. We anticipate a school of 74 or 80 before the close of the present quarter. We have been wonderfully blessed during the present year. There was only one death in the Sunday-school during the year—little Mamy Harrison, daughter of Hamp and Mary Harrison, and a greatly beloved scholar. She died Aug. 10, aged 10 years, 7 months, and 29 days. She was a great favorite of all who knew her, and leaves an aged father and mother and two brothers. Our beloved pastor, Rev. W. H. Crawford, is doing all he can to revive the spirit of religion in our church, but as yet has not been very successful. He is certainly a good man, and we wish such men as he is could be sent to every place where the gospel is wanted."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Experiences of a School Teacher.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to make a few remarks about my summer tour and work in Texas. First I came to Texas in December, 1880, from Tennessee. I found things quite different to what they were in Tennessee; the custom very much different from any that I had been used to. Yet I never let the people see by my actions that their custom was so very different from ours (though within myself, at that time, one day was enough for me). They sent for me to teach school; I went before the board and stood the examination. The trustees treated me very kindly; had they not done so I would have left long ago. Yet, with all of the kind treatment the leading gentlemen gave me, I felt lonesome. From boyhood I have been accustomed to high hills, nice towns, large cities, and a wooded country; so anything different from that changed my views of things. There is quite a contrast between Texas and Tennessee. The people of Texas are very good in some respects to strangers, and in others they are very indifferent, though I suppose the reason is that they suffer themselves to be led by the Spanish, though I do not mean directly under its influence. Since I have been in Texas I am glad to say that I am fully persuaded to believe that my labor is not in vain. I am impressed that my labor has been duly searched by leading characters of this portion of the country, and one whom I truly think has been carefully looking after the cause of his people, Rev. M. Henson, of the West Texas Conference and presiding elder of the San Antonio District. I never met a more earnest and deep thinking gentleman in all my travels. There are many whom you meet that will pretend to be true men, but alas! such men we have no place for. In short, since I have been in Texas, I have succeeded in raising a high school in Goliad; we commenced without a dollar, but have since raised $750, bought five acres of land, chartered our school, bought 40 patent seats, blackboards and rubbers. We have a two-story frame building in which we can accommodate three hundred students. Our school is a charitable one. We need help from any source that will and desire to do good. Our school is a union school, non-sectarian in principle. We have 150 students attending this school; our faculty is not complete, though we hope to make it so. After staying in Texas two years and a half I was permitted to return home to see my dear parents and the dear old faculty of Central Tennessee College, by whom we were gladly received. Of course, after telling all the sweets and as little of the bitters as possible, I presented the wants of the people in Texas intellectually. They opened their hearts and made several small donations. Dr. G. W. Hubbard, the dean of the medical faculty of Central Tennessee College, donated over forty volumes of fine literature and a goodly number of singing books, also a small box of chemical apparatus. Dr. J. Braden also gave a great number. Allow me to say in behalf of myself and these two, aside from the regular line of thought, Dr. J. Braden and Prof. W. Patterson made me the present of a fine lot of books which I shall hold as the dearest treasure on earth. The trustees of Jones Male and Female Institute highly appreciate them; they not only appreciate the books but the teachers they sent to teach in our institution at Goliad, Texas. During my stay in Nashville I had the pleasure of meeting Rev. L. M. Hagood, pastor of Clark Chapel. I am glad to say, and I think it due him, I never met a more refined gentleman in my life. It made me feel proud to see him the pastor of Clark Chapel. Clark Chapel never meets with bad luck; her ministers are first-class. After being with Rev. Hagood nearly seven weeks, I then went to Aberdeen, Miss., my native home. There I met another able minister, Rev. P. Jamison, who was an apparent stranger, as much so as Elder Hagood. I cannot tell you how well pleased I was. Aberdeen has never had a more dignified minister than Elder Jamison. His congregation gave Jones Male and Female Institute $17. In short, brethren, I think I shall enter the field with the whole armor. I think it is time for us to come to the front. You hear it remarked that we have too many preachers; it is well said; too many of the wrong sort. Our pulpits need intelligent ministers. Every profession of life is being filled with able and intelligent young men but the ministry—I mean in a general sense. I know the Saviour said, "The maim, the halt, the blind all may come," but I really do not think that He meant that these characters should call the noble and brave to Christ; never, no *never* did He mean any such. Come, young men who are educated, and enter the minister's work; the people need us; God wants us to mow in the vineyard. Who will respond this year? The fields are ripening far and near.

Yours, in Christ,

O. P. WESTBROOKS.

Goliad, Texas.

Human Food.

Many of the ancients never ate animal food. Plutarch, a learned Grecian, abstained from it altogether. He lived to be nearly eighty years old, and was a hard worker. He is said to have written three hundred philosophical works. One hundred and twenty-five of them are extant. This celebrated man once wrote: "You ask me for what reason Pythagoras abstained from eating the flesh of brutes; for my part I am astonished to think what appetite first induced man to taste of a dead carcass, or what motive could suggest the notion of nourishing himself with the flesh of dead animals." People could live much cheaper if they were taught Plutarch's views, and enjoy excellent health and live a great many years by restricting themselves to a purely vegetable diet. If we "look nature squarely in the face," we shall find that grains, vegetables and fruits are the natural food of man, and therefore best for him, both mentally and physically. Pythagoras was one of the most celebrated of the ancient philosophers, and he is said to be one of the very first one we read of, who came to the defence of a vegetable diet. He not only refrained from animal food himself, but he likewise prohibited its use by his disciples, and in consequence those who follow his rule to-day are called Pythagoreans. He flourished about five hundred years before Christ, and was a man of vast and profound learning, and of extraordinary powers of intellect. It was he who demonstrated the famous Forty-seventh Problem of the First Book of Euclid, and who entertained the true views respecting the solar system which were afterwards restated by Copernicus in the fifteenth century.

Zeno, the stoic; Diogenes, the cynic; Plato, Plutarch, Plautus, Proclus, Empedocles, Phocion, Quintus Sextus; Porphyry, and a great many more among the ancients whose names and histories have descended to us, all abstained from animal food; and more recently Haller, Ritson, Dr. Cheyne, Dr. Lamb, Shelley, Dr. Whitlaw, Sir Richard Philips, Prof. R. D. Mussey, Dr. W. A. Alcott, and many others have both advocated and personally tried for a long course of years a strictly and exclusively vegetable diet. Vegetable food is capable of producing and sustaining the greatest physical strength. Even grass is capable of producing great vigor in the herbivorous animals, and that fruits, roots and grains are also capable of supplying considerable muscular energy is shown by the orang-outang. This animal has been known to take up his master bodily and carry him about. Among men whose powers of endurance and whose physical strength were notably sustained on a vegetarian diet, the case of Cyrus the ruler of Persia, is cited. It is recorded that he performed more extraordinary marches, fought more battles, won more remarkable victories and exhibited more bodily endurance than almost any general that ever lived; and that he subsisted from childhood on the simplest and plainest diet of vegetable food and water; and the Persian soldiers who accompanied him on his career of conquest, and shared his hardships, toils and dangers, and on whom he placed his main dependence in battle, and with whom he was able to march thousands of miles in an incredibly short time, and conquor armies twice as large as his own, were, like himself, trained from childhood on bread, cresses and water, and adhered strictly to the same simplicity of vegetable diet through the whole of their heroic course, not relaxing at all from the stern severity of their abstemiousness even in the hour of victory, when the luxury of captured cities lay in profusion around them.

On this subject Rollins says in his Ancient History that those who were destined to become athletæ "frequented, from their tender age, the gymnasia or palestræ, which were a kind of academies maintained at the public expense for that purpose. In these places such young people were under the direction of different masters, who employed the most effectual methods to inure their bodies to the fatigues of the public games, and to form them for the combats. The regimen they were under was very hard and severe. At first they had no other nourishment but dried figs, nuts, soft cheese, and a gross, heavy sort of bread. They were absolutely forbidden to use wine, and required to observe the strictest continence." And again he says, "In later times, after animal food had begun to be common among the people, and flesh meat was found to be more stimulating, and to render their pugilists and gladiators more ferocious, a portion of flesh was introduced into the diet of the athletæ. But according to the testimony of early Greek writers it was soon found that the free use of this kind of aliment made them the most sluggish and stupid of men."

Coming down to modern times, we have the personal testimony of several travelers, some from New England, and well known, to the fact of the superior strength of Russian soldiers, Greek watermen, Spanish carriers and stevedores, Canary porters, and other specimens of strong men, which is entirely consistent with the theory of a vegetarian diet. In almost all these cases, a small daily allowance of coarse, unbolted bread, garnished with some kinds of common fruits for sauce, was the basis of a physical vigor that no flesh-eating classes can show. The facts are certainly too significant to be set aside, and they are of special interest to all those who are desirous of following abstemious lives. One thing is very certain, that a great deal of flesh food tends to clog and corrupt the human spirit in the folds of stupidity which it generates. But the subject is one rather to investigate and experiment upon than to dogmatize upon with intent to make involuntary converts to the vegetarian theory.

Must Be True.

MR. EDITOR—A few days ago, while sitting in a passenger coach, we heard a white man say: "Yes, there are the niggers. If I had my way I would kill the last one of them. All they study about is an education, and the first thing we know we can't get a cook or a nurse." This led us to believe that Dr. Haygood's statement relative to "bossism" *must be true.*

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Filled With God's Fullness.

BY BISHOP M. SIMPSON.

I love the brave fireman who puts up the ladder and comes down with my child. I can't help taking that man to my arms. He saved my boy. Shall I not love God—Jesus—who died for all my children to save them from eternal ruin and rescued them from that perdition to which they are going! I want no other proof of the depravity of the human heart than the fact that men do not love God. If this depravity is cast out by taking Christ, getting near to Christ, getting Him to dwell in your heart, getting Him to stay morning, noon and night, you can then look out on this planet and take in the breadth and height and one above every surrounding of trial, being "filled with all the fulness of God." But then, as I intimated, there must be love to comprehend love. There must be a practical exhibition of love to enable you to fully comprehend love. God did not theorize; He practiced. He gave His Son. He told Abraham to take His son and offer him. How did Abraham feel in all those three days when looking upon Israel? How did he feel when taking the knife? Could he forget him as he turned his head? He looked so much like Sarah, shall I slay him? Could he forget him? God gave His only begotten. Could He forget us? I Hear Him saying, Lo! I come to do thy will, even as He looked down the future, past the years, past the centuries, past the ages, on to Calvary, saw the pangs, saw all, yet He came. There was practical love for us. We must begin to work, to do good in some way. There is not a person whom God has not placed under circumstances in which he can do good. God gives to us the key to some heart no one else can open. It must be done by us or it is not done at all. As Christ came for our sakes, we ought to go for His sake. Now these views come to me suggested by the text, yet there is more in it than I know. I have never been able to solve it. All see something of this mystery, see something of this love, know something he has done. But the riches of His glory are beyond my comprehension. I had a friend who preached once on the love of God and its unfathomable nature. He used this figure. Brought a sounding line and reached away down and said, "So many fathoms." Another expression, "So many fathoms," and then cried out, "More line!" "More line!" He had not line enough to measure the depths of the love of God. I am not able to describe it all, but, thank God, you and I have all eternity to try our line.—*October Pulpit Treasury.*

State Elections in November

The State elections yet to occur this year will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Connecticut will elect one-half its Senate and its full House of Representatives.

Maryland will elect Governor, Controller, Attorney-General and Legislature.

Massachusetts will elect Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Auditor, and Legislature.

Minnesota will elect Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioner, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, which provide (1) that the general elections shall be held hereafter in November in each even year; (2) that the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General shall serve two years and the State Auditor four years, and (3) fix the terms of service of the Judges and the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Judges of the District Court of the State.

Mississippi will elect its Legislature.

Nebraska will elect a Justice of its Supreme Court and Regents of the State University.

New Jersey will elect Governor, part of its Senate, and its full House of Representatives.

New York will elect Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer and Surveyor, and both branches of the Legislature, and vote upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons.

Pennsylvania will elect Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

Virginia will elect part of its Senate and its full Assembly.

Napoleon Barry of 281 Mulberry street was very drunk yesterday. He beat his sister-in-law's dog and bit its tail until it howled. Then he locked himself in his room and made a bonfire of the family Bible. The sister-in-law, Mrs. Kate Barry, forced her way into the room, and he struck her on the nose. The sight of smoke caused some one to send out an alarm of fire. The Fire Department turned out and found Mrs. Barry's nose bleeding. Barry was arrested, Mrs. Barry said she had $400 in bank bills in the Bible, and part of it had been burned.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A dandy, wishing to be witty, accosted an old ragman as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes, jump in, jump right in!"

Christianity.

Here is Christianity. Whence came it? What is it? It is a force in the world, a prodigious force. It has revolutionized society. It has lifted man out of himself. It has changed the face of the world. There it lies imbedded in more than eighteen centuries of human history; and history of no mean sort—the best record of the race. Buddhism and Brahminism are older, and are linked with more peoples. Mohammedanism, not so old, has to do with a greater multitude. The adherents of these systems have outnumbered the adherents of Christianity. Numerically they are at the lead. But if you weigh men, or weigh nations, there are no numbers of either that can be put in the scale against Christendom without kicking the beam. Christianity has held her own, and made conquests amidst battles of thought, with discussion at a white heat. She herself has been a "beam of light shot into chaos," irradiating the darkness and restoring order. She has not thrived amid moral abominations by wearing pitch upon her garments; but her breath has been as a broken alabaster box of ointment. Because of her coming, men have been ennobled and beautified and given new moods of joy. Her truth has held the best mind of humanity—held it and possessed it, and gotten the unreluctant homage of it, against all the most persistent effort of learning and science to make that truth a lie. Christianity has withstood all attacks from all foes and come off victor. There never has been an institution so fiercely and bitterly and resolutely opposed. A giant and defiant heathenism, a corrupt and bigoted priesthood, a persecuting, world-conquering state, a proud and reasoning philosophy, a subtle and ingenious scepticism, a sneering and malignant infidelity, a plausible and self recovering humanitarianism, impelled by hate and the scorn and the pride and the obstinacy of men's natural hearts—these all in succession, and often conjointly—have set themselves to the task of rooting Christianity out of the world's life. "The days of this hated religion are numbered," they have shouted, as some fresh foe has entered the arena to make it bite the dust. And yet today millions rest on it their dearest hopes; it is flinging its forces, with an enthusiasm of energy beyond all precedent, into the very centres of heathenism; it is banding the world with lines of light; the sun never sets without new records of its conquests; "our best of uttered prayers are in its storied speech," our grandest thoughts of God are born of its quickening touch; and the best that men know of immortality was brought them in the revelation hour of this new gospel ..... The prodigious force of Christianity comes from the personality of Him who rode into Jerusalem on an ass's colt. This Christ, whoever He is, has not only originated a system, but He has put Himself into it, as its very life, and soul, and power...... What Christianity has done, Christ has done; what Christianity professes to do, Christ professes to do. If Christianity reveals a way, Christ is the way. If Christianity teaches truth, Christ is the truth. If Christianity brings life, Christ is the life.—*Christianity's Challenge, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.*

Popular rascals have their day. Unpopular champions of truth and righteousness have the sober second thoght and the promise of the ages.

A Wonderful Remedy.

The new *Vitalizing Treatment* for chronic diseases, introduced to the public by [illegible], 1109 Girard street, Philadelphia, is [illegible] most wonderful [illegible] Consumption, [illegible] during the past [illegible] years, and hundreds saved from [illegible], by this new discovery. [illegible] pamphlet, in which you will find the desired information in regard to a [illegible] which is destined to revolutionize the practice of medicine.

The Negro Rioters.

Gen. R. G. Shaver, of Center Point, writing to the *Daily News*, says that forty-two of the Negro rioters of Howard county have been indicted for murder in the second degree, and gives as his opinion that they will be convicted as charged in the indictments. The court adjourned to November 12th, when the Negroes will be tried.

If the white people of Howard county were fair they would also convict those white men who killed the innocent colored men who was only looking on, and was making a coffin to bury the murdered colored man. Evenhanded justice is all we ask for. The leader of the alleged colored rioters of Howard county was captured last Saturday in Texas, and is now in the county jail at Washington, Hempstead county, awaiting the action of the grand jury.—*Arkansas Mansion.*

A Terrible Enemy.

The rumseller is a terrible enemy to the happiness of every family circle. He sits in the lurking places of the villages like a beast of prey. He fastens his eyes upon the youth and sets forth the tempting bait to draw them into his net. If some huge serpent lurking near, should now and then glide along the street, and wind its fatal folds around somebody's son and crush him, who could remain indifferent and inactive? Every parent, every citizen would rise up, and that serpent would be dragged forth and destroyed, though his den were a rocky fortress. The serpent could kill but the body. The rum-seller kills the body and soul together. And yet persons who know all this, and who would sooner follow a son to the grave in life's fair morning, than see him live to become a victim of the rumseller, will sit still with folded arms and see the work of ruin go on busily around him. Once a fierce wolf went prowling over the hills and valleys, thinning the flocks of the farmers. The men rose up, pursued the enemy to his lair, the bravest of them went in, confronted and destroyed him. The wolf preyed only upon the flocks—the rum-sellers prey upon the precious youth. Had that wolf been endowed with perpetual life, and had he devoured the sons instead of the lambs, he would not have been at all so terrible an enemy to the homes of the country as are the rum-sellers, who are fattening by the ruin of souls.

Five Rules for Church Visitation.

1. Go to that family in your neighborhood, or parish, least likely to receive a call from any one else. They are the ones that need you first.

2. Go as a church member belonging to such a church, interested in its work.

3. Report any case to your pastor where a visit from him would be acceptable. You know more about your neighbors then he does. Your calls and reports will help him very much in his work.

4. Look for the strangers upon whom you have called. Don't forget all about them in a half an hour after you have visited them. Look out for them at church and at the prayer meeting.

5. Persevere in it as a disciple of Christ! You are not doing it for your sake, but Christ's sake. You are doing it for the sake of saving souls for Him. "Verily I say unto you, you shall have your reward."—*Evangelist.*

In the lumbering region of Texas a philanthropists attention was called to the fact that no schools existed in that vicinity, and the children were growing up in ignorance. He inaugurated a school and invited all the neighbors to send their children free; they were indignant and said they did not want their children spoiled. Those are white people of the 19th century.

It is so hard for some minds to rest in a spiritual Christianity. Show us a sign! Tip a table or materialize a spirit! Cure incurable diseases, and settle by divine revelation the location of a church or the election of a school trustee! To such people Christianity is nothing unless it can run a sawmill or tear the veil off all that God hides from our sight. But the real office of Christianity is to save men from their sins, purify their natures, and exalt their affections to spiritual things. And this is the greater, sublimer task. The old heathenism and idolatry cry out for signs, and bend down to dumb things, and rest in the life of sense. No! it is not a step forward, but a great march backward, to be oiling people's religion at Knock or Boston.

A distinguished man when questioned respecting his habitual refusal to criticise the sermons of his pastor, said, "I would have no one criticise a sermon till he has attempted to preach one. After one has addressed a congregation, one will better understand a preacher's sensations and difficulties. In all criticisms one should remember that the hand which cannot build a hovel, may demolish a palace." If these wise thoughts were accepted as rules for the tongue by those hearers who act as if they believed criticism to be the chief duty of the listener, much preaching now critically condemned would be fed upon as manna from heaven.—*Zion's Herald.*

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st, 1884 to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

Ireland is paying $56,000,000 for land-rents, but $60,000,000 for strong drinks.

If You Are Ruined in Health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

The Las Vegas *Gazette* says John Quincy Adams, well known in Socorro county, New Mexico, has sold a third interest in his late find for $13,000. While prospecting he found his haversack on fire, his prospector's glass having focused the sun's rays upon it. As the haversack contained six pounds of powder, he dropped it and got out of the way. It fell into a crevice, and a large mass of rock was blown up. Adams turned mournfully to gather up what might be left of his effects, and found a vein of silver that the explosion had exposed to view.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superceded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

James W. Williams, an elegantly dressed middle-aged man pleaded guilty, in the Court of Quarter Sessions Philadelphia to a charge of aggravated assault and battery upon his wife. The latter testified that she had been married in May. About two weeks ago her husband came home drunk, and without any provocation, beat her cruelly. The prisoner declared that what his wife said was exactly true, but pleaded in extenuation of his act that he was so much intoxicated that he did not understand what he was doing. "I will make an example of you," said Judge Elcock, "that will possibly deter others from following your footsteps." Williams was sentenced to Moyamensing Prison for one year and three months.

Sick Headache, distressing malady, cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. 50c. Druggists.

There is much suffering in Java among the victims of the volcanic eruption.

For Sufferers Chronic Disease, 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.
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Young Folk's Corner.

Mother's Girl.

Sleeves to the dimpled elbow,
Fun in the sweet blue eyes,
To and fro upon errands,
The little maiden hies.
Now she is washing dishes;
Now she is feeding the chicks,
Now she is playing with pussy,
Or teaching Rover tricks.

Wrapped in a big white apron,
Pinned in a checkered shawl,
Hanging clothes in the garden,
Oh, were she only tall!
Hushing the fretful baby,
Coaxing his hair to curl;
Stepping around so briskly,
Because she is mother's girl.

Hunting for eggs in the haymow,
Patting old Brindle's calf,
Riding Don to the pasture,
With many a ringing laugh;
Coming whene'er you call her,
Running wherever sent,
Mother's girl is a blessing,
And mother is well content.

—*Congregationalist.*

Not Trustworthy.

BY FRANK H. STAUFFER.

One afternoon a gentleman was shown into Mr. Lamar's library.

"Mr. Lamar," asked the visitor, "do you know a lad by the name of Gregory Bassett?"

"I guess so," replied Mr. Lamar, with a smile. "That is the young man," he added nodding toward Gregory.

The latter was a boy aged about fourteen. He was drawing a map at the wide table near the window.

"A bright boy, I should judge," commented the visitor, looking over the top of his glasses. "He applied for a clerkship in my mill, and referred me to you. His letter of application shows that he is a good penman. How is he at figures?"

"Rapid and correct," was the reply.

"That's good! Honest, is he?"

"O yes," answered Mr. Lamar.

"The work is not hard and he will be rapidly promoted, should he deseve it. O! one question more Mr. Lamar, is the boy trustworthy?"

"I regret to say that he is not," was the grave reply.

"Eh!" cried the visitor. "Then I don't want him."

That ended the interview.

"O uncle!" cried Gregory, bursting into tears.

He had set his heart upon obtaining the situation, and was very much disappointed over the result.

"Gregory, I could not deceive the gentleman," Mr. Lamar said in a low tone, more regretful than stern. "You are not trustworthy, and it is a serious failing; nay, a fault, rather. Three instances occurred, within as many weeks, which sorely tried my patience and cost me loss of time and money."

Mr. Lamar's tone changed into one of reproach, and his face was dark with displeasure.

"I gave you some money to deposit in bank," he resumed. "You loitered until the bank was closed and my note went to protest. One evening I told you to close the gate at the barn. You neglected to do so; the colt got out through the night, fell into a quarry and broke his leg. I had to shoot the pretty little thing to put an end to its suffering."

Gregory lifted his hand in a humiliated way.

"Next I gave you a letter to mail. You loitered to watch a man with a tame bear. 'The nine o'clock mail will do,' you thought. But it didn't, being a way mail, and not a through mail. On the following day I went fifty miles to keep the appointment I had made. The gentleman was not there to meet me because he had not received my letter. I lost my time and missed all the benefit of what would have been a very profitable transaction. It is not too late for you to reform; and unless you do reform your life will be a failure."

The lesson was not lost upon Gregory. He succeeded in getting rid of his heedless ways, and became prompt, precise, and trustworthy.—*Sunday School Times.*

Epilepsy of Nine Years.

"I thank the giver of all good gifts," writes J. N. Marshall, of Granby, Newton county, Mo., "for giving me Samaritan Nervine. It cured my daughter's epileptic fits, of 9 year's standing." Get at druggists. $1.50.

A Blacksmith's Story.

A subscriber, who is a blacksmith, says that he sees a great improvement in the temper of the horses he shoes now as compared with the horses he shod a few years ago, because, as he said, owners are setting the horses better examples. The old maxin, "Like master like man," in its spirit, extends with even greater force to the animal creation than to man. "Lately," he said, "a horse came to my shop that was difficult to approach. 'What have you done to this horse?' I asked of the owner. 'I have been mad with him. I lost my temper pretty often, and of course he does not know what to expect from you or anybody. The horse is not to blame—the fault is mine.'" This man was of the sort known as fractions, and wholly unfit to control others, whether man or beast, but he had the wit to see and the justice to acknowledge the truth. Of the civilizing influence of gentle manners there is no evidence so decisive as that furnished by the lower creatures. Happy indeed are they when owned by masters and mistresses whole "blood and judgment are so well comming'ed" that their rule is one of uniform justice tempered with mercy.—*Dumb Animals.*

Thirteen young men were received into Erie Conference, having completed the course of study prescribed. Bishop Foster took occasion to address them at length, and through them the entire body. He has the habit of doing remarkable things in the pulpit, and in his Conference addresses. For thirty-one years we have listened to our Bishops as they have given reproof, and advice, and exhortation to their ministerial brethren, but the match of Bishop Foster's effort at New Castle we have never heard.—*Pittsburgh Advocate.*

The Preacher's Quiet Habits.

Sedentary and studious men sometimes become prostrated before they know it. Those who spend much time in close mental work and neglect to take enough exercise often find their stomachs unable to do the work of digestion. The liver becomes torpid. The bowels act irregularly. The brain refuses to serve as it once did. Their preaching becomes a failure, and there is a state of general misery. So many ministers have been restored to health by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters that the clergy generally are speaking to their friends of this medicine as the very best tonic and restorer they know of. It restores thin and watery blood to its proper condition by toning it up with the purest and most invigorating preparation of iron that science has ever made. It is pleasant to take, and acts immediately with the happiest results, not only on the parsons, but on other folks as well. 3

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L. CARTER, M. D.

New York.
I do hereby certify to the public, that a child of mine, four years old, being troubled with worms, I was induced to purchase a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., which I administered; and the result was, it brought away an *immense number of worms* in bunches and strings, many had the appearance of being cut to pieces. My child is now enjoying most excellent health. I take pleasure in recommending it to both young and old, as one of the best medicines I ever used.
MRS. ANN JEMISON, 30 Ninth Street.

Mrs. Quigby, No. 182 Essex street, New York, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months, she procured a bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms.

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Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,
To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.
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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. B. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

Hon. John Warner has given $10,000 towards building a new Methodist Episcopal Church at Amsterdam, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society will be held in St. Paul Church, Cincinnati, November 2d, 3d, and 4th.

President Villard, of the Northern Pacific, is reported to have contracted for a number of unusually large lake steamers which will ply between Duluth and Buffalo, and greatly reduce the cost of transporting grain from the far West to the Atlantic seaboard.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke) will travel through the Southern States during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the *Toledo Blade*, his impressions of the great South. The million readers of the *Blade* who have read "NASBY IN EXILE," (Nasby's Letters from Europe) will appreciate how the subject will be handled. Every reader in the South is invited to send for a specimen copy, which will be sent free. The Weekly *Blade* is $1 per year.

We wish to express our profound gratitude to our brethren of the East Tennessee Conference for their hearty endorsement of the SOUTHWESTERN. We are intensely anxious to make the paper an instrument of great good to all the families it visits. We are doing the best we can to make it a helper to all of our people. The resolution of commendation and endorsement on the part of this conference opens to us a new field of usefulness, and we promise our brethren of the East Tennessee Conference to do the best we can. Begin the canvass for new subscribers now. We send the paper from date to December 31, 1884, for two dollars cash in advance. This we regard a liberal proposition. Make a thorough canvass.

Gen. Lew Wallace says that he was converted to Christianity by Col. Ingersoll. He was inclined to be skeptical as to the divinity of Christ. Ingersoll presented his infidel views. Wallace was much impressed, but finally remarked he was not prepared to agree with Ingersoll on certain extreme propositions. Ingersoll thereupon urged Wallace to give the matter careful study, expressing his confidence that he would, after so doing, fully acquiesce in the Ingersoll view. For six years he thought, studied and searched. At the end of that time he said: "The result is the absolute conviction that Jesus of Nazareth is not only a Christ and the Christ, but that he is also my Christ, my Saviour, and my Redeemer."

The bell of the Moravian Mission at New Hurnhut, in Greenland, the gift of another Eskimo station, bears the motto: "Come, for all things are ready." That benignant invitation mingles in melodious peals with the tempest as it roars about the turfed dwelling and the lowly sanctuary with the never ceasing resonance of the surf and the reverberating sundering of the ice. May all good angels, his messengers, "flaming spirits," speed the day when the motto of the bell may be wafted around the Arctic Earth, when in China and Tartary, in India and Central Asia, in Russia and Turkey, in Siberia and Patagonia, all things shall of a truth be ready for the longing souls that wait for the feet of them who bring good tidings, publishing peace, saying: "Thy Rescuer liveth, thy safety; thy God reigneth in love for thee and all mankind."—*Mrs. Mary L. Robinson, in the Northern.*

It is a pleasant thought that good men are not forgotten. On November 10, 1883, it will be 400 years since the birth of Luther, and to-day he is better known and more highly esteemed than when he was living. In all Protestant Europe extensive preparations are being made for the purpose of celebrating his four hundredth birth-day. His father was a miner, his mother a pious, sensible woman. In his youth he was a devout Roman Catholic, entered the Augustinian Convent and became a monk, studied philosophy at Wittenburg. In 1509 he visited Rome earnestly seeking peace of mind in the performance of duty, but he soon discovered that religion was a mere garment to be worn or laid off at pleasure. Rome was to him more of a disappointment than satisfaction. The irregularities in the cloisters disgusted him. They could say their prayers three or four times before he was through. He remained but two weeks in the city, when he returned to Germany. In 1517 Tetzel, a pedler of indulgences, visited Wittenberg selling indulgences. His money box was labeled with the words,

When in the box the money rings,
The soul straight up to heaven springs.

This made the ignorant give liberally, but it set Luther's soul on fire. On the night of the 31st of October he walked through the streets of Wittenberg alone, and nailed to his church door his ninety-five theses, which were in fact an attack upon the whole Roman system. A more daring act than this was never performed by any man. They set the whole of Europe in commotion. Attempts were made to convince Luther that he was wrong, or to bring about a state of reconciliation, but to no effect. Leo X issued his bull against Luther, which the latter seized and publicly burned in the streets of Wittenberg. This so exasperated the Pope that he excommunicated Luther, and soon after summoned him before the diet of Worms April 17, 1521, to discuss and settle if possible this issue. Charles V gave Luther a safe pass to attend this meeting; some of his friends were fearful of treachery and did all they could to persuade him not to go. Luther replied, "Though there were as many devils in Worms as there are tiles on its roof, still I would enter." This world has no more sublime spectacle than Luther's entry into the city of Worms, his trial, his defense, his appeal to the patriotism of the German electors, his decision not to retract what he had written and preached, and his final words, "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise, God help me! Amen." Neither the Pope nor Charles V were able to destroy the great reformer. Luther had taken hold of thoughts that must grow. In 1516 Protestantism had neither name nor followers. Luther began the battle alone but now full 500,000,000 stand by him. There are few biographies more inspiring in the world than the life of Luther. As a scholar he was far ahead of his day; as a reformer and leader the world has had no superior: Romanists have uniformly hated and misrepresented him and his work, while all Protestants have always admired him, and have been glad to do him honor. Germany cannot pay too great honor to the name of her greatest and most honored and illustrious son. We in America join with her in her songs of gladness and rejoicing; for Martin Luther belongs to no people, but to all people.

The Sudden Death of E. Q. Fuller, D. D.

We learn from the Atlanta *Constitution* that Rev. E. Q. Fuller, D. D., pastor of Marietta Street M. E. Church, died on the 16th inst., on Mitchel street pavement near the Central depot. He was walking up the street when, just as he met Mr. Green of the *Constitution* mailing force, he threw up both hands as if to grab the fence to support himself. Mr. Green, observing this strip him, ran before he could reach him he fell to the ground face foremost. Mr. Green called for help when instantly other gentlemen responded. A messenger was sent for a physician. Dr. J. M. Baring responded. Dr. Fuller made one or two efforts to breathe, which seemed to be accompanied with great pain; he had evidently reached the point where human skill could be of no use. The coroner was sent for and the body removed to the undertaker's rooms and prepared for burial, and a verdict of death from apoplexy was rendered by the coroner. Dr. Fuller had a severe attack of the vertigo a year ago last May, which came near ending his life. For a long time after this attack his family apprehended his sudden death, but during the last few months these fears were all dispelled by his unusual good health. On the morning of his death he arose in his usual health, spent the greater part of the day with his family, at about 3 o'clock he left home to visit a florist and was on his return home when he died, and was carrying in his hand a beautiful bouquet which was placed in his casket. Dr. Fuller was about fifty-five years old. He went from Illinois to Atlanta in 1868, and has faithfully served the church as a pastor, presiding elder, and as editor of the *Methodist Advocate*. He was a man of deep and decided convictions, strong will and intense zeal, and said and wrote perhaps some harsh things. The SOUTHWESTERN has not always agreed with all that he has said and written. His zeal may have taken a different shape from ours, but we dare not say that it was not inspired by the same spirit. His fidelity to God, his loyalty to the Church has never been questioned. His earthly labors are ended, and his name has passed into the list of noble names of historic Methodism. Dr. Fuller leaves a wife and seven children to whom his sudden death must be a great shock and an irreparable loss. May we all hear the voice speaking from behind the veil, "Watch, therefore, for ye know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh." "Blessed is that servant whom the Lord when He cometh shall find watching."

The Pay of Colored Soldiers

In response to an inquiry from A. B. Coleman, Enterprise, Miss., sent to this office, and which we referred to A. P. Albert, of the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., the following reply has been received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1883.

By Act of June 15, 1864, colored soldiers were placed as to pay on the same footing as white soldiers, from and after January 4, 1864. Most of those colored soldiers who were entitled to difference of pay by reason of enlistment prior to Jan. 1, 1864, have applied for and received it. Those who enlisted after Jan. 1, 1864, were undoubtedly paid the same as white soldiers.

O. FERRIS, Auditor.
By F. H. G.

An Adulterous Generation?

Close-Communion Baptists have a famous short argument by which they support their position. How would they reply to the other short argument. Immersion gives a right to the Lord's Supper. But Christian character is better than Immersion. Therefore Christian character gives a better right to the Lord's Supper.

We are indebted to the *Independent* of September 17th for the above remarkable piece of logic. With this legerdemain, what chances may be made in inconvenient practices! viz: Marriage gives a right to connubial intercourse; but natural love is better than the marriage ceremony; therefore, if we love one another, there is no harm in living together without marriage.—*Baptist Courier.*

The above is a Baptist effort in logic. We give it as a specimen without note or comment.

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio has accepted the position of Commissioner of Patents.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, though not wholly unexpected by those who had carefully examined the decisions of the lower courts, was received all over the country as an unwelcome event. The law operated to a great degree as a reserve force in securing the civil rights which are everywhere regarded as the common heritage of citizens of the United States. It is true that it encountered opposition, and from that class whose blindness to justice in dealing with the Negro prompted its enactment This class persists in confounding civil with social rights, and its influence was too powerful in wealth, intelligence, possession of the machinery of courts, to allow of the complete enforcement, as intended by the Republican Congress which passed the bill. The fact, however, that it was a decree of Congress, supported by continued endorsement of the party and the men who indited it, caused opponents, while determined to practically nullify it, yet to make concessions that otherwise would not have been obtained. The civil rights bill has served as an important factor, regarded in this light, in hastening on a better recognition of those rights. Now that the Supreme Court has stamped it with nullity, the popular impression on the mind of the Negro is that his friends have knocked away a prop upon which he leaned until he could acquire the powers required for self-assertion. This is a view of the situation which can not be entirely dispelled; and to leave the Negro at this stage of his progress entirely upon his slender resources, in contending for the ordinary rights of citizenship, is in many respects an ungraceful thing for a righteous nation to do.

The same class that inaugurated the war of the rebellion is in power in the South to-day. It reached this position by continued and remorseless disregard of the Negro's right of suffrage—and that right is to-day almost a nullity in the larger portion of Southern territory. The delusion is fostered by outside observers at the North that the solid South is about to be broken, and causes which ordinarily govern law abiding communities, judged by comparison therein, are cited in proof. Observers resident in the South would welcome such an event, but it seems to them still a blessing which this generation will not be permitted to enjoy. However the Democratic hosts may divide in their local contests for office, they are united in their prejudices against and the firm denial of the free exercise of Negro citizenship. Were it otherwise, the Negro vote of the South would long since have been divided and allied with progressive and conservative political elements, as is usual with other classes and nationalities in the other sections of the country. The Negro has remained loyal to the national government and its friends as against its opponents and their peculiar doctrines. This has combined with and intensified the prejudices pertaining to slavery, until they now dominate every State of the late Confederacy. These States, with governments founded on disregard of Negro suffrage, armed violence and fraudulent counts, can not reasonably be expected to, as indeed they do not, protect the civil rights of the Negro. The nation has been declared powerless to intervene and act in good faith in defense of its allies on many battlefields for its own preservation. It did not intend to so go, but the carelessness of its law makers, and the decisions of its courts, have virtually brought about that result. To-day the Negro suffers from the stopping at State lines in defense of a national citizenship; to-morrow a change may take place, and adequate powers be discovered to enforce the doctrine that we live in a nation and not a league of sovereignties. An American citizen may sometime feel as sure of England, France or Germany. Until that time the Negro is relegated to his own efforts, and his own manhood, to make such alliances, and provide for his defense. The same overruling Providence which forced an unrighteous nation to make atonement in rivers of blood, and to make the bond go free, will continue his protection to the Negro in America, and melt the hearts of his oppressors.

Southern Advance Association.

A letter to the editor from Boston, under date of October 9, makes the following statement, which may be of some interest to our readers:

"For a few days or weeks Col. J. E. Bryant, of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Southern Advance Association, of which the Rev. Dr. Fuller is one of the principal promoters, has been here at work in the interest of that Society. After much perseverance, and no little opposition, he obtained a hearing by a small majority vote of the Committee on Questions of the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and after he had been heard certain brethren offered a series of resolutions commending him and the Association, whereupon J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the People's Church; arose and read objections. Bro. Hamilton stated that perhaps it was too late to go into the discussion at that time, but if the brethren having the resolutions in charge were disposed to press them he must ask the privilege of then stating his objections to the measure. The matter was then laid over for two weeks, and made the order of the day for yesterday morning, when Mr. Hamilton gave an address of a full hour's length on the "Tendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church towards a System of Caste." After the address the discussion of the question was continued for full three hours, showing all the vigor of the old anti-slavery days, and was then continued till next Monday. Of course I cannot say what will be the out come, but I do not believe the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting will strike her colors whatever currents may be in the air. The National Council of the Congregational Church has this same question, and and a similar discussion at their annual meeting in Concord, N. H., this week. When will this matter end? I believe under God the SOUTHWESTERN is the safest leader on this question now to be found in the whole South. Let us pray much, love much but talk and vote right."

This Southern Advance Association to which our correspondent refers is much like our Western and Southern cities or the new lines of railroads now passing through the country, well laid out but so sparsely populated that all hope of organization has been abandoned. It is a mere shell, and must, from the very nature of its organization, remain such. The Methodist Episcopal Church has one educational society in the South and only one, and needs but one, *and we think that all the members of the Church should unite in making this the great educational force of the Church in the South.* How any New England Methodist preacher could have been persuaded to introduce a resolution to the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting commending the Southern Advance Association is a mystery to us, unless he wants to foster and perpetuate the sin of caste. We stand amazed at the action of some of the Christians of America. Before God men are not only accountable for the sins they actually commit, but also for those they can prevent. Take the sin of caste. We do not charge that the Christians of America initiated it, but we do believe that if they will stand upon the platform of the ten commandments, and the Lord's Sermon on the Mount, they could effectually remove it from the Churches. For its continuance they are not only indirectly but directly chargeable before God.

We have read with a sense of shame and humiliation, the various excuses and disclaimers of all responsibility on the part of the Ocean Grove Association, for the gross insults that were heaped upon our brethren of a darker hue last summer. And in the full exercise of that charity that "hopeth dureth all things," and "never faileth," we are compelled to say that we have no confidence in those disclaimers or excuses. Look! Here we see an association potent to the extent that it can prevent men from selling cigars or riding to church upon the Sabbath, and yet so weak and helpless that it could not secure to a company of educated Christian gentlemen the commonest right even of a shelter from the storm. There is no doubt in our mind as to the ability of the Ocean Grove Association in this matter. They could have secured for those brethren the same Christian courtesies that were extended to all other ministers. But they did not, and the sin is chargeable to them. The Southern Advance Association was conceived in the sin of caste and will only serve to foster and perpetuate that sin.

Five Dollar Saints.

The *Religious Herald* is responsible for the following:

"Some time since a brother living near a Virginia town asked for a letter of dismission from a country church and deposited it with the town church. Soon, however, he was filled with amazement, if not with horror, at seeing what this change of church membership involved. Five dollars a year was very respectable in his country church; but here came applications for money every Sunday and for every kind of thing. Then came the assessment for the pastor's salary. Others, not worth half as much as this brother, were assessed fifty dollars apiece, and he was put down for as much; but he cried out against it, assuring his new friends that he had never given more than five dollars a year, and that there had never been any complaint. At the next church conference he asked for a letter of dismission, and took it back to his old country church, where he is now serving the kingdom at five dollars a year.

Our Baptist brethren are not the only people who are afflicted with five dollar saints. We know of Methodists who sing, shout and pray occasionally to whom five dollars is of more value than a heart full of the love of God. They have dollars for tobacco and nickles for the Lord, and five dollars is more to them than the salvation of a score of souls.

Question Answered.

"I want to know if a person who never was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church has a right to testify against a full member who is on trial?" If our brother will take his Disciplino and turn to paragraph 234, on page 149, section 7, under General Directions, he will find that in all cases of trial witnesses from without will not be rejected. In Baker on the Discipline, we read, "Persons of reputed veracity are competent witnesses in a church trial without regard to their particular religious belief or church relation."

PERSONAL.

—Rev. J. T. Henry, of East Tennessee Conference, desires his correspondents to address him at Kingston, Tenn.

—Dr. Jas. Wright, formerly Secretary of State for Iowa, and a lifelong Methodist, died at Bloomfield, Sept. 23, aged 65 years.

—The *Methodist Advocate* announces the deaths of Rev. D. P. Searcy and Rev. H. Williams, esteemed members of Central Tennessee Conference.

—Gen. Schofield has been appointed to the place in the army formerly held by Gen. Sheridan, and will remove from San Francisco to Chicago during the present month. Gen. Sheridan takes the place of Gen. W. T. Sherman, who retires from the army, to the regret of everybody.

—A postal from Jesse Price, presiding elder of Western district Tennessee Conference, says: "Thav just returned home from the east c my district, and found the sad new of the death of the Rev. Willia Dwegans, the pastor of Bell C cuit. Please say in your paper th he died, on the 11th inst., at l

[illegible]

—It has fallen to the lot of the Rev. George H. Thompson, of the Virginia Conference, in his ten years in the ministry, to build six new churches, to complete two, to extensively repair one, and, by strenuous exertion, to save one from the hands of a sheriff, making a total of 10 churches—one a year—secured to Methodism by his labors.—*N. Y Advocate*

—Rev. Barton H. Cartwright, who requested a superannuated relation at the late session of the Rock River Conference, said that in April, 1833, he preached his first sermon in Illinois. The same Spring he started for Iowa with four yokes of oxen and twenty bushels of corn, to start the first Methodist church in that State. It might be a curious outfit for a preacher, but it was such as he had, and he built the first church in Iowa.

—The Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Advocate* thus pleasantly refers to Rev. W. C. Webb, a former pastor of Ames Methodist Episcopal Church in this city: "Our brother W. C. Webb, pastor of Grace Church, has admitted 92 from probation into full communion. Only two have been dropped. The present membership of Grace is 671, with 38 still remaining on probation."

—Mrs. A. Ryder, of Oberlin, O., who spent sometime in New Orleans, and asisted in Sabbath school work at First Street Church, died in Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 6. She sank rapidly after a surgical operation for the removal of a tumor, in hospital, on the 5th. The remains were interred in Oberlin, and services conducted by Rev. Mr. Knap of the M. E. Church. Mrs. Ryder has many friends in this city, who deeply regret her unexpected death.

—The venerable Dr. J. M. Trimble, who was the first delegate chosen by his brethren of the Ohio Conference to represent them at the next General Conference, was honored by such an election in 1844, when in the youthful prime of manhood. He has been chosen a member of every General Conference since that date, by the same Annual Conference; and he will in all probability enter his 11th General Conference with as much intellectual vigor, as he displayed on the floor of his first, 40 years ago. His record in this regard is without a parallel in American Methodism.—*N. Y Advocate.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

N. D. Bush, recording steward, Simpson Chapel: "Our third quarter closed on the 7th inst. Elder Outman was with us, and the brethren were in the best spirit. The steward's report showed a collection for the quarter amounting to over $400. The fourth quarter was entered upon with no less a degree of encouragement, and over $40 was taken up last Sunday. Bro. Jackson has nobly denounced superstition and hypocrisy. God grant that he may press forward."

T. S. Jackson, Simpson Chapel: "I want to say through the SOUTHWESTERN, for the encouragement of our Zion, that the Lord has graciously remembered Simpson Chapel this year. We have had over 70 accessions to the church thus far during the year, and over 50 conversions, which, in the main, have been clear, and in the old-fashioned way of giving glory to God. The church occupies now a high [illegible] ground. Thus far all [illegible] expenses have been [illegible]. Pastor, presiding elder and sexton are all paid up to date. On the church debt the [illegible] have paid $360. For all purposes we have raised thus far over one thousand dollars since Conference. God bless the people of Simpson Chapel for their kindness to their pastor."

M. O. R. Mason, Haven Chapel: "[illegible] of men building a [illegible] house in a single day or night. So with the Church. We may [illegible] now, but through prayer, faith, patience and the godly life of pastor and people the church must build. At Haven Chapel Bro. Mason is having a prosperous year, and is surely under the blessing of God, building up the church. At the last quarterly conference the reports were in order. Those of the class leaders and stewards show a wonderful increase in the financial work of the church. But nothing was more cheering than the report of the Superintendent of the Sunday-school. Over thirty new names have been added to the roll during the quarter, and $30 in the treasury towards paying for an organ, while the average attendance of the school was nearly one hundred. None but the most hopeful signs are visible at Haven Chapel. A gracious God is ready with His presence to crown the labors of pastor and people with His largest blessings. The handful of corn on the top of the mountains shall wave like the cedars of Lebanon.

C. H. Claiborn, Dulac: "Our revival still continues. It has produced a great change in the community. Forty-six have already joined the church on probation, and we think that more are to follow."

MISSISSIPPI.

M. Adams, Shubuta: "Elder Campbell held quarterly meeting Aug. 2, at Rock Hill. There was a pleasant session and good reports. Increase of membership 38, conversions 22, collection for elder $10. Sunday-schools have improved. Several celebrations were held, which added greatly to their success. Many Methodists, under erroneous teachings, left us some years ago; but a brighter day has come, and they are again found at our meetings. Many have been added to the Church at New Hope, Bethel, St. Michael, Rock Hill, Hickory Grove, Cooksville and Trimble's."

A. J. Proctor, Brandon: "We have had quite an interesting series of revival meetings, and succeeded in adding 30 or more to our church. Our common foe has been ignorance and the Baptist Church. Our pastors, Revs. A. Handy and E. Graves, are working faithfully. Our church is growing."

L. J. Terrell, Ripley: "We were much surprised a few nights ago, being visited by a party who rolled into our door while we were on our bed of repose. A fine parcel of flour, sugar and coffee was found in our residence, with these names on them: Maggie Denis, Mary Denis, Susan Biggs, Harriet Miller, Hannah McAlster, Anis Miller and Wm. Sanders.

TEXAS.

M. C. Cavines: "Rev. E. E. Cooper is a faithful and impartial pastor, and is doing excellent work for Christ."

J. Browley, Lockhart: "My protracted meeting is closed. There was a backslider and one convert. The elder visited us. Collection $7.35. We expect to commence our building at Ryle as soon as possible. There is much opposition from the Baptists and African Methodists, but I have a large number of white friends to help me."

TENNESSEE.

A. P. Blakemore, Springfield: "I have 19 converts, 18 additions. The new church is nearly done at Coopertown, and I expect to have it dedicated on the 21st. The other two will probably be repaired before conference, and a parsonage will be built. Pray for our success."

Canada is refining more sugar than her population can use, and the refiners, suffering from the overproduction, ask for a bounty in order to enable them to export their product. Of course this will be made the basis of a new demand for protection from the refiners in the United States, and in their charity they will doubtless include the sugar producer—to a small extent.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Convict labor will be used in building Morganza levee.

[illegible] DISTRICT.

MR. EDITOR—It has been quite a long while since your many readers have had anything with reference to the work of our Church on the Argenta District, Little Rock Conference. I commenced my third round with the Little Rock Circuit the first Sunday in September. This work has made a decided advance this year. We have been able to build two new church houses. Though they are of logs, yet they are the only church edifices in the bounds of this circuit of any kind. There have been quite a number of conversions and accessions to the church on this charge. This work is moving along nicely under the faithful charge of Bro. J. D. Johnson, who has been able to keep up the work, and go to the school from conference up to the first of June. After school was out he commenced to teach school and taught a three months public school. This is one way for young ministers to do; if you cannot get an education easy, do the next best thing. Whatever you do, educate yourselves. He is now ready to enter school again. The Little Rock Circuit consists of five regular preaching places. Bro. Johnson has had a good deal of sickness to contend with.

The Sweet Home Circuit, which lies South of Little Rock, on this work, has undergone two or three good revivals of religion this year. Though Bro. Boone, the pastor, has had sickness all the year in his family (he himself has been almost down to the crossing of the chilling waves of death) yet the work is doing well. Thirty-five or forty have been converted and added to the church on this work since conference. We are trying to build one new church house on this work. Possibly we will have it done before conference. Our camp meeting on this charge was not such a success as we contemplated, on account of so much sickness just at that time. Our district conference which met at Sweet Home on Sept. 2, was a delightful session.

Van Buren—this is the best charge on the district, and has made a decided progress this year. Quite a number have been converted and joined the church here this year. Our third quarterly meeting was a grand occasion; 9 were converted and added to our beloved Zion. The pastor, Rev. F. Wallace, has also had a gread deal of sickness, but the work is in excellent condition.

The Fort Smith charge has had a misfortune this year, and I am very sorry, this being our first year in this field. Its pastor got married and then got sick, and I have had to supply the work. Notwithstanding the misfortunes the work has been built up considerably. There have been several conversions on the charge, and 25 or 30 accessions to the church this year. It is to be regretted that Bro. J. P. Mack, the faithful pastor of this work, has been forced to give up his charge on account of bad health. Bro. Mack is a good young man, well beloved by his people and all who know him.

Fayetteville—There has been a grand work done on this charge since conference. A new church built and near completion; about 40 conversions and more than 40 have joined the church. This work is in fine fix; it speaks for itself. Bro. W. R. R. Duncan, one of the most active members of our conference, is the pastor. He has raised from his small society about $500. He has faithfully tried the doctrine taught by our bishops, "call on the people to give to other causes aside from the support of the ministry, and they will give the pastor a good support."

The Hynsville Circuit is in good fix. Several have been converted and added to the church this year on this charge. One new church has been built.

Morrilton—This charge at present is without a pastor, though we have been able to gather up about 70 members on this work since conference.

Our Conway Circuit is booming. Bro. A. L. Richardson. He has built one new church since Conference.

As far as I have gone on my third round the work is doing well. We have built already since conference five new Churches on the district. We hope to be able to do a better work this year than ever before. We have had about 175 conversions, and about 350 accessions to the church this year.

Yours respectfully

G. W. SAMS.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 13, 1883.

East Tennessee Conference Appointments.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—Eli Provine, Presiding Elder.

Big Springs—A. J. Fletcher.
Chattanooga—D. W. Hays.
Chattanooga Mission—To be supplied.
Cleveland—H. N. Brown.
Cumberland—J. C. Tate.
Ebenezer—Jacob Mann.
Georgetown—Supplied by Moses Cox.
Jasper—To be supplied.
Kingston—J. T. Henry.
Riceville—B. Massoner.
Robertsville—S. W. Burnett.
Soddy—To be supplied.
Sweetwater—Alex Roach.
Washington—J. Yarnell.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—S. J. Harris, Presiding Elder.

Arcadia—Supplied by J. Guthrei.
Clinton and Coal Creek—W. T. Marley.
Dandridge—Supplied by A. Gillespie.
Greenville—Chas. Boyd.
Knoxville—B. H. Johnson, D. B. Lawson.
Knoxville Circuit—A. Douglass.
Morristown—F. L. Donahoo.
Mossy Creek—O. Hypshire.
Newport—Sam'l Nelson.
Roan Mountain—Supplied by J. Hawkins.
Taylorsville—Alex Jordan.
Tazewell—Supplied by G. P. Moore.
Warrenburg—C. K. Mays.

Baptizing a Sister Against Her Will.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Just after daylight yesterday morning a band of colored persons marched to the water's edge on the Ohio, just below the Newport and Cincinnati railway bridge, and directly opposite Sausage Row, where the vilest negro desperadoes resort. They had come to take part in the ceremony of baptizing by immersion a newly converted sister. The weather was very cool, and the early morning, when few persons were stirring, was chosen to escape interruption. After a song and a prayer, the gowned minister and the candidate—a coal black, stout young girl—waded slowly into the chilling water. The girl shivered at first, but exhorted by the minister, she followed him until he halted where the water was waist deep. Suddenly she made the Kentucky shore echo these words:

"Lord-a-massa, I can't stan' dis, lemme go!"

"But remember the Master's command, dear sister, and don't turn back to the wicked world," said the minister.

"But I mus' go; it'll kill me; I know it will," the girl replied.

She made a desperate effort to escape, but the parson held on, saying as he struggled with his obstinate convert, "Yo' head mus' go under." In the effort to duck the girl's head both went under beyond their depth. They soon rose to the surface and floated down stream, shouting for help. Boats were at hand, and they were rescued in the usual way. Now the colored theologians are discussing whether or not this was a Christian baptism.

Will some of our Baptist brethren tell us whether this was Christian baptism, or what shall we call it?

Coercive Measures for Utah.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Gov. Murray of Utah reports to the Secretary of the Interior that he is unable to enforce the laws against polygamy. He adds: "I am impelled to make in this report an earnest appeal for the adjustment of all wrongs and the establishment of good government in Utah by Congress. The history of all States demonstrates that times come when military aid is necessary to support the civil authority. I am [illegible] out of the rule. The Utah militia is not and cannot be made available. It therefore only remains for this Territory that the military forces of the United States be made available, and I recommend that it be made lawful for soldiers of the United States to be used for the execution of processes out of the courts of the United States, in the hands of the United States Marshal of Utah." He says the unlawful Territorial Government of Utah which has existed for more than thirty years, still exists. Polygamists are exercising the functions of office, who under the law are not entitled to vote. Polygamy is still openly taught and practised.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

The Methodists of Victoria province, Australia, are preparing for organic union.

On Sunday Rev. A. M. Randolph, of Baltimore, was consecrated as assistant Bishop of Virginia, for the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Bryan H. Evans, of London, purchased 700,000 acres of land in the Yazoo delta, which he proposes to people with English colonists.

At Eimsleber, Germany, 266 persons are reported suffering from trichinosis, and 23 persons have died.

Rev. H. W. Warner, pastor at Blue Springs, Neb., is about to dedicate a fine new Methodist house of worship to cost $5000.

Gen. Sir Henry Wiley Norman, of the Council of the Governor General of India, has been appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Nearly all the newsdealers of Burlington, Iowa, have discontinued the sale of the infamous *Police Gazette*.

The Tasmanian Methodists are taking steps for the establishment of a ladies' college in that colony. They have recently secured a suitable site.

The *Scientific American* declares that hot bread is poison, and launches its thunders at muffins, waffles, hot biscuits, and other articles of diet that render life delightful.

Judge Monroe decided that City Treasurer Walsh should pay the warrants drawn on the budget; also that the Treasurer is correct in judging for himself as to validity of warrants presented.

The determination of the Morgan R. R. Co. to construct a branch road from Baldwin station back to the Cypremort section of St. Mary has been somewhat of a disappointment to our friends of Jeanerette.—*Sugar Bowl*

A cablegram has been received in Boston announcing the death of Prof. William Denton, the eminent geologist and lecturer, who for the past two years had been engaged in scientific explorations in Australia, New Zealand, and China. He is supposed to have been in Java at the time of the earthquake and to have been one of its victims.

News are received of a case of effective, but unusual, punishment upon a Negro ravisher in the parish of Calcasieu, La. Lewis Woods was convicted at the last term of court for ravishing a young colored girl, and he escaped from jail. In less than one week after his escape he committed the same crime on a white lady; which so enraged the whole country that everybody turned out to hunt him. He and another escaped convict, a white murderer, named Martin, were captured at a settlement on Teche River, Texas. They were taken on the train for Lake Charles. At Edgerly station a large crowd of men assembled, and when the Sheriff saw them he covered up Martin with some quilts and bedding that happened to be in the car, and the crowd saw only the Negro. They seized on him, dragged him out, took him to a point some little distance from the station, chained him to a pine tree, covered him up with pine-knots and chips, and burned him to death. The crowd then started for the parish jail to get the murderer Martin, but the Sheriff succeeded in hiding him away.

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It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple an operation that a child can follow the directions. It *is as harmless as salt* and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug: it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price. Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

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Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
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A well-known clergyman, Rev. N. C. Cook, of Trempeleau, Wis., says, "I find Kidney-Wort a *sure cure* for kidney and liver troubles."

KIDNEY WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
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It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY WORT

"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Colonel 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 West Side Avenue, J. C. Heights, N. J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many years." He's cured now, and consequently happy.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
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"I will recommend it everywhere," writes Jas. B. Moyer, Carriage Manufacturer, Myerstown, Pa., "because it"—Kidney-Wort—"*cured my piles.*"

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RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
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"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone *cured him*. I have tried it myself, and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

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The Housekeeper.

FRENCH MUSTARD.—French mustard is thus made in America: Four tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves, black pepper and of flour, with vinegar enough to cover these; mix all well, and let it come to a boil; when cold add a little salad oil, say one or two tablespoonfuls; this gives smoothness to the whole.

PREVENTING FLANNEL FROM FADING.—To prevent scarlet flannel or worsted goods of any description of this color from fading when washed, take this precaution: Mix a half a cupful of flour with a quart of cold water, let it boil for ten or fifteen minutes, then mix with the warm suds in which the article is to be washed; squeeze and rinse up and down repeatedly instead of rubbing on a rubbing board. If very much soiled, wash in two or three waters, always taking care to have them of the same temperature, if possible, and just cool enough to put your hands in comfortably. Make the suds before putting the garment in, and avoid rubbing soap on it.

EMPLOYMENT.—It may be laid down as an incontrovertible principle that no family can be happy without employment—regular, diversified, continually recurring employment. There may be the possession of wealth, there may be an ample and beautiful domain, there may be everything externally to enjoy, but unless there be an appropriate and varied employment to occupy the body, engross the mind and awaken the energies there cannot be happiness. It is the active, industrious, persevering family that is the truly happy family; not the idle, the slothful, the useless—not the family that has no definite plan, no fixed and important object, no personal and collective energy.

AIRING THE BED.—It must be false ideas of neatness which demand that beds should be made soon after vacated. Let it be remembered that more than three-fifths of the solids and liquids taken into the stomach should pass off through the pores of the skin—seven millions in number—and that this escape is more rapid during the night, while warm in bed. At least one-half of the waste and putrid matter—from twenty to thirty ounces per night—must become more or less tangled in the bedding, of course soiling it, and a part of this may become re-absorbed by the skin, if it is allowed to come in contact with it the next night, as it must if the bedding is not exposed for a few hours in the light. We may well imitate the Dutch example of placing such bedding on two chairs near the window, that the best purifier known—the light of the sun—may displace the impurities, or neutralize them. At least three hours on an average, is as short exposure as is compatible with neatness.—*Summerside Journal.*

OATMEAL GRUEL.—Boil a pint of water in a saucepan; when boiling, mix it with two teaspoonfuls of oatmeal, half a pint of milk, and a little salt. Let it then simmer for half an hour; strain it through a hair sieve, sweeten, and add a little nutmeg. A few raisins may be added before boiling.

MACARONI A L'ITALIENNE.—Cut into small, thin pieces two pounds of fresh lean beef, slice a small onion, chop and then pound in a mortar quarter of a pound of fat bacon; fry the bacon and onion together, then add the beef and turn frequently. When the beef becomes slightly colored, turn the whole contents of the frying-pan into a hot sauce-pan. Add a pint of boiling water, boil up for one minute, skim thoroughly, and sprinkle in a salt-spoonful of salt and a little pepper, then simmer gently for two hours, skimming occasionally. Strain the gravy through a hair sieve, and when cold take off the fat. When ready to use make the gravy hot, and mix with the fourth part of it a tablespoonful of tomato sauce; then add by degrees the rest of the gravy, stir over a sharp, clear fire and boil three minutes. Put in boiling salted water a half pound of Naples macaroni; boil quickly twenty to twenty-five minutes, drain in a colander, which shake before the fire a minute or two to make the macaroni perfectly dry. Put the macaroni in a hot dish, mixing through it two or three table-spoonfuls of grated Parmesan cheese, pour the hot gravy over it, mixing well, and serve with a dish of grated Parmesan. This is an excellent dish with which to begin dinner on days too hot for smoking soup. The proportions may, of course, be varied to suit the number of persons served.

Pick and singe a chicken, wipe with a wet towel, draw it without breaking the intestines, and cut it in joints as for fricassee; put it over the fire in sufficient boiling water to cover it, and simmer it gently until it is tender. Meantime slice quarter of a pound of salt pork, and fry it brown in the bottom of a saucepan; peel and slice six onions, and after the pork is brown take it up, and fry the onions in the drippings, soak half a pound of sea-biscuit in cold milk or water; mix two tablespoonfuls of flour smoothly with half a cupful of the broth in which the chicken has been cooked, put the chicken, onion, pork, and biscuit in layers in the saucepan containing the pork drippings, seasoning each layer rather highly with salt and pepper; mix the chicken broth and the flour together, boil them for two minutes, and then pour them over the chowder; place the saucepan containing it over the fire, and let it simmer gently for a few minutes; then serve it hot, in a tureen, with a plate of unsoaked crackers.

Source of Law.

It is said that the following passage in one of the fathers was in the mind of Hooker's interpretation of the law, which in its most general and comprehensive sense is of incomparable eloquence: "There is nothing independent of God, who is the mover of all things, and Himself immovable. Nothing so high is to be above His providence, nothing so low as to be beneath it, nothing so large but is bounded by it, nothing so bad but he can draw good out of it, nothing so wisely placed but God can disappoint it, nothing so simply and unpolitically carried out but He can give a prevailing issue to it, nothing so freely carried in regard to the next cause but God can make it necessary in regard of the event, nothing so natural but he can suspend in regard of operation."

By contracting a severe cough and cold, I was compelled to give up my daily work and keep to the house. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it was procured and used; to my astonishment relief was instantaneous. Edw. W. Clayton, Waverly, Md.

There is often a good deal of sense in the Mother Goose rhymes, if only we know what is intended to be taught by them. A writer in *Golden Days* thus explains the story of the "four and twenty blackbirds:" The birds are the twenty-four hours. The bottom of the pie is the earth, and the top crust the sky that overarches it. The opening of the pie is the dawn of day, when the birds begin to sing. The king setting in the parlor counting out his money, is the sun, and the golden pieces that slip through his fingers are the golden sunshine. The queen in the kitchen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is moonlight. The maid is the day dawn and the clothes she hangs out are the clouds; while the birds who nips off her nose is the hour of sunrise.

"Men must work and women weep,
So runs the world away!"
But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all the painful maladies peculiar to women. Sold by druggists.

Poetry.

True Nobility.

Deeper than all sense of seeing
Lies the secret source of being,
And the soul with truth agreeing,
Learns to live in thought and deed;
For the life is more than raiment,
And the earth is pledged for payment
Unto man for all his needs.

Nature is our common mother,
Every living man our brother,
Therefore let us serve each other;
Not to meet the law's behests,
But because through cheerful giving
We shall learn the art of living;
And to live and serve is best.

Life is more than what man fancies!
Not a game of idle chances;
But it steadily advances,
Up the rugged heights of time,
Till each complex web of trouble,
Every sad hope's broken bubble,
Hath a meaning most sublime.

More religion, less profession!
More of firmness, less concession;
More of freedom, less profession
In the Church and in the State;
More of life, and less of fashion,
More of love and less of passion,
That will make us good and great.

When true hearts, divinely gifted,
From the chaff of error sifted,
On their crosses are uplifted,
Shall the world most clearly see
That earth's greatest time of trial
Calls for holy self denial,
Calls on men to do and be.

But, forever and forever
Let it be the soul's endeavor
Love from hatred to dissever,
And in whatsoe'er we do,
Won by love's eternal beauty
To our highest sense of duty,
Evermore be true and true.

New Orleans has long been famous for its Mardi Gras exhibitions. Montreal made a great stir last Winter with its ice carnival and Baltimore has recently attracted much attention by its Oriole festival but St. Louis is preparing to outdazzle them all next week with a Veiled Prophet show. Such distinguished personages as Queen Mab and Jack the Giant Killer are to appear in the procession in which little John Barleycorn will also figure. Travellers sometimes make us smile by their accounts of the spectacles with which barbarian and half civilized peoples amuse themselves, but a barbarian traveller who chanced to be present at some of the festivals in which our highly civilized cities indulge, would probably be able to raise a laugh at our expense on his return home.—*N. Y. Sun.*

In days past I have seen drunkenness and the effects thereof. I have seen the dead bodies of women murdered by drunken husbands; I have seen the best men in America go down to disgraceful graves; and I have seen fortunes wrecked, prospects blighted, and I have perused a great many pages of statistics. There are crimes on the calendar not resulting from rum, but were rum eliminated, the catalogue would be so reduced as to make it hardly worth the compiling. Directly or indirectly, rum is chargeable with a good 90 per cent of the woes that afflict our country.—*Petroleum V. Nasby.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

As a Refrigerant Drink to Fevers.

Dr. C. H. Davis, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

The Hindus worship the objects from which they derive benefits as rivers, cows, trees, gates, etc., also the implements used in their various callings; thus the carpenter worships his saw and axe, the soldier the flag under which he fights, and the shopkeeper his money and the goods he has for sale, bowing down to them when he opens his shop in the morning. Are the Hindus the only idolaters in these respects in the world?

The laziest boy exists in Connecticut. His mother sent him to a neighbor's house after a cup of sour milk. On being told that there was none but sweet milk to be got, he helped himself to a chair, and said: "Well, I'll wait till it sours."

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Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people whom I left in Louisiana before the war. I had three brothers named John Snowden, Andrew Brown and Henry Wilson; and one sister, Priscilla Brown. Kin folks were Marie Johnson and Francis Johnson. They all belonged to Lord Cox in Ascension parish. I was called Sarah Smith, and belonged to Phillip Barton Key. My mother and brother live near the little town of Jeffersonville, La., and I have not heard from them since I left there two years after the war. One of my sisters came out here, but she went back. I now go by the name of Sarah Key. Address me at Bremond, Texas, care of Rev. W. J. Mitchell.

MR. EDITOR—Please correct some mistakes in B. J. Houston's lost friends letter for me. The oldest was Mack and Harry and Ben. Sisters Emily and Emma. I have found my brother Ben. We had not seen each other since we were little boys, until the 3rd of September last. When we parted I was eight years old and he was six; today I am 40 years old and he is 30 odd. The oldest child in our family is 22. We found each other by inquiring letters. He has been a traveling deacon of the Colored M. E. Church, under Bishop Lane, in Texas for eight years. He found me a local preacher at Durant, under Elder G. W. Barney. Brother remained with me until Sept. 19, and I took him around to see as many of my old and new friends as possible. He was gladly received, and preached several sermons for us during his short stay.

MARK SHEPARD.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to learn the whereabouts of my people. Father was Charles Paxton, and came from South Carolina, and lived on Richland Creek, East Feliciana parish, Louisiana. Mother was Polly Silliman. When I was seven years old, Mr. Paxton, their master, moved to Red River, and took his slaves with him. Father left five children, named Bettie, James, Amanda, Rose and Ailsy. Address me at Clinton, Louisiana, care of Rev. James Qualls.

Jesse Lee's Wit.

Rev. Jesse Lee, one of the early Methodist preachers of Virginia, was possessed of a liberal share of ready wit. It is related of him that one day as he was riding along the road, two young limbs of the law rode up, one on each side of him, proposing to have fun at his expense, he soon discovered their purpose. One asked him whether he wrote his sermons or preached extempore. Being told that his sermons were extempore, the lawyer inquired, "Do you not often make mistakes then?"

"Yes, sometimes," was the reply.

"What do you do then? Do you stop to correct them?"

"Sometimes I do, and sometimes I do not," said Lee, "for instance the other day I went to quote the passage 'All liars shall have their part in the lake that burns,' etc., and by a slip of the tongue, I quoted 'all lawyers,' etc., but I thought the difference so slight I did not stop to make any correction."

Nettled at this hit, one of them said to him:

"I doubt whether you are more fool than knave."

The preacher, looking keenly first at one and then at the other, dryly said:

"I believe I am *between the two*" utterly discomfited, they rode rapidly on and left the preacher victor on the field.

The *Americad Homœopathic Observer* says: "Liebig Co's preparation should not be confounded with patent nostrums. Its Coca Beef Tonic is a legitimate pharmaceutical product, and worthy of the recommendation bestowed upon it by worthy homœopathic and allopathic journals." Invaluable to all who are run down, nervous, dyspeptic or bilious.

[illegible] reason to revere the memory of Luther. He was the reformer of all the reformers of his century. Without him they had not been. He has been our heroic Protestant as fully as if he had been born on our shores, for his children came hither and have helped us to fight all our battles and rear this new western civilization.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

The Georgia School Commissioner reports that the negroes in the State pay more in school taxes than is spent in the education of of their children. Do the white people of Georgia intend to have their children educated at the expense of the despised black man?—*Inter-Ocean.*

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer; if you are single ailing, or if feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties or a Mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxication; if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, and vigor."

If your are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a balm in Gilead in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

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What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
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French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Cavalry, By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
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News Items.

The subject of colonial federation is taking a deep hold upon the public mind in Australia.

Gen. Campenon was appointed French minister of war to succeed Gen. Thibaudin.

The King of Cambodia will accept a new constitution, a French protectorate, and abolish slavery.

Major W. H. Smyth has been appointed Postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., vice Benjamin Conley, suspended. Major Smyth was United States Marshal for Georgia during the two terms of President Grant, and has been a highly respected citizen of Atlanta about 20 years.

State Treasurer E. A. Burke has made a demand on United States Treasurer Folger for $159,300.88, that being the amount due to Louisiana under the deposit act of Congress, passed in June, 1836. A similar demand from Arkansas was refused by Secretary Folger.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union which, for 10 Summers past has given rides to invalids, during the past Summer has furnished 1,402 persons, inmates of hospitals and homes, with carriage drives in the suburbs. In addition 4,160 steam-boat and horse car tickets were distributed to the same class of persons.

A big fight occurred in Franklin county, Virginia, growing out of the pulling of a dog's tail. Three men were shot, and, it may be received death wounds. James Love had a dispute with his father-in-law, his brother-in-law, and his brother, and the father-in-law pulled the tail of Love's dog. Hard words passed, resulting in Love's putting a bullet in each of his relatives named. He himself was also wounded.

A human chain a mile and a half long could be formed daily by the average arrivals of European emigrants in this country during the past four years. Over twenty thousand miles of humanity has come to us during that period.

According to the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the number of children taught in the public schools of Brooklyn during the year 1882 was 92,187. The instruction of these children cost the city $1,148,387,27. That is to say, every child taught in the public schools during the past year cost the city $12.45.

Frederick Douglass says: "I see that my views at the Louisville Convention are variously commented upon. I am thought to be an Independent. And so I am, but I am an Independent inside of the Republican Party. My advice to colored men everywhere is to stick to the Republican party. Tell your wants, hold the party up to its professions, but do your utmost to keep it in power in State and nation."

Brig. Gen. Chas. H. Crane, Surgeon General, U. S. A., died in Washington on the 10th. Gen. Crane was appointed Assistant Surgeon on Feb. 14, 1848; promoted to be Major and Surgeon on May 21, 1861; promoted to be Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General on July 28, 1866, and promoted to be Brigadier-General and Surgeon-General on July 3, 1882.

The Secretary's report to the Congregational Council showed a net gain of 262 churches during the past three years and 5,079 in membership. The addition to churches by profession averaged 12,500 annually. The contributions for Sabbath schools last year amounted to $300,000, and for charitable objects upward of $6,000,000. There are 874 more churches in the United States than there are clergymen to supply them.

The Christian life is a warfare against evil; it is a struggle after perfection of mind and heart; it is a contest in which, if we would be successful, we must daily and hourly "watch, and fight, and pray." This is our only hope of success. We can never conquer, except in the strength and by the help of God.

The attendance at the Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City on the 10th was fully 6,000 persons being in the tabernacle. Apostles Richards, Carrington, Lyman and Cannon, impressed on their hearers the necessity of living up to their religion, going into polygamy, and paying tithing. Apostle Cannon presented the statistics of the Church which showed a membership in Utah of 127,294; number of families, 23,000; births in the past six months, 1,200 males and 1,100 females; number of children under 8 years, 37,000; number of marriages in the past six months, 339; new members, 23,040, and deaths, 781. The Church organization embraces 12 apostles, 58 patriarchs, 3,885 seventies, 3,153 high priests, 11,000 elders, 1,500 bishops, and 4,4000 deacons. Idaho has double that of Arizona. Eighty-one missionaries have been appointed to go on missions to Europe and the United States. Eighteen were set apart for missions in the Southern States, where the Church is meeting with considerable success in increasing its membership. The Southern converts are being colonized mainly in Colorado.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31st, 1884 to any new subscriber who will send two dollars with the order.

NEW BOOKS.

OUR BROTHERS AND SONS. By Mrs. G. S. Reaney, American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St., New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 91 Camp St. New Orleans. Price $1.

This book is intended as a companion volume to "Our Daughters," and like that it deals with home-felt truths and interests. It is true that the dangers duties and interests of men are remarkably similar. All are in a common calamity, and can be extricated only by the same general means. All are steering for the same port, and have to traverse the sea filled with rocks and shoals amid contending winds and currents. "Our Brothers and Sons" will serve as a chart to any one who will heed its teachings. Mrs. Reaney writes like an earnest, devoted mother seeking the interests of her sons, and no way unmindful of what she owes to her brothers. We take pleasure in commending this book. It will help not only to see the possibilities of life, but to make life what it should be.

STORIES OF PATRIOTISM AND DEVOTION. For young people. Translated from the French by Mrs. Belle Tenis Speed. Walden and Stowe, Cincinnati, Ohio. Phillips & Hunt, New York. Price $1.

It is a fact that the press is a mighty lever either to upheave society from its foundations and plunge it in the abyss of vice and irreligion, or uplift it into higher and joyous regions of holiness. Stories of patriotism and devotion are in order. Sectional animosities are dying out. The barriers between the States that have been like stone walls are being thrown down, and men are coming to be patriots, and will soon reach the point where the nonsense of sectional brickering will not be tolerated. These stories of patriotism will serve as models, or a basis and help to build for future usefulness. Any one may read this volume with profit.

[Continued].

CHAPTER II.

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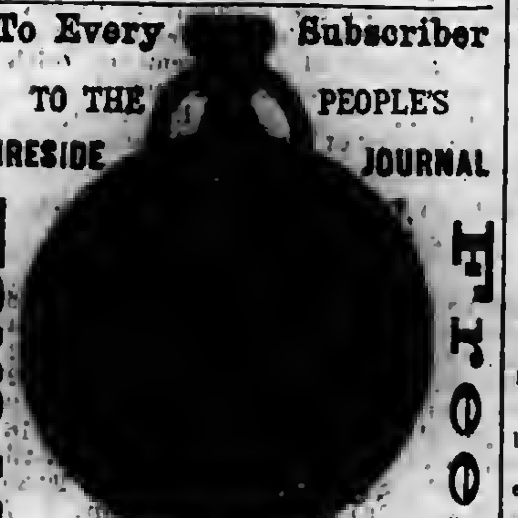

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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION NOW IN PROGRESS AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1883, THESE ORGANS ARE AGAIN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF HONOR, THE VERY HIGHEST AWARD.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, 40 pp., 4to, is now ready, for the season of 1883-4, dated October, 1883. MANY NEW AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES are presented, in rich cases, showing only natural woods, or elegantly decorated in GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE and COLORS. ONE HUNDRED STYLES of organs are described and illustrated, from the smallest size at only $22.00, having as much power as any single reed organ, and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to organs with THREE MANUALS and FULL PEDAL BASE, at $900.00. Sixty styles are at from $78.00 to $200.00 each. These are unquestionably the BEST ORGANS IN THE WORLD. They have taken the HIGHEST AWARDS for DEMONSTRATED SUPERIORITY at EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS, no other American Organs having been found equal to them at any. The new styles, now ready, are the best and most attractive ever offered. CATALOGUES with net cash prices, free. Sold also for easy payments, or rented. THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO. BOSTON, 154 Tremont Street; NEW YORK, 46 East Fourteenth Street; CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Avenue.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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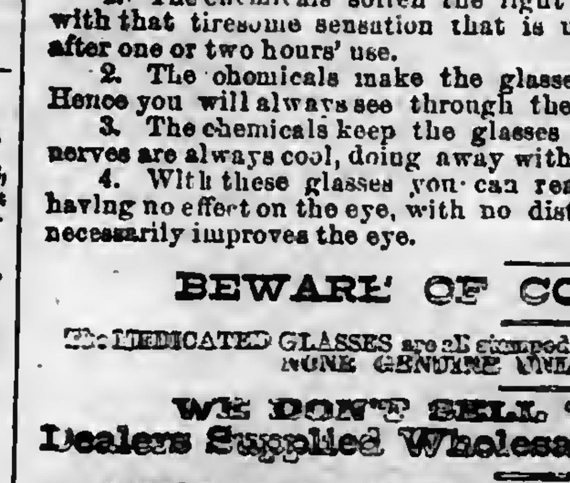

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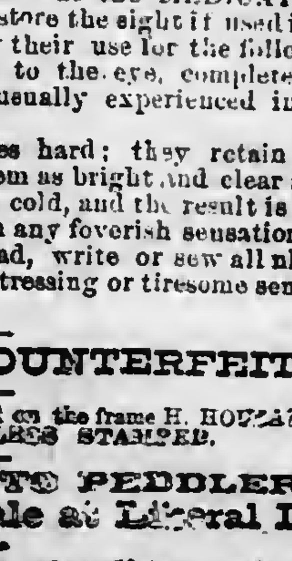

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July26-1y-tear 8p

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON IV. Oct. 28th. SAUL CHOSEN KING. (1 Sam. x, 17-27.)

Saul had gone away from home on an errand for his father, and was now on his return. He had to pass by the place where Samuel was. Samuel expected his coming, beause God had told him the day before that a young man would come to him, who was to be the king. When Saul came God told Samuel Saul was the man he expected, so Samuel received and kept him all night; and next day, before he sent him away, he told him he was to be king. Saul said: "I am from the smallest tribe of Israel, why do you say this to me?" Samuel told him many things and sent Saul home. Saul was a good young man, and tall and fine in person. Samuel called the people together, and said: "You want a king. You have said you don't want God for a king, but a man, and now have your way. Let all the twelve tribes come before me." All came, but when the tribe of Benjamin, to which Saul belonged, was come, Saul was missing. He had hidden; but when he was brought out, and stood up, he was taller than all the rest of the people, and when they knew that he was to be king, they shouted for joy, and said: "God save the king!"

Samuel told the people how wrong it was to want a king, but they would not hear; so now they are like the people of the world about them. It was a foolish, wicked act. People who serve sin act just as foolishly and wickedly.—*Western.*

Life is too short to try half a dozen different kinds of "Sure Cures," when one suffers with a cough or cold stick to the best and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it will cure your cough and never disappoint you. All druggists sell it at twenty five cents a bottle.

MARRIAGES.

In New Orleans, by the Rev. M. J. Dyer. Oct. 15, Henry Chelvey and Clara Johnson of this city.

In New Orleans, by Rev. L. P. Cushman, Oct. 16, Alfred Battles and Caroline Williams, both of this city.

In New Orleans, by Rev. M. J. Dyer, Oct. 18. David Mitchell and Patsey Johnson, all of this city.

Mr. Thomas Crandall and Miss Rebecca Avery, Aug. 8th. On Monday, Oct. 8th, E. Reddick and Mrs. Delcine Benton, Rev. J. W. Lewis, of Pearl River, La., officiating.

"So modified about my freckles." Use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1 at druggists. Unrivalled.

DEATHS.

On Sept. 2, Samuel Shumpert departed this life in full triumph of faith, aged 40 years. He was a member of the Church 18 years, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. J. TRICE.

Tupelo, Miss.

Rev. Washington McCullough died Sept. 14. He was a faithful member of our Church, and aged 63 years. He lived a consistent Christian, and died in full triumph. He leaves a wife and fourteen children. H. CAWTHORN.

Greenwood, Miss.

Sister Mary Neal, a faithful member, died Oct. 4. She crossed over and leaves a mother advanced in age and on the way. Sister Mary Neal was born and raised here, and was well known and liked.

Sister Betty Langlon, died near this place on Cane River, Oct. 7. She was a member of the church, on Rev. J. Hason's circuit, and was a faithful member for several years. H. J. WALCOTT.

Natchitoches, La., Oct. 9.

Sister Dilsie Hammons, wife of Bro. Allen, departed this life Oct. 7, in faith triumphant, aged 36 years. She leaves a husband and four children. She suffered a long illness, and I visited her often. She was a live church member.

Bro. Charles Banks died Oct. 7th. He was a noble young man, aged 26 years. He leaves a wife and one child.

A. P. BLAKEMORE.

Springfield, Tenn.

Rev. Carey Scott, after a long illness, died Oct. 15, aged 22 years. He was a good and faithful class-leader in First Street Church, and chaplain of the Golden Rule Society. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. T. G. Montgomery, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse.

Sister Nancy Fields died Aug. 8, 1883, in full triumph of living faith. She was a member of the M. E. Church for a number of years. Her death was very sudden, but found her at her post of duty. She leaves a devoted husband and eight children, and many friends. J. W. LEWIS.

Pearl River, La.

Sheriff's Report.

Under date of May 16, 1883, Mr. Isaiah Cook formerly Sheriff of Skowhegan, Me., writes as follows: "I have been afflicted for over twenty-nine years with a weakness of the kidneys and liver, and have had severe pains in the back and sides, which were brought upon me in first place by exposure during my stay in California during the early settlement of the land of gold. At that time my water troubled me very much, and after trying many different means without receiving any benefit, I was induced to try Hunt's Remedy, although I was much prejudiced against it and at all other medicines. I purchased a bottle at Cushing's drug store, here in Skowhegan, and I found that the first bottle relieved all pains in the back and sides; and I have, in my family, used five bottles in all, and have found it a medicine of real merit and of great value, and have gladly recommended it to many of my friends and neighbors, who universally praise it in high terms. You are at liberty to use my name for the benefit of suffering humanity."

Timely Advice.

I have been troubled with kidney disease and gravel for a long time, with severe pains in my limbs and back, with inflammation of bladder. My sufferings were terrible. I tried several physicians, all to no purpose—I found that I was growing very feeble. I was discouraged, and lost faith in physicians and medicine, when a friend from Malden, who had been cured by Hunt's Remedy of gravel and liver complaint, recommended it to me, and from the first bottle I commenced to improve, and three bottles have entirely cured me, and I heartily thank my friend for his timely advice to use Hunt's Remedy, for all the pains have gone from my back, and I am in excellent condition, and I feel that a word from me may be the means of saving some friend that may be suffering as I did, before taking Hunt's Remedy, the best kidney and liver cure.

SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD,
No. 1482 Washington street,
May 12, 1883. Boston, Mass.

Horse Railroad Men.

Having occasion to use a medicine for general debility in my family, I was recommended by a friend to use Hunt's Remedy, as that was being used with great success all over the country. We have used one bottle with marked benefit, and find it just as represented, and a medicine of great value, and I cheerfully add my testimony in praise of Hunt's Remedy. GEORGE W. SCOTON.

Watchman South Boston Car Stables, South Boston, Mass., May 12, 1883.

Gov. Tuttle says the population of Arizona is now 75,000, and taxable property $20,000,000.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Liver or Urinary Diseases

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretened cure.

Admiral Acton, Italian Minister of Marine, has resigned.

"Golden Medical Discovery."

Has been used with signal success in consumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of throat and chest. Sold by druggists.

Music Everywhere.

That wonderful musical instrument, the HARMONETTE is advertised in this issue by Massachusetts Organ Co., 57 Washington St., Boston, Mass. It is the ideal home instrument. You can dance to it; you can sing to it; a mere child can play it; it inculcates a love of music in old and young, and develops and cultivates the ear. The music is perfectly accurate, and the wonderful HARMONETTE will play any tune. At the price, $5.00, it is within the reach of all.

THREE WARNINGS.

A SICK STOMACH—AN ACHING—AND CONSIDERABLE GENERAL DEBILITY, ARE THREE WARNINGS WHICH IT IS MADNESS TO DISREGARD. DANGEROUS DISEASES MAY BE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW THEM IF NOT ARRESTED WITHOUT DELAY. TONE THE RELAXED STOMACH, CALM THE EXCITED BRAIN, INVIGORATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND REGULATE THE BOWELS, WITH TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. IF YOU WISH TO ESCAPE THE EVILS WHICH THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS INDICATE HOW MANY CONSUMING FEVERS, VIOLENT ATTACKS, NERVOUS PAROXYSMS, AND OTHER TERRIBLE AILMENTS MIGHT BE PREVENTED IF THIS AGREEABLE AND INCOMPARABLE SALINE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE WERE ALWAYS TAKEN IN TIME! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Season* for November has been received from the International News Co., of New York This superior fashion magazine may be found at the news stands. Price 30cts. It embraces plates patterns and miscellany.

The Fiction in the November *Century* includes the first chapters of Mr. Cable's new novel "Dr. Sevier," the first part of Henry James' story, "The Impressions of a Cousin," and of the two-part California sketch, by Robert Louis Stevenson, "The Silverado Squatters"; also a complete short story, by the author of "Guerndale," and the fourth installment of the Bread-winners."

The November number, concluding the sixty-seventh volume of *Harper's Magazine*, is rich in illustrations, and its articles entertaining. Herbert Tuttle contributes "A Vacation to Vermont," illustrated with views of Green Mountain scenery, "Some Glimpses of Artistic London," by Joseph Hayton, are illustrated by the portraits of Leighton, Fildes, Millais, Boughton, Alma-Talema, Pettie, and Herkomer, and views of their studies. Henry P. Johnston contributes an article apropos of the Centennial Anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British. An interesting biographical sketch of Sir Moses Montefiore, the Jewish philanthropist, now entering on his one hundredth year, is contributed by Mrs. Z. B. Gustafson. Mr. William Blaikie's article, "Our Children's Bodies," strikes vigorously at some defects of our home and school training. Francis E. Prendergast contributes a timely and comprehensive article on Transcontinental Railways, with a map. Dr. H. H. Kane describes a "Hashish House in New York," and "the curious adventures of an individual who indulged in a few pipefuls of the narcotic hemp." The Editoral departments are full of entertaining and useful matter.

Montana desires to become a State. On Nov. 5th, an election will be held for delegates to a State constitutional convention. Party candidates are in the field. The convention will meet in Helena in January, and the constitution to be framed will be submitted to the people in November, 1884.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE,
Oct. 15, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 7-16; Middling 10½; Good Middling, 10 9-16; Middling fair, 10 9-16.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 8@8½; White clarified, 8¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 17; fair, 22; choice, 30.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 17@18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 9½; prime, 12½.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 40.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.60; choice 5.25.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8¾.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95;

ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.65@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bl $1.75@$3.00; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.75@3.00 sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@11.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $12.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6½; sides, short rib, 7; sides, long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 15@16½.

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I wouldn't be without them if they cost $1 a pill They cured me of neuralgia of 9 years' standing." Jos. Snyder, Paxtons, Pa. Jan. 30, 1880.

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Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

E. Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct. 10	Bowman
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn	Oct. 17	Bowman
Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Butaw	" 5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	" 12	Foss

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Mayarsville	Oct. 26-27
Simpson	Nov. 3-4
Jackson	" 10-11
Canton	" 17 18
Ricks	" 17-18
Hickory	" 21-
Lake	" 22-
Forest	" 24-25
Morton	" 24-25
Bolton	" 29-
Trentoe	Dec. 1-2
Pelehatchie	" 4-5
Brandon	" 8-9
Evergreen	" 8-9
Mt. Salem	" 13-
Vicksburg charge	" 15-16
Vicksburg Circuit	" 15-16
Edwards	" 20-
Clinton	" 22-23

The district conference will meet in Clinton. Due notice will be given of the day and date. I hope all members of the conference will come prepared to make the proper reports.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the members of the Tennessee Conference:—Dear Brethren: Please notice that the conference meets at Murfreesboro, Nov. 21. The classes in the course of study meet in James Chapel, in Murfreesboro, on the 20th of Nov. at 10 o'clock. Remember that conference meets on Wednesday. Have your statistics made out and ready to report the first day. Remember your subscription to Brownsville Church and to the Centennial Endowment Fund of the Central Tennessee College. Notices of arrangements with railroads for reduced rates will be published soon, J. BRADEN,

Secretary of Tennessee Conference.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Sweetwater Mission, Athens	Oct. 27-28
Ebeneezer Ct., Concord	Nov. 3-4
Cleveland Ct., Ooltawah	" 10-11
Washington Ct., Spring City	Dec. 1-2
Robertville Ct., Oakdale	" 8-9
Kingston Ct., Rockwood	" 15-16
Soddy Ct., New Hope	" 22-23
Jasper Ct., South Pittsburg	" 29-30
Big Spring Ct., Doss Chapel	Jan. 6-7
Riceville, Ct., Riceville	" 13-14
Georgetown Ct., Georgetown	" 20-21
Chattanooga Sta., Wesley Chap	" 27-28
Chattanooga, Georgia Ave	" 5 18

E. PROVINE, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the religious and literary exercises for the next session of the Argenta District Conference:

G W Sams—A Sermon on the Judgment.
W R R Duncan—How to Raise Money.
Foster Wallace—How to Conduct a Revival.
J P Mack—Why I am a Methodist.
A J Phillips—A Sermon on the Foreknowledge of God.
U S Kitchens—Pastoral Visitations.
G W Taylor—How to Conduct a Sunday-school.
A L Richardson—On Education.
J D Johnson—A Sermon on God's love for Man.
A Hardeman—To read the First Chapter of Matthew.
Wm Pope—How to get along with Exhorters.
M M Gill—Essay on Temperance.
S Morrif—The Duty of a Sunday-school Superintendent.

The above essays and sermons are for the traveling preachers, and the members not mentioned are required to make their own selections. Respectfully submitted.

G. W. SAMS, Chairman,
W. R. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To all who desire to attend: The Augusta Circuit Camp meeting will begin Nov. 1, and end on the 3d. We want all who will to come. G. W. SMITH, Pastor,
W. McDONALD, P. E.

GULF DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONF.

Fourth Round.

Crystal Springs & Hazlehurst	Oct. 27-28
New Hope	" 30-31
Union Church	Nov. 3-4
Fayette	" 6-7
Hamburg and Meadville	" 10-11
Bay St. Louis & Pass Christian	" 17-18
Handsboro and Ocean Springs	" 20-21
Pascagoula	" 24-25
Augusta	" 27-28
Brookhaven and Summit	Dec. 1-2
Columbia	" 8-9
China Grove	" 10-11
Liberty	" 15-16
Georgetown	" 22-23

I hope that all of the members will be present as the character of local preachers is to be passed and exhorters license renewed. Do not forget to raise all the money you can for the support of the Societies. Do all you can.

W. McDONALD, P. E.

Brookhaven, Miss., Oct. 11, 1883.

OKOLONA DISTRICT—MISS. CONF.

Fourth Round.

Okolona	Oct. 27-28
Okolona Circuit	" 27-28
Union Grove	Nov. 3-4
Athens	" 8-
Aberdeen	" 10-11
Aberdeen Circuit	" 10-11
Starkville	" 17-18
Starkville Circuit	" 18-19
Tampico	" 20-
Greensboro	" 22-
Whitefield	" 24-25
West Point	Dec. 1-2
West Point Circuit	" 1-2
Columbus	" 8-9
Columbus Circuit	" 8-9
Tupelo	" 11-
Booneville	" 13-
Corinth	" 15-16
Corinth Circuit	" 15-16
Ripley	" 18-
New Albany	" 19-
Pontotoc	" 20-
Houston	" 21-
Buena Vista	" 22-23
Crawford	" 29-30

Dear Brethren, remember the apportionment to your charge for benevolent purposes. Don't fail to bring up every cent to your charge to conference.

Your brother in Christ,
J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

GREENWOOD DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Roebuck	Oct. 20-21
Greenwood	" 27-28
Lodi	Nov. 3-4
Winona	" 7-8
Vaiden	" 10-11
Lexington	" 14-15
Durant	" 17-18
French Camp	" 21-22
Kosciusko	" 24-25
Attala	Dec. 1-2
Roseneath	" 8-9
Greenhill	" 11-12
Pickens	" 15-16
Goodman	" 17-18
Carthage	" 22-23
Yazoo Circuit	" 24-25
Yazoo City	" 24-25
Deasonville	" 27-
Benton	" 29-30

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

In Anatolia an earthquake injured 150 and killed 75 persons; 14,678 persons have been rendered homeless, and are being fed by the authorities.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at Monroe, Ernest Turner, late postmaster at Point Pleasant, La., and Emanel Riggs, were each sentenced to six months imprisonment, for perjury during trial for embezzlement of registered letters.

A train bearing officials was expedited into New Orleans, over the Northeastern railroad, on the 15th, and soon the road will be open for business. On the same day trains were started on the Shell Beach railroad to the lower coast.

Secretary Schaffer, of the Department of Agriculture of Iowa, in his annual report predicts that Iowa, will yet make its own sugar from sorghum. Last year the acreage of sorghum in the State was estimated at 28,000 acres, yielding an average of 80 gallons of syrup to the acre, a total yield of 2,240,000 gallons, having a value of $1,120,000.

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a30-3m] REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

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sep6-3m REV. C. W. CAMPBELL.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read, and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

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JAMES A. DEAN, President,
August 6, 1883. [n33-1f]

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SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

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Editorial Notes.

The Dakota correspondent of the *Northwestern* says that nearly eighty churches in that territory are now being aided by the Church Extension Society.

The fatherhood of God is no more plainly taught in His word, than the brotherhood of man. "Let brotherly love continue," to the exclusion of all caste and color prejudices.

Over 1,500,000 of the colored people in the South, are in the Methodist and Baptist Churches. This fact involves great responsibilities upon these two denominations. The Lord help them to be true to themselves, to Christ and the race.

The Exposition will be held in Upper City Park. Competing architects will consult with Director General Burke up to Nov. 24th, for the buildings. The press of the country is advertising it bountifully; and it promises to be that imposing affair which it should be in view of the numerous interests involved.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Standard* says the mailing list of a literary journal of very large circulation shows that twenty per cent. of that circulation is in New England, twenty per cent. in the four Middle States, ten per cent. in the ten Southern States, and fifty per cent. in the region between the Alleghenies and the Pacific."

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* makes mention of a clergyman in Tennessee who bears the name of of the "satisfying preacher." Whenever a church began to get tired of their pastor this man is sent for, and uniformly after hearing one or two sermons from him they are satisfied to keep the preacher they have. We would like the name and address of that "satisfying preacher."

A French journal says: "But three things in France are progressing—the consumption of tobacco, alcohol and beer." This fact means, to France,—progress backward. It means to any country an increase of the most shameful abuses and crimes, and destruction of everything valuable to humanity. It is the antecedent of embarrassed capital, discontented labor, corrupt politics and a fearful proportion of insanity, idiocy, misery and crime. Archimedes never invented an engine for the destruction of the enemies of his country that was as dangerous as the liquor traffic. It destroys the homes, thereby sapping the very life out of the republic.

It was the *American Citizen* which announced that the Garrison Cadets gave "a fine display of their deficiency in the manual of arms and marching movements." And we have scanned the columns of the dailies every morning for a week expecting to read of an assault upon a compositor, or a brilliantly executed "march" away from the sanctum by the editor of the *Citizen*, hotly pursued by the innocent and injured Garrisonians.

The Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis railroad has been completed, and opened for business Oct. 21. Through passenger trains are running between Kansas City and Memphis, and freights from over the new line, have already been received at this port. It connects with the New Orleans and Chicago railroad. It is a most convenient route to the North and Northwest.

We have heard it said that there are three boxes devoted to the cause of civilization: viz, the ballot-box, the cartridge box and the contribution box; their uses are selfevident, but the greatest of these is the contribution box. Give the latter box the preeminence, and it will purify the first and abolish the use for the second box. Come now brethren, utilize the contribution box.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison is soon to enter upon his winters work at St. Louis Mo., with the united Methodist churches. The Lord be praised for his wonderful doings. The time has been when Methodism in St. Louis was as irritable as a bear robbed of her whelps. We are thankful for the return of peace and harmony. May the coming winter witness thousands slain to sin and made alive unto God.

The statement is made in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of Oct. 16th, that N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia have received during the thirty-nine days from Sept. 1st, to Oct. 9, 1883, orders for advertising through their agency to the amount of $239,646.41. Probably no other concern of the kind in the world does so large a business. For a number of years the SOUTHWESTERN has dealt with this firm, and cheerfully notes its deserved prosperity.

The New York *Tribune* has discovered that "Washington's military career was memorable mainly for its disasters." But this is not surprising. The *Tribune* has exhibited many conceits since the death of Horace Greeley. In Louisiana it is not forgotten that the *Tribune* applauded the White League crusade upon the Republican government, and thought the 14th of September mob was a spontaneous uprising of intelligent patriots. The truth of history and the *Tribune* are often at variance.

Would you successfully and victoriously run the race set before you? Then "lay aside every weight," every infamous and notorious sin; "and the sin which doth easily beset you," the convenient and apparently insignificant sins, "and run with patience the race that is set before you." The grain of sand in the traveller's shoe, no less than the heavy burden on his back, may prove his failure and ruin. Be mindful of little, as well as of great things; for it is he that is faithful in that which is least, that is faithful also in much.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

A Trained Ministry, and the Gammon School of Theology.

BY REV. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD.

The time has passed when training schools for Christian ministers need to be defended. The beneficent workings of our theological schools furnish the best argument for their having a place in our church economy. Dr. Dempster, grand and progressive man of God, the founder of Concord (now Boston) and Garrett Theological schools, in the days of struggles and opposition, looked forward to the time when the church in her highest councils would sanction these "schools of the prophets," when her Bishops should be their committee of supervision; her conferences their legal guardians; her prayers her perpetual offerings. That prophesy is already fulfilled. The entire Church, East and West, North and South, is awake to the necessity of training schools specially adapted to give a ministerial education to those called of God, and ordained by the Church for the functions of this holy office. The Church recognizes the fact that a minister may be well educated, and yet not have a ministerial education; that is, one fitting him for the peculiar work of the ministry. For this, there should be a special course of study and reading preparing him to interpret the Bible aright, and securing to him at least a broad outlook over the field of theology. In harmony with these ideas of the Church, through the munificence of Mr. E. H. Gammon and the unremitting labors of Bishop Warren, the new Theological Hall at Clark University has been built, and a liberal endowment is secured. The building is an elegant structure, a modified form of Gothic architecture, built of brick with stone trimmings, 110x52 feet, and four stories high. Some of the rooms are now occupied and the rest is rapidly finishing. The full privileges of the school are open to worthy candidates and ministers of all evangelical denominations. There are three reasons why scores of young preachers throughout the South should be here pursuing the broad and practical course of theological study that it proposes to furnish.

1. *You are called to be religious teachers.* The command is, "Go teach!" and Paul exhorts that the Gospel truths be committed "to faithful men who shall be *able to teach others* also." The qualifications should correspond to the vocation, in culture, intellectual discipline and moral worth. In all other professions, that scholastic culture is insisted upon. It is most essential in the minister, for his calling is to teach divine truth. This is the Gospel plan. God might have communicated the transcendent truths of the Gospel through open vision, or in tables of writing, or by emblazoning them on the dome of the sky. But He sent the Teacher, and Christ chose men and commanded: "Go teach!" And to teach is to communicate the Gospel scheme as a connected, systematic whole; to exhibit the plan of redemption in its relations, demands and purposes. All the truths of theology are in the Bible, but they are not formulated into a clearly defined system. To teach Christian doctrine truthfully, every part should be viewed in its relations to the whole. Narrowness of view is a most frightful source of doctrinal heresy.

Again, the work of the minister is not only to make men feel; to arouse the imagination, to convert them; to get them into the church, but it is also to teach, to build up, to feed the flock of Christ. Do you feel yourself called to this apostolic work? Has the Church given its authorization? Then enter the school of the prophets, and by discipline and study get the clear vision, the broad outlook, and the power to prophesy unto the people.

2. *The ministry, in intelligence and culture, must be abreast, if not ahead of the times.* Other professions may lag, but the ministry must lead. Bishop Simpson doubtless felt this when he said, "What the church needs is not more ministers, but better trained ministers." This need is deeply felt here in the South. The common schools, academies and colleges are filled, and this generation is rising rapidly in general intelligence. The boys and girls are far ahead of their parents, because they have advantages that were denied them. The Sunday-school is also giving them, through the Berean lessons, fresh and systematic teachings of Bible history and doctrine. Now, the minister who is to get their respectful hearing must be versed in Divine truth, be able to interpret the Bible to edification, and to unfold its doctrines intelligently. This is the object of learning, not to veil the truth, but to flash light upon it. How much wisdom is packed into that sentence of the old divine: "Brethren, it will take all our learning to make things plain." A certain remark of Bishop Ames is also in point here. At a certain conference a member began a tirade against education, and thanked God that he had never been in a college. The Bishop asked, "Do I understand the brother to give thanks to God for his ignorance?" The member answered, "Well, yes, if you want to." To which the Bishop rejoined, "All I have to say is, the brother has a great deal to be thankful or!"

3. *The ministry has to contend with infidelity and all forms of doubt and error.* These are becoming popular. The press teems with infidel teachings. A cheap literature is scattering them broadcast among your people. The very atmosphere is full of strange doctrines. These must be met in a positive way from your pulpits by a clear and forceful preaching of Divine truth. Are the errors of Romanism spreading among the people? You must at least have right conceptions of the doctrines which that church has so corrupted, in order to refute their false teachings by clear and positive presentations of Divine truth as it is in Christ. Romish priests are here to stay. They are thoroughly educated men. The Protostant minister, by his character and attainments, must command the respect of the intelligent people in the community, or he will stand at a disadvantage in coping with these false teachers. Are emissaries from that seething maelstrom of vile and lustful iniquity in Utah, among your people? Seventeen Mormon missionaries started for the South last week. Ministers with convictions born of an intelligent study of this hellish system, with a knowledge of its designs, are needed to arouse the people to root out these agents of the devil. An educated, consecrated ministry, and good schools are the only safeguards of the people amid these threatening dangers.

For these reasons, ministers trained in the doctrines and discipline of the church, men with educated minds, and with the outlook over the field of truth that a course of theological study affords, are now needed in the service of the church. The call is urgent. It will soon be imperative. What excuse have you for delay? The way for such preparation is now open hereat the very doors of your conferences. The Churches now ask and soon will demand trained men. No young man with grace and energy need stay away. Aid may be given to the most worthy. Who will come and join the band of students already at work? If not able to enter the Theological School, through correspondence, you may pursue a course of study at your homes, passing regular examinations, and coming up to the ministerial institutes to be held here several times each year.

Will you show your interest by addressing a letter of inquiry to the Dean of the Theological School, Clark University, Atlanta?

Rust University.

To the Members of Mississippi Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—Some weeks ago I wrote you through the SOUTHWESTERN setting forth the needs of our University and earnestly asking you to forward by the 1st of October whatever sums it was possible for you to raise by that time. Up to this date not a dollar has been received, and we are very greatly embarrassed and perplexed to know what to do in the case. There is now in the bank at Holly Springs for collection bills amounting to over five hundred dollars, besides accounts with merchants in Holly Springs amounting to five or six hundred dollars more, and we have not a dollar in hand with which to meet these obligations. Since the 1st of Sept. we have purchased and paid for labor to the amount of over fifteen hundred dollars, with the full expectation that the brethren of the Conference would meet their pledges and help us out. We now write these lines praying that each brother will respond at once with what he has on hand for this cause; or, if he has nothing that he will take a collection *at once* and forward the same to us. If we could pay for a portion of our indebtedness each month our creditors would be patient and grant us time, but if we are unable to pay anything the credit and good name of the University must suffer. We wait your action.

Very truly,

W. W. HOOPER.

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 23, 1883.

Annual Meeting of Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The second meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning Nov. 6, 1883. It is hoped that all corresponding Secretaries and delegates of the Conference Societies will be present. Others interested in the cause will be cordially welcomed.

MRS. R. S. RUST, Secretary.

339 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Seventeen French Legitimist papers have ceased to appear since the death of the Count de Chambord.

The Colored Race in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—A call for a convention of colored people in Atlanta, Dec. 12 next, has been issued, signed by all the leading colored men of the State. The call declares that the condition of the colored men in Georgia is daily growing worse. Recent bitter articles against the education of the Negro that have appeared in leading newspapers of the State, and the bill presented to the State Legislature separating the tax paid by white citizens from that paid by colored citizens for educational purposes, and providing that colored people should only receive the benefit of taxes paid by themselves, go to show that a large part of the white population of the State are determined to deny the colored man in Georgia equal citizenship, and that the Negro shall not have the same chance to rise as his white brother. These facts are given as reasons for the call.

Kansas wishes it to be known that she anticipated the civil rights decision and passed a law of her own—even before the civil rights act was passed by Congress, in fact—covering the whole question. It provides that any distinction made on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by officers of the public schools or by the owners or managers of railroads, street cars, stage coaches, hotels, boarding houses or places of public amusement, shall be treated as a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000; and also that damages may be recovered by parties injured by such distinction. This law is referred to the Southern States as an excellent one for them to copy in proof of their alleged willingness to grant the colored man all the rights he needs if the Federal Government will "let them alone" in such matters.—*Globe Democrat.*

Hon. John M. Langston and others addressed a meeting of colored citizens in New York on the subject of the Supreme Court decision on the civil rights bill. All favored accepting the decision with as much grace as possible, and urging that the question of public rights be agitated in the States separately, and that the colored vote be given to the party which would endeavor to pass favorable legislation.

Senator Brown, of Georgia announces that negroes must ride in negro cars on the Georgia railroads. This, he says, will be his policy as president of the State road of Georgia and head of the new Georgia railroad syndicate, "under the altered condition of things made by the civil rights decision."

Who is to be the Republican Moses in Ohio now?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.* Just wait and you will see him coming down the mountain with "the commandments" carved upon stone. The worshipers of the jug and whisky barrel will then more anxiously inquire what has become of their Aaron—*Inter Ocean.*

A modern Nimrod of Princeton killed a bear recently in a manner that is not usually resorted to by hunters. Having no bullets, he put the ramrod in the gun, and shot the bear through the hind legs, and then finished him with slugs and whatever else would go down the barrel.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Daniel Lewis, Allen: "While preaching at one of my pastor's churches, about four miles from this point, I found an old sister about 50 years of age. I was telling the people the good of this paper. She formed a resolution, attended the Sunday-school, bought a pair of spectacles, and now, after an attendance of about eight months, she can read quite well. She says she will be a subscriber of your paper if God will let her live."

MISSISSIPPI.

R. Anderson, New Hope Circuit: "Protracted meetings have resulted in 24 conversions, 36 additions. Sunday-schools are improving the children. Third quarterly conference was held by Elder McDonald. Collections $15."

P. H. Hill, Lexington: "My protracted efforts ceased on the 16th, with the success of 50 conversions. During the year 121 have been added. I shall press every claim. A number of the people have met the pastor's claims." [Bro. Hill sent a list of names, but we will not publish, as our space can be used for matter of more general interest.]

C. W. Ivy, Enterprise: "Another protracted meeting, just closed, lasted one week; one convert, five additions. Rev. Mr. Kline, a Baptist brother, assisted me four nights. The trustees have $40 in hand, and want to build our new church."

J. O. Houston, Winona: "I feel like extending my heartfelt and sincere congratulations to the Bishop and Elder for having placed me among a Christian people whose hearts are so full of love for God and Methodism. We have just closed a protracted meeting of some weeks, resulting in the conversion of 70 souls to God. Backsliders reclaimed, and members from other churches 20, making the grand total 90. The occasion was a great season of grace. All hearts melted and all flowed together in sweet Christian love. Over a month ago we completed a new church, 32x40, four miles east of this place, presenting a conspicuous object to the public road, commanding the attention and sincere admiration of the community. We have had the presence and lovely instruction of our dear Elder Barney at each of his appointments this year. We look with much pleasure for him again soon."

J. O. Rucker, Fayette: "Fayette Circuit has witnessed this year some great refreshings from the presence of the Lord. Our protracted meetings, this year, closed with good results. Our pastor, Rev. H. Henderson, has labored very hard this year for the upbuilding of the cause of Christ, nor have his labors been in vain. On August 18th, presiding elder W. McDonald was with us at Pine Grove and held our quarterly conference. The brethren came out promptly, each having his written report. On Sunday, the 19th, the church was crowded. The presiding elder preached us a noble sermon and administered the Lord's Supper to 42. Up to the third quarter there have been 43 accessions to the church. We are much encouraged by the earnest labor of our pastor, H. Henderson, who seems to be laboring very hard to erect a new church in Fayette. Pray for us. Your best hopes be that many wanderers may be brought into the folds of Christ."

TEXAS.

M. Smith, La Grange: "This is one of the oldest charges in the West Texas conference. I found a small membership, not all givers to the church or its benevolent enterprises. They gave me considerable work, and it continues so. Supplies have to be given to get our apportionment. We have some members who love missionary work, and are willing to do all they can. I judge from the present that it will take many years to bring this people to a good spiritual condition. I have tried to fix their minds on the conference school, but I do not think I can do much for it. Sisters Louisa Faceson and and Louisa Vanghan collected $20.10 missionary money; Sister Mary Harris paid $24 for painting and stove-pipe for the church; Sister Lizzie Blair collected the Freedmans' Aid Money, $6. If I could get others to do as well the mission wheel would turn right swiftly. We are preparing to raise our church up higher from the ground."

Alice Bunn, Fairfield: "Our Sabbath-school now numbers 34, and is in a flourishing condition."

TENNESSEE.

G. C. Harden, Perryville: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. We paid him in full; pastor received $85.80. Have something on missionary claims. On the circuit this year were added 24; conversions, 10; deaths, 2. None withdrawn or dismissed."

G. A. Sanford, Tullahoma: "There have been 15 conversions on my work this year, and all joined our church but one. I have taken in, from the A. M. E. Church, Bro. John Arnold."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Christian Life and Worship.

BY REV. L. W. ELKINS.

The life of the Church is the aggregate life of its individual members. Under Judaism each life was fashioned before it had the power of choice. In Christianity it is wholly different. The gospel deals with men in their various dispositions, and their differing degrees of knowledge. At some moment, which is not necessarily the same for all, on a special and remarkable occasion, or after a long preparation which memory can scarcely retrace, a change takes place. A new vital energy penetrates the heart and the individual is conscious of a new relation to God—the soul is begotten of the Holy Ghost and draws nigh to God through Christ—the Savior, and cries Abba Father. We are all the children of God by faith in Jesus Christ. This individual principle is the very marrow and sap of the new covenant, hence all believers are regarded as kings and priests unto God and constitute a universal priesthood under the eternal mediatorship of Jesus, who once offered Himself a sacrifice for all. Christ is the head, and the Church his body, and all believers are members of this one body. All members partake of the Holy Spirit. The fundamental necessity and duty of the Church is to edify itself. It must grow, and in order to grow it must exercise its faculties as indued by the Holy Spirit. Christ, in His ascension, received the Holy Spirit as a germinal gift for men, and He divides to the individuals of the church severally as He wills. These gifts are ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary are the usual saving graces bestowed on every true believer. The extraordinary are the special gifts bestowed upon some, whereby their natural talents are greatly quickened and enlarged. Although there are diversities of gifts and different administrations, there is but one Spirit and one Lord, as Paul said to the Corinthians, 12; 1-5. These gifts are called *charisms*, and were undoubtedly bestowed upon the church for the creative epoch of Christianity. As the aim of Christianity in its work in this world is to produce a sanctified human nature, so it is but reasonable that Christianity once established, its work should henceforth be carried on after a natural order and its manifestations be more strictly in harmony with the laws of a natural development, for the reason the *charismata* ceased with the apostolic age, and thereafter the Church was left mainly to the Spirit as working through the ordinary channels of thought and action. To create in any age a holy, spiritual people is the greatest of all divine operations, and hence the greatest of the gifts is *love* which liveth and abideth forever.

Little Rock, Ark.

Christianity a Science.

BY H. S. HANSON, D.D.

Now Christianity is a science just as truly as chemistry. Its great fundamental facts are determined by thousands of experiments. It is something that may be known; that challenges investigation, and submits its claims to crucial tests. Here are some of its confident utterances: "Prove me now," "Come, taste and see," "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine," "Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord," "He that believeth hath the witness in himself," and "Did I not tell thee that if thou wouldst believe thou shouldst see the glory of God?"

Christianity is not a mere theory but a vital experience, and it challenges the inquirer to make proof of its power. Millions have accepted the challenge and made the experiment in different ages and different lands—many of them men of biggest brain and broadest culture, and coolest judgment. Their clear, concurrent testimony is not merely that they have believed in certain principles, and have come to cherish certain sentiments, but that they have arrived at certain palpable results, that they have had personal, inward demonstrations, as conclusive as any ocular exhibition, and have had personal experience of a practical power that has transformed, transfigured, glorified their lives, lifting them up to a loftier plane, and givin them a joy unspeakable and full of glory. Now, shall we unhesitatingly receive the testimony of learned scientists, though they be few and far between, and do not agree in many things! and shall we reject the current testimony of millions of Christian witnesses, among whom are multitudes of men and women the wisest and purest the world ever saw?

Is it logical or rational, or decently fair? True religion has its difficulties—mysterious and unfathomable—but has science any fewer? Can anybody tell me why matter attracts all other matter with a force inversely proportioned to the square of the distance? and why that thing called gravity holds the universe together? Why, as the earth wheels on its axis with a velocity of a thousand miles an hour, are not all things on its surface shot off at a tangent? What feeds those subterranean fires that every now and then spout through volcanic vents? How is it that the sun is ever burning and yet never consumed? If any man thinks that he can answer such questions, he only demonstrates the density of his ignorance. Is there, then, no truth in science? Are all its deductions to be regarded as incredible, because there are difficulties that no man can master, and because a fool can ask questions that a philosopher cannot answer? No sane man would so suppose; and yet in a matter of religion, if you cannot make everything clear to the cloudiest understanding; if you cannot explain the incarnation and cipher out the Trinity like a sum in arithmetic; if you cannot fathom the unfathomable, and measure the infinite, men shrug their shoulders in incredulity and turn away from the Bible with lofty scorn. Now, I solemnly protest that this is alike unscientific, unmanly and unfair.—*October Pulpit Treasury.*

Do not rob your child of an education. Now is the time to send your children to one of our church schools, though it cost you a present sacrifice. Give your son and daughter a better chance in life than you had. Every year in the seminary and college will open a new and higher world to your children. Do not cripple your son and daughter for a whole life just for the little menial service they may be able to render you at home. Give them a chance. Duty to God, self and family demands it.—*Religious Telescope.*

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are the thing for Neuralgia." C. D. Ayndman, Rockport, Ill.

Bishops of the M. E. Church.

BY JOHN LUTZ.

Of the thirty-five bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirteen were college graduates. Coke graduated at Oxford University, England; Simpson at Madison College, Kingsley at Allegheny College, Thomson at University of Pennsylvania (medical department) Clark at Wesleyan University, Cowman at Dickinson College, Andrews at Wesleyan University, Gilbert Haven at Wesleyan University, Wiley at University of New York (medical department), Foss at Wesleyan University, Warren at Wesleyan University, E. O. Haven at Wesleyan University, Hurst at Dickinson College. Baker, Ames and Foster each received a collegiate education, but did not graduate.

Three were born in England, namely, Asbury, Whatcoat, and Thomson; one was born in Wales—Coke. Six were born in New York, five in Ohio, four in Massachusetts, four in Virginia, three in Maryland, two in Pennsylvania, two in Maine, one in West Virginia, one in Delaware, one in Connecticut, one in New Hampshire, and one in Georgia. Two were Africans, namely, Burns and Roberts. Ten have been editors, and eight college presidents. Twenty have been authors. Two left the Methodist Episcopal Church, going over to the Church South, namely Soule and Andrews. One resigned the Episcopal office—Hamline.

Morris filled the office the longest period—twenty-eight years. E. O. Haven the shortest, dying in a little more than a year after his election. Morris attained the greatest age—eighty-four years. Emory died youngest, being but forty-seven. Foster and Andrew entered the ministry the youngest, both being but seventeen, and the only two that entered the ministry under twenty. The oldest when entering the ministry was Hamline who was thirty-six. Six others were past thirty when entering. The average age when entering the ministry was a little more than twenty-four years. The youngest when elected to the office were Coke and Janes, each being thirty-seven. The oldest when elected was Whatcoat, who was sixty-four. Two others were sixty before their election, namely, Peck and E. O. Haven. The average age when elected was forty-seven and three-fourths years.

The greatest pioneer Bishops were Asbury and McKendree; the greatest missionary bishop was Coke, who crossed the Atlantic fourteen times in the interest of missions. The most eminent educator was E. O. Haven, and the most distinguished orator, Simpson. Twenty-three have ceased their labors here, while twelve are with us.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

How to Preach.

Make no apologies. If you have the Lord's message, deliver it; if not hold your peace. Have short prefaces and introductions. Say your best things first, and stop before you get prosy. Do not spoil the appetite for dinner by too much thin soup. Leave self out of the pulpit and take Jesus in. Defend the gospel, and let the Lord defend you and your character. If you are lied about, thank the devil for putting you on your guard, and take care that the story shall never come true. Let your beard grow. Throw away your cravat. If you do not "want to break," make your shift collar an inch larger, and give your blood a chance to flow back to the heart. Do not get excited too soon.

Do not run away from your hearers. Engine driving wheels fly fast with no load, but when they draw anything, they go slower. It takes a cold hammer to bend a hot iron. Heat up the people, but keep the hammer cool. Do not brawl and scream. Too much water stops mill wheels, and too much noise drowns sense. Empty vessels ring the loudest. Powder isn't shot. Thunder isn't lightning. Lightning kills. If you have lightning, you can afford to thunder; but do not try to thunder out of an empty cloud. Do not scold the people. Do not abuse the faithful souls who come to meeting rainy days, because of the others who do not come. Preach the best to smallest assemblies. Jesus preached to one woman at the well, and she got all Samaria out to hear him next time. Ventilate your meeting room. Sleeping in church is due to bad air oftener than to bad manners. Do not repeat, saying, "as I said before." If you said it before, say something else after. Leave out words you can not define. Stop your declamation and talk to folks. Come down from stilted and sacred tones, and become a little child. Change the subject if it goes hard. Do not tire yourself and every one else out. Do not preach till the middle of your sermon buries the beginning and is buried by the end. Look people in the face, and live so that you are not afraid of them. Take long breaths, fill your lungs and keep them full. Stop to breathe before the air is exhausted. Then you will not finish off each sentence-ah with a terrible gasp-ah, as if you were dying for air-ah as some preachers do-ah, and so strain their lungs-ah, and never find it out-ah, because their friends dare not tell them-ah, and so leave them to make sport for the Philistines-ah! Inflate your lungs. It is easier to run a mill with a full pond than an empty one. Hoist the gate a little way; when you are half through, raise a little more; when nearly done, put on a full head of water. Aim at the mark. Hit it. Stop and see where the shot struck, and then fire another broadside. Pack your sermons. Make your words like bullets. A board hurts a man worse if it strikes him edgewise.

Beauregard and Andersonville

A few day ago, at Louisville, General Beauregard expressed the opinion that the Union prisoners at Andersonville could not under the circumstances, have received better treatment than they did, and intimated that the soldier who would complain of his experiences there is "a little too nice for war."

It is very possible that General Beauregard is in lamentable ignorance concerning the Andersonville atrocities. He probably never visited that monstrous prison-pen, and being absorbed with exciting military duties far remote from the scene, gave no thought to the condition or sufferings of Union prisoners in the South. He may have seen accounts of Andersonville, since the war, and been willing and desirous to consider them exaggerations. If all this be true, he is disqualified from rendering an opinion on the subject. If he knows the real facts, and hopes to palliate them, he has undertaken a hopeless task.

The treatment of Union prisoners, not only at Andersonville, but wherever the Confederate flag floated, was not only a disgrace to the South, but to civilization and humanity. It was worthy of an armed despotism battling to maintain human slavery. It was what might have been expected of Moors, Turks, or Asiatics, but not of any race of European descent, or of one making any pretense to civilization. It was cruel, pitiless, inhuman. The details, so terribly revolting, have been sufficiently made known to the world, and form the blackest page of American history. The time has not yet come to deny or belittle them. They can be substantiated by thousands of living witnesses. There are thirteen thousand graves at Andersonville representing more dead than Beauregard's army left on the battlefield of Shiloh after forty-eight hours of fearful fighting. The tale of every Confederate prison-pen is the same: starvation, exposure, brutal treatment, and death.

"What is the use of keeping these things alive? Why not let them be forgotten?" it may be inquired. They do not need to be continually paraded, but when Confederate leaders have the effrontery to deny them, justice to the men who perished requires that the denial shall not pass unrebuked. Posterity has a right to know what it cost to preserve the American Union and extirpate human slavery from North America. The country has no right to send men to war to perish for it, and then, when triumph has been gained, turn around and bury the memory of their heroism. A debt is due to such martyrs which cannot be repaid by a few eulogiums at the close of hostilities. As long as the English language is spoken on this continent the horrors of Andersonville will cause men to shudder, and to execrate the political and military power that sought to perpetuate itself by such indescribable atrocities.—*Inter Ocean.*

A Draped Locomotive.

"To me," the sad passenger said, "there is something inexpressibly mournful in a draped locomotive, especially so when it is draped in mourning for a dead engineer. The president of a railroad company stands a long way from the engine, and when he dies the engine mourns as we sorrow for a rich uncle whom we never saw and who left us nothing. But the man who was a part of the engine's life, who spurred her up the long, steep climbing mountain grades, and coaxed her around dizzy curves, and sent her down the long level stretches with the flight of an arrow; who knew how to humor all her caprices, and coaxed and petted and urged her through blinding storms and rayless night, and blistering heat and stinging cold, until engine and engineer seemed to be body and soul of one existence—then, when this man at last gets his final orders and crosses the dark river alone, with only the fadeless target-lights of sure and eternal promise gleaming brightly on the other side, and when there is a new man on the right hand side and a new face looks out of the engineer's window, then I think I can see profound and sincere sorrow in the panting spirit of power, standing in the station, draped with fluttering sable emblems of its woe, waiting for the caressing touches of the dead hands that it will never feel again. And engineers tell me that for day and days the engine is fretful under the new hands—it is restless and moody, starts off nervously and impatiently sometimes, and then drops into sullen gait and loses time—that no man can get so much out of an engine as its own engineer." "Do you remember only a year or two ago," the jester said, "only last summer, I believe it was, an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, running west from Chicago, died on his engine—died right in his place, running between Galesburg and Monmouth, and sat there with his hand on the lever, and his sightless eyes staring glassily down the track, unnoticed until the fireman looked up to see why he did not whistle for Monmouth station? And how many miles that train had thundered along with the dead engineer looking out of the cab window into eternity no one knew and no one known".—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Southern Democrats know that they will have all the consideration they merit when the Democratic party comes into power. They have shown for years such disinterested patriotism that even if they had just cause to complain we believe that few of them would do so. And there are still fewer of them who do not know that the *Appeal's* assertion that the South is "politically paralyzed" is sheer nonsense.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Very Satisfactory in Prostration.

Dr. P. P. Gilmartin, Detroit, Mich., says: "I have found in very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

Peace has been declared between Peru and Chili.

How Martin Luther was Cured

Ordinarily the great Reformer, Luther, was less liable to doubts and gloom of spirit than his friend Melanchton. But he was a man of terrible impetuosity; and when he did fall into a fit of darkness he drove all before him.

At one time, when danger threatened, and nothing seemed to prosper in the mighty work he was doing, he became so despondent that his friends were alarmed. He did not sit and mope as other men do when they are melancholy, for Luther was not one of the silent kind.

It was this fact that made his mood dreadful. He was like a strong steed running with a broken rein. His strange actions and bitter words led some to fear that his great labors and burdens had shaken his reason. His fellow-reformers, and his best friends (some of them rich and powerful ones) shook their heads and said: "We must get Doctor Martin out of the way. He needs rest. Who knows but he'll say or do something to wreck the whole cause?"

This time, however, they were puzzled to know how to manage it. Once they shut him up a year in Wartburg Castle to save his own life. It seemed absurd enough to think of shutting up Luther to save reformation. But they must do something. It was hardly safe now, as it usually had been, to let him alone until his grand faith had worked itself out of eclipse.

Finally, they concluded to try a method common among old prophets, who often taught and rebuked great men by enigmas and parables. Luther's wife, the good and gentle Catherine Bora, was taken into confidence, and her love and solicitude for him made her, no doubt, the best person who could have been chosen to administer medicine to the gloomy man's mind.

The next time Luther went to his house he found it silent. To miss the welcome at the door was a surprise to him, and changed the current of his thoughts a little. Men in sour humors will say there is nothing bright, but they never like to be taken at their word.

He went through the rooms seeing not one till he reached the parlor, and there he found his wife in deep mourning, and sobbing as if her heart would break.

"Katy, what is the matter?" cried Luther, now thoroughly startled.

No answer but sobs and tears.

"Is the baby dead?" thinking of his youngest child, who had been ailing.

"No—worse than that—a great deal worse—I thought you knew!" and then a fresh burst of tears.

"Kate—wife! what in the world can you mean! tell me quick!" exclaimed the astonished reformer.

"Oh, husband, hasn't the awful news reached you? Haven't you heard that our Heavenly Father is dead, and His cause in the world has all gone to ruin!"

The horrified expression on Luther's face changed at once. He stood a moment looking at his wife, and he began to shake with laughter. He laughed as loud and long and as heartily as he had ever laughed in his life—and that is saying much, for naturally Martin was a very merry-hearted man.

"Ah, Kate, Kate, my good wife," he said presently, "I read your riddle. God is not dead, but I have acted as though He were. You have taught me a good lesson."

And Martin Luther never forgot the lesson his wife taught him when she showed him his black fancies in their own absurd funeral dress.—*Philadelphia Methodist.*

An excellent old friend requests us to publish the following directions, which are greatly needed, and which suit every locality: Keep to the right is the rule of the roads, streets, sidewalks, and crossings in America; also of doors, entries and stairs. Remember the words, *Keep to the right.*—*N. Y. Witness.*

Dont't Waste Vital Energy.

The most vigorous persons do not have too much vitality. People generally inherit a lack of it, or at least find that much vital energy has been permanently lost in their childhood or youth through the ignorance or carelessness of their parents. Often it is impaired by wrong indulgence in early manhood. The endeavor with all persons should be to husband what is left, be it much or little. Therefore:

1. Don't do anything in too great a hurry.

2. Don't work too many hours a day whether it be farm-work, shop-work, study-work or house-work.

3. Don't abridge sleep. Get the full eight hours of it, and that, too, in a ventilated, and sun purified room.

4. Don't eat what is indigestible, not too much of anything; and let good cheer rule the house.

5. Don't fret at yourself or anybody else; nor indulge in the blues; nor burst into fits of violent passion.

6. Don't be too much elated with good luck, nor be disheartened by bad.

Positively——be self-controlled, calm and brave. Let your brain have all the rest it needs. Treat your stomach right. Keep a good conscience, and have cheerful trust in God for all things in both worlds.

Nature does not conquer the world to God. It never has. It never will. In America, with its vast abounding wealth, its grand expanse of prarie, its reach of river, and its exuberant productiveness, there is danger that our riches will draw us away from God, and fasten us to earth; that they will make us not only rich but mean, not only wealthy but wicked. The grand corrective is the cross of Christ seen in the sanctuary where the life and light of God are exhibited, and where the reverberation of the echoes from the great white throne are heard.—*R. S. Storrs, D. D.*

There has been a great deal of searching for the missing link between the lower order of animals and man in his lowest estate. Several times the claim has been made, that men with tails where discovered in Africa; and that claim has always cheered the heart of the evolutionists. But now there is a new discovery, in the traces of cigarette-users among the extinct aborigines of America. This is a fresh triumph for Darwinians. And it must be admitted that it throws the burden of proof on the cigarette-using dude, to show which side of the line he belongs on.—*S. S. Times.*

The *Independent* gives the following incident in the life of Peter Cooper: "A workman in the Cooper Institute, having occasion to ascend a ladder to do some repairing in one of the public rooms, called to an old man whom he happened to see standing near by, watching him: 'Here, old fellow, hold the ladder for me, won't you?' The old fellow started forward and held the ladder for the workman while he climbed up and did his work. That unpretentious old man was Peter Cooper."

The New York *World* (Democratic) says: "The decision of the supreme court of the United States declaring the civil rights law unconstitutional will create much excitement among the negro population. If our colored fellow-citizens act wisely, they will accept the result with patience, and will strive by self-improvement and good citizenship to which every honest man is entitled, no matter what may be the color of his skin. That is the surest way to equal rights, and to the sympathy of all whose friendship is worth having."

"Poor creatures!" exclaimed Mrs. Grosgrain, looking at the pictures of nude savage women; "no clothing of any kind! I wonder what the poor things have to talk about."—*Boston Transcript.*

A local paper gives an account of a person who was run over by the cars and killed, and in whose pocket was found a half-filled bottle of whisky, and adds, "No clew to the cause of the accident has yet been found." That half-filled, half-empty bottle, Mr. Reporter, is more than a clew. What would be thought of the intellectual calibre of a reporter who should say "a man was found dead with a bullet hole in his head and an empty pistol by his side, but no clew as to the cause of his death has yet been found?" How true it is, "There are none so blind as those who will not see." There are few subjects upon which people seem so willfully blind as upon the terribly destructive effects of strong drink.

The only way for a man to keep out of trouble is to do right. He may be subjected to annoyance and embarrassment for a time, but his ultimate vindication is certain, and the finale outcome will justify his course. If a man commits an error the proper thing is to admit and correct it, and thereby prevent its further injurious effect. Every attempt to justify it or cover it up, will prove unsuccessful, and only increase the difficulty which it seeks to remove.—*Recorder.*

Had I no other proof of the immortality of the soul than the oppression of the just and the triumph of the wicked in this world, this alone would prevent my having the least doubt of it. So shocking a discord amidst a great harmony of things would make me naturally look for a cause; I should say to myself we do not cease to exist with this life; everything reassumes its order after death.—*Rousseau.*

Never be ashamed to give a little, if you are not able to contribute much. Courage to make a small subscription to the pastor's salary, might enable that class of people who have heretofore been of no assistance in this respect to give just the aid that is now needed to make up the estimated allowance.

The Union Pacific trains are making a little faster time for fear the goats will come along and eat the paper wheels.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The water has been very low in the upper Hudson and a protest is being made against the further destruction of forests.

Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby (D. R. Locke) will travel through the Southern States during the Fall and Winter, for the purpose of writing a series of letters to his paper, the *Toledo Blade*, his impressions of the great South. The million readers of the *Blade* who have read "NASBY IN EXILE," (Nasby's Letters from Europe) will appreciate how the subject will be handled. Every reader in the South is invited to send for a specimen copy, which will be sent free. The Weekly *Blade* is $1 per year.

The question whether or not he has the right or power to appoint a successor to the late Bishop Colenso, of Natal, has for some time engaged the attention of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Natal, however, has an ecclesiastical community distinct from the English Church, and hence it is considered probable that no Bishop can be appointed by the head of the English Church.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* sept6-26t-eownpr

Young Folk's Corner.

The Crocodile's Dinner Party.

BY E. VINTON BLAKE.

A wily crocodile
Who dwelt upon the Nile,
Bethought himself one day to give a dinner.
"Economy," said he,
"Is chief of all with me,
And shall considered be—as I'm a sinner."

With paper, pen and ink
He sat him down to think;
And first of all, Sir Lion he invited;
The Northern Wolf who dwells
In rocky arctic dells;
The Leopard and the Lynx, by blood united.

Then, Mr. Fox, the shrewd—
No lover, he of good—
And Madam Duck with sober step and stately;
And Mr. Frog serene
In garb of bottle green,
Who warbled bass, and bore himself sedately.

Sir Crocodile, content,
The invitations sent,
The day was come—his guests were all assembled;
They fancied that some guile
Lurked in his ample smile;
Each on the other looked, and somewhat trembled.

A lengthy time they wait,
Their hunger waxes great:
And still the host in conversation dallies:
At last the table is laid,
With covered dishes spread,
And out in haste the hungry party sallies.

But when—the covers raised—
On empty plates they gazed,
Each on the other looked with dire intention,
Madam Duck at last of all,
And Mr. Frog was small—
She softly swallowed him, and made no mention!

This Mr. Fox perceives,
And saying, "By your leaves,
Some punishment is due for this transgression."
He gobbled her in haste,
Then, much to his distaste,
By Mr. Lynx was taken in possession!

The Wolf, without a pause,
In spite of teeth and claws,
Left nothing of the Lynx to tell the story;
The Leopard all irate
At his relation's fate,
Made mince meat of that wolfish monster hoary.

The Lion raised his head;
"Since I am king," he said,
"It ill befits the king to look his dinner!"
Then on the Leopard sprang,
With might so claw and fang,
And made a meal upon that spotted sinner—

Then saw in sudden fear
Sir Crocodile draw near,
And heard him speak with feelings of distraction;
"Since all of you have dined
Well suited to your mind,
You surely cannot grudge me satisfaction."

And sooth, a deal of guile
Lurked in his ample smile;
As down his throat the roaring lion hasted;
"Economy, with me,
Is chief of all," said he,
"And I am glad to see there's nothing wasted."—*Good Cheer.*

A Child's Heart.

The other day a curious old woman, having a bundle in her hand, and walking with painful effort, sat down on a curb stone to rest. A group of little ones, the oldest about nine, stopped in front of the old woman, saying never a word, but watching her face. She smiled. Suddenly the smile faded, and a corner of the old calico apron went up to wipe away a tear. Then the oldest child asked:

"Are you sorry because you haven't any children?"

"I—I had children once, but they are all dead," whispered the woman, a sob in her throat.

"I'm sorry," said the little girl, as her chin quivered. "I'd give you one of my little brothers, but I haven't got but two, and I don't believe I'd like to spare one."

"God bless you, child—bless you forever," sobbed the old woman, and for a minute her face was buried in her apron.

"But I'll tell you what I'll do," seriously continued the child. "You may kiss us all once, and if little Benny isn't afraid you may kiss him four times, for he is just as sweet as candy."

Pedestrians, who saw three well-dressed children put their arms around that strange old woman's neck and kiss her, were greatly puzzled. They didn't know the hearts of the children, and they didn't hear the woman's words as she rose to go:

"O, children, I'm only a poor old woman, believing I'd nothing to live for; but you've given me a lighter heart than I've had for ten long years."—*Pansy.*

"She talked about all her neighbors, and said nothing that was not good about any." This was a royal testimony of the social character of a woman of whom we heard another speak the other day.

Father and Mother Both.

Sarah was an orphan, and the woman in whose house she now lived was not very kind to her. She was setting one day on a rock, looking very sad and lonesome, when dear little Effie Dean, a neighbor's child, tripped by.

"How do you do, Sarah?" said she.

"Oh, as well as I can with nobody to love me," said Sarah. "If I only had a father and mother!"

"You have God for your Father, Sarah. The Bible says he is the Father of the fatherless."

"Well, it doesn't say He is the mother of the motherless."

"But it says something like that, I'm sure," said Effie, "for I read it myself. It says, 'As a mother comforteth her children, so will I comfort you;' and mamma says God will be father and mother both to us."

The poor orphan brightened up. "Is that so?" she asked. "I didn't know that before. I don't believe I shall cry so much now."—*The Sunbeam.*

"Ashamed to Tell Mother."

Such was a little boy's reply to his comrades who were trying to tempt him to do wrong.

"But you need not tell her; no one will know anything about it!"

"I would know all about it myself, and I'd feel very mean if I could not tell mother."

"It's a pitty you are not a girl. The idea of a boy running and telling his mother every little thing!"

"You may laugh if you want to," said the noble boy, "but I've made up my mind as long as I live not to do anything I would be ashamed to tell mother."

Noble resolve! and one which will make any life true and useful. Let it be the rule of every boy and girl to do nothing of which they would be ashamed to tell mother.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1883.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

Governor Ireland urges that the races in that State be kept in different cars. But the vice president of the International Railroad decides that business will not justify it, and that the colored people will restricted to no certain cars.

The colored people in this city, it is estimated, pay taxes on fourteen million dollars worth of property; and in the State, on forty million dollars worth. When all their disadvantages and discouragements are considered, this is certainly not a very bad showing.

Some of the colored citizens of Quitman Miss., have organized an association to further the educational interest of their children. The officers are S. L. Jones, President; Wm. Smith, vice President, T. Smith, Treasurer; and T. R. Smith, Secretary.

The Church Extension Society recently purchased of the Presbyterians a valuable church property located on Bainbridge street, Philadelphia for the use of our colored brethren. The house has been put in good order and was dedicated Sabbath 21st inst. Bishop Simpson, Dr. Kynett, W. F. Butler, and H. Morris preaching on the occasion. It will be known as the John Wesley Church.

No doubt, as Dr. Talmage says, there is a disposition on the part of some professed Christians to ride to heaven in a Pullman palace car, they would like to go in on soft plush, and have their beds made early so they can sleep all the way. Modern improvements have made a thousand things easy, but the way to heaven is just as rough and rigged in 1883 as when Abel offered his bleeding lamb.

The papers and addresses delivered at the National Educational Assembly at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, have been edited by Dr. J. H. Hartzell, and will be issued in book form Nov. 1st, by Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York. Retail price $1 per copy, mailed post paid on receipt of price. These addresses form a valuable compend which should be read by every intelligent citizen. The Assembly was attended by some of the most thoughtful educators of the country, and their suggestions, founded on facts and varied experiences, are worth heeding. The volume is entitled "Christian Educators in Council."

It is possible that J. B. Askins, of 33 Carondelet street, has not quite as fair a knowledge of the English language as the editor of the *Evening Chronicle*, who appears to have published his comunication without deeming it proper to correct its orthography, but his ideas are sound. The colored race does need merchants, lawyers, doctors, mechanics, and engineers, masters of their callings; and does need to build up financially, intellectually, morally and religiously. These are essential to the full recognition of civil rights, and the rising generation is meeting the expectation of their friends in this regard.

Recently the saloon keepers of Milwaukee held a mass meeting to devise means for their own protection. They passed of course the usual resolution of open warfare upon all men and parties, who dare oppose them in their business. They also deplore the prevalence of drunkenness, but declare that it is not due to the saloons but to "the lack of education." This certainly is a new departure, and there is a show of truth in this statement. There is an opportunity for a reform, but where and with whom shall it begin. Would it not be better for the saloon keepers to begin and establish schools, and by a course of education cure people of their drunkenness?

Revivals and How to Promate Them.

A revival is not a miracle. Things marvelous frequently occur in revivals, but not miracles. In a revival there is no suspension or setting aside some law of nature to show that God is above nature, to prove his presence. A revival is the result or fruit of the use of appropriate means. So far as it relates to the spiritual condition of believers it consists in an increased interest in the subject of practical and experimental religion. There is with them a conscious growth in all the graces of the spirit, and a deep solicitude for the salvation of sinners. The actual commencement of a genuine revival of religion must be with Christians themselves. But this is the result of natural causes. The Christian "brings all the tithes into the storehouse," and God "opens the windows of heaven and pours out a blessing that there is not room enough to receive." It is the result of a combination of divine and human agencies, according to fixed laws. With reference to revivals of religion the responsibility is all with the Christian. Nothing is more out of place on his part, whether in the pulpit or pew, than the pious pretence that he is bowing to the Divine will while he idly waits. It is his duty to be active. The great danger is not in doing too much, but too little.

The one great agency by which this is to be accomplished is the preaching of the Gospel by a Divinely called and commissioned ministry. It is doubtless true that all ministers may not have the same tact in telling the story of the cross. This is a matter of personal qualification possessed in different degrees according to their intellectual endowments and the measure of the grace of God they enjoy. Largely, then, we believe that the efficiency, the real success of the minister, depends upon himself. On this question we are coming more and more to believe in the one man's responsibility. It is through the power of the one Man Christ Jesus preached by living ministers that sinners are saved.

"Every great reform, every great advance in morals, or in methods of Christian activity, has been brought about through the work of some one man who heard God's voice calling for a worker, and rose up and did the work for which God and God's world were waiting. God's call is to the individual; God's promises are to the individual; God's method of working is through the individual. The great need of the hour—of every hour—is not an aroused community, but an aroused individual. When the risen Savior was setting Peter at work, Peter wanted to know about the Lord's plans for some one else. "And what shall this man do?" he asked, about one he knew was peculiarly loved of Jesus, and who might, therefore, be supposed to have peculiar power from and for his Lord. "What is that to thee? follow thou me," was the Savior's response; and when Peter went to work as an individual servant of his Master, the populace felt his power, and all the world shall feel it to the end of time. You are not to wait for your church to be aroused, or for the whole community to have a new interest in that which you think is alone worthy of its interest. The real want of your church and community is *one* man, willing to be the Lord's instrument, and having faith in the Lord's readiness to use him as such. Why shouldn't *you* be that man?"

In his preaching the pastor wants to aim directly at the conversion of sinners. Sinners are not converted by accident, it is the result of the use of appropriate means. Revivals of religion are the product of indifference on the part of the preacher in his preaching. The men distinguished for success have aimed at the sinner's conversion. The one reason why so many able ministers competent to instruct, to inoculate morality and explode heresy accomplish so little, they aim at nothing and accomplish nothing. They preach the truth but never apply it. What right has a minister to preach a sermon on repentance, justification, the resurrection of the dead, future general judgment, and then dismiss the congregation without an effort to lead men to forsake their sins? Let us aim more at the conversions of sinners.

Principle Not Policy.

To command success in any sphere it is necessary to adopt some certain policy, some fixed line of action. Such a policy, however, must compromise no known precept of rectitude and duty. Principle must be the comprehensive term out of which must evolve any chosen line of action. Any policy aside from this is a delusion and a snare. It may afford the flush of temporary success, but one who admits time and eternity as elements to be computed in the problem of life, cannot afford to ignore any known principle of rectitude and duty in this matter. Hypocrisies, deceptions, sharp practices and cunning, may, for a time, monopolize popular attention and favor, but they will perish by their own inherent nature. Not so with plain, honest, straightforward Truth. She may be vilified, misrepresented and crushed under; she may there by become so unpopular as to fail to command the considerations she deserves, but sooner or later the reaction will and must come, and she will be honored as never before. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again—the eternal years of God are her's." The history of the world is nothing more than a panoramic exhibition of steady, old-fashioned truth, overtaking and exploding the many errors of ignorance, and the deliberate falsehoods of dishonesty. The truth *must* triumph, sooner or later. Then, "perish policy and cunning; perish all that fears the light. * * * trust in God and do the right." Any policy that deviates from honest principles is doomed. It may temporarily rejoice in the victories of its Bull Runs, but it must unconditionally surrender, and will be annihilated at its Appomattox. It is principle that is enduring and not policy, except in so far as it may be the outgrowth of honest principles. Follow honesty, then, not only because it is the best policy, but because it is the embodiment of religious principles.

The Mormon Problem.

One of the Mormon missionaries said to have been tarred and feathered in Indiana recently, said in Washington that in North Carolina within a few weeks he had made seventy-six converts, most of them young women between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. A Mormon Apostle at Salt Lake City recently said to a visitor, "Our missionaries are not only in all the Southern States but in every country as far as Iceland on the north and New Zealand on the south. In fact they almost encircle the globe." We fear that this is no figure of speech, no vain boast. During this year 3000 Mormons have landed at New York, and it was stated at the recent Mormon conference at Salt Lake City that there were 75,000 Mormon converts now in Europe ready to come. According to the statement of Apostle Cannon 23,040 new converts were received into the church during the past year, many of whom came from the Southern States. The entire membership claimed for the church in Utah is over 127,000; the increase of last year was 18 per cent., a rate of increase that no evangelical denomination can boast of in this country. It is claimed by some that both the membership and the number of converts made during the year are exaggerated, but we fear not. It must be plain to every thoughtful and intelligent person that there is a wonderful amount of vigor and aggressiveness on the part of the Mormon missionaries. We know of none who excel them, and they are producing results that call for the application of more effective measures than have yet been devised for its suppression. The laws thus far enacted are wholly inefficient; and there is reason to fear that not only Utah, but Arizona, Idaho and Colorado are being Mormonized every year. There are now over 2,3000 Mormons in Arizona, and twice as many in Idaho. Recently twenty-five of their missionaries were sent into Southern States to make converts who were to settle in Colorado. There is no mistaking the fact Mormonism is one of the most aggressive forces in this country. It is making converts at home and abroad. To-day its attitude is one of open hostility to all National law. The Edmunds law from which we hope so much is practically inoperative either to destroy polygamy or check the power of the Mormon Church. "No half way measures will answer. It is not a question of politics but of outraged morals and shameless disregard of decency, a slap in the face of well ordered and civilized society." The opinion is freely expressed that only the sternest measures can avail to crush out this evil. The Christian men and women of the United States should arouse themselves, and do some active work before it is too late. Every year Mormonism becomes stronger, more formidable, and the longer decisive measures are delayed the more difficult will its suppression become. Better use some more aggressive moral influencies than the half-way measures already devised, else the talk of sending General Sheridan may not prove to be so "ranting" after all.

The Enforcement of Civil Rights.

The general opinion of the press and statesmen of the country is that the Supreme Court decision, however disappointing to colored citizens and their friends, is sound in law. The dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan is awaited with much interest, and will contribute important facts for use in the discussion of the questions of civil rights, we have no doubt. It is also true, in our opinion, that intemperate discussion and hasty reflections, though arising naturally under the sense of wrongs inflicted upon helpless and defenseless people, are out of order. The question of practical concern now is, what can be done to better enforce the civil rights of the colored citizen? The decision does not affect the equal rights of citizens in common law, and in those States where denied, the colored people may organize and petition the Legislatures for better laws. Appeals from the enforcement of discriminating laws can be taken from State courts to the U. S. Supreme Court, which will faithfully enforce the fourteenth amendment and its provision that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States ..... nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." We are aware that the process will be surrounded with difficulties, and be slow in execution, but it is the only legal remedy in the premises. There is no reason to hope for further enactment by Congress, (it will be governed by the Supreme Court decision) or for a new amendment of the constitution on the subject of citizenship at an early day. The colored people must educate, accumulate property, and ally their influence with the best interests of society, repudiate corrupt, would-be leaders, and work and pray unitedly to remove the sin of caste from the land.

The Holly Springs *Reporter* says that Gen. Clarke, president of the New Orleans and Chicago railroad, has interdicted the sale of vile literature on that road; and the *Reporter* asks the Mississippi legislature to pass laws prohibiting the sale of indecent papers within that State. In New Orleans, if members of churches and Christian associations would resolve not to purchase at news-stands where that class of literature is sold, the dealers would sooner be persuaded to yield to the dictates of right public sentiment on the subject.

Civil Rights

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional and void, continues to excite comment and indignation among all classes of our colored citizens and their friends. And well it might, for since the celebrated Dred Scott decision, when Chief Justice Taney announced that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect, no decision of the court has had such sweeping and withering effect upon the rights of any class of citizens. The excitement over this decision is not due to any fears that the colored people are thereby entitled to any less civil and equal rights, to full and equal accommodations in hotels, inns, ladies cars or railway trains, and dress circles in theatres, etc., than before. In fact the principle involved is recognized in this decision, for in the Territories and in the District of Columbia the civil rights bill is declared to be valid. It is in the States that it is said to be unconstitutional, because it is held that the States are to settle such matters between their citizens and not the United States courts. This is not only a slap in the face to our colored citizens, but a clear triumph for the States rights heresies of Calhoun and Jeff. Davis; a judicial victory for the cause which was overpowered, but was not destroyed when Richmond fell. Justice Harlan reasoned well when dissenting from his eight colleagues he said, that in view of what he thought the people of this country wished to be accomplished, what they tried to accomplish and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legistation, he expressed his dissent from the opinion of the court. His liberal construction in favor of human rights and freedom, in keeping with the temper of the nation when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, elevates Justice Harlan deservedly high in the opinion and grateful remembrance of the seven million colored people and their friends in this country. What mischief this recent decision will create can scarcely be overestimated. Already some of the representatives of the Bourbon press are advocating the adoption of star-cars, and separate coaches on steam railways for colored passengers. In Georgia U. S. Senator Brown, president of the State road of Georgia, and head of the new Georgia Railroad Syndicate, has given orders for separate coaches for colored people. In many parts of Texas and other States, strict separation based upon color has already been adopted. That the accommodation given colored passengers under such circumstances is always inferior to that given to whites need scarcely be mentioned. It is always self evident. View this recent decision in whatever light possible it shines out conspiciously as a States rights victory, which gives license and a premium to prejudice and crime against defenceless colored citizens. If the amendments to the Constitution are inadequate for the protection of all classes of citizens, it is in order to fight anew the battle of freedom and equal rights. For colored men to secure their civil rights from the States in the South is a delusion and a snare. Like helpless sheep in the keeping of wolves, they are thereby left to the tender mercy of their enemies. What though these rights existed under common law before the adoption of the civil rights bill? what though the U. S. Supreme Court has recognized their existence, will State courts in the South give justice to their colored citizens against the encroachments of prejudiced and evil disposed white men? Will these States that have virtually suppressed the colored voter, and that are now being ruled by an intolerant minority; will these people who have witnessed the constant lynching of colored citizens with perfect indifference, and many times apologizing therefor, render exact justice? When the fact is known that probably not a single white man has ever atoned for the hundreds of thousands of colored men murdered in the South since the war by white men, and scarcely a single Negro escapes summary vengeance for a drop of Caucasian blood he spills, any fair-minded man will agree that the case is a hopeless one for colored men to secure equal rights from the courts of the South. Why, in this very city, where fully a third of the population is colored, they have no representation on the school boards of the State or parish, and on the juries scarcely ever more than five or six out of a panel of ninety. No wonder our jails and penitentiaries are full of Negro convicts, and thousands of them are *sold* out yearly to build railroads in the South. The Negro question is not and should not be a dead issue in politics until he is as secure in his person and property as any other class of citizens. Where are the ghosts of Sumner, Ben. Wade, Garrison, Gilbert Haven and Matlack? Is tariff, temperance, as worthy as it is, and other minor issues to supercede that of human rights before these are secured? Are we the friends of equal rights and justice to sit idly by like dumb driven cattle, while seven millions of our fellow-citizens are thus left to the Shylock mercy of their enemies? Nay, let constant agitation in this line stir up the heart of the nation to deal justly with its most faithful defenders in the South. It is only the blindest folly that will say that the National Government is powerless in the premises. If the United States can demand the services and obedience of its citizens in any State, can cross State lines and drag citizens into its army, it can with equal propriety cross State lines to afford its citizens reciprocal protection which the State fails to give. The constitutional right which made every U. S. Marshal a blood-hound to capture slaves in the streets of Boston and return them to their master under the Fugitive Slave Act, protected the rights of property. Is Congress, under the Constitution, now less powerful in the protection of the rights of persons? Which is the more sacred of the two? It is barely possible that a friendly Congress might pass the proper and necessary law upon some other section of the Constitution. In the meantime let our people educate, amass wealth, and build up character, and, by their worth and integrity, invoke the considerate judgment of their fellow-citizens, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

A.

Thorns.

Sometimes we come across a brother who is a member of the A. M. E. Church, who seems to regard that church as the only proper religious home for the colored man. There he is free from bossism, and there consecration to work and manhood are sure of their proper reward. But all is not glassy and soft with our brethren of that church. Read the following complaints Rev. J. W. Randolph of Austin, Texas, makes against Bishop Cain, in the Recorder who he says: "With no regard for law nor man before his eyes, his heart intent on inflicting punishment on me in the spirit of revenge. I was pastor at Brenham, without hinting his intention and certainly without giving me one moment's notice, transfered me from the West Texas to the Texas Conference, and assigned me to Huntsville. If this is the encouragement given to manhood and ministerial consecration in the African Methodist Episcopal Church; if Bishops are to use their office and influence, I should have said permitted to prevent the official authority, I pity her claim to the manhood she pretended to advocate. Bishop Cain, in the last General Conference, when in the very act preparing the way for his own election, cried out, "We are tired of Episcopal tyranny." I reminded him of this since he came to Texas. "Well," said he, "I wasn't bishop then; it makes all the difference in the world."

The Pope's Lament.

Few things are more absurd and surprising than the Pope's protest against the loss of the temporal power of the papacy. Twenty-two years ago a royal decree was promulgated by the Italian Government annexing the pontifical territory to the Kingdom of Italy. In Rome this decree was confirmed by the people by a vote of 4 ,785 for annexation to 46 against. In the entire pontifical State the vote stood 133,581 for annexation to 1,507 against it. These votes show a state of harmony that is rare and significant. This action of the people and the Italian Government has been constantly gathering strength though the Pope bitterly protests against it. In 1871 the Parliament of Italy passed a law granting the Pope an annual income of $600,000 besides a number of special privileges. Only two days expired before he issued a proclamation refusing the pension and liberties granted, and called upon the governments of the world to restore him to his former temporal power, but his call for aid met with no response. Pius IX, died lamenting his loss of temporal power. Pope Leo, his successor, seems to be equally as gloomy over the matter, and will doubtless go to his grave lamenting the loss of temporal authority, but nearly the whole world look upon this with the greatest complacency. Time has clearly shown the wisdom of that action by which the divorce of the Church and State were effected.

The *Christian Observer* (Presbyterian) recently published a statistical summary both of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church for the past ten years. The simple examination of last year's report is encouraging, but as compared with the work done two or three years ago, it reveals the startling fact that the church is falling behind. The average contributions per member to all purposes in the Northern Assembly in 1873 was $20.17; in 1883 it was $16.11 per member; a falling off of $4.00 per member. In the Southern Church the contributions in 1873 were $12 per member, in 1883 only $10. In their contributions to strictly benevolent work there is the same unfavorable showing. In 1873 the Northern started at $3.18 per member and sank to $2.72 per member, while the Southern Assembly started at $1.75 in 1873 and fell to $1.50 in 1883. It is worth while sometimes to study figures, they are full of significance. These figures show that the contributions of the Northern Presbyterians are full seventy per cent. larger per member for all benevolent purposes of the church than the Southern. We know it is said they are richer than the South, but we doubt this. We think that the Southern Presbyterians have as much if not more wealth per member than the Northern. In the conversion of people to God there is a similar falling off which indicates not only a decadence in activity of the church but a loss of real spiritual power. Our Presbyterian brethren know what to do to stay the decline. We believe that they have both sense and grace to use the means that will make 1884 the most prosperous year they have ever enjoyed.

For all Christian workers we cherish the heartiest sympathy and good will. Wd believe that Methodism has a peculiar mission, and that her ministers, itinerant and local, should be found in the front rank of those who are carrying the good news of salvation to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel." In this work the preacher in charge should lead, he should skillfully organize and plan, and put the local preachers, exhorters, the godly and zealous laymen at work. There is a call for an organized, aggressive movement on the part of our ministers, both itinerant and local, to reach the masses of men and women who now neglect nearly all the means of grace. Real earnestness is never quiet, but always devising means to attain its object, and will use or refuse methods according to their fitness for the work to be done. The months between this and conference should be months of earnest work. Every Christian should seek to become an effective and aggressive soldier, The work demands this, while the variety of the work to be done makes it possible. The Church needs the active exercise of all the various abilities with which God has endowed the members of the Body of Christ. There should be more earnestness, stronger and deeper intensity of feeling, leading on to vigorous and determined action to save men and enlarge the borders of Zion.

One of the most pitiful sights that we have recently witnessed was three Methodist preachers returning from a fishing expedition. They had spent nearly the whole day at the lake, but returned home with about as many fish as when they went to fishing, minus their baits. They went out thinking to return with such a draught of fish as to supply themselves, and even to share a few with the denizens of this office, but alas for human disappointment; they had none for themselves and about as many for the SOUTHWESTERN. The fish bit well enough, but the water on the lake was so rough our clerical fishermen became so miserably seasick that notwithstanding the order, "launch out into the deep," they returned to land to be restored to their former selves. The fish bit quite satisfactory, but those fiery Methodist preachers could not stand the water. So they had to turn back. It is a grand thing for those brethren's sake that the overland route to heaven is still open.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. Mayne Reid, the novelist, died in London, Oct. 20.

—Rev. D. A. McCready, pastor of Walton Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, dropped dead of heart disease at his home on Sunday night, Oct 20.

—Patrick Egan, the Irish agitator, and late Treasurer of the Irish Land League, filed in the District Court his intention of becoming an American citizen. He will locate and engage in buying corn in Lincoln, Nebraska.

—Mrs. Mary D. James, a writer of religious verse, died at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Palmer, in New York City, Oct. 4th, aged 73. She was a sister of the late Edmund J. Yard, and her latest literary work was the compilation of her brother's biography, under the title, "The Soul Winner."

—Rev. W. H. Daniel compiler of a "Popular History of Methodism" has been transferred from the Rock River to the New England Conference. "To go" says *Zion's Herald* "wherever the cabinet esteem his services most needed." We had supposed that was a uniform rule in our Zion.

—John T. Gunn, Esq, a member of our church in Lexington Ky., called to see us last Friday. Bro. Gunn was passing through to the town of Plaquemine, Iberville parish, where he has business interests to look after. He speaks encouragingly of the prospects of our church in Kentucky. Earnest loving and patient workers, are sure to win the day, and take the State for God and Methodism.

—In a private note Rev. L. Bradford, former presiding elder of the Holly Springs district, Mississippi conference, says, "I have been transferred to the N. W. Iowa Conference and taken work at Elk Point, Dakota. The work is developing wonderfully in this territory. Towns of two and three thousand spring up as by magic. Methodism is making vigorous efforts to keep pace with the multitudes who are coming here. I have lost none of my interest in our Southern work. May God bless you in your field of labor." No doubt Bro. Bradford will be heartily received by the brethren of Iowa conference, and will become a welcome addition to our corps of efficient laborers in the great Northwest.

—Rev. T. Kennedy one of the old members of the Louisiana Conference now stationed at La Harp Street New Orleans, is confined at his home with but little prospect of recovery. Sabbath 21st inst. Bro. Kennedy preached with his usual strength and acceptability, went home and retired to rest. About one o'clock in the morning he awoke, and complained of feeling unwell. Sister Kennedy instantly arose to do what she could to releave him, his symptoms grew worse, and he was soon smitten with a paralytic stroke. The good man still lingers, can speak but a few words, recognizes his friends, and gives assurances that his hope in Christ is well founded.

—Gen James B. Steedman died at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 18th. He was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1818, removed to Henry County, Ohio, when about twenty-one, and was afterward contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal, member of the State Legislature for two terms, and member of the State Board of Public Works. In 1857 he was appointed public printer at Washington. He went into the war at its outset as colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio, and his military career was a brilliant one. At the close of the war he held the rank of major-general of volunteers. Since the war he was provisional governor of Georgia, collector of internal revenue at New Orleans, member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and State Senator. At the time of his death he was chief of the Toledo police force.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoche: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held Oct. 12th, "Elder Duncan in the chair, 21 out of 25 members present. Reports showed some progress of the work. Bro. Geo. W. Duncan was elected Lay delegate. The conference was interesting; a large congregation in attendance. Paid the Pastor $216.20. Trustees $82.00. Stewards $42.25. Paid Elder $50.00. The superintendent made his report which was very satisfactory; teachers 9, scholars 90, average attendance 59; visitors 48; collections to date $31.55. We have paid $14.35 that was due on the organ. 87 partook of the sacrament Sunday night. We wound up Sunday night with a love feast long to be remembered. This people bear a Christian warmth for Elder Duncan. I pray God's blessing upon him and his family."

Rev. T. J. Johnson, Camp Parapet: "Our third quarterly meetings was a season of pleasure and profit. The star of hope never shone brighter at Camp Parapet. Our people are full of courage. During the quarter a nice bell tower has been placed upon the church, and paid for. As one of the results of a recent protracted effort 24 have been received on probation. Among the converts are two Roman Catholics. The financial report of the classes was as follows: No. 1, $10.40; No. 2, $24.55; No. 3, $45,05; No. 4, $18.85; No. 2, $25.05; No. 6, a class recently formed, $1.35. The Stewards had collected $197.55. All of the current expenses are promptly met. At Kenner a lot has been secured, lumber bought and on the ground for a church which we propose to erect and have ready for dedication early in December. Taking it all together the year thus far has been one of prosperity. The Lord has heard my prayers and blessed my effort and he shall have the praise. I desire to express my gratitude to my brethren and sisters for their kindness to me."

The completion of the New Orleans and Northeastern road makes the Cincinnati Southern the shortest route to New Orleans by ninety six miles. The distance is 825 miles.

The steamer Rio Janeiro, from San Francisco for Hong Kong carried away about 1000 Chinamen and about $750,000 which they carry off with them out of the country. More than 800 of them have been already provided with return certificates.

A Detective's Experience.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impending Fate.

(*Buffalo, N. Y. News.*)

One morning several years ago, just as the dull gray light was beginning to show itself in the east, a small band of men might have been seen deployed about a house on Ferry street, in Buffalo. There was nothing special either in the dress or appearance of the men to indicate their intention, but it was plain that they had business of importance on hand. Suddenly a man appeared at one of the windows, took in the situation at a glance, and, swinging himself outward with wonderful quickness, scaled the roof of the house. This man was Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter; and, armed to the teeth and fully realizing his situation, he defied justice and the officials below him. Some of the officers, knowing the desperate character of the man, proposed to shoot him until he was killed, but one of the number promptly protested, and declared that if his brother officers would assist him so ascend he would capture the man alive. Accordingly he began the difficult and dangerous task, and succeeded in bringing his prisoner to the ground of safety.

The man who accomplished this task was Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent of city police of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is known by every prominent detective and policeman in America, and he stands pre-eminently in the front rank of his profession. Quiet and gentlemanly in appearance and manners, he possesses a courage, combined with marked physical powers, that make him the terror of evil-doers and the pride of law-abiding citizens. Few people can realize, however, the trials, exposures, and even privations, to which the members of every municipal police and fire department are exposed. Compelled to be on duty at uncertain hours, subjected to the most inclement weather, and often necessitated by the nature of their duties to protracted undertakings, they endure a nervous and physical strain that is terrible. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin in former days; and it is not surprising that he found himself suffering from a mysterious physical trouble. In relating his experience to a representative of this paper he said:

"At times when I was on duty I would feel an unaccountable weariness and lack of energy. My appetite was also uncertain and my head seemed dull and heavy. I did not fully understand these troubles, but supposed, as most people suppose, that I was suffering from malaria. I tried to throw off the feeling, but it would not go. I thought I might overcome it, but found I was mistaken, and I finally became so badly off that it was almost impossible to attend to my duties. I have known any number of men in the police and fire departments of this country who have been afflicted as I was, and I doubt not there are to-day hundreds similarly troubled who, like myself, did not know the cause, or really what ailed them."

"Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin, does not indicate much physical debility," said the interviewer as he looked at the 220 pounds of bone and muscle standing nearly five feet eleven inches in height before him.

"Oh, no; that is altogether a thing of the past, and I am happy to say that for more than a year I have enjoyed almost perfect health, although I now realize that I was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys and traveling at a very rapid pace."

"How did you come to recover so completely?"

"That is just what I want to tell you, for I believe it may be of great service to many others in my profession, who may possibly hear of it. I began the use of a popular remedy at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends in this city, and found to my great gratification that I began feeling better. This feeling continued and I gained in strength and vigor until now I am perfectly well—and wholly through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure which I believe to be the best medicine for policemen, firemen, railroad men or any other class of people exposed to danger or a change of weather, ever discovered. Since my recovery I have recommended it everywhere, and never knew a case where it failed either to cure or benefit. I would not be without it under any consideration, and I am positive it is a wonderfully valuable and at the same time entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States medical College of New York, indorses it in the highest terms."

"So you experience little difficulty in the execution of your duties now, Mr. Curtin, do you?"

"None whatever. Our department was never in better condition than at present."

"And do you never have any fear of some of the desperadoes whom you have been the means of bringing to justice?"

"Not in the least. Some men do not try to retaliate, partly because they have not the courage, but oftener because they respect an officer who does his duty."

The policemen, firemen, letter-carriers and other public employes in this country have a particularly trying life. When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that can restore and sustain the health of all such men is found, it should be cause for great congratulation, especially when recommended by such a man as Superintendent Thomas Curtin of Buffalo.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON V. Nov. 4th. SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. (1 Sam. xii, 13-25.

Israel wanted a king and you know God gave them their way. When Saul was made king. Samuel called all the people together and talked to them as a dear, loving old father would talk to his children. He told them they had known him from a child until an old, gray-headed man. They knew how he had served God, and now he asks them if he had ever done wrong to any of them. Every one cried out No, no. Every one knew the gray-headed old man was God's servant, and all loved him. Samuel talked to them of their sin in asking a king. The old man told them how wonderfully God had saved their fathers and led them by day and night, and through the sea in safety. Then he told them to remember that God always punished his people when they forgot his laws and sinned. They knew it all, and yet wanted a king. Samuel was old, would soon leave them forever, and he wanted them to know God was displeased to know they wanted a king. Samuel asked God to send a sign from heaven so they could see and feel it. It was harvest time, and in that country there is very seldom a drop of rain at this time, but when Samuel asked God in prayer a dreadful storm came. It was so strong a thing at the time of the year, they knew God had answered Samuel and the thunder and rain made them afraid, and they called on God for help. Samuel told them God had not forsaken them. God is just the same to-day as then. He loves us all. Jesus, his Son, died for us all. If we love and follow him, all the beautiful promises in his Word are ours. Ask Jesus to keep you his forever.—*Western.*

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a prepation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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By the use of REX MAGNUS, The Humiston Food Preservative. It preserves Meat, Fish, Milk, Cream, Eggs, and all kinds of Animal Food fresh and sweet for weeks, even in the hottest weather. This can be proved by the testimonials of hundreds who have tried it. You can prove it for yourself for 50 cents. You will find that this is an article which will save you a great deal of money.

No Soured Milk.

No Spoiled Meat.

No Stale Eggs.

It will keep them fresh and sweet for many days and does not impart the slightest foreign taste to the articles treated. It is so simple in operation that a child can follow the directions, it *is as harmless as salt* and costs only a fraction of a cent to a pound of meat, fish, butter or cheese or to a quart of milk. This is no humbug; it is endorsed by such men as Prof. Sam'l W. Johnson of Yale College. Sold by druggists and grocers. Sample pounds sent prepaid by mail or express (as we prefer) on receipt of price, Name your express office. Viandine brand for meat; Ocean Wave for fish and sea food; Snow Flake for milk, butter and cheese; Anti-Ferment, Anti-Fly and Anti-Mold, 50c. per lb. each. Pearl for cream, Queen for eggs, and Aqua-Vitæ for fluid extracts, $1 per lb. each.

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The SUREST CURE for
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Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
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Either sex. Incontinence, retention or urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
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"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him.—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disease since 1862. Kidney-Wort *cured me.*"

Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. G. P. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
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THE GREAT CURE
—RHEUMATISM—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
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Price, $1. Liquid or Dry, sold by Druggists.
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"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington Vt., Kidney-Wort has *cured* them all."

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The Housekeeper.

LEMON JELLY.—Pour a pint of cold water over three quarters of a box of gelatine; cut into it the thin yellow peel of three lemons, and let it stand one hour. Then pour over it a quart of boiling water; add the juice of seven or eight large lemons and add about three cupfuls of loaf sugar (it is better to add sugar to taste.) Stir well until the sugar is dissolved, then strain and mould.

PINEAPPLE CAKE.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls of pulverized sugar, two cupfuls of flour; seven eggs; two tablespoonfuls of baking powder; two tablespoonfuls of water; a large pinch of salt. Work the butter to a very light cream, add the sugar, then the well-beaten yolks, the whites beaten to a very stiff froth, the water, and lastly the flour, baking powder and salt sifted well together. Bake in jelly cake pans in a hot oven. Spread pine-apple marmalade between the cakes.

PRESERVED TOMATOES.—Take ripe but not soft little yellow tomatoes and pour boiling water over them to take off the skins. Make a syrup of one pound [illegible] one [illegible] tomatoes, putting in only enough water to dissolve the sugar. Take three lemons to each seven pounds of tomatoes; [illegible] [illegible] seeds. When the syrup is boiling clear put in the tomatoes, and boil gently three quarters of an hour.

SHREWSBURY CAKES.—One quarter pound of butter, one quarter pound of sugar, one egg, half a teaspoonful of mixed spice and as much flour as will enable you to roll [illegible].

TENDERLOIN.—Two onions fried in butter until brown, the stock added and gently boiled, salt and pepper and a tablespoonful of German mustard, simmer gently and strain through a fine sieve.

[illegible] SOUP.—[illegible] the bones of turkey or chicken. Crack them and let them boil for two or three hours in a little water, put in any nice bits of fowl that are left, particularly the neck, which is never eaten. To this add [illegible] salt, pepper and any herbs you choose.

[illegible] certain degree of moisture in the [illegible], it is said, however, will produce this result, [illegible] batches of Vienna bread [illegible] of an inferior variety.—*The Miller.*

[illegible] FOR POULTRY.—With boiled poultry serve celery sauce. The celery is simmered until tender. Then make a sauce by putting a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it bubbles up stir in a tablespoonful of flour. When cooked season and add half a pint of stock and half a pint of boiling cream and the celery cut in small pieces. Let it boil up one minute. Serve hot. The sauce can be made without the cream and celery with a pint of boiling stock and the addition of two or three beaten yolks of eggs, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, pepper and salt.

In an able paper upon "Health: How Acquired and How Preserved," read before the West Virginia Medical Society, Dr. Frissel, of Wheeling, says: "I regard alcohol as the greatest agent of destruction, both to body and mind, that was ever introduced into society since the creation of man." And he refers to the use of tobacco as an evil only less in magnitude than that of alcohol," adding: "It was never intended by the Creator to be used in a state of health any more than arsenic, mercury, prussic acid, or any other poison."

TO COOK BEEFSTEAK.—Cut in thick slices and pound almost to fragments; put a small piece of butter into a frying pan and carefully lay the meat, peppered and salted, into it; as it browns add water every few minutes—a few teaspoonfuls at a time; turn often, but do not put a cover on it, and do not let it scorch; when done dredge with flour; turn it over and add a little sweet cream, thin with water until the gravy is of the proper consistency; strew over with parsley, and send to the table very hot. Generally speaking, our meat is the poorest cooked dish that is served at our tables; so much watchful care and attention are required to prepare it properly.

BREAKFAST OR LUNCH DISH.—An excellent way of using up the odds and ends of steaks, roasts, chops, or any bits of cold meat, is to cut the meat from the bones omitting the gristle and fat if desired. Chop as fine as if for mince meat, place in a pan, cover with water, adding frequently if it dries; let it simmer or gently boil for two hours, season with salt and pepper; toast to a delicate brown any bread you may have, stale or fresh, and when spread in single layers over your meat tray, pour meat and gravy over the toast, or you can send to the table without adding the bread.

TAM O'SHANTER CAP.—Cast on six stitches, and crochet round these stitches a flat piece, widening at intervals to insure this, and until this head piece is as large as you may desire it, when crochet one round without increasing. Crochet the succeeding rows diminishing in the same proportion as you increased, and work the head band with either increasing or decreasing, taking the stitches through both edges of the loop. Nine or ten rows will be sufficient for this band. It should be crocheted tighter than the other part of the cap.

General Butler assures the colored man that he loves him. The whole Democratic party loves him well enough to want his vote. When the colored men of America lose all memory of the past they will be in a condition to reciprocate that affection. The party which during all the years of its existence, has tested in the bodies and starved the souls of the colored race is not in a good condition to argue.—*Inter Ocean.*

Summing Up the Results of a Year's Treatment.

"A lady patient in Lockport, N. Y., thus sums up the results of a year's Compound Oxygen Treatment: 'It is now a year since I commenced using the Oxygen, and I can readily sum up the good results of the treatment. *It is hardly too much to say that I am infinitely better. I am stronger in every way and rarely suffer ... the utter exhaustion which was my usual condition before.* I cannot remember the time when I have been so free from headache as during the past year. My physician rejoices in my improvement and assures me that I am going to get well.'" Our Treatise on *Compound Oxygen,* containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia.

"A little boy in one of the city German schools, while engaged in the delightful exercise of defining words, a few weeks since, made a mistake which was not at all a mistake. He said: "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer, wine, gin, whiskey, or any other intoxicating liquor." He was probably thinking of demijohn, but he hit the truth just the same.

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His Pleasant Purgative Pellets and Golden Medical Discovery cleanses the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

Enough.

God holds the key of all unknown,
And I am glad:
If other hands should hold the key,
Or if He trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

I cannot read his future plan:
But this I know,
I have the smiling of His face,
And all the refuge of His grace,
While here below.

Enough; this covers all my want,
And so I rest;
For what I cannot He can see,
And in His care I sure shall be
Forever blest.

Summerfield M. E. Church, Milwaukee, has had a term of great prosperity under the pastoral care of Rev. J. E. Gilbert. During the three years 125 have been received on probation and 128 by letter, a total of 253. Nearly seventy have come from other denominations. The Sunday-school has increased nearly threefold. During the term $17,500 has been raised—for current expenses, $11,500; for benevolences, $5,000; for improvements, $1,000. The benevolences have steadily advanced each year, aggregating for the last year the sum of $2,200. The property is in excellent repair, entirely free from debt. It may hereafter be properly classed among the best charges of the northwest. Mr. Gilbert has been transferred to the Michigan Conference and stationed at Grand Rapids.—*Northwestern.*

"I wish that I had some good friends to help me on in life!" cried lazy Dennis. "Good friends! Why, you have ten," replied his master. "I'm sure I haven't half so many; and those I have are too poor to help me." "Count your fingers, my boy," said his master. Dennis looked down at his strong hands. "Count thumbs and all," added the master. "I have—there are ten," said the lad. "Then never say you have not ten good friends able to help you in life. Try what those true friends can do before you go to grumbling and fretting because you do not get help from others. Better than all, God always helps the ready hand. God helps those who help themselves."

Central America is destined to come with Mexico into greater prominence. Merida, the capital of Yucatan, is already connected with Progreso, the principal seaport of the State, by a broad-gauge, steel track road, said to be well built, equipped and managed. A railroad is being built to Peto, 125 miles south of the capital, with branches to Tekax and Ticul. Another is to be built to Progreso, via Conkal, with a main branch to Valladolid, 150 miles east of the capital.

The only protection the Methodist Episcopal Church has from hasty and unwise legislation, is the character of the men it sends to the General Conference. Their sound, practical judgment, their devotion and loyalty to the Church, are its only safeguards. The elections that have been going on, and will go on, are of importance to every Methodist. Not all the able and good men can be sent, but all that are sent should be good and able. —*N. Y. Advocate.*

At a microscopic exhibition in Boston lately, the sting of a honey bee was thrown upon the screen, the point of which was so sharp as to be hardly distinguishable. At the same time the finest of fine needles was shown under the same power of the microscope, and the end of the needle measured five inches across. Said the exhibitor, "God can make a fine point, but man cannot."

A good deal of the humor is just in the shrewd simplicity of a reply. A London tourist met a young woman going to the kirk; and as was not unusual, she was carrying her boots in her hand, and trudging along barefoot. "My girl," said he, "is it customary for all the people in these parts to go barefoot?" "Pairtly they do," said the girl, "and pairtly they mind their own business."

The coming holidays will be more generally observed than any for many years, and we would remind our readers that a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will prove a most acceptable present.

What is Exempt from Taxes in Mississippi.

The law of the State exempts from taxation all wearing apparel, all provisions for family consumption, all farm produce in the hands of the producer, one gun, all poultry, all household furniture not exceeding in value $260, two cows and calves, ten head of hogs, ten head of sheep or goats, colts under three years of age, all farming utensils, which may include cotton gin $[illegible], cotton press $125, sorghum mill, evaporating pan $30, threshing machine $125, mower $30, horse rake $25, straw cutter $7, corn sheller $7, cider mill $25, plantation corn mill $60, wheat fan $15, harrow plows, hoes, pitchforks, running gear gin, harness for plow and team, stock, etc., all of which are extensively used—an average of at least $50 worth of which is to be found on every plantation—and including the steam engines, boiler and fixtures for ginning (found on many farms), the tools of all mechanics, the libraries of all persons, all pictures and works of art not kept as merchandise, all school property, cemetery property, fair association property, church property, and all property belonging to towns, counties or State.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Mormons and Mormonism is both feeble and inconsistent. The purpose of the government, when it can be said to manifest a purpose, is to abolish polygamy—that particular feature in which Mormonism differs from all other modern forms of society or social institutions, in civilized lands. We say "forms of society or social institutions," because while polygamy receives the sanction of the so-called Mormon religion—which is essentially beastly and devilish—it is in its very nature something which pertains to society, to social life, to the physical and social condition of the people, rather than to the sphere of religion, exclusively or chiefly, as the Mormon leaders claim. Polygamy, if a crime at all, is a crime against society, against the state; and it follows, therefore, that all who participate in it or abet it are enemies of good order, of the state. They are, in fact, rebels. The people who are under the control of such enemies—though they may not all be equally culpable—are not fitted for self-government, for the management of municipal or other civil affairs.—*Western.*

"And education? Is there any satisfactory progress in Alabama?" "The education of the masses is being carried on in a make-believe slip-shod way. Illiteracy, according to the last census and our own observation, is increasing. Democracy, in the South at least, has always opposed public education. With all their pretensions towards education, it is my honest conviction that the Bourbons are opposed to public schools, and, in private conversation, some of them do not hesitate to say so. The recent speeches of Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, at Chautauqua, in the cause of education at the South, have called forth bitterly condemnatory articles from the Bourbon press of Alabama, in which he is stigmatized as an ecclesiastical beggar, mad saint, and other hard nicknames.— *Winfield S. Bird, in National Republican.*

50 Fits in 24 Hours.

"I employed some of the best physicians here," wrote Wm. E. Tanner, of Dayton, Ohio. "They all said my child could not live for 3 weeks. It had 50 fits in 24 hours. We gave it Samaritan vine and the medicine effected a permanent cure." Druggists.

One of the lay delegates to the Wisconsin Conference was ninety-five years old. He seemed scarce eighty. When invited by Bishop Hurst to sit upon the platform he did so; but when invited to speak, modestly declined. That longevity is greatly increasing in this country is beyond doubt.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Don't Be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease of the kidney's, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my parents, who were living in New Orleans. Father was Verlon Donovan, mother [illegible] Verlon Donovan, brothers Mike and Joan Donovan. I was taken out of St. Mary Orphan Asylum by Mr. Hubert Ferret Burgess and his wife, Mary Nells, daughter of J. Wells. I have been away 14 years. Mr. Burgess is dead. I am living in Alexandria, La., and my name is
EUGENE DONOVAN.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers, who have been away since 1862. One was 21 years of age, named John Edward, the other 19 and named Solomon Thomas. There were six brothers of us. Mother, Nancy Simon, died in 1865, and left three daughters. We used to belong to Pleasant Hill. ROMEY THOMAS.
Natchitoches, La.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brothers, Daniel, James and David Meyers. We were sold apart in Hancock, Maryland county, Virginia. At last accounts of him he was in New Jersey. My name was Henry Meyers, but is now Henry Johnson. Address Henry Johnson, care of Rev. C. C. Minegan, St. Paul M. E. Church, Galveston, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother, whom I have not seen for several years. Her name was Rose Ann Hill, belonged to George Hill, and had one boy named Willie. I left her near Tuscumbia, Miss. I came from Mississippi to Texas with a man who was Geo. Hill, settled at Corinth, Houston county, and lived there five years. Mother had a son named Andrew. My name at that time was Maria Foreman. I am now living near Alleyton, and doing well. Address me at this point—Alleyton, Texas care of Rev. Cogswell.
MARIA LACKEY.

A New Hampshire girl wrote to her lover: "You can write me longer letters now, because the postage is cheaper."

If and If.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer; if you are simple ailing, or if feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."

"If you are a Minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties or a Mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or laborer weakened by the strain of your every-day duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case."

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxication; if you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, and vigor."

If your are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin rich blood, the sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife; sister, mother, or daughter can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.
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DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
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Family & Fancy Groceries,
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Washington and Hampson Streets
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nov23-1y

Books, Pictures, Etc

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the price annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	80
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	35
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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38-tf 32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

Plantation Melodies
—AND—
REVIVAL HYMNS.

By MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D D.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. E. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition; Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed and are now given for the first time, in the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy. "These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 60 cents.

Address, PHILLIPS & HUNT,
32 Natchez street, New Orleans.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Widows, Children, Parents. Pension now increased. Charges of Desertion removed; Discharges and Bounty obtained. Horse claims now paid. Send stamps for *New Laws* and blanks. COL. L. BINGHAM, Att'y since 1865 for Claims and Patents, Washington, D. C. sept20-6m

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
jan1

News Items.

It is reported that China is actively preparing to close the port of Canton.

A suspicious person whom a London policeman ordered to "move on" proved to be Lord Derby.

At Halifax the dynamiters were araigned on the charge of having deadly explosives in their possession.

Bishop ... land, ... declining the Bishopric at Hanoi, ... adm...

The ... of Marseilles has accepted the Phano residence as the gift of the ex-Empress Eugenie to that city.

West Virginia Conference adopted a resolution in favor of the prohibition by law of the liquor traffic.

Senor Ruiz Zorilla declares he will not relinquish the struggle until he receives proofs that Spain desires a monarchy, and not a republic.

The creditors of Archbishop Purcell denounce the decision of the District Court against them, and will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Six ladies, having graduated with honor from the South London College of Chemistry, mean to begin life as druggists.

The U. S. Grand Jury at Leavenworth, Kansas, indicted Capt. D. L. Payne, of Oklahoma fame, for a conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States.

Seventeen peasants in Styria have been condemned to imprisonment for terms ranging from two years to four months for plundering the property of Jews.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Free Hospital for Women in Boston, that during the year Mrs. Oliver Ames, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, had given to the institution $35,000 in cash.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee re-elected Gen. W. T. Sherman, President, and voted to hold next year's reunion on Aug. ..., Minn., with headquarters at Hotel Lafayette.

Sixty-eight new counties were organized in Texas last year. Taxable property increased to the extent of $130,000,000. Immigrants are pouring in. That State contains territory twice as large as Georgia which is yet undivided into counties.

Although the Attorney General of Massachusetts decided on Tuesday that woman was not legally a person, and a Nashville Judge held on Wednesday that it was not libel to describe another member of the sex in the newspapers as "a small lady with a very big nose and ugly," Justice still holds sway. The scales were balanced yesterday by the granting of suffrage to women by the Legislature of Washington Territory.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Fifty thousand francs is the prize which France offers for the discovery which shall enable electricity to be applied economically in one of the following directions: As a source of heat, of light, of chemical action, of mechanical power, as a means of the transmission of intelligence, or of the treatment of disease ... being open to all nations ... to be awarded in ...

It is said that ... the supply of coal gets ... the world can ... Baron ... shows that in that country ... of anthracite coal is ... hundred ... and the anthracite gas coal area is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is ... in other parts of the world ... need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shansi alone will last the world about forty-two hundred years.

The whole of the members of the Norwegian Ministry have been impeached by the lower House of the National Assembly before the Rigsret or Supreme Tribunal of the realm, and the trials opened with the case of Mr. Telmer, the Prime Minister. The Ministers are charged with acting contrary to the interests of the country in having advised the King to refuse his sanction to a bill which has been carried by three successively elected Storthings for the admittance of the Ministers to seats in the National Assembly, to a bill involving a question of supply, and to a bill empowering the Storthing to elect two additional members on the Central Committee of ... Railways.

Young, middle-aged or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bishop Warren of the Methodist Church is enthusiastic over American progress. He proudly declares that our country is one that in a hundred years has taken a respectable rank in literature; that has made fourteen inventions, which have gone wherever civilization has gone, while all the rest of the world have not made half that number of equal importance; that has revolutionized land warfare once and naval warfare twice; that has solved social problems which the world has blundered over for ages: that has abolished feudalism and serfdom; that, taking the Bible declaration that God has made of one blood all the nations, has made one family out of representatives of every kindred and tongue and people and nation; that has founded its institutions on the rights of man and the laws of God; and that has already driven a wedge of republicanism nearly to the heart of Europe.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A Swedish farmer had a pretty daughter, with whom his hired man fell in love. The old man refusing him, he determined to emigrate to the United States. The old man, unable to persuade him to stay, went to the steamship to see him off. He offered to help him carry his big blue box on the steamer. "It is pretty heavy," said the old man. "It will be lighter before it gets to America," said the young man. And so it was—the same minute—for the bottom gave way and out rolled the pretty daughter. She blushed and explained, and the upshot was that her father promised the young fellow that if he would come back with some money in his pockets within two years he should marry the young woman.

The wealth of heaven never perishes, never departs, never ceases, never brings with it care or envy or blame, destroys not the body, corrupts not the soul, is without ill-will, heaps not up malice; all which things attend on earthly wealth. That honor lifts not men into folly, doth not make them puffed up, never ceases nor is dimmed. Again, the rest and delight of heaven endureth continually, ever being immovable and immortal, one cannot find its end or limit. Nothing which comes to an end is much to be desired; whatever ceases, and to-day is and to-morrow is not, though it is very great, yet it seemes little and contemptible. Then let us not cling to fleeting things which slip away and depart, but to those which are enduring and immovable.—*St. Chrysostom.*

"If I punish you," said a mother to her little girl, "you don't suppose I do it for my pleasure, do you?" "Then whose pleasure is it for, mamma?"

M. Worth, the man dressmaker of Paris, has no hair on the top of his head. Some of his dresses, evidently, did not give satisfaction.

A leading member of the Legal Profession of New York City, Charles Carroll Leeds (120 Broadway) says: "Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic strengthened my wife as no other tonic has ever done, and it is besides very agreeable to take." Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic. It will reconstruct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and make sickly children blooming and healthy.

The British ship Silvertown arrived in New Orleans, is said to be the largest boat visiting the port for years. Her length is 338 feet and 2 inches long. Her carrying capacity is 15,000 bales of cotton. She will load immediately for Liverpool.

CHEAPEST FASHION MAGAZINE in the world, 120 large pages, 4 pages new music, 1000 engraving each issue. 50 cents per year; single copies 15 cents. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 8th & Market Sts., Philadelphia

To think we are able is almost to be so; to determine upon attainment is frequently attainment itself. Thus earnest resolution has often seemed to have about it almost a savor of omnipotence.—*Samuel Smiles.*

Many times you want to keep meat or fish for several days. Lay it in a solution of Rex Magnus over night and you can keep it for weeks. You can also keep milk a week or more by stirring in a little of the "Snow Flake" brand. sept 20 7t

[Continued]
CHAPTER II.
Wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.
Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying"
For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.
Women gone nearly crazy!
From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of Rheumatism.
Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!
Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and almost all diseases frail Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

The Sun.
NEW YORK, 1883.

More people have read THE SUN during the year just now passing than ever before since it was first printed. No other newspaper published on this side of the earth has been bought and read in any year by so many men and women.

We are credibly informed that people buy, read and like THE SUN for the following reasons, among others:

Because its news columns present in attractive form and with the greatest possible accuracy whatever has interest for humankind; the events, the deeds and misdeeds, the wisdom, the philosophy, the notable folly, the solid sense, the improving nonsense—all the news of the busiest world at present revolving in space.

Because people have learned that in its remarks concerning persons and affairs THE SUN makes a practice of telling them the exact truth to the best of its ability three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, before election as well as after, about the whales as well as about the small fish, in the face of dissent as plainly and fearlessly as when supported by general approval. THE SUN has absolutely no purposes to serve save the information of its readers and the furtherance of the common good.

Because it is everybody's newspaper. No man is so humble that THE SUN is indifferent to his welfare and his rights. No man is so rich that it can allow injustice to be done him. No man, no association of men, is powerful enough to be exempt from the strict application of its principles of right and wrong.

Because in politics it has fought for a dozen years, without intermission and sometimes almost alone among newspapers, the fight that has resulted in the recent overwhelming popular verdict against Robesonism and for honest government. No matter what party is in power, THE SUN stands and will continue to stand like a rock for the interests of the people against the ambition of bosses, the encroachments of monopolists, and the dishonest schemes of public robbers.

All this is what we are told almost daily by our friends. One man holds that THE SUN is the best religious newspaper ever published, because its Christianity is undiluted with cant. Another holds that it is the best Republican newspaper printed, because it has already whipped half of the rascals out of that party, and is proceeding against the other half with undiminished vigor. A third believes it to be the best magazine of general literature in existence, because its readers miss nothing worthy of notice that is current in the world of thought. So every friend of THE SUN discovers one of its many sides that appeals with particular force to his individual liking.

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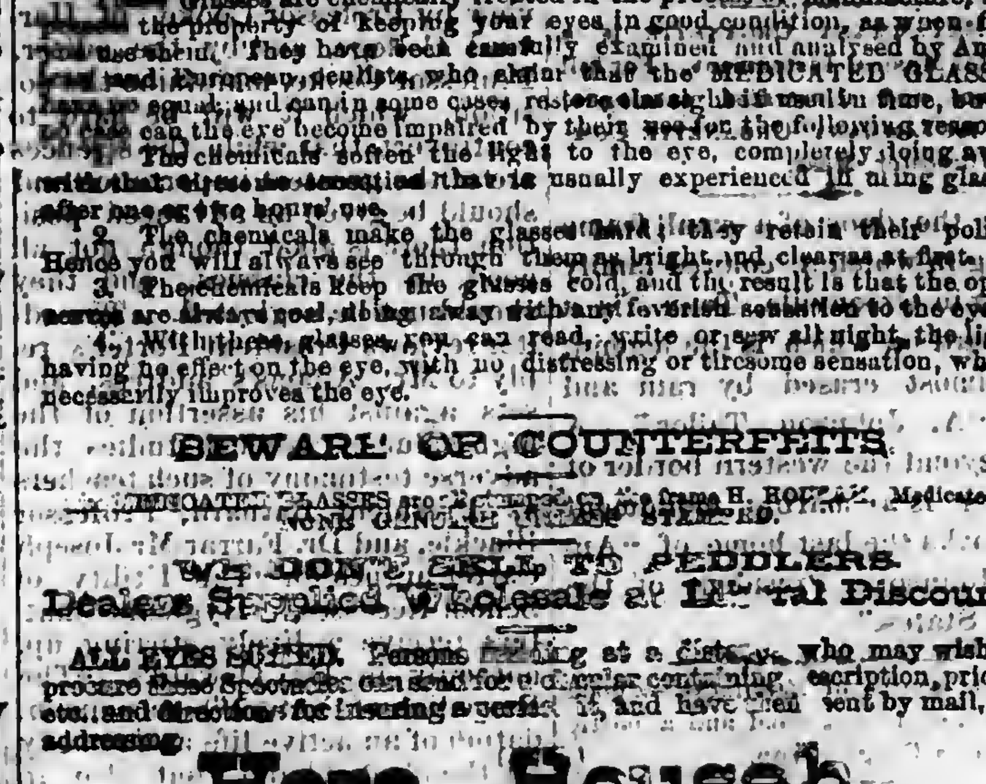

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MARRIAGES.

At brides residence, Columbus, Miss., by Rev. L. L. Shumpert, Mr. Frank Chapman to Miss Emma Holderness.

By Rev. R. Anderson, Hazlehurst, Miss., Sept. 16, Mr. H. Lenear to Miss Mattie Leech.

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DEATHS.

Mrs. Martha Lowe died Oct. 11, in the full triumph of faith. She was a church member and ready to go.

L. L. SHUMPERT.

Columbus, Miss.

The grand jury of Onondaga county, N. Y., has ordered all news dealers to be indited for selling three of the most disgusting New York story papers, classing them as obscene prints.

The McTammany Organette is a Wonderful Musical Instrument. For full particulars and illustrated catalogue, address McTammany Organette Company, Worcester, Mass.

Over the door of a small frame building in which a colored family is living, in Greenville, Tenn., is a pine board on which is the legend, now almost erased by rain and storm, "A. Johnson, Tailor." A little beyond the western border of the town is a marble monument that marks the last home of "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

A triple source of happiness:—a good business, a contented mind and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

In Baton Rouge, says *Truth*, there resides an old negro named Noel Peter or Pedro, who claims to be over one hundred years of age, who has had an eventful career, and been the witness of many stirring episodes. In early life he was a slave and servant of Don Carlos De Grandpre, the Spanish Governor of West Florida, and accompanied the Spanish troops as the body-servant of his young master to and fro between Pensacola, Mobile, and the Fort at this place. He was in the service of Don Louis De Grandpre, son of the Governor, and Commander of the Spanish forces, at the time of the capture of the Baton Rouge Fort by filibusters under Gen. Philemon Thomas, at which time his young master was killed.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the card of Seardon and Wilson. We know of no more enterprising and capable merchant grocers. They do a large business because they insist upon giving their customers their full money's worth of whatever goods they buy. We buy our groceries of them.

Republicans have nominated Judge Chas. C. Pool, for Congress, first district of North Carolina.

To any of our readers desiring to purchase clothing, we commend Wm. H. [illegible] whose card is in the SOUTHWESTERN. He keeps a heavy stock of all kinds of men's and children's clothing, and offers splendid bargains. It is a fact that he gives "liberal discounts to clergymen."

NEW BOOKS.

The Sun: its Constitution; its Phenomena; its Condition. By NATHAN T. CARR, L. L. D., Judge of the Ninth Judical Circuit of Indiana. J. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 20 Lafayette Place, New York. Price, post free, 15 cents.

The chief results of Solar Research are ably presented and popularly explained in this little work. But its author is not only a clear expositor of the views of others; he offers an original and consistent theory of Solar Physics, which appears to reconcile many of the conflicting theories and observations of astronomers. For sale by newsdealers.

LIFE IN NATURE. By JAMES HINTON. No. 48 of the "Library of Science." Price 15c. S. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 20 Lafayette Place, New York.

A most original acute, remarkable book. It is calculated to meet in a certain measure the mental requirements of an important class of readers, whom various modern writers have stimulated into a sense of the mysteriousness of Life, and into a desire for some sort of solution of its multitudinous problems. For sale by newsdealers.

COPP'S U. S. SALARY LIST AND CIVIL SERVICE RULES. Solid information is contained in the 160 pages of this recently issued book. It is prepared by Henry N. Copp, a lawyer of Washington, D. C. All the Government salaries are given from President Arthur's $50,000 to postmasters with $500, officials of the Treasury, Interior, War and Navy Departments, Custom Houses, post offices, and fully 20,000 federal offices arranged by States and Territories. Specimen examination question for admittance to the Civil Service throughout the country are added. The price of the book is only 35 cents. Every citizen who expects his Senator or Representative to offer him a government position, by possessing this manual can decide at once whether to accept or decline the offer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular Science Monthly for November gives much of its space and several of its stronger papers to the consideration of educational topics. The question of the value of classical studies, which is creating such a stir in the colleges, is treated from different points of view by Professor Cooke, of Harvard College, and by the editor. Professor Cooke, maintains the position, which it will be hard to controvert, that while the sciences are of the greatest importance and should be given an advanced position, there is good, though not all good, in the classics, and they should not be neglected. The editor reviews President Porter's reply to Mr. Adams's address, and sets against his assertion of the high value of classical studies the adverse testimony of such teachers as President Barnard, Professor Blackie, and Dr. Farrar. Mr Joseph Carter argues for "The Utility of School-Recesses," Hygienic matters receive a lively stirring up, not only in Dr. Oswald's ("The Remedies of Nature") recommendation of an active life as a remedy for the alcohol-habit, but also in his trenchant answer to Dr Black's objections to the doctrine of Nature-cures. The Island of Ischia, which his suffered so severely from earthquakes, is described and its history related in an illustrated paper. New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

The *North American Review* for November, by the liveliness and worth of the articles satisfies the requirements of the most exacting reader Senator. H. B. Anthony writes of "Limited Suffrage in Rhode Island," the considerations which influenced its people in restricting the exercise of the electoral prerogative. Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Company, in "The Government and the Telegraph" cites the provisions of the Federal Constitution and the determinations of the Supreme Court weich appear to debar the General Government from assuming them anagement of the telegraph lines; and presents statistics designed to prove that the service in this country is cheaper and more efficient than in any of the countries of Europe where the governments own the lines. The Rev. David N. Utter brings out from oblivion the record of certain alleged atrocious crimes of "John Brown of Osawatomie." There are two scientific articles, "Solar Physics," by Professor Balfour Stewart, and "Modern Explosives" by Gen. John Newton. W. H. Mallock contributes "Conversations with a solitary" an imaginary passage-at-arms between a Radical and a Conservative, in which the two opposing theories of government and society are advocated with rare spirit and ingenuity of argument. In "Suggestions in regard to the Public Service," Green B. Raum offers certain facts going to prove that the clerks and other employes of the government departments at Washington, even before the passage of the Civil Service act, were in the main both faithful and efficient. Finally, "Dr. Hammond's Estimate of Woman", is reviewed by Mrs Lillie Devereux Blake, Miss Nina Morais, Mrs. Sara A. Underwood and Dr. Clemence S. Lozier. Fifty cents a copy, $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, and sold by newsdealers generally.

Dio Lewis's Monthly has grown rapidly in public favor. The November issue will be of larger size and will contain an extra number of interesting papers. Rev. Dr Hopkins, President of the old Theological Seminary at Auburn, discourses on "The Wrongs and Rights of Doubting." Helen M. Loder criticises sharply Dr. Howard Crosby's paper in the October issue upon "Our Young Women," and Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton participates in the discussion. A Southern College President criticises "Dear Sir." The phenomena of Modern Spiritualism are discussed, and there are twenty other attractive articles.

The *Pansy* for October (Boston; D. Lathrop & Co), is at hand, full of good cheer for the little folks. Terms 75c per year.

The *American Journalist* (St. Louis, Mo.,) for October has articles on illustrated journalism, reporting in New York, Chicago journalism, and general notes of interest to professional writers. Price 25c.

MARK THIS.

UPON THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH AND ITS NEAR ALLIES, THE LIVER AND THE BOWELS, DEPEND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND CLEARNESS OF INTELLECT IF THESE ORGANS ARE INACTIVE OR IN A STATE OF IRRITATION, THE TONING, REGULATING, SOOTHING INFLUENCE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IS URGENTLY REQUIRED. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Secretary Newman furnishes the following totals of the vote for Governor as the result of the late election: Foraker, 347,064; Hoadley, 359,593; Schumaker, 8,361; Jenkins, 2,785; total vote, 721,464; Hoadly's majority, 1,383.

Found in a Box.

MR. JOHN KINSMAN, of Augusta, Me., writes, May, 10, 1883, as follows. "I have been afflicted for some years with a severe kidney trouble, and having noticed an article in one of our papers of the wonderful cures Hunt's Remedy had performed in many cases of dropsy, bladder and kidney troubles, and finding a bottle in a box of straw packing, I concluded I would try it, and commenced to take it when, to my surprise, I found that the first bottle benefited me so much that I decided that I would continue its use, and I kept on taking it until I had used in all six bottles, and my appetite is good and all pains in the back and side disappeared, and for one of my years (I am now 80 years old) I am able to attend to my business, and am strong and vigorous as many of my friends and neighbors can testify that know me well. I beg to state also, that many of our neighbors have used Hunt's Remedy with equally as good results, and one of my friends who has just purchased a bottle of Guppy, Kinsman & Alden, of Portland, says he: "would not be without it at any price."

The Baker's Way.

Mr. Alfred Nabeau, No. 62 Lincoln street Lewiston, Me., writes us, May 14, 1883: "I have been severely afflicted for a long time with indigestion and liver complaint, and at times all that I ate so distressed me that I could not bear the sight of food. I had tried a good many different remedies for my complaint, and they all failed, until one day Mr. Martel, one of our druggists in Lewiston, recommended Hunt's Remedy, as he knew of so many who had used it here with great success for kidney, liver and urinary troubles, as well as indigestion, and upon his recommendation I finally concluded to try a bottle, and commenced taking, with very little faith in it. The first bottle helped me so much that I purchased two more, and it has done me a wonderful amount of good, and cured me of indigestion. I can eat all kinds of food now, and can truly recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for indigestion, liver and kidney diseases."

Practical Experience.

Mr. Geo. D. Bates, of No. 32 Cottage Street, Lewiston, Me., a reliable and prominent citizen, imparts the following information, May 14, 1883:—

"Having learned of the valuable qualities of Hunt's Remedy in a practical manner, I beg to state that I consider it a remedy of great merit, and can most cheerfully recommend it to any one troubled with kidney or liver diseases."

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

E. Tennessee	Chattanooga	Oct 10	Bowman
Holston	Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 17	Bowman
Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov. 21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	" 21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	" 21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	" 5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	" 12	Foss

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Mayersville	Oct	26-27
Simpson	Nov.	3- 4
Jackson	"	10-11
Canton	"	17 18
Ricks	"	17-18
Hickory	"	21-
Lake	"	22-
Forest	"	24-25
Morton	"	24-25
Bolton	"	29-
Trenton	Dec.	1 2
Pelahatchie	"	4- 5
Brandon	"	8- 9
Evergreen	"	8- 9
Mt. Salem	"	13-
Vicksburg charge	"	15-16
Vicksburg Circuit	"	15-16
Edwards	"	20-
Clinton	"	22-23

The district conference will meet in Clinton. Due notice will be given of the day and date. I hope all members of the conference will come prepared to make the proper reports.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the members of the Tennessee Conference:—Dear Brethren: Please notice that the conference meets at Murfreesboro, Nov. 21. The classes in the course of study meet in James Chapel, in Murfreesboro, on the 20th of Nov. at 10 o'clock. Remember that conference meets on Wednesday. Have your statistics made out and ready to report the first day. Remember your subscription to Brownsville Church and to the Centennial Endowment Fund of the Central Tennessee College. Notices of arrangements with railroads for reduced rates will be published soon,

J. BRADEN,
Secretary of Tennessee Conference.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Sweetwater Mission, Athens	Oct.	27-28
Ebenezer Ct., Concord	Nov.	3- 4
Cleveland Ct., Ooltewah	"	10-11
Washington Ct., Spring City	Dec.	1- 2
Robertville Ct., Oakdale	"	8- 9
Kingston Ct., Rockwood	"	15-16
Soddy Ct., New Hope	"	22-23
Jasper Ct., South Pittsburg	"	29-30
Big Spring Ct., Doss Chapel	Jan.	6- 7
Riceville, Ct., Riceville	"	13-14
Georgetown Ct., Georgetown	"	20-21
Chattanooga Sta., Wesley Chap	"	27-28
Chattanooga, Georgia Ave	"	5 18

E. PROVINE, P. E.

PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for the religious and literary exercises for the next session of the Argenta District Conference:

G W Sams—A Sermon on the Judgment.
W R R Duncan—How to Raise Money.
Foster Wallace—How to Conduct a Revival.
J P Mack—Why I am a Methodist.
A J Phillips—A Sermon on the Foreknowledge of God.
U S Kitchens—Pastoral Visitations.
G W Taylor—How to Conduct a Sunday-school.
A L Richardson—On Education.
J D Johnson—A Sermon on God's love for Man.
A Hardeman—To read the First Chapter of Matthew.
Wm Pope—How to get along with Exhorters.
M M Gill—Essay on Temperance.
S Morrif—The Duty of a Sunday-school Superintendent.

The above essays and sermons are for the traveling preachers, and the members not mentioned are required to make their own selections. Respectfully submitted.

G. W. SAMS, Chairman,
W. R. R. DUNCAN, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Oct. 29, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8½; Middling 10⅝; Good Middling, 10¾; Middling fair, 10 11-16.

SUGAR, ℔ lb—Yellow clarified, 7¼@7⅜; White clarified, 7⅞.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 40; fair, 43; choice, 50.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4⅜; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2@2¼; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 17@18.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 11¼; prime, 13¾.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 75.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.60; choice 5.10.
LARD, ℔ lb—Choice, 8¼.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95;
ESCULENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.65@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.50; apples, ℔ bl $4.00@$4.50; cabbages, ℔ crate, $2.75@3.00 sour krout, ℔ hbl. $10.00@.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $11.75.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 12; shoulders, 6½; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 7⅞; hams, sugar-cured, 16½@17.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 7⅞; clear sides, 6⅜; shoulders, 5⅞.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.50@4.00; young $1.75@2.25; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.
Western Eggs 20@22c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 27@28c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@5 00 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.50 ducks $3.00@3.50; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $17.00@18.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 62; mixed, 69.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Primo. $15@$16; choice, 18@18.

New Music for Conventions and Singing Schools.

Wide-Awake Glee Book,

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The latest and best by this popular author. The music all fresh and new, and just the thing for concerts. It contains graded song lessons in all the keys, which is sure to please teachers and pupils. Price, 60c. per copy; $6 per doz. by express; $6.75 per doz. by mail.

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oct4 6t

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For Catalogues and other information, address
a30-3m] REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

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MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

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Expenses per month, including, Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50.
Instrumental music $2 50 per month.
For Catalogue address, W. H. DAVIS, President.

aug30 2m

The Marquis of Landsowne, Governor General of Canada, has arrived, and the Marques of Lorne and the Princess Louise have sailed for England.

Tetter pimples and tender itching promptly cured by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Physicians endorse it.

Again we call attention to the great reputation of the Baltimore Church Bells, made by J. Regester & Sons, Baltimore, Md. Every Bell is guaranteed satisfactory and not to break in three years. Their rich silver tones are heard from Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf. The foundry is one of the oldest in the United States, being established in 1844.

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Senator Ben Harrison, of Indiana, declares the Supreme Court decision on civil rights to be in accord with the constitution.

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SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body.
It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
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oct11-3m

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Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.
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JAMES A. DEAN, President,
August 6, 1883 [n33-tf]

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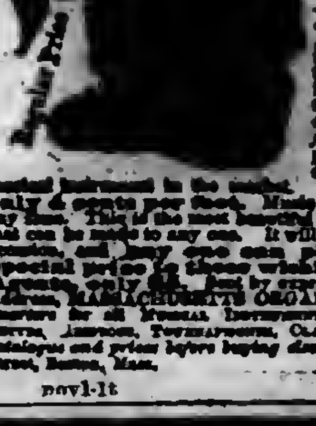

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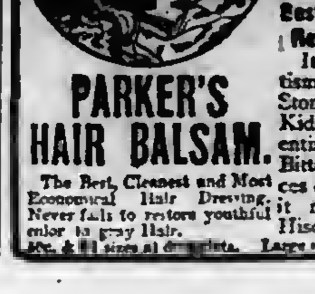

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SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 45. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 8, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 633.

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Editorial Notes.

In the State of Iowa there is a population of 1,624,615. There are published in that State 576 newspapers with an aggregate circulation of 567,340. In the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi there is a population of 4,876,228. There are published in these four states 560 newspapers the aggregate circulation of which is 588,360. It is safe to say that the Iowa men and women read. A reading, intelligent community will always prefer a school house to a whisky shop.

The statistics of the West Texas Conference M. E. Church South show a membership of 8940. The number of *Texas Christian Advocates* taken 938. Only about nine and a half per cent of the membership take their church paper. It is a lamentable fact that many of our own members know but little as to the work of their church, because they do not take a church paper. Could the preachers induce them to take the SOUTHWESTERN it would give a new impulse to church work.

According to a recently prepared table by the Commissioner of Education, there are 4,154,125 men in the formerly slave States who are legally entitled to vote. Of this number, 1,392,457 are unable to even write their names. 400,563 of are whites, and 992,894 are colored. Such enormous figures, representing such a dark and threatening cloud of ignorance, should convince the church and the nation of their duty in the premises. It would be no act of charity on the part of the nation to bring its aid against the evil, but an act of self preservation. We must educate or perish for no republic can long subsist that does not rest upon the intelligence and morality of its citizens.

Rev. J. L. Stokes, Columbia, South Carolina, in the *Christian Neighbor* of September 18, says: "We are in the most illiterate section of the country as a *white population*. Our young men and maidens are under par as a rule from insufficient education." The *African American Presbyterian* says that school teachers in South Carolina receive from ten to twenty dollars per month; and that the school terms last from three to four months per year. Put these two statements together, and we have a strong argument in favor of Federal Aid for education. The duty of the hour, so far as it relates to the State or nation, is the education of our youth, without reference to race or color.

The Holston conference met in ninetieth annual session at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 17. Bishop Bowman presiding. J. S. Hill was re-elected secretary. The statistics showed a large increase. Resolutions of sympathy and appreciation of Dr. Fuller were adopted. Drs. Stowe and Rust were present, and the anniversaries were conducted with much zeal.

What could be more unscrupulous and utterly unprincipled than the following expression of its party loyalty from the Greenwich (S. C.) *News*, Democrat: "Gen. Butler is the type of all that is mean, false, brutal and despicable, but if by any freak of insanity a Democratic convention should nominate him for President, we would support him, because this paper is Democratic and will always be loyal to its party."

Rev. Dr. Daniel Curry, in his article on "Evolution," in the *Western Christian Advocate*, says: "It is quite supposable that the Divine hand fashioned at once the complex creature man, in all his threefold being, and equally so that one after another the higher forms were superinduced upon the lower, and that our race is physically and psychologically the offspring of an irrational ancestry." Are we thereby to understand that the Doctor has become a virtual convert to Darwinism?

We have no desire to call in question the correctness of any word of Rev. J. W. Lee in his tribute to the late Dr. Fuller as published in the *Northwestern* of Oct. 31st. But we do think his reference to Dr. Buckley most unfortunate. We cannot see the least possible good to come from it. No heart is cheered, no wound healed by such utterances. Our wonder is that the genial editor of the *Northwestern* ever gave them a place in his columns.

The first conviction of Ku Klux has occurred in Georgia. In the Banks county cases, eight persons were found guilty on every indictment. The ring leaders are men of property and members of a large family in Banks county, named Yarbrough. The charge against them was that they committed outrages upon Negroes, for voting for Emory Speer, Republican, for Congress. Speer was defeated, and afterward appointed United States District Attorney. It fell to his lot to prosecute the Ku-klux, and he did so vigorously and successfully. Judge McCoy delivered a strong charge, and the jury promptly rendered its verdict to the dismay of the evil doers. One such conviction is with more than a thousand promises of protection to the Negro voters of Georgia, and should mark a new era for that State.

An exchange says: "While the Rev. Phillips Brooks was in Geneva, Switzerland, the congregations of the English and American Episcopal churches were anxious to have him preach to them, and he was quite willing to do so, but could not, because there wasn't a surplice or gown in the city large enough to fit him." Imagine Peter giving such an excuse to Cornelius; or Paul sending word to those of Macedon that he could not preach to them because no surplice or gown was available.

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

Unexpected Good.

It is astonishing how men miscalculate causes and their effects, and what imperfect judges they are of themselves. From some things which we apprehended evil, good has been the inevitable consequence, and from things we expected nothing but good. have come disappointment and grief. Men are often deceived in their judgment, especially when used to judge others. Knaves try to help themselves by pretending to help others. Many an idle knave, by means of a fine coat, a lily hand, and a graceful bow, has been received into the polite circles of society with eclat, and walked, roughshod, over a worthy young mechanic or farmer, who had too much good sense to make a dash, or imitate the monkey-shines of an itinerant dandy. All ranks and stations of men are followed by either success or failure unexpected. The farmers sometimes reap an abundant harvest from a crop they expected to be a perfect failure. When I came to this work I had a great many unpleasant things to bear, and everything but success seemed possible, but I came to succeed and was determined to fight it out on this line if it took all the year. Some of our good Baptist brothers said that every one that joined the Methodist Church was on the wrong road, and that the Methodist preachers were leading the people to hell. And I said to this, if all the people that were lead by Methodist preachers were turned into hell I thought there would need to be some enlargement made, for, hell was only prepared for the Devil and his and his angels; if these are facts the devil will have a great many angels, even more than his pro rata share. Thank God, notwithstanding all this we are able to report good success, unexpected to most of the members of our society. We have succeeded in paying the debt on our old church property, and built another neat little church and had it ready for our third quarterly conference. Have had 22 accessions, and received into full membership 7, making a grand total of 29 accessions to the church this conference year. Still our Baptist brothers say a Methodist preacher cannot succeed. They remind me of two men who went out to hunt, and the dogs ran a raccoon up a tree; one concluded to climb the tree and shake the coon out while the other was to stand on the ground to have the dogs catch it. He had not gone very high before he fell back to the ground, when the other hollowed to the dogs, "Sic, sic; take him, fellows!" and the dogs sprang on him. He cried out, "Oh, ah; take them off!" So it is with these fellows, but we Methodists hold the tighter and shake the harder; thanking God all the time for the victory. Very truly,

A. L. RICHARDSON.

Conway Ark, Oct. 30, 1883.

A negro man in Austin, Texas, who found a linen envelope containing $2,660 in currency, checks, and other valuables, spent several hours hunting up the owner, and was rewarded with a fifty-cent piece having a hole in it.

The religious bodies expended in 1881 the sum of $139,440 for education and missions among the Indians.

The Civil Rights Decision.

Those who assume that the status of the Negro has been changed an inch; or that he has been divested of a single right by the recent civil rights decision, are very much mistaken. He is as free as any other citizen, and is entitled to every right that every other citizen is entitled to. The fourteenth amendment says: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States." The effect of the Supreme Court decision was simply to send the citizen to the State for redress of any invasion of his individual rights; then if the State by its legislative, executive, judicial or other action, under its authority, abridges "the privileges or immunities of its citizens," the remedy is to be found in the fourteenth amendment and the corrective legislation which Congress has adopted or may adopt for counteracting the effect of State legislation or State action prohibited by the fourteenth amendment.

A careful reading of the following extracts, from the opinion of the Court, as delivered by Justice Bradley, will be of interest, and will show that the rights of no class of citizens has been thereby curtailed, but that it only makes the State the protector of all civil rights, and that if the State denies their rights the corrective acts of Congress may be appealed to.

Justice Bradley said:

It is State action of a particular character that is prohibited. Individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject of the amendment; it has a deeper and broader scope; it nullifies and makes void all State legislation and State action of every kind which impairs the privileges of all citizens of the United States, or which injures them in life, liberty or property, without due process of law, or which denies to any of them equal protection of the laws. It not only does this, but in order that the national will thus declared may not be mere *brutum fulmen*, the last section of the amendment invests Congress with the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. * * * *

It does not invest Congress with the power to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of State legislation, but to provide the mode of relief against State legislation, or State action of the kind referred to, until some State law has been passed, or some State action through its officers or agents has been taken, adverse to the rights of citizens, ought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment. No legislation of the United States under said amendment, nor any proceeding under such legislation can be called into activity, for the prohibitions of the amendment are against State laws and acts, done under State authority.

Further on he said:

It is proper to state that civil rights, such as are guaranteed by the Constitution against State aggression, cannot be impaired by the wrongful acts of individuals, unsupported by State authority in the shape of laws, customs or judicial or executive proceedings. A wrongful act of an individual, unsupported by any such authority, is simply a private wrong or crime of that individual, an invasion of the rights of the injured party. It is true, whether they affect his person, his property or his reputation; but if not sanctioned in some way by the State or not done under its authority, his rights remain in full force, and may presumably be vindicated by resort to the laws of the State for redress. An individual cannot deprive a man of his right to vote, to hold property, to buy and sell, to sue in the courts or to be a witness or juror. He may, by force or fraud, interfere with the enjoyment of this right in a particular case; he may commit an assault against the person, or commit murder, or use ruffian violence at the polls, or slander the good name of his fellow-citizen, but unless protected in these wrongful acts by the shield of the State law or State authority, he cannot destroy or injure the right. He will only render himself amenable to satisfaction or punishment, and amenable, therefore, to the laws of the State where wrongful acts are committed.

Again:

For violation of any right of a party, his redress is to be sought under the laws of the State, or if these are adverse to his rights, and do not protect him, his remedy will be found in the corrective legislation which Congress has adopted, or may adopt, for counteracting the effects of State or State action prohibited by the fourteenth amendment.

Inn-keepers and public carriers, by the law of all States, so far as we are aware, are bound to extend their facilities and to furnish proper accommodations to all unobjectionable persons who in good faith apply for them. If the laws themselves make any unjust discriminations, amenable to the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment, Congress has full power to afford a remedy under that amendment and in accordance with it.

The slave having been freed, and by the aid of beneficial legislation having shaken off the inseparable concomitants of that state, and having been made a citizen, the court further declared that "his rights as a citizen and a man are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected."

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America a proclamation.

In furtherance of the custom of this people at the closing of each year to engage, upon a day set apart for that purpose, in special festival of praise to the Giver of all good, I, Chester A. Arthur President of the United States, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving. The year which is drawing to an end has been replete with evidences of divine goodness.

The prevalence of health, fullness of harvests, stability, peace, and order, growth of fraternal feeling, spread of intelligence and learning, continued enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, all these and countless other blessings are causes for reverent rejoicing.

I do, therefore, recommend that on the day above appointed the people rest from their accustomed labors, and meeting in their several places of worship, express devout gratitude to God, that he hath dealt so bountifull with this nation, and pray that his grace and favor abide with it forever.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, *President.*
FRED T. FRELINGHUYSEN, *Sec'y of State.*

The *Jewish Messenger* says: "Every now and then one hears about the first railway in Palestine. This, however, is given as authentic—that such a railway is being laid out, the preliminary survey having been completed as far as the Jordan. It is to be run betwen Acre and Damascus, and to be called Hamidie line, after Sultan Abdul Hamid, who owns large tracts of property, through which it passes, to the east of the plain of Esdraelon."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

To the Preachers of the Austin District.

DEAR BRETHREN—The conference year is closing, the Bishop is on his way to Texas; soon the roll of the West Texas Conference will be called. One by one we will be required to report the year's work. What will your report be? Will it show an increase in every department of the work, or will it show an increase in membership and a decrease in benevolent collections? Please, for one time, come up with every dime that you are asked to raise; the amount is so small that you can get it if you try. Do not wait until the Sunday before you start to conference to ask the people for the money, for it may be a bad day.

Some of the brethren have about got all of their's now, while others have not got anything. Please do not come to conference with a poor month about the hard times. These are the best days that we ever saw. When you think about hard times look back twenty years to the time when we were almost in hell. Not one cent of the money we made was ours; and if God shut up the heavens that it did not rain to make cotton and corn to pay the debts in the fall, why, a Negro was sold. We had nothing; no, not so much as clothes for our nakedness, nor shoes for our feet. Those were hard times. Every day is ours now. All we make is ours. If we make nothing it is our own fault. God has put plenty in this world for all his people, and if we work and trust Him He will help us. Twenty years ago two boys and their father and mother, and myself, also a boy, made a living for our master and his family of seven or eight, and ourselves too. It is common now to see men who are able to make four or five hundred dollars a year, going half naked. Talk about hard times! The colored people have had no hard times since freedom, only in being killed and murdered for nothing.

Brethren, you know that our people do not give but little at a time, therefore you must call often. It is common to see a man worth from ten to fifteen thousand dollars give from five to twenty-five cents at a collection. Many of them contribute the large sum of five cents every three months for the elder and his family; his travelling expenses must be paid out of the same five cents. The people say they can't do this, and they can't do that. It is not so. You can do all things through Christ Jesus. Talk about a charge with 150 members that cannot raise $40 or $50 for benevolent purposes! A charge with 150 or 200 members can not pay a pastor more than $200 for a year's work; and out of this he must live, pay rent and travelling expenses! He preaches all the year on promises to pay up in the fall, and then men come up with one dime or twenty-five cents. It is a shame. Think of a district of 1500 members being asked to raise for missions $250—less than 16 cents per member—and then the preachers come to the annual conference without the money. Friends it will not do. The church is doing all she can for us, and we must do more for ourselves and for one another. The money must come The pastors must be paid better or some of them will have to give up the ministry. Their wives and children can not suffer much longer. Pastors please read this to the people. Your brother.

C. L. MADISON, P. E.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "Bro J. P. Calvin, a local preacher, has left us and joined the church at Robelene, under Rev. S. S. Wright. Thus we lose a good worker."

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "We now have 40 scholars enrolled, and a night school for the old people. Anderson Daniel, aged 40 years, Henry Brantly, aged 60 years, Sister Frankie Brantly, aged 50 years, are in attendance trying to educate themselves. Sister P. Powell is doing much good for our people night and day, both young and old."

MISSISSIPPI.

J. G. Platt, West Point. "We have had a grand time this year in winning souls for the Lord. In our first protracted meeting we added 38 to the church. Rev. L. L. Shumpert, of Columbus, was with us, and preached some able sermons, for which we are thankful. In our second meeting 20 were added. Elder J. M. Shumpert was with us and rendered us much assistance. He was pleased with our progress. Rev. D. W. Culvert aided us also. I send you a money order to pay all my indebtedness. I think I can almost hear you say you wish all the Mississippi preachers would do the same."

TEXAS.

J. R. Carnes, San Antonio: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held on the 13th by Rev. M. Henson, P. E. The class leaders, stewards and trustees rendered their reports, which were very encouraging. The class leaders' reports showed that they are becoming more familiar with their duties as leaders; also the stewards report showed that the sum of $163.75 had been paid the presiding elder. The trustees report showed that there had been spent for improvement purposes the sum of $2,000. The Sunday school superintendent's report showed nine additions to the Sabbath schools; total number of scholars in school 198. Average attendance 142. On Sunday the Elder met the Sunday-school and gave us quite an interesting address. At 3 o'clock he preached one of those soul stirring sermons that made every Christian feel that the Lord was near. At night we had a sermon on the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Our house was crowded to overflowing. The sacrament was administered to 115 persons. Our love feast was a success. The Spirit of the Lord pervaded, and we were filled. Collection $3.65. Collection of presiding elder for the year $117. We are moving upon the King's highway. Pray for us."

TENNESSEE.

A. Burdett, Friendship: "I have been sick and came near dying at Bell Station, but I was able to get to district conference. Success has attended my efforts at all appointments. Converts are numbered as follows: Price Chapel 10, Mayzie Grove 2, Alice Grove 1, St. Peter 2. Bro. John Smith had 10 converts. Total 35. Many have died on this work this year and gone home."

G. W. Marsh, Lawrenceburg: "Fourth quarterly conference was held by Elder Price. Officers and committees presented written reports. The church is prospering, with a good Sunday-school. A new church was built and dedicated at West Point. During the year paid pastor $184.57; raised for missions $7.80; Freedmen's Aid 70c.; education 25c.; bishop $2.10; parsonage 55c. A Sunday-school institute was held. We had a glorious revival in the church; 12 were added, 5 on probation and 23 seekers were left at the altar. Pray that the Lord may bless them. Our pastor, J. F. Summerhill, is finishing up his third year."

A. Phillips, Murfreesboro: "Elder Key went North a few months ago to raise money for the benefit of our new church in Murfreesboro. He returned hon. Oct. 7th, looking well and cheerful. The elder raised money enough to bring our church out of debt. The good friends at the North gave the elder $800 for the benefit of our church, for which we feel very thankful. We poor colored people and poor white people of the South owe our gratitude to the good people of the North for their benevolence to us. The good people of the North have sent thousands of dollars to the South since the war to help the poor colored people and poor white people. The people of the South are catching the idea that the good people of the North are their friends and are falling in line with the North. Every day they are getting hold of Northern ideas, both eclesiastical and political. The bright day is coming."

ARKANSAS.

J. D. Johnson, Little Rock Circuit: "I went to work immediately after conference last February, and have been ever since. I attended school at Philander Smith College all last session, and kept up my work too. The good Lord has been with me this year, though I have been sick a great deal. I have had 6 conversions, 20 accessions to the church, and I have taken in one new point. I have built one church on a lot that a brother donated to the church. I have leased a lot on which we are building a house that will be very comfortable to worship in until we can purchase a lot at this place. This work was very cold when I came to it, but I am glad to say by God's help I have the whole circuit in a prosperous condition. I have entered school again and will keep up all regular appointments, and attend school also. Pray for us, brethren."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Cause of the Colored People and its Present Demands.

BY MARSHALL W. TAYLOR, D.D.

The Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Harlan dissenting, has decided the Civil Rights Bill unconstitutional. This declaration, if not approved, must be accepted by every one as final in the case until it assumes some new aspect. There is no appeal but to God and the enlightened and liberal sentiments of the people, white and colored alike. Whatever, therefore, is done must be of such a character as to retain all friends and enlist our foes in this cause. This decision, viewed from a political standpoint, is of a two-fold aspect: 1. Confirmatory; 2. Repellant. It confirms the oft repeated assertions of leading Democrats that these Congressional enactments were extra judicial, and not at all in harmony with the Constitution of the country. Such will doubtless hail their abrogation as a triumph for the old Democratic doctrine of State's rights. In this claim they will be right if the Court's decision is not wrong. The issue is made up now, but the nation must and will, in due time, pronounce an ultimate verdict upon it. *Vox populi, vox dei.* We must await and abide it when it comes. It is to be expected that this decision, operating as a repellant force, will drive many colored votes out of the Republican ranks. Those who take a narrow and superficial view of things, led on by impulsive "hot spurs," will fail to see any extenuating or redeeming features connected with it. The authors of the law were Republicans and the Court that decided it is of the same political faith. These colored people will with great difficulty be made to clearly understand how these men could consider the virtue of their action, and the trend of their doctrine so diversely. Democrats will probably avail themselves of any temporary advantage thus presented by this repellant aspect of the case to secure colored supporters in the Republican States. This may be of interest as a political consideration, but is otherwise immaterial to my present purpose. This decision of the Supreme Court leaves a narrow margin for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution to stand upon. It may yet prove to be the Gibralter whence the foes of Negro manhood can rally their cohorts in solid opposition to the Thirteenth Amendment. Such an idea may at this time, provoke serious people to smile, but let them reflect a moment and it will occur to them that this last great edict would have seemed no less improbable a year or two since. Times move, and events thereto are mutable. It is in the Amendments that Negro citizenship has its "Magna Charta." The Constitution, without them, does not contemplate him as a citizen, to say the least that can be said. The Civil Rights Bill was designed by its illustrious founder to render the Amendments operative, which, after their ratification, became the Constitution itself. Now, if this Bill is not constitutional, the grounds of its unconstitutionality will be ultimately found to rest on the illegality of the amendments themselves. In that event the freedom of the Negro could not stand before the Courts. This trial many good men believe is yet to come. It has been freely declared that these Amendments were never legally adopted; certain ratifying States, it is said, were improperly represented; others changed their vote, that it is competent for others still at their option to do so, and finally that the Negro vote gave some States their majorities and that the Negroes in those States were not unquestionably legal voters by State enactment when they did so. Whether this class of argument is invincible or not is to be decided in the future. Still the truth remains and holds good that citizenship is only a mockery when the rights which make it real are at the mercy of every prejudicial or capricious person. A citizenship which can neither be fully maintained, legally defended or made respectable by law is falsely so called. It is in reality a shadowy sufferance; when citizenship is not clothed with the mighty panoply of surrounding legal safeguards it is simply and only toleration; it can be suspended at the will of any real citizen or terminated violently at the option of a senseless mob. It has been visible to all observers that since the war the freedman has had to contend with many perplexing anxieties as to the ultimate result of the efforts made to secure him the full fruits of his liberty. The great exodus to the West, the late Colored Men's Convention, and the constant clamor kept up by them for equality, echoes only the query of undecided men as to their fate. Politicians have not been slow to seize this unrest and apply it to political advantage. Before national elections they have been usually reminded that so uncertain was the tenure of their freedom that they must needs make sure the supremacy of the party which gave it to them. They have often been assured that should the scepter of power fall from Republican hands, and their old-time enemy, the Democrats, mount the throne, war legislation would probably be repealed. Now they behold these bulwarks erected to preserve Negro freedom tottering to their fall, while the Republicans who constructed them are still largely on duty. They do not understand it. Such a state of things does not calm the agitation in the freedman's breast. Nor is it to much purpose now to tell him his fears are in vain. The danger appears, and it will be feared though it cannot be evaded. There may be much philosophy, but there is certainly very little comfort in the axiom that "ills which cannot be cured must be endured." Slavery is dead, but the fear of its resurrection in some form serves still to alarm those who have once felt and still regard themselves as possible subjects of its voracious power. The leaders may with sincerity disavow any intent or wish to restore slavery, but the Democratic masses long for and believe it is coming sooner or later. They have hence opposed the Negro's advancement, and find great satisfaction in the prospect afforded by this decision. They are not all dead who question the legality of the Negro's vote except where it is sanctioned by State laws. Such stand ready to challenge and otherwise hinder him in the exercise of that and corelative functions. There are States North, East and West, where public sentiment is so strongly in favor of liberty that the damage directly resulting from this decision will be inconsiderable, but no man in his right senses either believes or will assert that this is true of the South as a whole. Indeed a colored traveler in Kentucky could note the difference in a week after the great declaration went forth as a law. The march of liberal ideas will be retarded in all the States, and American civilization will step backward a decade or more in the face of a wondering world. The cause of human rights will feel the shock everywhere. He cannot doubt this who remembers the history of the Dred Scott decision or the Fugitive Slave Law, and much similar adjudication and legislation in the time of slavery's power. The colored people are considering this with burning eyes and troubled hearts. They read a great deal, if not always wisely, and their occupation as servants gives them superior opportunities for observation. They know the issues of popular importance which agitate the country, and they are well informed as to the importance of this measure to themselves; and they are greatly concerned as to its final result. What course of conduct does the present condition of their cause demand of them? What possible action has the promise of immediate beneficial results? The first demand of them is certainly self-control, a dignified submission. The next the exertion of every appropriate effort, and the sacrifice of every personal consideration to arouse and turn public sentiment to their behalf. The question will be asked as to the manner of doing this. All will agree that it must be done. That eminent French patriot and humane scholar, Victor Hugo, once observed that "the American Negroes were in the anomalous situation of a people without patriotic leaders to guide them." This is not the case entirely. Our preachers have, in a good degree, supplied us with such leaders. They can be relied on in this crisis. Where they have remained true to their holy calling they have accomplished great and beneficient results. Many of them were allured away after political phantoms since the war, but failed in that field. Broken down preachers make very poor politicians on general principles. But our ministry has, of necessity, been a conservative force rather than a bold revolutionary class. Though their persecution has been severe and long continued, their voice has been almost unanimous for law, order and peace. They have been the right hand of planters and manufacturers in preserving amicable relations between employer and employe. Yet, in some instances, they have shown great recklessness and inconsideration of speech. Beyond these our leaders have been few and lacking in important qualifications to success. Our usual methods will not help us now, it is a great emergency and demands great effort. We have a penchant for the denunciatory style of expression, but we must not denounce the Supreme Court; it demands our reverence. We are apt to hold indignation meetings when undesirable things occur, but this will do our cause no good. We frequently utter great and imperious demands without power to execute them. This course has ever been a means of more fully exhibiting our impotence, and has never aided us; it should be avoided at this period. We cannot impress men favorably by declarations of independence, while we subsist largely on charity, and are actively seeking more of it, or while our occupations are, to a great degree, of the most menial sort. I take no pleasure in relating these things. I relate them because they are truths. It has been said that beggars must not be choosers. It will be to our profit if we remember this now. If we may speak to them I will ask what will colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church do with reference to this matter? They are Americans at least by birth, and they are Americans in part by blood. They are directly interested, and should act. How? What should they do? Rather what is it they should not do? They should not in any way be identified with any denunciation of the Supreme Court. That Court may have acted conscientiously, and interpreted the Constitution fairly; it is possible that they did. It was not their business to consider results, but to construe an instrument of writing. They did not act in their character of philanthropists but according to their sworn duty as judges. It was not a court of equity but of law. As such their decision must be regarded as the logical result of the evidence produced, and they esteemed for their work sake. Common sense would restrain us from hastily condemning them as men, and as Methodists our souls forbid us to speak evil of magistrates or ministers. We cannot do so unless we propose to degrade and bring their sacred vocations into irreverence and popular contempt. Such a course would be revolutionary in its character; it would retard rather than advance our cause. There can be no offense or wrong grave enough to justify an evil and foolish speech. As a race it will injure us to do it. Such a course cannot give us the moral and material support of intelligent Christians. Without this we are sure to fail. If the wound is deep the surgeons should be all the more skillful. If the Court was guided by law and evidence we must follow the plain path of right Christian ethics, and obey it. If the opinion of the Court is erroneous it will ultimately fail at the bar of public judgment. Our paramount object being ultimate success as an end, our means to attain it must be righteous. If indignation meetings are held, we should either be absent or present to prevent hasty and injurious action. What good can such meetings hope to accomplish? Men indignate when they are angry and at such moments they are likely to sin. We must "be angry and sin not." "It requires a cool hammer to weld iron." If indignant we shall at such time be incapable of appropriate expressions, perhaps when we are cool we shall not desire to speak at all. Meetings for the purpose of reasoning together are not amiss, but they should be equally open to the white as the colored friends of liberty. There are many such who feel as keenly as ourselves the deep dishonor under which we are unconsciously and helplessly writhing. Our pastors are worthy of our confidence, and they should be consulted first in the matter. They should every where familiarize themselves with the question and lay it before each congregation in a calm, dispassionate manner. Every word uttered should be prayerfully considered, and the sermon as a whole thoughtfully prepared and carefully digested before its deliverance. If we should not indignate about it we should "take it to the Lord in prayer." If petitions and memorials are prepared it should be by the advice of persons learned in the law and of avowed friendship to the cause. Every step we take must be in deference to God's word, illustrated by His Spirit.

"Where no counsel is the people fall, but in the multitude of counsellors there is safety." Nothing should be undertaken in violence to our Christian character. Nothing in passion or in malice. We may have to suffer much inconvenience and not a little violence yet, but if we behave manfully, advance judiciously, and live Godly our cause will be directed in heaven, and we will be triumphant on earth in the end. "Let patience have her perfect work." "In due season we shall reap if we faint not." Nevertheless we must be "first pure and then peaceable."

82 Court Ave., Jeffersonville, Oct. 24.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Hard Places.

I read a letter from J. N. Simms in the SOUTHWESTERN, dated Oct. 4th, describing his work in St. Helena parish, where he works hard and receives poor pay and little appreciation, and he calls it a "hard place." Does he mean that he is in a hard place, or that the people are, for whom he is laboring? No doubt he enjoys having a plenty to do for the Savior. If he perseveres the Lord will be with him and take care of him, and he will grow stronger and nobler and trustier. There is nothing like trials and conflicts to develop character. Strength is never acquired by ease and comfort, and freedom from care and responsibility never brings happiness. It is hard to contend with ignorance. Many people seem to love the old ruts in which they are walking, and will not stop to inquire whether there is a better way. There seems to be a natural tendency in the human heart to be prejudiced against what it cannot understand. The more ignorant people are the more they fight the light. Not long since I heard of a neighborhood where they had built a schoolhouse and had employed a teacher, which were steps in the right direction, but unfortunately for the school the teacher gave his pupils a lecture on astronomy in which he told them that the earth was round and moved around the sun. This getting to the ears of the parents offended them, and instead of considering their own ignorance they made war upon the teacher and compelled him to leave. It is to be hoped that they have learned before this that the world does move in many ways, and if they have not moved in the right way they are in a place where the darkness is very dense. Such ignorant people are to be pitied for their persistence in keeping themselves in ignorance when so much light is within their reach. If they would only think! Thought has drawn the veil from many mysteries, and has done wonders for the world. When people think something is always going to be done in the way of rising higher.

There is a great deal of beauty and brightness and love in this world, but God has so arranged it that these must be sought. There is also much of ignorance and vice and the accompanying evils, but He in His great love for us has provided an antidote for ills in Himself. The nearer we approach to Him the more the light shines, and the intellect expands, and the heart grows loving, and selfishness is lost in a desire to live for Him, and "sorrow and sighing flee away." Many people have a desire to get rich rapidly. They give themselves no time for mental or spiritual improvement, and they grow narrow and selfish, and feel too poor to educate their children or help pay the preacher, or take a church paper, or contribute to any benevolent enterprise. It is possible to accumulate money and grow poor in many ways. It matters not how much of God's gifts one has, they cannot be enjoyed without a capacity is also obtained for enjoying them. Earthly treasures are desirable, and it is right to seek them, but they cannot satisfy the soul or build up a noble character. They are only helps. The richest treasures we have are in the heart, and they are the only ones that can be laid up in heaven. They are God's reward for doing His will.

It is a hard place where God is not acknowledged and enjoyed, and His laws obeyed. The Savior's yoke is easy, and His burden light. There is no easy place only at His feet, bearing His yoke and learning of Him. The way out of hard places is plainly taught in the Bible. Jesus said, "I am the way."

L. C. BRADEN.

The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book

mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

District Conference at Clifton.

Our district conference met at Clifton, Tenn., J. P. Price, presiding elder, in the chair. B. W. Mayfield was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Usual committees were appointed. Rev. D. Collier, of Martin Station, preached the opening sermon. Revs. J. F. R. Summerhill and G. C. Harden were present, and made themselves active in the conference, and the usages of the Discipline of the church. The following named brethren were licensed to preach: E. M. Wigfall, Dennis Briggs, Thomas Kelley and Jesse McDonald. The conference was one that will be long remembered by the people of Clifton and vicinity. Rev. D. Collier preached on Sabbath after the love feast, and St. James Church was dedicated. The sermon was a good one and suitable for the occasion. Our collection during the meeting for presiding elder was $12; for pastor $3.85; G. C. Hardin $1.00; for Church debt $6.30; for missions, from the church and Sunday-school, $3.75; Rev. D. Collier $2.75; total [illegible].

We, the members of the West Tennessee District and the Tennessee Conference, together in a subdistrict conference, at Clifton, Tenn., seeing the great need of an educated ministry, as well as the laity of the church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend our young men and women to the Central Tennessee College, the Mason [illegible], and the Lawrenceburg School as the most suitable schools for those who desire a finished education. We also recommend the SOUTHWESTERN ADVOCATE as one of the best papers of the Church, and bind ourselves in doing what we can in circulating it in every family. And that a man is not fit to fill the office of a local preacher or exhorter who does not take some religious paper, especially as Methodists.

We have a very good every day school here, taught by the writer. The elder and the several visitors called at the school and gave us words of cheer. The Sunday-school Institute that was here made the people wonder. I think, taken as a whole, it was one of the nicest little institutes that I ever witnessed, and we want the elder and the brethren to visit us with another soon.

Rev. J. F. R. Summerhill gave some brief hints on the Sunday-school work and how to keep them up in the winter. G. C. Hardin talked on who should attend, and how old a person should be before they got too old to attend; when the clods fall upon them at the graveyard.

The conference took a decided stand not to renew the licenses of any of the preachers or exhorters who used tobacco.

E. M. MANSON.

The *Methodist Quarterly Review* for October is upon our table. This number closes another year of this excellent periodical. The first paper "The Solidarity of Methodism," from the pen of Daniel Dorchester, D. D., the great Methodist statistician. Dr. Dorchester shows from facts gathered from the most reliable sources the deficiency of other systems in the matter of pulpit supplies. From his figures we learn that in New England there are 868 Baptist churches, of these 233 were without pastors. New England is the stronghold for the Congregationalists; his figures show that in 1882 they had 3,936 churches, with only 827 settled pastors, 1,986 had stated supplies, and 1,023 were vacant without pastors. The economy of the Presbyterians has something more of a connectional character, and this showing is more favorable. But their principle does not supply their churches with pastors. In 1880 of the 5,489 Presbyterian churches 3,030 had pastors, 1,369 had stated supplies, and 1,030 were vacant. There are three denominations who in the selection of their pastor do it on the principle of "mutual choice." But these figures show that in furnishing pastors for the churches the system fails. The itinerancy is based upon the policy of mutual submission, the subjection of personal preferences to the greatest good. With us "both ministers and people wave their personal choices in order that the great ends for which the Church is founded may be more fully accomplished." It gives to every church a pastor and to every preacher a congregation. The following figures show something of the results of the two systems. In 1800 there were of Baptists of all kinds 103,000; in 1880, 2,452,873. Congregationalists numbered in 1800, 75,000; in 1880, 384,332, a gain of 309,332. The Presbyterians numbered, in 1800, 40,000; in 1880, 937,640, a gain of 897,640. The gain of all these churches who seek their own selfish ends in settling their pastor has been 3,356 850. Methodism in 1800 numbered 6,400, less than one-third as many members as all kinds of Baptists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, has come to be nearly as numerous as all of them united, and her actual gain has been 48,188 more than theirs. Largely the superior success of Methodism is due to her peculiar polity which furnishes to every congregation a perpetual pastor.

The second paper is "Slavery in the North," how it was looked upon and how it disappeared; by S. G. Arnold, Esq.

"The Church Lyceum," by A. C. George, D.D. "Some Historic Places of Methodism."

The fourth paper is by W. W. Bennett, President of Randolph Macon College. This is the result of observations made by Dr. Bennett while in attendance of the Ecumenical Council.

The fifth article, "Support of Conference Claimants," by Rev. John Poucher, of the Indiana Conference, is an excellent statement of the question, and will be read with the greatest interest by all Methodist preachers.

The "Opium Traffic in China," is by S. L. Baldwin, D.D.

Rev. Edward Thomson, A. M., President of Nebraska College, briefly sets forth in a well written paper the superiority of the Latin pronunciation.

Methodist Theology is ably defended by Dr. Whedon in his review of the periodical literature of the times.

We cannot see how any Methodist minister can deny himself of the *Quarterly Review*. Send to Phillips & Hunt, 805 Broadway, New York.

Rejoicing in Iniquity.

There was an infidel blacksmith who was always carping at professors of religion, especially when he could get a Christian to talk to, or knew there was one near enough to overhear him. Some choice morsel of scandal was sure to be served up about an erring minister, or a sinful deacon, or a sabbath school superintendent who had fallen from grace. One day he was dilating with uncommon relish on his favorite theme to a venerable elder, who stopped to have his horse shod. The old man bore it quietly for awhile, and then said:

"Did you ever hear the story of the rich man and Lazarus?"

"Yes, of course I have."

"Remember about the dogs at the gate there—how they licked Lazarus' sores?"

"Yes, why?"

"Well you remind me of those dogs—always licking sores. All you notice in Christians is their faults."

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BABCOCK, M. D.

The attempt to introduce barmaids into Italy meets with difficulty from the fact that Italians do not seem able to comprehend that women so employed can yet be respectable.

Young Folk's Corner.

Abundant Giving.

The sun gives ever, so the earth;
What it can give, so much 'tis worth.
The ocean gives in many ways;
Gives paths, gives rivers, fishes, bays;
So, too, the air, it gives us breath,
When it stops giving comes in death.
Give, give; be always giving;
Who gives not is not living;
The more we give the more we live.

God's love though in our wealth unheaped
Only by giving it is reaped:
The body withers and the mind,
If pent in by a selfish rind,
Give thought, give strength, give deeds, give pelf,
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give! give; be always giving;
Who gives not is not living;
The more we give the more we live.

Jack's Scar.

Almost every boy has some kind of a scar. Theodore has a scar upon his cheek made by falling against the stove; Albert a scar on his foot, cut with a hatchet; Franklin a scar on his shoulder, where a horse named Lucy Lolly, bit him; but Jack's scar is not like these.

I heard about Jack's scar at the prayer-meeting last night, and a voice in my heart whispered:

"Tell that story to all the boys you know."

Though, to be sure, Jack is not a little boy. He is a young man—a conductor on a railroad train.

A great railroad has its headquarters in our town, so almost everybody is either at work for the railroad company himself, or else he has a father, or a brother, or cousin, who is.

Last week a conductor was killed—somebody is killed nearly every week. While Jack, with a group of his comrades, stood sadly talking about the conductor's death, one of their number, a Christian gentleman, remarked:

"There is hardly a man on the railroad service, but has been in some way hurt—carries some scar."

Whereupon Jack proudly replied that he had been in the employ of the railroad company for years and he had never been hurt—he carried no scar; and to make his statement stronger, he used some very wicked words; for alas! alas! Jack had learned to swear.

The gentleman looked sorrowfully at the young man. He knew his history; knew that Jack had not been brought up to swear, but that he had kept company with profane boys and men until he had fallen into the habit almost unconsciously, scarcely knowing when he did swear. The comrade thought of all this, then said earnestly:

"Jack, you do carry a scar."

But Jack again asserted with an oath that he did not; he was very positive there was no scar upon him.

"Ah, Jack! Jack!" answered the Christian friend, "you have a bad scar—in your mouth!"

And girls, too, sometimes have ugly scars. I know a lady who says she has a scar on her heart, made by listening to some bad stories one day when she was a girl at school.

Dear boys and girls, you may not be able to prevent the scars of accidents upon hands and faces, but I implore you to strive earnestly, all the time fervently seeking the help of the Savior, to keep your mouths and hearts free from the scars of sin.—*Sunday School Times.*

Jerry McAulay's Mission.

BY REV. F. A. CRAFTS.

AN EVENING IN THE CREMORNE MISSION.

Jerry McAulay was serving out a sentence in the Sing Sing State Prison when converted, through the blessing of God, by the efforts of Orville Gardner, Mr. Irwin and others, and immediately began to lead sinners to Christ. As soon as he was permitted to return to New York, his home in Water Street was the scene of a wonderful transformation. Where drunkenness and the foulest crimes had found shelter, the voice of prayer and songs of praise were heard. When his old associates saw what a change had taken place in him, many of them believed in Jesus and were saved. His wife devoted herself to the Lord, and soon there was a band of fearless soldiers of the cross, making successful raids on the enemy and winning souls to Christ. At length a room was fitted up for a place of worship, and every night it was filled; and now a great multitude of saved souls crowns the work of years.

At length, in view of what God had wrought at the Water street mission, and the great need of more comprehensive plans to reach the degraded masses of the city, the Cremorne Mission was inaugurated, on the corner of Sixth Avenue and 32d Street, which has been the scene of the triumphs of grace almost every night for several years. As I entered the room, I found it brilliantly illuminated with electricity, and the seats all supplied with Gospel Hymns, No. 4. A piano was on a low platform at the rear end of the room, at which a young man presided during the evening.

It was Wednesday evening, and the tides of worldliness were surging around us, but here was a company gathered in this humble temple to talk with Jesus. Some were there prepared by walking with God many years to guide others into the shining way, and many who had recently been washed in the fountain; the youth and children were there, with parents who had been saved. The meeting was led by a layman, whose heart the Lord led to leave his printing press for a little while, that he might help to print the name of Jesus on some of the lost ones. He read an appropriate selection—our Lord's parable of the feast, to which men were gathered from the highways and hedges. The season of prayer was preceded by the singing of several hymns. When testimonies were called for, about twenty-five persons responded. Here are some of these testimonies. A young man, the pianist said: "I came here about two and a half months ago, and the Lord saved me. I was a drunkard; my lips were full of blasphemy; I was not honest; but now I am trusting in Jesus. I can say as David said, "My soul shall make her boast in the Lord!" A colored lad said, "The Lord Jesus saved me about two months ago. Now I am happy more and more every day. The best thing anybody can do is to seek Jesus, for He keeps me from the theatre, from gambling and drinking." After singing, "O what shall I do to be saved!" a young man said; "I came in here six months ago, and was saved, and I bless God that He saved me from the love of rum and tobacco." A man who was a sporting character twenty-three years ago, said, "Christ Jesus saved me twenty-three years ago. I thank God for His Word. I am a happy man—a saved man." He is one of the earnest workers of this mission. One of the helpers, a woman, said: "I expect to love him while he gives me breath, and then shall go home to praise him. I counted the cost and paid the price. My grace has been fully tested, even this week, but I have been kept in peace. 'As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people.'" Nearly every man and boy who spoke, acknowledged gratefully that they had been saved from the love of rum and tobacco. These lightened and emancipated souls turned away with loathing from both, as not only the badges of Satan, but the chains with which he binds his captives. How can a man aid these fallen ones to break the snare who is himself the slave of a degrading appetite for either? They sang, "Who is on the Lord's side?" and then invited seekers to raise the hand, and the service closed with a season of paryer for the penitent. The handful of corn in the earth on the top of the mountain already shakes like Lebanon.—*Zion's Herald.*

Take little annoyances out of the way. If you are suffering with a cough or a cold, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. This old and reliable remedy will never disappoint you. All druggists sell it for 25 cents a bottle.

Nothing To Do.

Your hands are in your pockets, young man, because you have no work for them to do. And while you are idle the world is alive, wide awake, pushing, struggling, going ahead. The world wants those hands. You need not take them out of America. They can find a market here at home. The country wants those hands selling dry goods in New York, cradling wheat in Minnesota, raising cotton in Alabama, weaving cloth in Lowell, picking oranges in Florida, digging gold in Colorado, catching mackerel from the deck of a down East fishing smack. Take your hands out of your pockets. Nothing to do! There is plenty of work everywhere. Do the first thing that comes along. Saw wood, get in coal, go on errands, in short, do anything honest with your hands, but don't let them loaf in your pockets.

The late Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Wilson, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, once said to the students "Young gentlemen, study Hebrew roots, pore over Greek verbs, read Latin, and if you have time and desire, translate ancient hieroglyphics; but I charge you, when you go into the pulpit to preach the gospel, to use the plain Anglo-Saxon."

The Methodist Conference of Canada, at its recent session, decided that the educational standard of its ministers should be raised. It was resolved that hereafter all canadidates should present certificates of matriculation in some accredited university, or what shall be accepted as an equivalent.

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In this country we are all kings, and we are all entitled to have as good blood as that which courses through the veins of emperors.

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And there are many people who are neither kings, emperors, nor millionaires, whose blood is thin, whose circulation is poor, who are suffering from lassitude and debility, and who know not the pleasure of a hearty meal, nor the enjoyment of being able to do a good day's work.

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The Colored Race Weighed in the Balance.

Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. B. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1883.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

The General Missionary Committee began its annual session in the Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 10 a. m.

Now that the crop is being gathered, is the time to put in your best work for the benevolent collections, Push every cause, and let no single backward step be taken.

The great butchery of men, women and children in Anam, by order of the French Admiral, calls for earnest condemnation by the civilized world. Over 500 defenseless, fleeing people were slain near Hue early in September.

To-day we publish the prospectus of the Chicago Daily *Inter Ocean* for 1884. Read it. The *Inter Ocean* is unexcelled as a newspaper by any daily in the country; and its editorial department is always attractive, able and pungent.

The prompt indictment of John Coffey, Jr., for the assassination of his father's murderer, who was manacled and in the custody of Sheriffs, in the street, on his way to receive sentence, was a proper response to the mandlin sentiment-ality expressed by his friends in order to palliate the brutal deed.

The annual meeting of the Bishops is in session at their Room 805 Broadway. All the members of the Episcopal Board will be present except Bishop Merrill who is now in China. We hope in our next issue to be able to give the time for holding the Spring Conference.

Now that preparations on a grand scale, for the Cotton and Industrial Exposition, are being made in this city, would it not be the proper thing at this time to be polishing up our rickety school system in this State and city, so that it may in a measure at least compare favorably with our other exhibits to be made.

General Sherman retired from the command of the United States Army, on the 1st., and General Sheridan succeeded him. Gen. Sherman possesses the confidence and esteem of the country he has long and honorably served, and it wishes that he may live to enjoy many years of peace.

Rev. Dr. Crooks, of the Irish Conference says that the Methodist is the only denomination in Ireland that really exibits an increase, and that it has now a stronger relation to population than ever before. The churches there had to contend against the discouragement of a declining population—declining at the rate of fifteen per cent. annually.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* edited by Dr. Lafferty is an able bright and thrifty M. E. Church South journal, has a correct appreciation of periodical and church literature, and speaks on this wise:

The Northern Methodists have never taken to the folly of the cheap paper. Their *Advocates* are put at a fair price, and the income is spent in making the journals superior publications.

The New York *Methodist* put its subscription down, but the clear-headed people preferred to pay more and get a better article, so that paper collapsed.

The wise directors of the periodical literature up North always look to the quality of the article. They never educate the religious mind downward by appealing for patronage "at reduced prices." The tactics of the "original Jacobs" are not in vogue among them. The class upon which a religious paper must depend for a support are intelligent enough to know that good staffs always command good prices, and that the cheapest is the dearest in the end.

Wanted.

Day by day, month in and month out, in the columns of the secular press the reader sees our caption calling his attention to the real or imaginary wants of different people. In nearly all communities will be found those who, for pecuniary remuneration, are ready and waiting to supply these wants. Suppose a like announcement was made, setting forth in clear terms the wants of the Christian Church, would the call meet with a cheerful response from the hearts of those who are abundantly able to meet the demand? Certainly there can be no doubt about the reward. God is not unrighteous to forget any work and labor of love. He gives an hundred fold in this present world, and the final inheritance of eternal life.

Wanted—Men who thoroughly believe in God, and *believe* God; who believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God; that heaven and hell are awful realities; that sin unrepented and unforgiven, will exclude men from heaven, and shut them up in hell; and at the same time know the power of the Lord Jesus to save sinners from all of their sins; and have in themselves a heart that answers back to the Bible presentation of this wonderful truth.

Wanted—A large number of the above described men who feel that God has said to them, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Who will count it an honor to go into the byways and hedges after the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

Wanted—In every church, a large number, of all ages, whose daily life and conversation agree with the New Testament standard of Christian living and work.

Wanted—A company of men and women (am not particular whether they are white or black, native or foreign,) born who have endured trials, buffetings and scornings in this life, and can rejoice with joy that is unspeakable and full of glory.

Wanted—An innumerable company to do business as merchants, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers and farmers, etc., who in their personal daily experience understand what St. Paul meant when he said, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God." "Therefore being justified by faith we have peace with God."

Wanted—For class-leaders, stewards, trustees, exhorters and local preachers, who know the power of the atoning blood of the Lord Jesus to cleanse from all sin, and can demonstrate to all the apostolic representation said to be "love, joy, meekness, faith, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, temperance," thus showing that they have "crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts."

Wanted—A great company of men and women, young and old, of tried faith, whose prayers God hears, who seek and find, who ask and receive, to engage in the special work of leading men to forsake their sins and turn to the Lord.

Such are some of our wants to-day. The Church of the Lord Jesus is not suffering for the want of wealth and learning half so much as from a want of earnest consecrated men filled with the Holy Spirit. In 1863, when General Rosecrans was besieged at Corinth, General Grant sent this order to General Hurlburt commanding the Union forces at Bolivar, Tennessee: "My orders are that you relieve at once the besieged garrison at Corinth, reach *Rosecrans or perish*." The next morning the army moved forward only 8000 men; the second day they encountered 30,000 Confederates, a battle was fought, the Confederates yielding to the boys in blue. Twenty years have passed since that memorable day; Gen. Hurlbut and many others who took a prominent part in that conflict have been gathered to their fathers, but the order, "*Reach Rosecrans or perish*," and the gallant conduct of the men who carried it out will never die. Something of this spirit should animate every member of the Church of the Lord Jesus.

A Misstatement.

In the course of their reasoning, declaring the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, the Court took occasion to say:

"There were thousands of free colored people in this country before the abolition of slavery, enjoying all the essential rights of life, liberty and property, the same as the white citizens. Yet not one at that time thought it was any invasion of their personal status as freemen because they were not admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by white citizens, or because they were subjected to discriminations in the enjoyment of accommodations of public inns, of public conveyances and places of amusement."

This expression displays either an unpardonable degree of ignorance of the real facts in the case, inhumanity, or both. Before the war it is well known that under the black code of all the Southern States free colored persons were not secured in life, liberty nor property. The free Negro could only hold property through a white agent. He had to give bond in many Northern States as a guarantee that he would not become a burden upon the State; and in the South if he travelled from place to place he was fined and imprisoned if after landing he remained over a given length of time. In default of payment of the fine he was sold to satisfy the State. His life was at the mercy of any mob. These are facts that can be established by the defunct black codes, and by a thousand unhappy witnesses. It is well known and universally conceded that before the war, in the South at least, many slaves fared much better than free colored persons. How the Supreme Court could say that such persons enjoyed before the war all the essential rights of life, liberty and property is a mystery to us. Again, the Court says: "Not one, at that time, thought it was an invasion of their personal status as freemen because they were not admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by white citizens." How far this is from the truth is better left to the decision of the unprejudiced consciousness of every man who believes the Negro to be a man with all the natural feelings of humanity. The Negro made any number of protestations, and if he sought no legal redress it was because he knew that he was confronted by a united judiciary that held that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect.

A Texas dispatch says:

"The Texas Central has put on extra coaches for the colored travelers. These coaches are labeled 'Colored people's car,' and no white are allowed to enter them.'

These race coaches are being put on in Texas in compliance with the urgent orders of Gov. Ireland; a name that has become odious to the colored race wherever his name is mentioned. But by what constitutional authority does he issue such orders? Will the loyal, liberty-loving people of this Nation—"the land of the free and the home of the brave"—submit to such tyrannical usurpation of authority? Is every Governor a petty tyrant, to rule with no law but his prejudice and malevolence? Does the recent civil rights decision constitute every Southern Governor an autocrat, free to rob citizens of their rights? Have the 200,000 Negroes who fought for the preservation of the Union fought and bled in vain? Will this Nation see its most faithful allies in the South trampled upon by Southern tyrants, who were its treasonable enemies in the late civil war? The Christian spirit of the Nation, including the church in the North and the progressive element in the South, has declared that the Negro shall not take a single step backward, and in their sacred name we protest against this tyrannical usurpation by the Governor of Texas.

Race Troubles in Texas.

A few days ago the telegraph and the press were freighted with rumors of race troubles between the whites and blacks at Gause, Milam county, Texas. Nervous and exciting dispatches were telegraphed to Gov. Ireland, from Gause, to the effect that a Negro uprising had taken place, and that five hundred of them were under arms, ready to murder all the white people. It was pretended that an outbreak was momentarily expected, and the Governor was appealed to for help. The telegraph operator at Gause telegraphed that he was on the point of leaving his office to repair to a place of safety, and could lose no time in seeking a secluded spot wherein to hide his defenseless head. Intense excitement, it was pretended, prevailed all over that section of the State. Although the colored people, when being *murdered* by the white people of Marshall, Texas, just a little over a month ago, appealed to the Governor for protection, and obtained none; upon the request of the whites of Gause, a few days ago, who falsely represented that they *feared* a Negro uprising, Gov. Ireland immediately issued a proclamation calling the militia to arms. Two companies were mustered at once, and before midnight over 1000 men at Austin, Houston, Galveston and other places responded to the call, and were ready to march at a moment's notice.

In the meantime Gov. Ireland dispatched the following telegram to Superintendent Herrin, of the International road:

"The Negroes are in arms at Gause. We may need a special train to forward troops. If that should be so, please furnish it.

"JOHN IRELAND, "Governor.

Thus all the preliminaries, to put down the Negroes, were arranged at a moment's notice, when lo and behold! it was discovered that there was no uprising, and no unlawful assemblage, as the Negroes had merely assembled to express their condemnation of the Supreme Court decision relative to the civil rights bill, and had quietly dispersed.

Here, then, the whole State of Texas was thrown in the greatest fever of excitement because the colored citizens of Milam county, in the exercise of their most sacred constitutional prerogative, "peacably to assemble," had met to consider their grievances in the civil rights decision; and, doubtless, also to condemn the course Gov. Ireland had since adopted in the premises. For he, without any show of authority, has since made it his business to urge upon the various railroads to operate exclusive race coaches. This manly disposition on the part of the colored people, however, was so highly offensive to the whites (the idea of Negroes resenting even the grossest injustice), that they apparently desired to make this meeting an excuse to cry out "Negro uprising," and in the meantime to slaughter the blacks. Thanks to great prudence and wise counsel, however, a conflict was avoided and the excitement has subsided. How utterly groundless were the assumed fears of the whites can readily be seen, when it is known that Milam county, with a population of 18,659 has only 3952 colored people, or about five whites to every colored person. Seeing that the white people of Milam county monopolize nearly all the wealth, the intelligence, means of travel and communication, control absolutely the local and State governments, and outnumber the blacks in that county five to one, is it reasonable to suppose that the colored people would have even thought of such an uprising? No; why the very idea is simply absurd and ridiculous. This Negro uprising business, in this instance we fear, was intended only to be a repetition of the Marshall affray. Colored citizens had peaceably assembled there to organize a military company under State laws, and with the approval of the Governor, but they were broken upon, dispersed, and some killed, by white mobs led by some of their most respected citizens. This seems to be the latest improved tactics adopted in Texas to keep the Negro down. He must not be allowed to organize any military companies for the State militia, nor hold any club or political meetings whatever. If he does, according to a Texas correspondent, "the whites will arm and break them up." Such a state of affairs is intolerable in a free country, and deserves the condemnation of all good people. Sections of the South denying our people every privilege of school, free speech, peaceful assemblage and the equal protection of the law, should be effectively rebuked by their wholesale emigration to other States or sections where their rights will be protected. Our people had better understand it now, that they must look for the protection of their persons and property from the State in which they live, and if the State is recreant to its trust, protection need be expected from no other source; in such cases the only safety is to flee to places where justice is known to be administered without distinction on account of color. Such wholesome rebukes to persistent injustice will be beneficial to almost any intolerant portion of the South.

Dr. Tucker Rebuked—The Negro Vindicated.

The startling and groundless attack of Dr. J. L. Tucker against the Negro, last fall, when he apparently took the Episcopal Church Congress by storm, seems now to be very much discounted among his own brethren. His words had the effect to prompt many able and unprejudiced minds to ascertain the facts and to defend the race with both pen and tongue. In the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which recently met in Philadelphia, the Bishops of Alabama, North Carolina and Washington Territory spoke in vindication of the Negro character; and the deafening applause with which their addresses were received was a complete triumph for an injured race, and a stinging rebuke to the man who committed the assault against them. A correspondent *Zion's Herald* says: "Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, who has been regarded as the exponent of Southern ecclesiastical aristocracy, was uncompromising in his attitude, and insisted upon giving the colored people ample opportunity to show their utmost ability. His remarkable statements," says this writer, "bristling with startling statistics and suggestions, fell upon the house of deputies and upon the assembled conservative bishops like a thunderbolt of revelation. Coming from such a source, poured forth in strains of vehement eloquence from the lips of one of the foremost bishops in the church, it cannot but excite wide-spread comment in church circles throughout the country." The same writer says in reference to this debate:

"But the greatest wonder of all transpired in the audience-room of this general convention here. In the presence of 50 bishops, 250 clergymen, and the same number of lay delegates, and an audience of a thousand more, the bishops of Alabama and North Carolina spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the colored man when properly educated, and ignored any separate organization in the religious work."

Bishop Paddock, of Washington Territory, in the course of his remarks took occasion to say: "I am decidedly opposed to separating the colored people in their worship from the whites."

The *Times-Democrat*, in an editorial upon the civil rights decision, says: "There is nearly half a million colored people in Louisiana whose improvement every well-wisher of the State must desire and encourage, and whom we must all be unwilling to see take a single step backward."

Such sentiments, from such distinguished and influental sources in the South, bespeak a better day for the colored man, in both church and State. We say to our brethren, "Let not your hearts be troubled," but trust in God and do your duty, and all will yet be well, for "the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men."

New Subscribers.

We ask the pastors within the patronizing territory of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, whether there are not families in the communities where they live who ought to take this paper? Are there not homes among all of your people now only visited by some paper of a doubtful import? We ask these pastors to help us in extending the circulation of the SOUTHWESTERN. The year 1884 will be a special year in the annals of the Methodist Episcopal Church? In May the General Conference is to meet in Philadelphia. The sessions will be interesting. Great overshadowing questions will be discussed, and plans for future work made. All over the country there are to be suitable celebrations of the centennial of the formal organization of American Methodism, all of which will be reported in this paper. We want to have a centennial boom for the SOUTHWESTERN. Let each pastor make a special effort to secure new subscribers on his charge. We ask for ten thousand subscribers. Any one wanting sample copies to aid, may send at once. Remember this is our church paper. No individual reaps any financial gain by its success. All the profits will go to the support of our superannuated preachers. Please brethren push the canvass of the SOUTHWESTERN.

In speaking of the Southern press on the recent Civil Rights decision the *N. Y. World* says: "A large majority of the newspapers adopt a highly conciliatory tone. In Georgia the policy of the leading railroad, according to Senator Brown, will be to keep the races in separate cars. Gov. Ireland urges the same course in Texas, but the vice president of the International Railroad decides that business will not justify it. The colored people will be restricted to certain seats."

The course of Gov. Ireland in this matter, however reprehensible it may be, will not surprise those who remember that in addressing the Colored Convention in Texas recently, he advised them to avoid the discussion of hotel and railroad grievances. To this piece of unreasonable advice the president of the convention, Wm. A. Grant, replied saying: "As long as the railroads sell us and our wives and daughters first class tickets, and defrauds us by compelling us to ride in second class cars, where there is smoking, chewing, drinking, and swearing, so long will colored men continue to agitate the question of railroad grievances." This manly declaration probably had the effect to make the Governor of Texas vindictive and belligerent in this matter. He urges separate cars for colored people. Very contemptable business for the Governor of the largest State in the Union.

The Trustees of Asbury University completed an agreement with Mr. W. C. Depauw, of New Albany, in effect that when the name is changed to Depauw University he will pay $2 to $1 of all subscriptions that may be paid from other parties, according to a schedule aggregating about $130,000. Also the City of Greencastle shall satisfactorily secure $60,000, to be paid Jan. 1, 1885, with which to buy additional ground, and Robert McKim, of Madison, shall build his proposed observatory at a cost of $10,000. By this agreement, if carried out, the University will receive about $400,000 besides a provision in Mr. Depauw's will for a certain part of his estate at death, now estimated to be worth $1,000,000. The change of name from Asbury to Depauw was agreed to by the trustees and by all the Bishops of the Methodist Church who have been consulted.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. J. S. Smart has changed his residence from Bay City, to Albion, Mich., where his paper, *The Lamp of Life* will hereafter be published. Albion is the seat of the proposed Asbury Centenary University.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven's son, Theodore, is preaching in Bromfield Street Church, Boston.

—Bishop Simpson's profile picture will appear on the centennial medal Methodism.

—Bishop Bowman's sermon in the Circuit Court room, at Chattanooga, Tenn, during the sitting of the East Tennessee Conference, the *Holston Methodist*, Church South, declares to have been "pure Gospel, delivered in a simple, chaste, elegant, forcible style."

—Bishop Foster, at the Central New York Conference, which held its session in Syracuse, paid a high tribute to the memory of Bishop Peck.

—The Rev. Dr. Matthews, pastor of Walnut-street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Kansas City, and formerly of New Orleans, reported, at the Southwest Missouri Conference, 200 additions to his charge during the past year.

—Rev. Thomas Kennedy died Nov. 1, at 2 p. m. Appropriate funeral services were held at the LaHarp Street M. E. Church, Friday at 3 p. m. The opening hymn, "servant of God, well done," was read by Bro. Albert. Prayer by the writer. Scripture lesson by Bro. Davage. Father Green gave an address suited to the occasion. The closing hymn at the church was read by Bro. Priestley. Bros. Hudson, Marshall, Mason, Barrow, Johnson and Montgomery served as pall bearers. At the grave the Ritual was read by Bros. Priestley, Ross and Osborn; the benediction was pronounced by Father Green. His brethren, who have known Bro. Kennedy during his ministry speak of him as a pure man and believe that the angels have borne him away to the home of the saints.

—Hon. Charles E. Hooker told the farmers at the Mississippi State Fair that Hon. Geo. B. Loring, the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, was a man of big brain and big heart.

—We the following from our esteemed Bro. Rev. T. H. Scott, Austin, Texas, tells its own tale of sorrow: "I am now at home sick with malarial fever. We lost our little boy Evans Braden last week. He was only twelve months and two weeks old. Pray that the Lord may give us strength to leave it all with Him." "Only twelve months old" but Evans Braden by his artless ways had made them full of sweetness and brightness; he was loved from the first; his visit to that home was like heaven's brightest angel; he filled it with joy and gladness; his little life was a precious treasure. Blessed infants of innocence and parting. Yes, brother, you shall have our prayers. We have been there and know something of your sorrow. We commend you to Him who said "I am the Resurrection and the Life, he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live."

—A very interesting case was tried before the Moot-court of the Howard University law class, in Washington, D. C., one evening recently. A. P. Albert, attorney for plaintiff, distinguished himself by his pleading, and won judgment for his client. He has been highly complimented on his maiden effort.

—The health of President E. A. Ware's Wife, of Atlanta University, having been greatly threatened, upon medical advice he spent the summer with her in the Adirondacks and is much encouraged by the improvement attained. He is now back at his post, as are Professors T. N. Chase and C. W. Francis.—*American Missionary.* We congratulate President Ware upon the improved health of Mrs. Ware, and hope she will soon be perfectly restored to permanent health.

—Dr. Adam Clarke wrote his great commentary on the Bible between the hours of four and eight in the morning. This early rising habit, much to be commended, is now largely an institution of the past.

—Wendell Phillips is to address the National Cotton Planters' Association at its meeting in Vicksburg on the 21st.

The *Catholic Register* announces the death of Father Lewis Martinett, who during forty eight years labored in the interior of China without having a single leave home.

It is with grief that we have to state that our colleague of the New York East Conference, and old-time friend, who has been so long a Boanerges on the walls of our Zion, the Rev. John S. Inskip, has been stricken with paralysis. The blow fell on Wednesday last. At the present writing he is speechless. Physicians say that even if he survive it is doubtful whether the voice that has been heard all around the world will ever speak in public again.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—You can tell whether a man regards races as brutes by the terms he applies to them. The *Richmond Christian Advocate* calls male Negroes "bucks." Such a term, applied to human beings as good as the editor of that paper, is indecent and brutal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Rev. I. G. Pollard has been transferred to the Wisconsin conference.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

J. T. Gibbons, Floresville: "Our 4th quarterly conference was held for Floresville Circuit Oct. 13th. Rev. W. H. Moseby presided. Reports showed that the circuit is not dead in every particular. Saturday night we listened to one of Bro. Moseby's burning sermons, which never fails to make the hearts of those that hear them rejoice. Sunday at half past ten, we rejoiced again in class meeting. At half past eleven, we heard, Bro. J. R. Walker of Riddleville. At three o'clock p. m., Bro. Moseby again caused us to feel as if we had never known trouble, although this has been a year of many sorrows to the writer. After much rejoicing, the Lord's supper was administered to 42 souls. Elder's collection, $10.60. A subscription of $32 was taken to purchase a suit of clothes for the writer. Good people. My successor will find them so. Your readers no doubt have heard of my sad bereavement. July 6th the light and joy of my home and of my life went out. She whom I had learned to love so fondly, and who shared all my trials and tread the rough paths of life by my side for four years, and who forgot her own weariness in efforts to make my toils less, and her own sorrows in endeavors to assuage mine, and who spared no pains to make our earthly home the counterpart of heaven. Flora has joined the militant host on high. She was only 19 years 6 months, and two days old, when God called her home. But was that the only trial of my life this year? No! little Albert, was next taken from me, just three months after his mother. He was 9 months, and 18 days old. God has spared me one little boy of three bright Summers, to share my sorrows. Two of us on earth, and two of us in heaven. Pray for me and my little son."

Wm. Long, Spring Hill circuit: "Last quarterly conference was held at West Chapel by Rev. A. Lockhart. The reports of local elders and class leaders were good. Missionary money amounted to $29.42. He that is mightier than we saw fit call my beloved wife to a home brighter than this."

KENTUCKY.

Rev. W. M. Jameson, of Versailles, reports a good revival and 21 additions. Rev. G. W. Leach of Frankfort is assisting.

TENNESSEE.

D. Whitaker: "Elder Price held the fourth quarterly conference Sept. 22, and preached and lectured on the various societies of our church. Raised for missions $3, and something for the other causes. A resolution was passed opposing the pastoral limit. Dennis Briggs was elected delegate to annual conference."

LOUISIANA.

Elijah Clark, Shady Grove: "My third love feast was held Oct. 14th. Five were received into the church. Total received this quarter 10, on probation, 9 in full membership. Sabbath school is prospering, and the church is advancing."

Cornelia Hayman, Clinton: "On Oct. 14th, our new church, then completed, was dedicated. At 9 o'clock the Sabbath school marched in with banners flying. The school contributed $20. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Jno. Qualls, of Mount Carmel at 11 o'clock, assisted by the pastor Rev. W. P. Forest who preached at 1 p. m. We had a grand time. The house was crowded. Collection $66. The young ladies of the Sabbath school on the 13th, gave an entertainment under the leadership of the following committee. Cornelia Hayman, president; Rhoda Thomas, vice president; Hulda A. Griffin, secretary; Nancy Hayman, treasurer; Cassandra Kent, Victory Griffin, Alice Butler, Susan Mitchels, Laura Berry; Assisted by the following young men: Isaac Clemons, Judge Griffin, Levy Taylor. They realized $15.10 which they presented the pastor for his faithful performance of duty. Clinton is alive this year."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Nashville District Conference.

This conference convened for its biennial session in Bass M. E. Church, East Nashville, Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, 1883. Rev. Jas. Pickett, presiding elder, called the conference to order. Devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. P. Gregg. The Secretary of last Conference called the roll, to which about 50 members answered. On motion L. M. Hagood was re-elect. Secretary, with M. Williams and R. C. Walker assistants. The usual committees were appointed. The reports showed a steady increase. The make up of the conference and mode of conducting the affairs of church showed increased intelligence. Indeed there was a perceptible absence of the jargon common at some gatherings of the kind. A determination to elevate the intellectual, as well as other standards, was apparent. In a few cases small-pox had hindered the work. During the year but one member, Rev. Alfred Bowman, a local preacher, has died. The examinations were more worthy the name than heretofore, and the disciplinary plan adhered to more closely, and as a result many who came up local preachers of no books and less study, returned home exhorters. One was received from the Missionary Baptist Church, besides whom no person was received from any other denomination. The character of all local preachers and exhorters were examined and passed except R. L. Knowles (L. D), Spencer Sago and Nathan Booker, whose cases were referred to their preachers. The licenses of forty-two local preachers and forty-four exhorters were renewed. Three persons were recommended for trial in travelling connection, viz: G. J. Starnes, N. J. Stith and H. W. Simmons. Three recommended to presiding elder as supplies, viz: Wm. Battle (L. D.), Samuel Bodie and Palmer Crawford. The good people of Bass Street Church gave the conference a warm reception. Rev. J. H. Buckner, missionary to the Bermuda Islands from the British M. E. Church, and Prof. Birmingham, of Central Tennessee College, were introduced. The outlook seemed hopeful in that the regulations of discipline are to be adhered to. After the usual resolutions of thanks, the conference adjourned to meet at call of President.

L. M. HAGOOD.

Forty Billion Germs.

A Wonderful Theory that Concerns the Welfare, Happiness and Life of Every-one.

In his quiet and cosy library at the close of a busy day sat a gentleman and his wife, he absorbed in a new book and she in the newspaper. Quickly glancing toward her husband, she asked, at a certain point in the article,

"John, what is the germ theory?"

"The germ theory—well—yes; just look in the encyclopedia under 'Germ,' that will explain it so much better than I can."

Accordingly his wife opened the book at the word named and read: Germ Theory of Disease—A theory advanced by the ablest and best investigators and scientists of the times. It supposes the surface of the earth, the air and water to be inhabited to a greater or less extent with a peculiar growth of the lowest form of fungi—commonly termed bacteria, whose power of reproduction, under favorable conditions, is so great that a single germ will increase to fifteen million in twenty-four hours' time, and unchecked in its increase would grow to a mass of eight hundred tons, in three days' time, if space and food be furnished. There is no condition under which it can be said to be absent, unless it be from fire or air filtered through cotton-batting in numerous layers. A single drop of water containing a germ, put into water boiled, filtered and thus freed from bacteria will grow murky in a day or two from the development of new germs. When it is considered that it requires about forty billion to weigh one grain, some remote idea can be had of the capacity of germ reproduction. Professor Jno. Tyndall, in a late work, elaborately treats of the influence of germs in the propagation of disease and charges upon this cause, the inception and development of very many of the ailments most injurious to man. Professor Pasteur, an eminent French savant, has carried his original and beautiful experiments so far, and from them deduced such practical results as very greatly to diminish the number of cases of anthrax among sheep and chicken cholera among fowls,—proving his theory that these are essentially and actually germ diseases. These germs are carried into the system through the lungs, the stomach and possibly the skin, but through the lungs chiefly. Once in the system, they begin to develop, poisoning the blood, invading the nerve centers, disturbing the functional activity of the great organs of the body and inducing a general impairment of the vital processes. They are the cause of fevers, rheumatism, Bright's disease of the kidneys, pneumonia, blood poisoning, liver disease, diphtheria and many other ailments. Lately Professor Koch, a famous German physician, has proved that consumption of the lungs is due to this cause—the presence of a peculiar germ.

When the circulation is bounding, the nerves elastic and the system all aglow with life and energy, the germs seem to develop poorly, if at all. But with weakened nerves, poor digestion or mal-assimilation of food or a lowering of vitality from any cause, a change ensues, and in this impoverished and weakened fluid the germ finds a genial home and develops until symptoms of disease are distinctly manifested. This is seen in the every day experience of all. The healthy man resists the influences around him and does not take cold, while those whose systems have become weak from any cause readily contract colds. This is on the same principle as the germ theory. The germs attack any weakened spot in the body, and fixing themselves upon it, begin their propagation. It is plain therefore that it is only by fortifying the weak portions of the body that the germs of disease can be resisted and driven from the system. But this has proved almost an impossibility heretofore, and it has been the study of physicans for years how best to accomplish it. Within the past few years, however, a preparation has been attracting great attention, not only throughout the entire land, but among the medical profession and scientists generally, which is based upon this theory, and it may safely be said, no remedy has ever been found which can so successfully place the system in a condition to resist the germs of disease as Warner's Safe Cure. This article is unquestionably the best and most efficent that has ever been discovered for this purpose, and—

"John, say, John! does the encyclopedia advertise Warner's Safe Cure?"

"I should not wonder, dear, it's a grand remedy, and that pamphlet we received the other day stated that Dr. Gunn, of the United States Medical College endorsed it. At all events the wonderful cures it is accomplishing entitle it to be honorably noted among the great discoveries of the present century."

However the facts above stated may be, the truth remains, that the germ theory of disease is the correct one and that the great remedy mentioned is the only one which has ever been found that can put the system in a condition to kill these germs before they obtain a hold upon the body, and undermine the life.

For seven years past Edwin Alden & Bro. Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued annually their *American Newspaper Catalogue*, but never duplicated it. It has differed year after year in that it has been modified by wants and experience of advertisers. To secure accuracy and reliability they have corresponded directly and through agents with every accessible Editor, Publisher, and Post-Master in the United States and the Canadas. Their chief aim has been to facilitate reference to localities and papers; and, for this purpose, their index is divested of all complexity, and their type is made expressly for the work. Thus they are enabled to give at a single glance and on the same line, place of publication, name of paper, number of pages, length of the advertising columns, frequency of issue, class or denomination, when established, and circulation: also—a very material item—whether co-operative or not.

The numbers of *the Living Age* for Oct. 13th and 20th contain Politics in the Lebanon, *Fortnightly Review*; Colors and Cloths of the Middle Ages, *Contemporary Review;* Summer Sport in Nova Zemla, *Blackwood*; Some Economic Plants, *Leeds Mercury;* Faculties of Birds, *Month;* An Italian Official under Napoleon, *Blackwood;* Notes of a Wanderer in Skye, *Temple Bar;* Modern Dress, *Fortnightly*; Poor Little Life, *Chambers' Journal*; The British Association, *Nature;* Ex-Marshal Bazaine's Apology, *Temple Bar;* Driving Tours, *Saturday Review;* The Relief of Vienna, *Times*; Fielding's Bust; *Saturday Review*; Prof. Cayley's Address, *Spectator;* Westminster Abbey, *Chamber's Journal*; A Polish Love Story, *Blackwood*; the continuation of "Along the Silver Streak," and the usual amount of choice poetry, A new volume began Oct. 1st., the subscription price $8. Littell & Co, Boston; are the publishers.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.

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SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures, Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea. 36p, route cost free.
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A Mountain of copper ore has been discovered in Nevada.

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Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, strictly follow recommend it and it will speedily remove the disease and restore healthy vigor.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed. It will act promptly and quickly.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of water, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
"My friend, R. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort cured him.—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.
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IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or complicated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
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"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1862. Kidney-Wort cured me."
Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.
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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.
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"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. It has cured me."
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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It eliminates the system of the acrid poisons that cause the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.
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"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt., Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

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THE NEW SHORT ROUTE TO
Kansas and the West.
Attention is called to the new Kansas City railroad line now completed and in operation between Memphis, Tenn, and Kansas City, Mo. By this new route the south and west is brought into close relation. Saving several hundred miles and many hours travel between the two sections. It is in fact now the only practial route from the south to all points in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and all western states. A through train with Pullman Palace Sleeping car and elegant day coaches leave Memphis daily, running through to Kansas City without change of cars, where it arrives in time to make connection in the Grand Union Depot with all trains leaving Kansas City, For emigrants to the Pacific coast and the Northwest, or for home seekers in Kansas and Missouri, time and money is saved by this short route as against the circuitous routes via St. Louis, heretofore the only outlet. Special low rates are made for this class of business and all are carried through to Kansas City in first class cars on first class trains. Round trip, Land Explorers' tickets on sale at low rates. Send for the *Emigrants' Guide*, an eight page paper, giving full and reliable information in regard to Kansas and Missouri—mailed Free.
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oct18-12t

The Housekeeper.

... way to ... for an ... then season with a little pepper, salt, and a tiny lump of butter, then pour it over a slice of delicately toasted bread, and set the plate containing it in the steamer, cover closely and let it steam for two or three minutes. ... distress the weakest stomach.

A CRACKER PUDDING.—Take three soda crackers, roll ... the ... and a little salt. Bake half an hour, then beat the whites of two eggs, and sugar, season with lemon, pour over the pudding, set in the oven, and brown delicately. It needs no sauce.

GREASE ERADICATOR.—Castile soap, one ounce; aqua amonia, seven ounces; alcohol, three ounces; sulphuric ether, two ounces; soft water enough to make one gallon. Boil the soap in the water until it is dissolved and ... ointment. If you have them, draw on a pair of old kid gloves with the ends of the fingers cut off.

DIPTHERIA CURE.— ... to keep down the fever, apply warm poultice of flaxseed to the throat. Take flour of sulphur one part, white sugar two parts, and one part powdered chlorate of potash, mix. Give a pinch at a time, allowing it to dissolve slowly in the mouth, or it can be taken as ... with water ...

POTATO PUFF.—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes; two cups of cooked meat chopped very fine, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two eggs, well beaten; one cup of milk; pour into a deep dish and bake in a quick oven.

SAUSAGE.—To twelve pounds of meat use a half pound of salt, one ounce of black pepper, a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre, half a teaspoonful of red pepper. Mix all these ingredients well together, and chop fine.

PORK CHOPS.—Remove the superfluous fat and dip in beaten eggs, then in cracker crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper. Fry in hot lard twenty minutes. Turn often.

PICKLED EGGS.—Boil the eggs one hour, remove the shells, stick four or five cloves in each egg, pour hot vinegar over. Let stand two days before using.

The Supreme Court refused some time ago to grant a mandamus compelling Principal Gallagher, of Public School No. 5, in Brooklyn, to admit Theresa W. King, a colored girl, to the school over which he presides. The Brooklyn Board of Education sustained Mr. Gallagher's position on the ground that several separate schools were provided for colored children. The General Term sustained the refusal of the Supreme Court to grant the mandamus, and the Court of Appeals has just affirmed the General Term decision.

The Tortures of Neuralgia are generally relieved by a new Treatment, which acts directly on the great ... If you are a sufferer from ...

Nature's Rest.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half-willing, half-reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So nature deals with us and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go,
Scarce knowing if we wished to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.
—*Longfellow.*

The Saloon Keeper's Gains.

"I have made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon keeper, boastfully, to a crowd of his townsmen.

"You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener.

"What is that?" was the quick response.

"You have made wretched homes—women and children poor, and sick and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunkards," continued the speaker, with trembling earnestness; "you made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a broken hearted woman. Oh, yes, you have made much—more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full count some day—*you'll get it some day!*"

A minister of the gospel told me one of the most thrilling incidents I have heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home, for the first time in his life, intoxicated, and his boy met him upon the doorstep, clapping his hands and exclaiming:

"Papa has come home!" He seized that boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered and fell in the hall. That minister said to me: "I spent the night in that house. I went out, bared my brow, that the night dew might fall upon it and cool it. I walked up and down the hill. There was his child dead! There was his wife in convulsions and he asleep. A man about thirty years of age asleep, with a dead child in the house having a blue mark upon the temple where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with his head as he swung him around, and his wife on the brink of the grave. Mr. Gough," said my friend, "I cursed the drink." He had told me I must remain until he awoke, and I did. When he awoke he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed:

"What is the matter? where is my boy?"

"You can not see him." "Stand out of my way! I will see my boy." To prevent confusion I took him to the child's bed, and as I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse he uttered a wild shriek, "Ah, my dear child!" That minister said farther to me: "One year after he was brought from the lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in one grave, and I attended the funeral." The minister of the gospel who told me this fact is to-day a drunken hostler in a stable in the city of Boston. Now tell me what rum will not do! It will debase, degrade, imbrute, and damn everything that is noble, bright, glorious and God-like in a human being. There is nothing drink will not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, and hellish. Then are we not to fight till the day of our death?—*J. B. Gough.*

Thus all hopes of real reform, either State or municipal, in Louisiana, coming from any portion of the Democratic party, has passed away. The only remaining hope left us must be through the reorganization—for, thanks to the masterly supineness of Republican leaders, that party has no presnt organization—of the Republican party of Louisiana, on such liberal and sound platform of state and domestic issues, and by such able State and municipal tickets as will command the respect and confidence of a defrauded and oppressed people.—*St. Charles Herald.*

"Sick headache 7 years. Dr. Benson's Celery Pills cured me." J. R. Buckler, Leesburg, Va.

Which Way are You Going?

A little girl went home from church, full of what she had seen and heard. Sitting at the table with the family she asked her father, who was a very wicked man, whether he prayed. He did not like the question, and in an angry manner replied, "Is it your mother or your Aunt Sally who has put you up to that?"

"No, father," said the child; "the preacher said that all good people pray, and those that don't pray cannot be saved. Father, do you pray?"

This was more than the father could stand, and in a rough way he said, "Well, you and your mother and Aunt Sally may go your way, and I will go mine."

"Father," said the little creature, with great simplicity, "which way are you going?"

This question pierced the heart. It flashed upon him that he was in the sure way to death. He started from his chair, burst into tears, and began to pray for mercy.

Which way are you going?

Marrying a White Man.

Miss Elizer Henderson, a young colored woman of Flushing, L. I., was married on Monday evening to Mr. Joseph Miller, a thrifty white German farmer of that vicinity. The ceremony was preformed by the Rev. C. C. Lasby, the pastor of the Flushing Methodist Church, at the house of a friend, where he was stopping temporarily. Some of Mr. Lasby's parishioners found fault with him for his part in the affair. He said the bridegroom was much sunburnt and almost as dark as the bride, so that he mistook him for a colored man. The bride is only 17 years old. Her family live in their own house, and have long been respected residents of Flushing.

Seeking the drift of public sentiment, a *Sun* reporter met the colored lawyer John F. Quarles, who is a resident of Flushing. Mr. Quarles said he had heard of no public indignation at the marriage, and he considered it nobody's business, except that of the couple. He had heard of such cases before. Mr. Quarles is himself married to a beautiful and accomplished white lady of French parentage.

A white hack driver in Flushing said that he had heard of no great excitement about the wedding, and that the marriage of whites and blacks is a very common thing in the neighborhood.

Inquiring among the colored people, the reporter found a division of sentiment. Some said that it was not right, and others said it was all right. A very pretty mulatto girl said: "I have not heard any excitement about it, but there was a good deal of excitement when I went to the High School."

Another pretty colored miss said: "I guess no colored girl that was in the habit of going in good society or that had any regard for her reputation would marry a white man."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Changed.

DEAR EDITOR—On account of circumstances not necessary to mention here the place for the meeting of the next district conference has been changed from Okolona to Columbus, Mississippi. The time for it to convene will be given hereafter.

The new and beautiful Methodist Episcopal Church at Aberdeen having been completed, will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 11th of November, 1883. It is expected that a large number of people will be present. The ministers and friends within and without the Okolona district are most respectfully invited to be present. The editors of the SOUTHWESTERN are cordially invited, and we hope they may be present.

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 26, 1883.

Young and middle aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below, from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to know and hear from any of the Keiling family, of Norfolk, Virginia. Address me at Weimar, Texas.

DOCK WATSON.

MR. EDITOR—My mother was Katie Lee, her husband St Warren, and belonged to Spencer and Ellen Warren. Ellen was a sister to Spencer, and he was a shoe maker. When I was parted from them they lived in Washington, and General Jackson was President. Sister and I were sold to a speculator named Simpson. Sister was Mariah, and the oldest child. My name was Harry Warren, and I was the oldest boy. Mother had three more children living with her, and one was dead. Grandmother was Mary. We were sold to John and Robert Starke; sister to Robert and I to John. I left her in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, near Woodville. I have not heard from or seen her since. I now live near Columbus, Colorado county, Texas, and go by the name of Jack Collins. Address, Rev. F. D. Collins, Ellenger, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my brother, Calvin Kelly. He left home during the war. The last time I heard from him, in 1876, he was in Chicago, Illinois. Our father's name was George. He belonged to Lee Bentley, at Lawrenceburg, Lawrence county, Tenn. Our mother's name was Nancy; she belonged to Widow Sallie Kelly, on Knob Creek, 6 miles from West Point, Lawrence county, Tenn. There were eight children of us, five boys and three girls: Henry, Calvin, Louis, John and George; Violet, Adeline, Marion. Brother Calvin said in his letter that he had been married, and two children, a boy and a girl, were living; the boy was Thomas, I forget the girl's name. His wife and one child are dead. Our mother was dead when he left. Our father died Nov. 5, 1882. My name is Violet Welch now. Address me, in care of Rev. H. C. Welch, Lawrenceburg, Lawrence county, Tenn.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my children. Their given names are Clark Wesley, Allen Jackson, and Mary Ann. Clark Wesley's father was Abraham Perry, belonging to Samuel Perry, who lived in St. Louis. I left Clark Wesley 3 miles above St. Louis, on the dairy farm of Dr. John G. Bryant, with Thomas Bryant, the Doctor's cousin. The father of Allen Jackson and Mary Ann was Jack Bryant, all belonging to Dr. Bryant. I left Jack Bryant and my children, Allen and Mary, in 1845, in the lead mines in a little town called Potosi, 75 miles below St. Louis. I was Dr. Bryant's cook, Charlotte Bryant, and was brought out by Jennie Jenkins, Maj. Curl (Kerl) & Co. to Mississippi, from thence to Lockhart, Caldwell county, Texas, where I have lived ever since with Mr. Crocket Harbert. I heard indirectly a while after I got here that my children were brought to Austin, Texas, and carried from there to New Orleans. Since then I've heard nothing from them. I have two children born since my stay in Texas. The girl is Josephine, the boy was William Henry, who died a few years ago. I desire that all pastors and readers of this inquiry will try to find them for me. I am old and my health has failed me; only a few more days remain to me upon earth, and I want to find my children and have them come where I am and take my property, etc., into their hands. I am trying to follow Jesus; have been a member of the M. E. Church 20 years. My daughter is also a member of the same Church. If I do not meet them again on earth I trust I shall meet them in heaven. Address Charlotte Harbert, care of Rev. R. H. Harbert, Lockhart, Caldwell county, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I would like to know the whereabouts of my son. His name was Anthony Oats; he left me on Big Bear Creek, at David Oats' place. It was about the last of August when he left me. The last I heard of him he went to Huntsville, Alabama. His father's name was Phelix Oats. We all belonged to David Oats. My son had one brother by the name of George Washington, who died; his oldest sister was named Rosetta, next one Emma, third Martha Ann. Mary Jane was the baby. He named the baby Mary Jane himself, after me. My name then was Jane Oats. My name is changed now to Jane Friarson. The last word he said to me was to come North and he would try and find me and his sisters and brother.

JANE FRIARSON.

Elgin, Illinois.

A Phenomenal Maine Girl.

The antagonists of modern advanced education, if there be any, should have heard a little lecture that a gentleman gave on the street Wednesday morning. The question had arisen as to the tendency of modern advanced education to create a disgust for manual labor. The gentleman told an anecdote. A young lady who is very well known in Lewiston and Auburn, and who has had a liberal education in America, a course of study in the German schools, and who has since taught in some of the leading schools of this State and others, came home to her father's farm this Summer. The hours hung rather heavily. "Father, your office needs shingling," says she one day. The next day the shingles were on the spot, and the young lady proposed to have some fun and combine it in a lengitimate way with solid work. She built the stagings geometrical, ran the lines after Euclid, and shingled the office as neatly and expeditiously as the village Professor of shingling himself could have done. She pulled down the staging and erected it again over the ell to the house, and, in spite of parental injunction, shingled the ell and a sloping shed attached. She practiced music for pleasure in the meantime, however, and read German for a pastime. "Nothing," added the gentleman, "would be further from her own inclination than notoriety."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

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are immensely strengthened by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which cures all female derangements, and gives tone to the system. Sold by druggists.

"Why don't you feed that dog?" was asked of an old negro. "Why doan I feed him?" "Yes, why don't you feed him?" "Why doan I feed myse'f? Is'e as hungry as de dog is, an' sides dat he's got de vantage of me. He ken go out an' pick up a piece ob meat an' go' bout his business, an' de white folks doan say nuthin'; but ef I picks up suthin' to eat, da wants ter slap me in jail, sah. A nigger ain't got de chance ob a dog nohow."

Had I all the faith of the patriarchs, all the good works of the apostles, all the constancy of the martyrs, and all the flaming devotion of seraphs, I would disclaim them all in point of dependence, and rely only on free grace.—*Hervey.*

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs., to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."
Dublin, June 6, 1881. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

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French's Mental Arithmetic	40
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Notes on Baptism, by Rev. R. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	2 50
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
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News Items.

Pere Hyacinth, wife and son, have arrived at New York.

Lincoln, Nebraska, is building a $40,000 Methodist church.

Nast has (first and last) drawn $150,000 from *Harper's Weekly.*

William S. [illegible] was elected Mayor of Baton Rouge.

Wm. [illegible], colored, said to be 113 years old, died in Plainfield, N. J.

Judge J. Bancroft Davis has been elected reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The British government has prohibited meetings of the Irish National League.

The river Salembria, in Thessaly, overflowed its banks and destroyed [illegible] 100 [illegible].

Secretary Teller will recommend an Indian industrial school at Sitka, and common schools at other points of Alaska.

French sailors killed near 1200 Anamites near Hue. No quarter was given to men, women or children.

M. Grevy, President of the French Republic, has received a present of a big panther from an African king.

The Governors General of Russian provinces are to meet in St. Petersburg in December to elaborate new constitutional measures.

Hon. Jas. S. Grinnell, of Greenfield, was elected as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, vice Abbott, resigned.

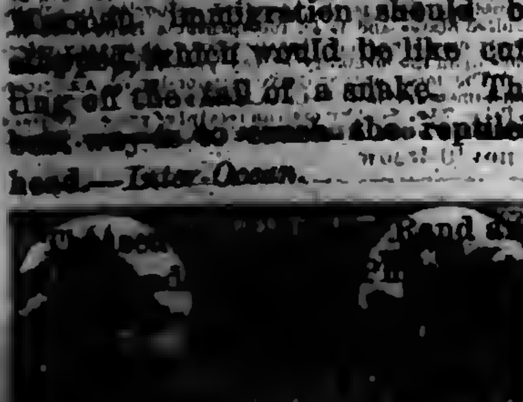
Judge Caldwell, of Arkansas, has decided that under the laws of that State whisky is not classed as a drug, consequently it can not be sold on the prescription of a physician any more than it can on the prescription of a blacksmith.

Sixty one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars! That is the contribution to benevolent objects made in one year by Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, in addition to carrying on its own great work. Not in Boston, or New York, or in any of our great cities has any church equaled it so far as reported. A few years since this Plymouth Church was a home mission station.—*Chicago Advance.*

The latest Nihilist proclamation is being extensively circulated. It demands that the Czar summon the representatives of the Russian people, [illegible] for full amnesty, freedom of [illegible], freedom of speech and the right to hold public [illegible] [illegible] vengeance [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] from [illegible] Lake [illegible] New York is [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible] emigrants [illegible].

An Eastern exchange declares that Mormon immigration should be stopped, which would be like cutting off the tail of a snake. The best way is to smash the reptile's head.—*Inter-Ocean.*



Revised Statutes authorize the [illegible] one imposed by Judge [illegible] The [illegible] who have contemplated like infractions of the neutrality laws.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Another ground of these, and a thousand mistakes, is the not considering deeply that love is the highest gift of God—humble, gentle, patient love; that all visions, revelations, manifestations whatever, are little things compared to love; and that all the gifts above mentioned are either the same with or infinitely inferior to it. It were well you should be thoroughly sensible of this—the heaven of heavens is love. There is nothing higher in religion, there is in effect nothing else; if you look for any thing but more love, you are looking wide of the mark, you are getting out of the royal way. And when you are asking others, "Have you received this or that blessing?" if you mean anything but more love, you mean wrong, you are leading them out of the way, and putting them upon a false scent.—*Rev. John Wesley.*

In Persia they bottle up their tears as of old. This is done in the following manners: As the mourners are sitting around and weeping, the master of ceremonies presents each one with a piece of cotton wool with which to wipe off his tears. This cotton is afterward squeezed into a bottle, and the tears are preserved as a powerful and efficacious remedy for reviving a dying man after every other means has failed. It is also employed as a charm against evil influences. This custom is probably alluded to in Psalm lvi. verse 8: "Put thou my tears into a bottle." The practice was once universal, as is found by the tear bottles which are found in almost every ancient tombs for the ancients buried them with their dead as a proof of their affection.

Perhaps no colored woman was better know in St. Louis than "Mother" Priscilla Baltimore, who died on Nov. 23, aged 81 years. She was converted under the preaching of Bishop Mc Kendree. She bought her own freedom, and later that of her mother, her husband and a brother and moved to St. Louis 45 years ago. The St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in her home with seven members; now it has a membership of 2,000. Mrs. Baltimore, during her connection with the Church, paid $5,000 of the debt herself. She was besides an indefatigable collector, and her large acquaintance in the city proved serviceable. When Aunt Priscilla was seen approaching with a subscription book down town, judges, lawyers, and business men readily opened their pocket-books. By her will she left all her property to the Church.—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

U. S. Surgeon Recommends. Dr. J. M. G. Pheeton is a U. S. Ex-Surgeon, residing now at Bloomington, Ind. The Dr. writes to say, "I recommend Samaritan Nervine because it cures epilepsy." Physicians, generally, are its friends.

Teacher—"What do we learn by the translation of the Prophet Elijah?" Dull boy—"That he saved his funeral expenses." Teacher (severely)—"James!" Dull boy —"That's wot my pa says; he's an undertaker, he is, and I guess he knows. Pa 'lows he wouldn't like to have folks go off that way now-a-days."—*Boston Transcript.*

FOR MORNING SICKNESS, NAUSEA, sick stomach, heartburn, and indigestion take Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic. Beware of imitations. "It is superior to any tonic I have ever prescribed, says Prof. E. M. Hale of the Chicago Medical College.

A Troy man had his ear ripped off by a buzz saw. An excited young doctor, who had been starving for seven months for the first case, stuck it on backwards, sewed it fast and it grew. And now that man looks like a crack trotter waiting to get the word, and he can hear half way round the square in both directions.

There are at present 120 newspapers in the United States, of which the publishers, editors and chief contributors are negroes. The oldest of them is the *Elevator*, of San Francisco, which has already attained its 18th year.

The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures

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CATARRH [illegible] relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. [illegible] Ministers, [illegible] Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
dec28-1y

PILES [illegible] ANAKESIS [illegible] druggists, or [illegible] sample. [illegible] ANAKESIS [illegible] Box 2416 New York.
[illegible]-1y

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. SAW MILLS, **ENGINES**, THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS, (For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.
oct11y

NAVAL BATTLES OF THE WORLD
By EDWARD SHIPPEN, Medical Director U.S.N. A Thrilling Pictorial History of the World's great Sea Fights, with specimens of Naval Architecture of all ages. A record of wonderful exploits more interesting than fiction. [illegible] It sells everywhere. **AGENTS** [illegible] per month. Address [illegible] & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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OPIUM
Habit easily cured with CHLORIDE OF GOLD [illegible] LESLIE E. KEELEY, M.D., Surgeon, C. & A. R. R. DWIGHT, Illinois.
e28-6m

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; **Books & Bibles** low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.
26-1y

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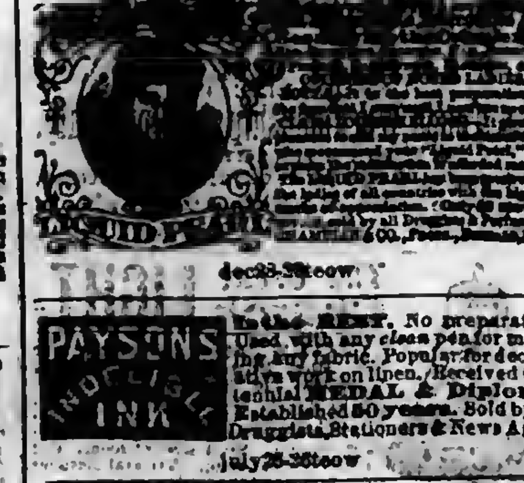


[illegible]
dec28-26teow

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK is the BEST. No preparation. Used with any *clean* pen for marking any fabric. Popular for decorative work on linen. Received Centennial MEDAL & Diploma. Established 50 years. Sold by all Druggists, Stationers & News Agt's.
july26-26teow

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
jan11-1y

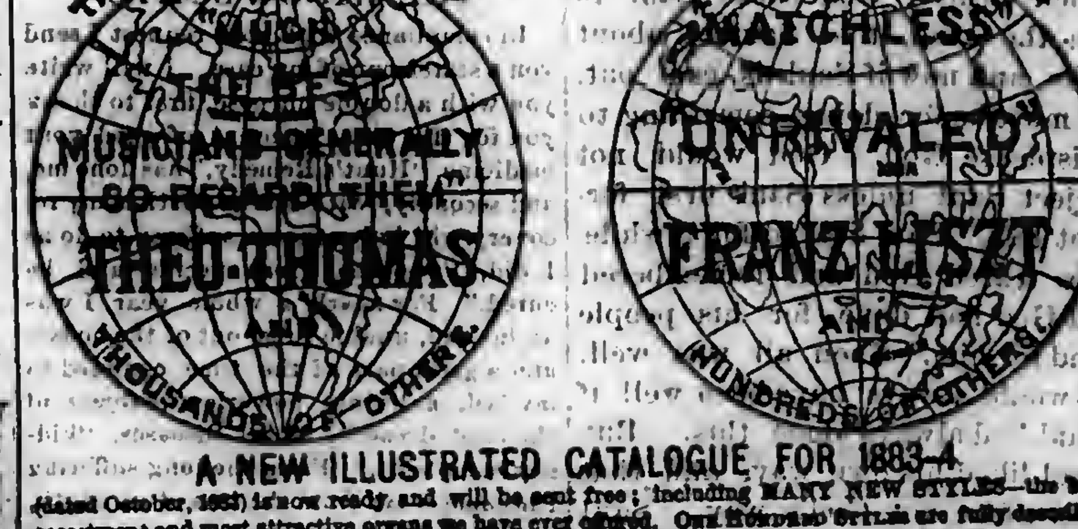
DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA,
DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES,
All Liver and Stomach Troubles. It [illegible] sure PROTECTION against Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Typhoid, Bilious and Intermittent Fevers, [illegible] will cure Chronic Diarrhea, Summer Complaints, Chills and Diseases [illegible] from which many ladies suffer in silence. Beware of Imitations. For further [illegible] Pamphlet, or write to Dr. Holman personally. If not found at your nearest [illegible] registered letter direct to this office and get your Pad by return mail. Regular Pad [illegible] post and duty (for Canada), paid. HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO., [illegible] William St., N. Y.
n26-13teow

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
[illegible] and completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for [illegible] cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.
[illegible] International Industrial [illegible] (1883) now in progress at
AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS,
THESE ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR,
Being the VERY HIGHEST AWARD, ranking above the GOLD MEDAL, and given only for EXCEPTIONAL SUPER-EXCELLENCE.
THUS IS CONTINUED THE UNBROKEN SERIES OF TRIUMPHS OF THESE ORGANS
AT EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS,
No other American Organs having been found equal to them in any.
THE RECORD OF TRIUMPHS of MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS in such severe and prolonged comparisons by the BEST JUDGES OF SUCH INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD now stands: at

PARIS, 1867 FRANCE.	VIENNA, 1873 AUSTRIA.	SANTIAGO, 1875 CHILI.	PHILA., 1876 U. S. AMER.	PARIS, 1878 FRANCE.	MILAN, 1881 ITALY.	AMSTERDAM, 1883 NETHERLANDS

The Testimony of Musicians is Equally Emphatic.



A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883-4 (dated October, 1883) is now ready and will be sent free; including MANY NEW STYLES—the best assortment and most attractive organs we have ever offered. ONE HUNDRED STYLES are fully described and illustrated, adapted to all uses, in plain and elegant cases in natural woods, and superbly decorated in gold, silver, and colors. Prices, $22 for the smallest size, but having as much power as any single reed organ and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to $900 for the largest size. SIXTY STYLES between $78 and $200. *Sold also for easy payments.* Catalogues free.
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154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
oct4-1f

The Great Church LIGHT.
FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.
july19-12teow

And Tinners' Stock
OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO
feb15-1y

No. 53 St. Charles St.

A WONDERFUL [illegible]d SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

These Glasses are chemically treated in the process of manufacture, and possess the property of keeping your eyes in good condition, as when first you use them. They have been carefully examined and analysed by American and European oculists, who claim that the MEDICATED GLASSES have no equal, and can in some cases restore the sight if used in time, but in no case can the eye become impaired by their use for the following reasons:

1. The chemicals soften the light to the eye, completely doing away with that tiresome sensation that is usually experienced in using glasses after one or two hours' use.

2. The chemicals make the glasses hard; they retain their polish. Hence you will always see through them as bright and clear as at first.

3. The chemicals keep the glasses cold, and the result is that the optic nerves are always cool, doing away with any feverish sensation to the eye.

4. With these glasses you can read, write or sew all night, the light having no effect on the eye, with no distressing or tiresome sensation, which necessarily improves the eye.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The MEDICATED GLASSES are all stamped on the frame H. HOUSAH, Medicated. NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.

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Dealers Supplied Wholesale at Liberal Discount.

ALL EYES SUITED. Persons residing at a distance who may wish to procure these Spectacles can send for a circular containing description, prices, etc., and directions for insuring a perfect fit, and have them sent by mail, by addressing

Herc. Housah,
CRESCENT CITY SPECTACLE COMPANY,
56 St. Charles street, near Gravier, New Orleans
nov16-1y

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity [illegible] ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. [illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON VI. Nov 11th. SAUL REJECTED. (Sam. xv, 12-26.)

Saul was the king of Israel. You know how pleased the people were because Saul was so tall and noble looking. They thought how grand he would look leading their army. God chose Saul to be the king, told Samuel about him, and now if Saul is cast out, it must be for doing something to displease God. God would not reject Saul unless Saul first forgot Him. Saul obeyed for a while. He feared God and remembered all God had done for his people and for him. Then all was well. It would always have been well if Saul had always done this. But Saul liked his own way, and that was often not God's way. Saul had to choose. Saul loved his own way better than God's command. He knew what God wanted, but would not do it. God bore it all, but Saul at last was punished. God said he should not be king. Saul asked Samuel to pray for him, but Saul was not sorry for his sin, only sorry he could not be king any longer. God did not hear or answer Saul. He knew Saul's heart was not right. God calls us his children [illegible] but often take our own. [illegible] should [illegible] then we would be [illegible] heaven. Here are the two [illegible] "Obeying [illegible] God's [illegible] [illegible] means our way." Ask Jesus to help you [illegible] way [illegible]

[illegible] to a [illegible] gone by what [illegible] I is [illegible] but [illegible] must a hundred." O! that all could measure their years in this way, but how many measure them by long night watches, and almost fatal coughing spells, which could have been cured by a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup taken in season.

Out of the 260,000 Indians there are 100,000 who have discarded blankets and are wearing citizens' dress, wholly or in part.

Is your scalp full of dry, husky scales and pimples? Use Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1. Druggist.

Something new in a monthly magazine is found in the November [illegible] which has an article on "[illegible] and the Modern Age," illustrated by seven [illegible] scenes, drawn and engraved with an elaborateness which has hitherto been seen in holiday editions of poets only. The article to which these illustrations belong is by Mr. Henry C. Potter, who in an alluring and yet practical way shows the [illegible] effects that Wordsworth's poetry is capable of producing on the American life of this day. [illegible] is a paper by Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton on "Thomas Carlyle and His influence on the English Language." The poetry is delightful, comprising a pathetic piece by George Parsons Lathrop on the little boy he lost—his only child.

A mob beat and maimed ex-priest O'Conner, at Berlin, Mich., for assailing Catholicity in a lecture. He only escaped death by swearing never to deliver the lecture again.

The public debt was reduced $[illegible],304,708 during the month of October.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Walter Caroll and Miss. Maria Benjamin were united by Rev. A. Brown, at Tehuacana, Texas, Oct. 31.

By Rev. T. Jackson, of Simpson Chapel, New Orleans, Sept, 27, Mr. Simon Jones to Miss V. Briscoe; Oct. 30, Mr. John Rise so Miss Rachel Rise.

By Rev. M. P. Franklin, Oct. 6. Mr. David McGaffe to Miss Sarah Harden on same day, Mr. Anderson Hughes to Miss Celestine Lewis, all of West Baton Rouge.

By Rev. S. A. Cowan, near Taylor, Miss., Mr. G. W. Humphreys to Miss S. J. Hawkins, both students of Rust University, Oct. 18th, Mr. J. W. Williams, of Holly Springs, to Miss Nettie McConnico, in Waco Valley.

The inhabitants of Massachusetts are worth an average of $1,000 apiece.

TELEGRAPH ITEM.

UTICA, June 9, 1883.

Frank W. Hoffman, clerk of the American District Telegraph Co., Says: "Having had occasion to use a medicine for kidney trouble with a lame back, I was recommended by one of our Utica druggists to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had sold a good deal of it to many of our leading families here with great success for kidney, liver and urinary troubles. purchased some and have only used three bottles. It has cured me, and I can truly recommend Hunt's Remedy to any one in need of the best medicine for these complaints."

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

In compliance with your request I send you a statement of my case. I will write you with a double purpose, first to thank you for the great amount of good your medicine, 'Hunt's Remedy,' has done me, and secondly, with the hope that my recovery will induce some sufferer to do as I did, "use the great specific and be cured." For nearly a whole year I was an invalid, unable to go out of the house, and a great part of the time confined to my bed, a living, powerless subject of the most dreadful of all diseases, "kidney complaint." From the long suffering I became weak from the loss of strength, with a lack of vitality, and very much reduced in flesh. All this time I was taking various medicines, and under the care of our family doctor, and not receiving an article of help. I had almost despaired of getting well when my attention was called to Hunt's Remedy by a boarder in my family. I commenced taking it (unknown to the doctor) with but little hope of relief. This unbelief was soon dispelled, however, as I daily began to improve. I continued the use of Hunt's Remedy (and to make a long story short) [illegible] bottles, dispensed with the doctor, and to the surprise of all who [illegible] great satisfaction, [illegible] All pains and [illegible] I gained [illegible] consider [illegible] glad [illegible] place my testimony [illegible] many [illegible] "Hunt's Remedy," [illegible] I well know, [illegible] [illegible]

MRS. L. W. CLARE,
107 Main Street.

Hartford, Conn., May 21, 1883.

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send [illegible] Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.

sept20.26teow

The population of Ireland is 4,000,000 less than it was thirty-eight years ago. It has declined almost one-half.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—*Pioneer Press.*

The Ute Indians, who have steadily refused to send any of their children to school, now have twenty-five in the training-school at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti scrofulous or blood purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For Weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption send two stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is a newly discovered cave under Lookout Mountains. A party of gentlemen penetrated it 1,235 feet. They found many wonders, the chief of which was a huge waterfall over one hundred feet high, the sheet of which being one foot thick. It was this which prevented their going in further.

THREE WARNINGS.

A SICK STOMACH—AN ACHING—AND CONSIDERABLE GENERAL DEBILITY, ARE THREE WARNINGS WHICH IT IS MADNESS TO DISREGARD. [illegible] IF YOU WISH TO ESCAPE THE EVILS WHICH THE PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS INDICATE HOW MANY CONSUMING FEVERS, VIOLENT ATTACKS, NERVOUS PAROXYSMS, AND OTHER TERRIBLE AILMENTS MIGHT BE PREVENTED IF THIS AGREEABLE AND INCOMPARABLE SALINE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE WERE ALWAYS TAKEN IN TIME! SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Japanese are commencing to arrive in California.

DEATHS.

Our hearts were made sad with the news that came to our home last evening from Bells Circuit, Alomo, Tenn. Bro. Wm. Dwegans, the much beloved pastor was dead and buried. This news shocked my family and my whole congregation in which he had so many friends and was so well known. He was a good preacher and a better pastor can not be found. He was one of the young giants of the old Tennessee Conference and one of the young travelling elder of the same conference. He joined the travelling ranks in the year 1875 and was ordained by Bishop I. W. Wiley Nov. 26, 1881 at Franklin, Tenn. From that up to now he has filled his post like a man, and has made his mark where ever he has been sent. He loved our church and did all [illegible] for it and his people. In his death Sister Dwegans has lost a noble husband, the old church a strong worker, the people a good pastor, the children a cheerful shepher, the Conference a giant. We ask the blessing of God on his widow. Blessed are they who die in the Lord.

L. M. MOORES.

Pleasant Grove, Tenn.

There are 296 church buildings among the Indians, including the "five nations."

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, }
Nov. 5, 1883. }

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 9 11-16; Middling 10¼; Good Middling, 10½; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 7 @7¼; White clarified, 7¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 35; fair, 41; choice, 50.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2@3¼; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 17@18.
COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 11½; prime, 14¼.
CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, [illegible].
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, [illegible].
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.50; choice 5.10.
LARD, ℔—Choice, 8.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; fine, 95;
EQUIPMENTS — Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl., 1.65@1.80; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl $2.25; apples, ℔ [illegible] $4.00@$4.50; cabbages, ℔ [illegible], $2.75@3.00 sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbls. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $11.50.
BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 12; shoulders, 5¼; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 7¾; hams, sugar-cured, 16@17.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 7½; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 4 9-10c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.00@2.75; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.
Western Eggs 23@25c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs —@28c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live, geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.00@4.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.00 ducks $3.50@4.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $7.00@15.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 63; mixed, 62.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 80.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime. $15@$17; choice, 17@18.

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PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
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The Great Church LIGHT.

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade.
I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N. Y.

jy19-12teow mb5teo w

The Indian reservations include 155,632,312 acres, of which 18,000,000 are tillable. Already the American Indians are cultivating more than half a million acres of this land.

MARK THIS.

UPON THE CONDITION OF THE STOMACH AND ITS NEAR ALLIES, THE LIVER AND THE BOWELS, DEPEND PHYSICAL HEALTH AND CLEARNESS OF INTELLECT. IF THESE ORGANS ARE INACTIVE OR IN A STATE OF IRRITATION, THE TONING, REGULATING, SOOTHING INFLUENCE OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT IS URGENTLY REQUIRED. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

The *Christian Advocate* estimates the Methodist population (not church membership) throughout the world at about twenty millions. The lay members of all the Methodist bodies, missions included, it places at 4,986,756, with 32,200 itinerant ministers, and 88,993 local preachers.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

Is Warranted to Cure
ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, [illegible] and PIMPLES on all parts of the body.

Dr. Benson's New Remedy — and Terrible Prescription.

It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

BETTER THAN EVER.

The Inter-Ocean For 1884.

More new features have been introduced in *The Weekly Inter Ocean* in the last twelve months than in any other paper published in this country. Retaining all the old specialties and departments, the publishers have aded illustrated biographical sketches of persons prominently before the public at date of publication; illustrated articles on important historical and current events, or in elucidation of antiquarian research, or interesting engineering and mechanical problems; cable letters from London covering the field of European news for each week; special contributions devoted to reminiscences of army and political life; and new series of articles given up largely to personal gossip and recollections of prominent literary people.

The Inter Ocean will remain uncompromisingly Republican; will maintain its present attitude on the question of protecting American industries; will continue to devote special attention to trade, transportation, and economic questions; will retain the departments of *The Curiosity Shop* (a current encyclopedia of curious, interesting, and valuable information called out by inquiries of subscribers); *The Woman's Kingdom* (devoted to the progressive movements in which women are interested); *The Farm and Home* (covering topics of special interest to farmers, their wives, and their children); *The Veterinary* (containing answers to questions as to the treatment of horses, cattle, and other animals by one of the best veterinary surgeons in the West); and *Complications* taking in puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, etc.), all of which are peculiar to the paper; will give as much space as hitherto to serial and short stories, original and selected sketches and poems, and with increased facilities for news-gathering in the shape of special wires to New York and Washington, and experienced correspondents well placed at home and abroad, will more than maintain its high standard for enterprise and accuracy in all departments of news.

While so many improvements have been made in *The Weekly Inter Ocean*; the price has been reduced to one dollar per year, postage included. This puts a large eight-page (there are frequently twelve pages) paper in the hands of the reader at the low rate of two cents per week. The reduction in price and the recent improvements make *The Weekly Inter Ocean* not only the best family newspaper in the country, but the cheapest. The subscription price of *The Inter Ocean* is as follows:

Weekly Edition per year, postage paid $1.00
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Daily (including Sunday) per year. 12.00
Daily (excluding Sunday) per year. 10.00
Wednesday's Edition (with Musical Supplement) per year 2.00
Saturday's Edition (sixteen pages) per year 2.00
Sunday's Edition (sixteen pages) per year 2.00

Postage prepaid in each case.

Sample copies of *The Inter Ocean* will be sent on application.

Send money in Registered Letter, Money Order, Bank Draft, or by Express, at our risk, and be sure and write the name and address of each subscriber plainly. Address

THE INTER OCEAN,
Chicago, Ill.

DONT purchase your CHRISTMAS PRESENTS until you have seen our IMMENSE HOLIDAY CATALOGUE of Toys, Novelties, Fancy Goods, etc., mailed free. Address EUREKA T. & N. CO., 87 Warren street, New York,

New Music for Conventions and Singing Schools.

Wide-Awake Glee Book,

By J. H. ROSECRANS.

The latest and best by this popular author. The music all fresh and new, and just the thing for concerts. It contains graded song-lessons in all the keys, which is sure to please teachers and pupils. Price. 60c. per copy; $6 per doz. by express; $6.75 per doz. by mail.

FILLMORE BROS., Publishers. 185 Race St., Cincinnati. O.

Notice—Ready soon, book for Childrens' classes and schools. Send for specimen pages.

oct4 6t

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or, Rev. E. O. THAYER, President. [oc18-tf

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Healthful Location; Beautiful and Commodious Buildings, Thorough Instruction.

Careful attention given to the manners and morals of the students.
Terms the very lowest. In many cases students pay their way by services outside of school hours.
Doors open to all classes without regard to race, color, sect or sex.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.

For Catalogues and other information, address
a30-3m] REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

Wiley University,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Terms begins March 24, and ends June 12.
Expenses per month, including, Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50.
Instrumental music $2.50 per month.
For Catalogue address, W. H. DAVIS, President.
aug30-2m

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov.	21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	"	21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	"	21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	"	28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	"	29	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	"	28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec.	5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	"	5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	"	12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga.	"	12	Foss

JACKSON DISTRICT—MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Mayersville	Oct.	26-27
Simpson	Nov.	3-4
Jackson	"	10-11
Canton	"	17-18
Ricks	"	17-18
Hickory	"	21-
Lake	"	22-
Forest	"	24-25
Morton	"	24-25
Bolton	"	29
Trenton	Dec.	1-2
Pelahatchie	"	4-5
Brandon	"	8-9
Evergreen	"	8-9
Mt. Salem	"	13-
Vicksburg charge	"	15-16
Vicksburg Circuit	"	15-16
Edwards	"	20-
Clinton	"	22-23

LA TECHE DISTRICT — LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Alexandria	Nov.	17-18
Pineville	"	18
Rigolet and Avoca	"	19-20
Le Compte	"	22
Spring Creek & Stuart Chapel	"	22-24
Eola and Marksville	"	25
and December		12
Cheneyville	Nov.	25-26
Booneville	Dec.	2
Washington	"	8-9
Opelousas	"	9-10
Waxia	"	11
Plat Town	"	13
Bayou Des Glaze	"	14
Vermillionville	"	15
St. Martinsville	"	16-17
New Iberia	"	16-18
Thompson and Pecan	"	19
Jeannerette and St. Peter	"	20-23
Glencoe and Cote Blanche	"	21-22-23

Brethren will please see to it that all reports are in due form. Push collections for all the benevolencies. Secure all cash subscriptions for SOUTHWESTERN that is possible. Let every pastor do his best toward our Gilbert Haven school. All who have pledged to help me to raise my $100 subscription to this cause, and all other members and friends whose hearts are with me in this good work, are requested to meet at quarterly meeting, prepared to help in this grand school interest. Let every temporal and spiritual preparation be made for a good time at each point.

N. B.—Don't fail to collect your assessments for Episcopal fund and delegates to General Conference before quarterly meeting. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

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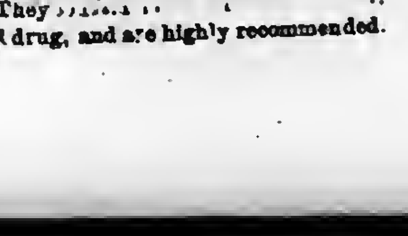

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SOUTHWESTERN Christian Advocate

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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Editorial Notes.

A compulsory school system has been adopted in both France and Italy. France is to have forty thousand new schoolhouses built within the next ten years.

A merchant in Jacksonville, Florida, has sold during the year sixty pianofortes and organs to colored families. The *Inter Ocean* says: "That is a good deal better than selling the colored families." And we say Amen.

"Education," says Edmund Burke, "is the cheap defence of nations." It is the safeguard of liberty. Let a free country foster it, and it will prove its salvation; in neglecting it, a nation digs its own grave. Let us educate at any cost.

We learn from the *Methodist Advocate* that the committee chosen to make arrangements for holding a Methodist Educational Convention met at Chattanooga, Nov. 5th, and decided, on account of the death of Dr. Fuller, to postpone the holding of the convention.

The telegraph announces that the Missionary appropriation for the Louisiana Annual Conference for the year 1884 as $5500 being $500 less than for the year now closing. Central Alabama $2,500, Little Rock $5,000, Mississippi $5,500, Texas and West Texas $4,000 each.

Circulars have been issued from Mobile in behalf of a fund to erect a monument to Raphael Semmes, who attained some notoriety during the late war by injuring the commerce of his country. He performed no deed, and exhibited no trait of character, entitling him to such a recognition by any of his country men.

After a vacation of about three months, the Methodist Preachers' Meeting was held in Wesley Chapel last Thursday at the usual hour. The minutes were read, and the temperance work was resumed, and meetings were arranged for the following districts in the order named: At Pine, Tuesday, Nov. 13; Mt. Zion, Wednesday, Nov. 21. These meetings are to be addressed by the pastors of the churches. It was voted that in the future the Preachers' Meeting be held at the New Orleans University, on each Thursday, at two o'clock p. m.

An Brenham (Texas) says: "Georgia has a Confederate pension list amounting to $25,000 per annum. One hundred dollars is allowed for the loss of a leg above the knee; $75 for the same loss below the knee; $70 for an arm above the elbow, and $40 for an arm below." These amounts, obtained by taxation, are paid as a bonus to ex-rebel soldiers who lost their limbs while some of the Georgia papers are advocating the separation of the school tax, so that colored children shall not derive any benefit from taxes collected from white taxpayers; it may be interesting to know whether the colored taxpayers of Georgia are not assessed to support these Confederate soldiers, whose shattered frames testify of the part they played in the task of seeking to perpetuate Negro slavery in this country. The two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil extorted from the race in this country gives the colored people a claim upon the wealth of the nation but these rebel soldier what do the colored people owe them?

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

East Tennessee Conference.

The fourth session of the conference was opened in Wesley Chapel Chattanooga, Oct. 10th. Bishop Thomas Bowman greeted the brethren with a pleasant smile and with encouraging words which inspired a cheerful, home-like feeling in each bosom. Rev. A. J. Fletcher acted as secretary, with W. T. Marley, O. Hypshire, H. N. Brown and B. H. Johnson assistants. The transfer of Rev. E. Provine from the Tennessee Conference was announced. The usual routine work progressed without friction or phase of unpleasantness. No item was slighted through hurry nor deferred for lack of time to consider. The representation of the two districts occupied the greater part of the first day. The Chattanooga district was represented by Rev. E. Provine. His report was carefully prepared and recounted many trials and successes, as among the principal events of the year's efforts. Rev. S. J. Harris, represented the Morristown district. He showed, in a report of moderate length, that the various interests on the work had been materially advanced and that the year had closed pleasantly. The examination and passage of character was not, in a single instance, interrupted by an arrest. It was shown that all the preachers had remained at their posts, notwithstanding the peculiar hardships endured, working faithfully to promote the prosperity of the Church. There seems to be a growing ambition, from the presiding elders down, to do more and better work in broadening and strengthening the Master's cause. The resolutions adopted by the conference on temperance, education, church literature and Sunday-schools were as strong as they were timely. Since the suspension of the *Methodist Advocate* at Atlanta, the conference had been deprived of the advantage of an official organ. This was felt to be a serious drawback. Fortunately for Methodism in East Tennessee, the conference by an almost unanimous vote adopted the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. It pledged its hearty support to the paper, and avowed its determination to labor to place a copy into every family within the bounds of the work. The conference was pleased to welcome representatives from three of our flourishing schools: Rev. J. Braden, D. D., President Central Tennessee College; Rev. Wilber P. Thirkield, Dean of Gammon Theological School of Clark University, and Rev. J. S. Hill, Principal of Morristown Seminary. The first named has for nearly a score of years been prominently connected with our educational work in the South. In scholarship, experience, Christian integrity and devotion to work, he has few equals in this part of the field. His addresses to the conference during this visit were pointed and weighty, leaving an impression not soon to be effaced. Bro. Thirkield is a young man, earnest of soul and winning in manner. His eloquent words fell with peculiar power upon all who had the pleasure of hearing him. Bro. Hill was as much as ever absorbed in his work at Morristown. He is doing a noble work which deserves to receive the most unstinted encouragement at the hands of all our preachers. There were several other distinguished visitors present: Dr. Savage, who spoke of the work of the American Bible Society, a work which the Bishop afterward strongly commended; Dr. J. J. Manker, who delivered an excellent address on the conditions of success in the Christian ministry; Dr. C. O. Fisher, who made a telling speech on the importance of an educated ministry among our people; Dr. Stowe, agent of the Western Book Concern, who, besides looking after the accounts of the preachers, delivered by request a very interesting address on Methodist literature, which made a good impression; Rev. A. P. Melton, who spoke of the educational wants of our people; Rev. [illegible] Carver, A. M., who spoke effectively twice during the session; Rev. W. H. Rogers, who gave an interesting account of his labors as Sunday-school agent; Rev. S. Tinker, who spoke bold words in favor of pushing the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and Rev. O. H. Bullington, representative of the Tennessee Conference. The anniversaries were enthusiastic and well attended. Four were held. Sunday was a memorable day. The limited seating capacity of the church made it necessary for us to secure the Circuit Court room for holding religious exercises in order to accommodate the large concourse of people. The Love Feast, at 9:30 a. m., was conducted by Rev. S. J. Harris. A great number of testimonies were given at this meeting. The Bishop preached an able sermon at 11 o'clock, and afterwards ordained Revs. S. M. Burnett, J. Crawford, and S. Masoner deacons. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. W. P. Thirkield preached with unction and power. The Bishop afterward ordained Revs. O. Hypshire, H. N. Brown, C. Boyd and A. Douglass, elders. Dr. Braden preached at 7 p. m. to a large crowd. He spoke plainly and succeeded in riveting the attention of his hearers. The collection for the day amounted to $57.78. Rev. Wm. Binford was granted a location at his own request. Rev. Jas. Yarnell was readmitted. Kingston was chosen as the place for holding the next session of the conference. The delegates to the General Conference stand as follows: Ministerial, Rev. H. N. Brown; reserve, Rev. S. J. Harris. Lay, Dr. J. P. Andaews; reserve, G. W. Mays. The statistical returns show a membership, including probationers, of 2890; raised for ministerial support, pastors, presiding elders and Bishops $4,153.90; missions $165.35; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $5.97; Church Extension, $41.35; Tract Society, $7.79; Sunday-school Union, $14.10. Freedmen's Aid Society, $2.08; Education, $10.05; American Bible Society, $6.80; Conference Claimants, $11.84. The conference received a draft on the chartered fund for $30 and $23 as its pro rata of the Book Concern dividend. The conference adjourned Monday a little before noon. The brief address of the Bishop before reading the appointments was delivered with much fervor. The brethren caught its spirit and all seemed to accept of their allotment in the old time Methodist fashion. On the whole the session was pleasant and harmonious.

D. W. HAYS.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Meeting of the G. G. U. O. of B. and S. of L. and C.

The first session of the General Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity, was held in Franklin, La., October 15th, 1883. President, R. B. Johnson, G. G. D. M.; Secretary, Rev. G. Lyon, W. S. of H. of S.; Assistant Secretary, G. C. Washington, W. S. of E. S. Officers of the District General Tabernacle No. 1—Rev. M. J. Dyer, D. G. W. S.; Rev. J. W. Hudson, D. G. D. W. S., Rev. J. F. Marshall, D. G., Scribe; G. D. Geddis, D. G. T.; Emma Price, D. G. W. V. S.; Rev. E. Lyon, D. G. W. Chaplain, Cyrus Keller, D. G. W. M.; Hager Lewis, D. G. C.; Martha Hall, D. S. A. C.; Louis Crawford, D. G. I. S.; E. Smith, D. G. S. S. The convention was called to order by Rev. Graham Bell, G. G. W. S., at three, p. m. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Frazer, D. G. G. W. S., of Guiding Star No. 14, assisted by Rev. B. M. Taylor, D. G. G. W. S. G. G. D. D. M., Tab. No. 19, Rose Bud Caldwell, Texas. Rev. E. Lyon was elected permanent secretary, and G. C. Washington assistant, and Rev. R. Frazier was elected temporary chairman of the convention. Bro. G. Bell was appointed to take charge of the procession and make all necessary arrangements for the same. Rev. G. Bell, G. G. W. S., presented his report of his work, comprising a period of thirteen months, which was received and referred. On motion of Bro. Bell, a committee of five was appointed to prepare rules for the District Grand Tab. No. 1. A period of six months was granted the committee to do their work in. On motion, voted to adjourn. The convention met at eight o'clock; Bro. Bell in the chair. Religious exercises conducted by Rev. E. Lyon, assisted by Rev. S. Evans, Light of Verdunville Tab. No. 23. After which Rev. B. M. Taylor of Caldwell, Texas, who had come over seven hundred miles to attend the convention, preached a sermon of great force, choosing as his text 2d Cor. 5, 2. At the close of the sermon, the convention walked in procession to the Odd Fellows' Hall, led by W. O. S. of E. S., of Tab. No. 3, when the officers of the Evening Star Tab. No. 3, of Franklin, were duly installed by R. B. Johnson, G. G. D. W., who also conferred the degrees upon ten candidates.

Tuesday, October 16th, R. B. Johnson, G. G. O. M., called the convention to order. Religious services were conducted by Rev. R. Frazier, assisted by Rev. B. M. Taylor. On motion of Bro. Bell a vote of thanks was extended to Rev. E. Williams and Trustees of the Methodist Church, for the use of the Church. To the Odd Fellows of Franklin, for their this manifest friendship. To the good people of Franklin, for their hospitality. To the secretaries, for their efficiency. To the chairman, for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office; and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

M. J. DYER.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Tribute to the Memory of Charles P. Pemberton.

In the death Brother Charles P. Pemberton we have lost a valuable member from the ranks of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Amid a crooked and perverse generation his light shone all around him. He occupied several important offices of the church and always took a prominent part in all that pertained to the good of the community in which he moved. He was not without his faults, or rather errors, but so many were his noble traits, and so many marks of glorious Christian character shone forth in his life and acts reaching to souls, and helping the fallen and distressed, and supporting the church in trial and peril, and beaming with benevolence and good will to all, that we think only of his noble faith and bearing, and account him an example of Christian fidelity worthy of our following. He was a strong supporter of the church of his choice; always defending her against the assaults of enemies, and ever most anxious to purify and keep above rebuke the little flock of which he was member and class leader at the time of his death. He was also a member of the Board of Church Extension of the Texas conference, and a trustee of the Wiley University. In these and other offices of the church he served successfully. The best of all, when he came to the gateway, beween this and the other world, the light of heavenly day shone about him. Prayer and praise were on his lips, joy in his heart, hope filled his soul, and so his spirit fled to the shores of golden light, and hover about his memory in blessed thankfulness and hope, "We sorrow not as those that have no life." Glorious hope of immortality!—the welcome song of angelic hosts have ushered him into the presence of the blessed.

Dear Editor, I have failed, because of many things, to write these tokens of esteem for the departed until now. But we wish to tell the friends of Brother Pemberton, and the church that "Our people die well." Clouds gather about us arising from the disturbed state of affairs in the South, false brethren and unfaithful friends discourage us, yet where faith holds fast, the shout of victory comes at the dark waters when most grateful to our imprisoned spirits. Strong faith and the glory of holiness is yet our heritage. Brother Pemberton left a family, a wife and small children, to look forward to a glorious reunion. He took good care to provide for the dear ones dependent on him by a good insurance policy. Thus kind to all, and careful for the welfare of those dependent on him, he departed this life August 30th, 1883, to join and swell the throng of the good on the golden shore of redemption.

W. H. DAVIS,
Pastor Wiley University.

The National Reform Association.

This is a society organized to maintain existing Christian features in the American Government, and to secure a suitable religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Among the features of the government which this association aims to conserve are our Sabbath laws, the use of the Bible in public schools, prayer in National and State Legislatures, and the Christian law of marriage in opposition to the law of divorce legislation now so common. Some suitable change in the Constitution is deemed by this society to be indispensably necessary since that instrument in its present form is extensively regarded as an expression of the secular theory of government, and is employed as an argument against all that is Christian in the usage and administration of our government. During the past year this society has greatly enlarged its operations. Four district secretaries gave their whole time to the work, holding conventions, addressing churches and public meetings, circulating petitions, and extending the membership of the organization. Eighteen conventions and nearly three hundred public meetings were held. The members enrolled during the year and contributing to its funds were about three thousand, representing all denominations of Christians, and including many prominent and influential men. The Hon. Felix R. Bruno, of Pittsburg, is president. During the coming year this association will still further extend its operations; at least eight district secretaries will be employed, some throughout the year, others during the most favorable months. Two conventions were held in Vermont in June, two in Minnesota during July, and nine thus far during September and October. The annual meeting of the National Association will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th and 12th of December next.

For the publications of this society, and any information bearing on this movement, address the corresponding secretary, T. P. Stevenson, 1520 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notes From Nashville.

DEAR BRO.—Rev. Jesse Price writes that he is closing up the conference year on the West Tennessee District successfully. The death of W. Dwegans, who was stationed last year on the Bells Circuit is very generally regretted. He was a very active and energetic young man. The place has been supplied by the presiding elder, who appointed Rev. Daniel Collire, P. C., who recently joined our church from the Baptists. Seay Chapel in South Nashville, is rapidly nearing completion, and will be a very valuable addition to church accommodation in Nashville. J. BRADEN.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5.

The *Union Signal* tells a terrible story from Lincoln, California. A boy only twelve years old was found to be the victim of leprosy and was taken by the authorities to an island used as the asylum for such unfortunates. The medical authorities decided after careful investigation that the disease was induced by smoking cigarettes. The warning is evident.

☞Now is the time to subscribe.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

W. McKenzie, Cold Springs: "The people made good crops, but some of them lost all by fire. October 17th Capt. Mitchell's gin-house was burned down and the colored people lost twenty-[illegible] bales of cotton. They are members of our church. The people including the whites, are helping them."

E. Jones, Hallettsville: "The church was dedicated October 21 by Elder [illegible]. He preached a noble sermon. We are [illegible] has expired. He has been a father to us. He superintended the building. A collection of $33 75 was taken up. The sacrament was administered to 49 persons. A collection of $5 60 was taken for the elder."

J. Smith, Beaumont: "My last quarterly conference for the year has been held. The church in town is moving on slowly. There were some additions this quarter. It has been a hard year, but some improvements were made on the church property. The presiding elder will close his four years with the good wishes of all. We are at work on the church, and we hope that all we do will be pleasing to the Lord."

Isaiah Clayton, Corpus Christi: "Our Sabbath-school work is prospering. There is no preacher in charge here, and has been none since Bro. Turner left. I am doing what I can in the Sabbath-school."

LOUISIANA.

Baptiste Drew, Booneville: "We had a protracted meeting for two weeks. There are 38 converts, 18 on probation, and the mercy seat is yet crowded. The young men are improving, and there is less card playing and whisky drinking among them. Bro. Murrall is doing good work."

P. B. McDonald, Longstreet: "Have just ended a protracted meeting of three weeks, with six converts, eight backsliders [illegible] church, and 22 on probation. I have had many disadvantages to labor under [illegible]. The people [illegible] of former mismanagement and I had to win their confidence. The District Conference encouraged me. The brethren raised $11 for building, and the lumber is on the ground, and we expect the church at Grand Cane to be up in one month."

W. R. Butler: "The church at Mansfield has been nicely painted. The foundation of Shady Grove church has been laid. At Bondeches the missionary money has been collected. V. Chapman is holding the fort, and we are moving on with our new church."

S. R. Hason, Shreveport: "On Scott circuit we are moving along very well. A protracted meeting at [illegible] resulted in 10 converts 2 additions. We are raising the benevolent collections. There is a great deal of sickness here. Six children died within a distance of half a mile in two weeks. Sister Hannah Jones, wife of a local preacher died on the 16th. She was converted many years ago, and lived a truly Christian life."

[illegible]

J. T. [illegible]: "At my [illegible] the people were glad to receive me, but their spirits are low [illegible]. Pray for my success."

H. Dunlap, Mansfield: "Our fourth quarterly conference was held September 7-8. Elder Price invited H. Erwin, a local preacher, to preach. There was a large attendance. Reports showed the circuit to be in good condition. The pastor was by resolution commended, and the people will be glad to receive him another year."

J. Sinclair, Spencer Circuit: "The good Lord has been with me. Conversions this year 23, added to the church 25, baptized 11, received in full connection 25. Received for pastor, $85 60; for missions, $8 60; for bishops, $1 50; for church extension, $1; for Freedmen's Aid, $1. We are working hard to complete our new church before Conference. We received $50 from the Church Extension society. Elder H. W. Key will preach for me to-morrow night. Pray for me."

John Crawford, Chattanooga: "[illegible], as I have learned the Chattanooga circuit was left out of the published list of appointments, and I find it does not appear in the presiding elder's list of quarterly meetings. I desire you to know that the circuit is still in existence, with a future growing brighter and brighter. Our first quarter was held October 20 and 21 at Harrison. We had a good time. The collection was, I believe, the largest ever raised at that point on such an occasion. The presiding elder, Rev. E. Provine, preached effectively. Yesterday, at Pleasant Grove, I baptized two children and received four persons into the church. You may expect some subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN shortly."

MISSISSIPPI

A. P. Payne, College Hill Circuit: "Elder J. C. Eckles was with us October 27 and 28 to hold our fourth quarterly conference, which was the beginning of his work on the district and in the South. Though Saturday was a bad day many of the brethren met and the business of the conference passed off nicely. At 11 o'clock Sunday Bro. Eckles preached a sermon to the people of Providence church, which was elevating and full of life, and which will not soon be forgotten. He stayed with us from Friday until Monday, and every action seems to have gained the hearts of the people. I may also say that this circuit is doing well. In the last protracted meeting nine were converted to God and as many joined the church. On this circuit many subscribed for the SOUTHWESTERN, and I am determined to collect up the last cent that is due for the paper by Conference. Also, vigorous and extensive efforts will be made to get as much money as possible for Rust University. We ask the prayers of all the brethren."

L. L. Shumpert, Columbus: "A large number of the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, with the most profound secrecy to the pastor and his family, planned and carried into execution the most agreeable surprise that I ever witnessed. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Wednesday night, 24th instant, we heard an alarm at the door of the parsonage. They were invited to come in, and in they came and took possession of the parsonage entirely. Several young ladies, both Methodists and Baptists, of which the party was composed, entered the parlor, opened the organ and began to give us some of the sweetest and best music that we ever heard. Miss Mary Raney, Miss Mattie Evans and several others performed on the organ. Meantime, the party having been so well and completely organized their committee of arrangement, among whom were Mrs. Mollie Toland, Mollie Powell, Bettie Williams, Mrs. Fannie Moore, Ellen Green, Sue Young, Mattie Thompson, Anna Davis, Miss Anna Roberts and a great many more too numerous to name, who had gone into the dining room and had spread one of the most delicious suppers. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, it would take up too much of your valuable space to name all the good things that the sisters and friends of their own free will and accord had prepared, brought and spread, and invited all to eat. When my eyes beheld the table, and all thereon, the willing hands, the cheerful and merry hearts that had prepared it, which was a great surprise to us, I could but say as the Apostle Peter, 'Lord it is good to be here.' Our presiding elder was present and expressed himself most highly pleased. After supper the party retired. May God bless the party and speed the time that they may return."

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

Support of Ministers.

I have been examining recently the financial statement of our minutes, and have come to the conclusion that our annual conference, and for that matter other annual conferences should make inquiry in our conference as to amounts promised and received for support of the pastors. It is interesting reading if one could keep from becoming discouraged afterward. The Scriptures declare it to be the duty of the people to support their ministers. See Numb. 18, 21; Deut. 12, 19; Mal. 3, 9, 10; Matt. 10, 9-10; 1 Cor. 9, 11 and 15, and Tim. 5, 17, 18. The saying of some that preachers ought to perform manual labor daily as other men and preach on Sabbaths is too far back to be noticed. Every minister of the Lord Jesus must have money to make his house comfortable and supply himself with the material with which to do the Master's work and keep him from being governed by those among us who have this world's goods. The preacher's wife is a woman that ought to wear clothes just like any other woman; desires to have a home where she and her little ones will be comfortable and healthy, just like other women. If a preacher, wife and two or three children are to eat, sleep, and wash and iron, and study in a house with one or two rooms, the whole will be a complete failure. He desires to and must educate his children like other people. A preacher ought to have a home as a place of retreat, if nothing more. Then he must have money to clothe his family and himself. Often times I have recognized the preacher's wife by her dress, commoner and less of it than other members of the church. His children should not be compelled to go to church, to hear their father preach, looking shabby. His family is to be fed. Not out of the scrap pile, but from the same source other families are supplied. He must have [illegible] to pay his tailor, for, indeed, as Bishop Foster once said, we are the class of preachers who can not afford to go dressed shabbily anywhere. Let the life and character of the minister talk all they are able, but the minister, besides this, must have clothes sufficient to meet other public men and strangers without shame. I know that a good coat often hides a fool, but the minister makes a sad mistake who thinks he can best succeed among any people, anywhere, by looking like a tramp. Then he must pay the grocer, tailor and landlord when the bills are due, or expect the whole neighborhood to look upon him as a cheat and a fraud. Members of his church will often join the rabble who have not given one cent to support him. Ministers, the people declare, must be honest. Lawyers, doctors, merchants and school teachers may fail to pay, the State may repudiate *its debt*, but, when the *minister* gets behind in his accounts it is in everybody's mouth; and strange as it may seem, they never hunt the cause, but only want the fact that the minister failed to meet his obligation. Then the minister must have a separate room where he can privately commune with his God and his books. It seems to me a preacher ought to have a private "study" wherever he goes. In this he must have books, papers, pens, ink, stamps, religious and other periodicals that he may study and be God's counsellor to His people. But he must pay for all these. He needs many things, and if his salary is not paid him he cannot get them, or else if he gets them, he cannot pay for them, and thus disgrace himself. How many poor preachers have been ruined, as ministers, for life because of debts they have contracted for themselves or others, and could not pay, because the people they served would not pay. Many pastors have allowed members to use their names in buying books, periodicals and other things, and had to suffer, because the people refused to pay and he did not have the money to meet the bill. God never called any preacher to be a mendicant. They are God's freemen, ambassadors for Him, and ought to receive *more money* than they get, that they may turn no hungry, needy [illegible] from their doors. Last year there was estimated, as necessary to give a comfortable support to the preachers in the Tennessee Conference, $13,811 45. There was paid $8,780 88, leaving a balance of $5,030 57 due yet, that will not be paid this side the judgment day. Thus the 5236 members, in full connection, only gave about $1 60 each to furnish the pastor's salary and house rent.

When we remember that this is only about thirteen cents per month for each member, and that it includes house rent for the preacher, too, it is astonishing how they lived. The average salary for the year is $188 22. This is as bad as the salaries in the pioneer days of Methodism in this country. Talk about keeping husband and wife together under such circumstances! Why, it is barely possible to keep body and soul together. The time has come when a better state of affairs should begin with us. Something is wrong somewhere, either with the local methods of raising and handling this money or with the hearts of the people. If the former, it should be remedied at once, and if the latter, ministers should begin a series of meetings with the membership at the altar, and there, like the Apostles of old, wait the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

L. M. HAGOOD.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Cooksville Meeting.

MR. EDITOR—You will learn from the following that Cooksville is in the Ex-prairie Circuit, Meridian District, Mississippi Conference. We have no church of our own at this point, but one built by the members of our church and the Zion Methodists. They out-number us in members, [illegible] possible to get our members to join them. In this they might be successful, but our members are too loyal to the old church, and they are in it to stay. Wild stories have been told them by the pastor of the *Zion's* relative to their origin and colored Bishops. But none of these things move them. The agreement made some years ago was that we should hold meetings on the first and third Sundays of each month, and the Zions on each second and fourth. To prevent us from holding our quarterly conference on the 20th and 21st inst, they convened in a mock district conference on the 30th and adjourned on the 21st. This would take up our time exactly, which they intended doing. Saturday, at 1 p. m., we, with about 25 of our quarterly conference brethren, put in our appearance and found them in session. After being introduced to the conference we seated ourselves. Then their pastor asked the following question, which in itself instructed them what to do: "Brethren, Elder Campbell is here; shall we adjourn and throw away all our work, or shall we proceed with our business?" The answer was, "No, we will not adjourn." Mr. Ask, their Secretary, who is a Christian gentleman, told them that their action was wrong; he said that the time did not belong to them, and that it was right for them to adjourn. But their hearts, like Pharoah's, were hardened and they would not. Did their action do us harm? The following will tell: We convened our conference the next morning, Sunday, in which we had a grand time. We preached to a nice congregation of attentive hearers; after which the stewards presented their claims and collection, amounting to $28 was taken up. This paid the bishop, elder and something to the pastor and to the benevolent cause.

May the Lord bless the good people of Cooksville. Their great kindness enabled us to leave almost forgetting that we had been troubled by the Zions, though their pastor did treat us with much contempt. May the Lord bless him, as he is an ignorant man and did not know any better, at least we don't think he did. Some of his people treated us very kindly.

Yours in Christ,

J. CAMPBELL.

The Solidarity of Methodism.

Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Episcopalians have felt the disadvantages of their system. Prof. Tucker, of Andover Theological seminary, presented before the last national council of the Congregational churches a paper upon the difficult question, how acting pastors or stated supplies could be recognized and invested with fuller powers, and brought into closer official relations with the churches they serve. The fact that the stated supplies in his denomination are two and a fourth times as many as the pastors, with a continual increase in that direction, seems to necessitate some such action. The precise piece of ecclesiastical mechanism that will fit the case has not yet, however, been discovered. In the Presbyterian church, the committee on pastoral relation, in the report to the general assembly in May, 1881, after deploring the number of vacant churches, among other causes of their being in that condition specifies the following: "A want of system in bringing those who are able and willing to work and the vacant churches together." To meet this need the committee recommend the following plan: A committee in each presbytery to prepare a list of the vacant churches and the unemployed ministers, "who shall send" the ministers to the vacant churches, and that all unemployed ministers, able for service, who refuse to be placed on the list and work under the direction of the presbytery, if not excused, be retired, and so reported to the general assembly. This plan approaches very nearly to the system under which the Methodist presiding elders work.

But this persistent seeking of one's own selfish preferences in the settlement of a pastor not only results in the general disadvantage of leaving many churches without a pastor to suffer and decline, but it often produces unhallowed and pernicious agitations. The choice of a new pastor often imperils the well-being of a church. Divisions and distractions spring up. Said Rev. John Angell James:

"It must be admitted that, on these occasions, our principles as independents and our practices as Christians have not unfrequently been brought into disrepute. We have been accused of wrangling about a teacher of religion till we have lost all our religion in the affray; and the state of many congregations proves that the charge is not altogether without foundation."

Again he says:

"We carry into the sanctuary and into the church our pride, our self-will, our personal taste. That spirit of mutual submission, brotherly love, and surrender of our own gratification to the good of others, which the word of God enjoins and our profession avows would keep the church always happy and harmonious, and enable it to pass in safety through the most critical circumstances in which it can be placed. Instead of seeking the good of the whole, the feelings of too many of our members may be thus summarily expressed—'I will have my own way.'"

Our itinerant polity, properly worked, will insure against these evils. The spirit which Mr. James recommends as the remedy for the evils incident to the Congregational polity—mutual submission, the surrender of personal preferences to the greatest good—is the basis of our itinerancy. Both ministers and societies with us waive personal choices, in order that the great ends for which the church is founded may be more fully accomplished. Is it objected that, under the itinerant polity, churches sometimes receive undesirable ministers? I reply, Do not churches which call and settle their ministers often find themselves mistaken in their choice, and burdened with an undesirable minister whom they cannot easily get rid of? But if a Methodist society gets an undesirable minister, is it not better thus than to be left a year, possibly several years, without any pastor; and can it not, for the general good, be patiently borne for a year, when exchange can easily be effected?

It is also true that a Methodist minister will sometimes have an undesirable society; but that is not so bad as to have no place, and to be obliged to go about the country exhibiting himself and seeking a call. He will certainly bear it, if he [illegible] servant of God, when he considers it part of an administration for the general good. What then is the conclusion to which we come, as regards the question of church polity? We learn that the denominations which retain their personal preferences in deciding the pastorate, do so to the detriment of the general good; and that those who forego their personal preferences, do so to the advantage of the cause at large. It cannot be impertinent to ask, Which is the more Christian: to please ourselves, as ministers and churches, to the injury of the cause of God, or to sacrifice personal preferences for the good of the cause as a whole? And which kind of church polity recognizes the fundamental principle of the gospel, that we are "members one of another?"

1. It is very plain, therefore, that the itinerant economy of Methodism by which its preachers are assigned to their fields of labor, which has occasioned so much criticism, and the other great connectional features of our church polity are founded upon the most vital principle of God's spiritual kingdom, that we are "members one of another;" yea, more, our church polity is deeply rooted *in the fundamental race principle*, which recognizes the whole human family as "members one of another." Let this principle be everywhere discarded in common life and the race will not survive one generation; let it be discarded in the church of God, and weakness and disintegration must follow.

2. From this discussion we see the logical and vital relation of our "general superintendency," to the economy of Methodism, and how incongruous a diocesan episcopacy would be in our peculiar polity.

3. We see, too, the indispensableness of the presiding eldership in our church organization, and especially to the working of our itinerancy. It is not only a legitimate but a necessary concomitant of our polity—a connecting link and an administrative factor.

4. In this light, too, we see why our peculiar tenure of church property, especially the clause required to be put into all the deeds of churches and parsonages, is necessary. It is a wise and legitimate provision for any church which maintains an itinerant ministry. Without it the ministers could not be stationed. No society which assents to the itinerancy can logically refuse to conform to this condition. The unifying bond that binds us in a common life must include the sanctuary as well as the individual. The church property must yield to this self-sacrificing spirit for the good of the whole. The same thing is true of all our connectional institutions and funds, the book concerns, the colleges, etc. They must be held by such tenures that they may subserve the general church.

5. Our system of providing for the superannuated preachers by funds raised from the societies at large is also germane to our peculiar church economy. Having shared in whatever disadvantages are involved in the itinerancy for the good of the cause at large, and the societies having reaped the advantages of these self-sacrificing labors, it is fitting that the pecuniary support of the worn-out servants of the church should be made a common cause.

6. So also all our connectional

collections are a part of a great scheme. The collections for foreign missions, for home missions, for church aid, for freedman's aid, education, etc., are put before all our people on the principle that we are "members one of another."

7. The administration of discipline upon ministers by conferences, rather than by individual societies, as in other denominations, is also based on this principle. An itinerant minister belongs to the church at large, and is liable to be appointed anywhere.

8. But this peculiar economy cannot endure the inordinate self-seeking, the unscrupulous scheming, the selfish combinations of overambitious men, either in the ministry or in the laity. These things are foreign to its spirit, and the effect of them can only be ruinous. Every instance of such exhibitions is a breach of good faith with our polity. The germinal center and the animating spirit of the polity of Methodism is self-sacrifice of the individual for the good of the world. It should be administered on this principle. It can be perpetuated on no other. An inordinate, scheming selfhood will destroy it.—*Dr. Dorchester in Methodist Quarterly.*

Saved by a Hyena.

Mr. Gobat, a missionary to Abyssinia, retired on one occasion, in a season of deep spiritual depression and gloom, into a cavern, and there poured out his heart in earnest supplication, beseeching that God would not desert him, but encourage him in his trials. He remained in the cavern for some time. When he arose from his knees, his eyes had become accustomed to the darkness, and he saw that he had been there with a hyena and her cubs, which yet had not been suffered to attack him. At the very time when he deemed himself forgotten, he received this striking manifestation that the God of Providence was nigh to shield and protect him.

"On another occasion this animal was made the instrument of his deliverance from a violent death. While laboring among the wild tribes of the Druses, a messenger was sent from one of their chiefs, whose influence it was important to secure, with a message entreating Mr Gobat to visit him. The latter, however, was unable to do so, in consequence of indisposition. A second messenger repeated the invitation, but still, contrary to Mr. Gobat's expectation, he was prevented from complying with the chief's wishes. A third messenger prevailed on him to set out, by the assurance that if he went at once, he might spend the night with the chief, and be ready to return in the morning so as to join a ship about to sail for Malta, in which Mr. Gobat was anxious to embark. On their journey the guides lost themselves in the [illegible]

[illegible]

he had been visited by the chief, who with much [illegible] spoken to him [illegible] God [illegible] to draw him [illegible] to murder him. [illegible] God has delivered him from the [illegible]

[illegible] the shade [illegible] The anger of the [illegible]

round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.'

There are few more certain evidences of the deterioration of man's moral nature than the increasing tolerance with which he views low standards of conduct, as held by others in that sphere of society in which his lot is cast. Honesty naturally revolts from dishonesty, purity from impurity, virtue from vice; and although goodness and mercy are tolerant of the sinner as a person, they are never tolerant of the sin. That world-wear which brings a man to look contentedly, or even with pleasure, upon forms of evil in others which before would once have roused within him the feeling of indignation at the wrong and of pity for the offender, is very far from being a thing to be proud of, for it reveals a wrongful acceptance of things as they are, and a growing disbelief in man and the redeeming power of Him who has made man. There are many hateful things in the conventionalisms which rule in human society, but there is none which is more hateful than that which accepts evil as necessary evil, and is willing to make the best or (the worst) of it as it is. What can be said of the moral worth of a community in which it can still be a matter of question whether virtue or honesty is a possibility? And, above all, what can be said of a Christian, who repeats approvingly the cynical question of the profligate? To be so tolerant of evil that contact with it evokes no feeling of antagonism, is a sure evidence of moral and spiritual danger; to be so tolerant of it as to believe that little but evil exists, or is to be looked for, is a certain sign of accomplished moral degradation. There are few enough St. Georges in the world, and their number will not be increased until men are more ready to recognise dragons, and to smite hotly and unsparingly accordingly.—*Sunday School Times.*

Doing Nothing Wrong.

Mr. Spurgeon once said to his people, "Many church members think that if they do nothing wrong and make no trouble, they are all right.

Not at all, sir; not at all.

Here is a chariot, and we are all engaged to drag it up. Some of you do not put your hands to pull. Well, then the rest of us have to labor so much the more, and the worst of it is, we have to draw you also. While you do not add to the strength that draws, you increase the weight that is to be drawn.

You may say, 'I don't hinder,' but you do hinder and you cannot help hindering. If a man's leg does not help him in walking, it certainly does hinder him. Oh, I cannot bear to think of it, that I should be a hindrance to my own soul's growth is bad indeed; but that I should stand in the way of the people of God, and cool their courage, and dampen their order—my Master, let it never be.

Sooner let me sleep among the clods of the valley, than be a hindrance to the least work that is done for Thy name."—*Christian Guide.*

A Colored School and Education.

A correspondent from Bruley Landing to Baton Rouge, *Truth*: A few days ago I received from Mr. F. A. Woods, the teacher of the school for colored children, an invitation to visit that institution; and as it was several years since I had visited a colored school, this invitation was accepted. I would not be true to say that I went entirely without dread of being somewhat nauseated with the musky perfume ascribed to our colored brethren, the more so as the day was far from cool, and I had learned that Mr. Woods had 70 children—41 girls and 38 boys, attending his school. But I was most agreeably disappointed—to employ a paradox. The church which also serves the purpose of a school-room, was as sweet and clean as a church should be, while the youngsters themselves were the perfection of rustic negro purity. In point of discipline, I have seen many a squad of French soldiers worse than they; while their work—their writing, reading, spelling, geography, etc.—was of a nature so well gotten up as to throw into the shade not a few of our more pretentious white schools. And all this with the scantiest facilities, for Mr. Woods has neither black-boards, desks nor charts. Much credit is certainly due that gentleman. He is unquestionably, as good a manager as he is an efficient teacher.

But, apropos of education. I do not think our people here will ever be greatly benefited by public schools until we have that estimable system of compulsory education which obtains in England and New England. There is unquestionably a disposition on the part of parents to prefer their children to run around like what either the prophet Isaiah or Jeremiah—which was it?—designated as "wild asses' colts," than to attend the public schools. Let us have compulsory education! Let us have inspectors to see that every parent who fails—even once—to send his or her child or children to the public schools, without some just cause or impediment and don't let the cause be elastic—let us see, I say, that every such sinner be taken by the collar, hauled before a justice fined, and "hocked" until such fine be paid. Here, in my humble opinion, is one of the stepping stones to the moral and material progress of our dear old Southland.

The National Debt Record.

Democratic statesmen seem to be nervous about the rapidity with which the Nation's debt is being paid under Republican rules. At the close of the war the National debt amounted to $2,756,431,571. The interest on this vast sum was nearly $151,000,000 yearly. Democrats all over the land foretold in doleful words that it never would be paid, and that the bonds in time would be worth only their value as waste paper. Republican statesmen set about the great undertaking of arranging a financial system to meet the great emergency. It needs no argument except history to show that they have succeeded. During the Lincoln and Johnson administrations $323,659,698 of the debt was paid. During General Grant's two terms $413,496,441 was paid. Under President Hayes $199,625,277 was paid, and so far under the Garfield and Arthur administration there has been paid nearly $281,000,000, making a total of $1,217,649,746, or more than one-half the entire debt of the Nation.

This has been done while the people of the land scarcely felt the burden. Nay more, they have prospered as no other people on the face of the earth have prospered. It is to-day "the land flowing with milk and honey"—upon whose fair and fertile acres and upon whose busy cities the eyes of the world are looking with longing admiration, while the Nation has been paying its honest debts with such rapidity it has remembered its crippled heroes, and poured out millions in pensions, carrying upon its rolls 304,000 disabled heroes. In view of such facts, the men who would inaugurate a change of system, and place in power the men and the party which principally caused the great debt and the threatened disaster, will assume a large responsibility. If any man of sense will offer a single good reason why Democrats should be placed in power and sweeping changes made in all the affairs of the Nation let it be done in the light of these facts, which cannot be successfully denied or set aside.

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Beware of Imitations.

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Young Folk's Corner.

Do You Think to Pray?

Ere you left your room this morning
 Did you think to pray?
In the name of Christ, our Saviour,
Did you sue for loving favor
 As a shield to-day?

When you met with great temptations
 Did you think to pray?
By his dying love and merit
Did you claim his Holy Spirit
 As your guide and stay?

When your heart was filled with anger
 Did you think to pray?
Did you plead for grace, my brother,
That you might forgive another
 Who had crossed your way?

When sore trials came upon you
 Did you think to pray?
When your soul was bowed with sorrow,
Balm of Gilead did you borrow
 At the gates of day?

—*The Presbyterian.*

The Bible vs. Dancing.

Rev. Dr. Patton, in an able article in an exchange on the subject of dancing, thus sums up his conclusion:—

Having carefully examined every text in the Old and New Testaments in which the word occurs, we are led to the following conclusions:—

1. That dancing was a religious act among idolators as well as worshipers of the true God.

2. That it was practiced as the demonstration of joy for victories and other mercies.

3. That the dances were in the daytime.

4. That the women danced by themselves; that the dancing was done mostly by them.

5. No instance is reported in which promiscuous dancing by the two sexes took place.

6. That when the dance was perverted from a religious service to mere amusement, it was regarded as disreputable, and was performed by the "vain fellows."

7. The only instance of dancing for amusement mentioned are of the worldy families described by Job, the daughter of Herodias, and the "vain fellows." Neither of these had any tendency to promote piety.

8. That the Bible furnishes not the slightest sanction for promiscuous dancing as an amusement, as practiced at the present time. The dancing professor of religion must not deceive himself with the impression that he is justified by the word of God.

Why He Brought Them Back.

A small boy with an intelligent face went into a fruit dealer's store and depositing a box of grapes on the counter stood looking down.

'I don't want the grapes, my little fellow,' said the dealer. 'I've got as many now as I can sell. Take them away.'

'They are yours,' the boy said looking up.

'Mine?'

'Yes, sir. Yesterday evening I came along here and took this box of grapes from the stand at the door. I knowed it was stealin', an' my mother always told me not to take anything that didn't belong to me, but I couldn't help it. Just before I left home my little sister that was sick said: "Oh, if I had some grapes like them I saw down town, I could eat 'em." We didn't have no money an' nobody knowed us 'cause we had just moved into the house. Mother washed clothes, but when sister got sick she had to quit. When I took the clothes home the lady told me to come next day for the money, but when I went there the house was shut up and the people was gone, so we didn't have money to get grapes with. Mother said, "Never mind, we would get some money after a while." I saw her go into the other room, an' when I watched her she had her face buried in a pillow and was prayin.' I come away down town an' stood aroun' a long time waitin' to get a chance, an' after a while, when you wasn't lookin', I took a box an' ran away with it.'

'But why did you bring it back?' the dealer asked.

'Because,' replied the boy, choking down a sob, 'when I got home the little girl was dead.'—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Prohibitory laws do not prohibit, says the opponent to prohibition. This argument has about as much force in it as would the argument that hanging does not prevent murder, and the penitentiary stealing. There will always be found men to break any law; but who thinks of abolishing the law because of it? Rather do they, if possible, make it the more stringent. Even so let it be with the vice of drinking. What if some do defy the temperance enactments made, keep on at it, till drinkers shall be made as odious as any other law breakers.—*Christian Recorder.*

Great talent renders a man famous; great merit, respect; great learning, esteem; but good breeding alone insures love and affection.

The Doctor's Mistake.

One of the old mistakes of the profession was to think that there were no other ways of curing disease except those which had been handed down from former times.

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Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 run daily.	Nos. 17 and 18 Sunday only.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1883.

This paper will be sent from this date to Dec. 31, 1884, to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

Of the 28,000,000 of people in Italy 17,000,000 can neither read nor write. King Humbert's new law requiring parents to send their children to school has awakened the bitterest opposition from the Pope. The Protestant schools are doing a wonderful work in Italy. The Pope speaks of them as secular and atheistical, but his voice is not heeded, the attendance upon them is constantly increasing.

At the Anniversary of the Sunday school Union and Tract Society, held at Cincinnati on the 3d inst, Dr. Freeman said the relation of the Tract Society to our missionary work was overlooked. For the Freedmen in the South, we issue, in connection with the Sunday-school Union of our church the Good Tidings which has been published since 1869 at a cost of more than $27.000. The whole number of copies circulated during the year is 1,189,200; total number of pages 4,756,800. Refering to our Sunday schools he said that we have 250,000 teachers and 1,600,000 scholars, all of which means the upbuilding of Christian character on a common foundation, God's word being the instrument.

The brother who wrote us that he had preached to a hundred people, and they had responded with a collection of six cents, no doubt has cause to feel troubled. Another brother in Texas asked leave of the pastor of an adjoining place to hold service in his church on a certain day, the congregation being without a place of worship and waiting the completion of their building. Consent was given, the [illegible] were holding service, and had taken a collection, when the strange pastor ascended the pulpit, took charge of the services, announced that he would preach in the evening, demanded and received the collection of the day, and dismissed the congregation. The [illegible] say that if such preachers are to Christianize the world it is on "a slow wheel of progress."

Recently a woman who kept one of the most disreputable houses in this city was murdered in the midst of her sin and guilt. Wicked as this woman had been it was the desire of the people that she should have a Christian burial. An application was made to several clergymen to attend her funeral but they all declined. Finally Rev. Dr. Ahrens, pastor of the German M. E. Church South on Dryades street, was called upon, and this good man, just like his Master, went to the house of the [illegible] with words of instruction, warning and admonition to any and all who might be present. We [illegible] who in this instance acted the Good Samaritan? We [illegible] and we turn away from the [illegible] but we have [illegible] for the men who go [illegible].

[illegible] Wentworth, correspondent of Zion's Herald, makes the following mention of certain church dignitaries who were at the late session of the Genesee Conference:

"That pleasant-faced gentleman [illegible] the [illegible] Christian [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Central New York Conference. May he live and edit a [illegible]. [illegible] just ready to rush around [illegible] Rev. Dr. Buckley, of the Christian [illegible] York city). He is a [illegible] "[illegible]" looking [illegible] be expected. [illegible] Sanford Hunt, [illegible] at home, for he [illegible] Good Dr. De [illegible] and bright eyed, and [illegible] of his French ancestry [illegible]"

Dr. Buckley is our old friend, and we protest against his being called "[illegible]."

Keeping to the Right.

The study of history, ancient or modern, is in order at all times, especially these times. With the general facts and figures of the dead nations of antiquity there should be no hesitation, no difficulty in turning to chapter and page. All of those who have gone before us have helped more or less to make the history we are now reading, while the daily occurences of the present are put upon the record and will soon become history. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a wonderful history. A history to be thankful for in many respects. Our fathers generally had the good sense and grace to meet all emergencies as they providently came along. Taken as a whole they made a grand and glorious history. We are not ashamed of it. Still the Church is making history, and those who come after us will have it to read. To-day we read the record of our fathers with very little embarrassment. It is well for us not to forget that those who come after us will soon be reading up our records. And it is for us to say whether they shall do it with shame or pleasure. The Negro, "our brother in black," is before the church for consideration. He is certainly here, and notwithstanding all that has been said about his colorization and the redemption of Africa through him, he is just as certainly here to stay, and was never attracting more attention than now.

The M. E. Church, South, after waiting nearly twenty years, holding on to her *anti-bellum* views, having nothing to offer the Negro race but to hoe corn, raise tobacco, groom horses, scrub floors, run errands, and be the drudges of the whites, is coming to the front, and is crying out for his educational rights, his elevation and Christian enlightenment. And we certainly bid her a hearty God speed. There is work enough to do in this direction. That [illegible] of "altar against altar" that scares some of [illegible] in the North scares nobody here, save those who desire to have the Negro kept in ignorance that they may the better [illegible] him. We are more concerned about the position of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We do not think that she can afford now to go back from the position she assumed just after the war.

We shall hail with delight the day when white men can talk ten or fifteen minutes to a colored congregation without telling them that they belong to an inferior race. We know that it is easy to assert, but where is the evidence that the colored people are *unequal in intelligence* to the whites? We have in the South, on the same territory, both colored and white conferences, and though our white brethren have enjoyed all the advantages of freedom for two hundred years, [illegible] do their conference work any better, to put it in a mild form, than the colored. Nor do they pay any more per capita for the [illegible] and benevolent purposes of the Church. In schools with anything like equal opportunities the children of colored people make as rapid advancement as those of the whites. And since emancipation more per capita of the colored people have learned to [illegible] than the white. [illegible] of race inferiority are not founded in fact. We fear they are the result of prejudice.

If the Church "believes in the brotherhood of man, and recognizes no differences among men founded on accident of color or condition," we think that she should *honor that faith; honor it or abandon it!* With imaginary results, defeats or disasters the Church has nothing to do. She never loses by adhering to and applying principle, but is uniformly covered with shame and disgrace when she turns aside from it. It is as true of churches as individuals "he that will save his life shall lose it." We sometimes hear this:

"Christian education of the masses will result in a voluntary and necessary mixing on a common plane. This is now the policy of the Church. This, too, suits both races, and as fast as young men and women leave the schools with heads and hearts trained, they recognize and acknowledge each other whatever may be their extraction."

This is certainly a very pleasant theory, and we wish it were in harmony with the facts in the case, But we are acquainted with a series of, to us, painful events that spoil it. Take only one: At the great National Educational Convention held at Ocean Grove, last summer, a number of educated colored Christian gentlemen were present and delivered addresses no way inferior to those of their paler brethren. But was there anything like a "voluntary mixing on a common plane?" The furthest thing in the world from it. Here in this great center of religious influence, caste, a thing of society, made the most invidious and unchristian distinctions, and these men were denied the commonest civilties of life.

What a contrast. Fifteen years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church declared there should be no distinctions on account of color, that a black man was as good as the Caucasian. Of all the American churches she declaimed loudest against distinctions growing out of race or color. Is it true that this grand old church is to go back on her past record, repudiate all that she has said about the brotherhood of man, and recognize a difference among her members founded on the mere accidents of color or race? Is she to copy the worst side of Southern character, yield to a mere prejudice that is a thousand fold meaner than avarice, repudiate a Christian principle, and adopt a wicked "policy?" We are not prepared to accept of this as the voice of the Church. But as this is a question which touches and materially affects the future of our Church in the South, we cannot "[illegible] like dumb, driven cattle." The Church has fought with too many beasts in this Ephesus to begin a retreat. Better lift up the standard and press on.

Rev. Thomas Kennedy.

Rev. Thomas Kennedy was born in Alexandria, Va., in or about the year 1818, and died in this city Nov. 1st, 1883, aged about 65 years. He was born a slave, and came to Louisiana with his owners, a family of Baily's about forty five years ago. He was converted to God when quite young and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. He was among the first members of the old Gravier street Methodist church, and in 1844 when Wesley Chapel, the first regular Methodist church for the colored people in this city was built, he was one among its most faithful founders. In those early days he had already felt the Divine call to the ministry, and successively received exhorter's and local preacher's license. Being a slave, he was rather circumscribed in the exercises of his ministerial gifts, but to the full extent of his ability, he continued to preach Christ and him crucified, until freed by the fiats of war and the will of God. The suffering and persecutions which he, and others of those Christian fathers of his class, underwent in this city, with its then intolerant Romish hatred of Protestantism, can scarcely be estimated. His quiet, uncomplaining patience rested in the comforting knowledge that "our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." No sooner was he declared to be free, he confered not with flesh and blood, but in the glory of his freedom, continued to preach as never before. December 25, 1865, the day upon which, the now sainted Bishop Thomson organized the Mississippi Mission Conference in this city, Bro. Kennedy presented himself for admission on trial. He was the third, in a class of twelve admitted on that day. Of this number there linger among us only five. Revs. Anthony Ross, Wm. Marrell, Emperor Williams, Henry Green and Samuel Osborne. The latter two are honored to the front, as paternal superannunates; the former three continue in effective work; while seven, a holy number, have gone home to their reward. At this first conference, Bro. Kennedy was ordained to deacon's orders, by Bishop Thomson, and appointed to Franklin and New Iberia, where he did excellent work, under the Presiding Eldership of Rev. B. K. Diossy, who preceded him to the Saints everlasting rest. The following two years he spent in Donaldsonville, during the latter year of which he successfully held the first camp meeting ever held in that section of the State, and the only one that had thus far been held in this conference. December 22d, 1867, he was ordained an elder in the church, by Bishop Ames, who has also preceded him to the Kingdom of glory. He next spent another year in Franklin; then three years in Natchitoches; thence he returns to Donaldsonville and adds three more years to his previous labors here. In the conference of 1876, after ten years of hard and faithful service he took a supernumerary relation, so as to rest a while; but he had no rest, for when informed by Dr. Daily, presiding elder of the Upper Coast district, that he was needed to supply the work at Ashland and Lafourche, he volunteered into service, doing efficient work as a supply all that year. Pressed by the needs of the times, and his own devotion for the cause he loved so well, at the following annual conference he had his relation changed to effective again, and was appointed to Woodlawn. In 1878 he was appointed to Napoleon circuit, in 1879 to Assumption, and in 1880, Bishop Harris appointed him to Algiers, where he remained three years, doing the work, and living the life of an evangelist. Bro. Kennedy's last appointment was at La Harpe street church, to which he was appointed, last February by Bishop Hurst. He was not here long however before his sweet spirit, quiet and loving disposition, began to attract to him and his church many friends and attendants. But in the midst of his labors and successes, the Master was preparing for his honorable discharge from the warfare, to take him to rest and eternal peace. About seven months ago he had a paralytic stroke from the effect of which he never fully recovered. Notwithstanding his sufferings and infirmities, he continued in his pastoral work until he almost died in his tracks occupying his pulpit on Sunday night, Oct. 21st, and returning home to lie speechless from that night until Nov. 1st, instant at 2 p. m., when his weary spirit took its flight to realms of endless bliss. Though speechless he was conscious to the last, and gave many signs and evidences of his well-grounded hope. A respected Christian father in Israel, and a devoted and consistent minister of the word has been called off from the wall of Zion; has crossed the Jordan, and has gone home to his reward. May the mantle of this glorified Elijah fall upon some faithful and worthy Elisha. Bro. Kennedy leaves a devoted wife, the companion of nearly forty years pilgrimage, to mourn his loss. She clung to him as an ivy to the oak. This dear, aged sister, is blind and helpless, needing the kind benevolence of the many friends of brother Kennedy. We commend her to the consideration and charity of the church and conference in which Bro. Kennedy spent his life. Our loss is his eternal gain. We shall see him again.

"Servant of God, well done,
Thy glorious warfare's past
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last."

A.

Shall our Public Schools Go?

To most Americans few questions could be more absurd, to their very marrow they feel that it is utterly impossible to preserve our free institutions without free public education. As they expect the nation to be perpetual, they of course take it for granted that the breath of our national life is never to be withdrawn. But strange as it may sound, unwilling as some are to recognize the fact, ridiculous as the statement may be pronounced by others, it is nevertheless true that in this land there is a mighty host determined that our system of free schools shall go. As to the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church there can be no question. Here is a mighty power, marshaled in solid column, directed by some of the acutest minds on earth, making a tireless attack on our public school system. As to the religious dogmas of this church we have nothing to say; whether the Pope or church or both be infallible, whether the Virgin Mary be immaculate and a proper object of worship or not with none of these questions do we meddle here. We look at Romanism not as a Methodist, but as an American citizen. We know that on the part of all true Romanist questions of duty are not decided by their reason or private conscience, or by a written revelation, but by the anthority of what they deem the infallible church, or Pope. To this authority they submit their reason and conscience. And to this anthority they look for the only reliable interpretation of the written revelation.

Their pretended objection to our system of free schools is that they give only a secular or intelectual education. Just here Romanists and certain prominent Protestants in the South unite. But the real objection on the part of the Romanists is not that the education is secular as intellectual. They are wiser than their Protestant adversaries; they recognize the truth that man has a physical, mental and moral nature that cannot be disentangled and nourished apart any more than flesh and blood and bone can be nourished apart in the process of digestion. They have found, after centuries of experience in the best schools in Europe and America, that knowledge goes from intellect to conscience as surely as blood goes from the heart to the lungs. And they know that education genders independence of thought which is the deadliest foe Romanism can have. Here in the State of Louisiana Romanism and Bourbonism are one, and have determined that our free schools shall go by withholding the means necessary to their support. This is the situation. American frees chools are the fortress of free thought. Here our children are taught not to accept anything upon authority, but to demand a reason for every thing. The best instructor is he who teaches this lesson the most thoroughly, but free thought is a deadly foe, both to Bourbonism and Romanism, and these stand with their hands upon the throat of our common schools resolved to strangle them. As a nation we are Christian and Protestant. Christianity is an established religion, not by law, but by public sentiment. Hence our Sabbath laws, and the customary devotions at the opening of courts and legislative sessions. But Louisiana as a State is under the influence of Romanism Bourbonism, with a school population of 273,845, and with less than $70,000 appropriated for their education. No State in the Union pays so little per capita for the education of her children than Louisiana. The great Exposition is coming; intelligent men and women from all parts of the Nation will be here. Men of wealth will also be here. And no people know better than the people of New Orleans how to make themselves agreeable. But intelligence and wealth are not captivated these days by simple courtesy and sociability. Men of wealth and intelligence with families, seek homes where there are opportunities for the education of their children. The people of this great city and State need the influence of a strong free-school system. At this point where every other kind of strength concentrates, we need the strength of a thorough system of education.

Mrs. Elvira O. Williams.

At 9:30 p. m., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1883, passed from labor to reward, after a brief illness, Mrs. Elvira O. Williams, a native of New York and for many years a resident of New Orleans, in the 56th year of her age. At the time of her decease, as from its first organization she was a very earnest and faithful member of Ames Methodist Episcopal church; she was also in the employ of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, as one of its missionaries in this city, and in charge of the mission school at Wesley Chapel. In the church, and among a large number of acquaintances outside, in fact by all who knew her, the intelligence of her sudden death was received with feelings of profound sorrow. She gave to her beloved church a full measure of her means, and her undivided affection from the first to the last moment of her sojourn on earth. She stood by it, equally steadfast in its years of prosperity and adversity. She had strong convictions of the right, and expressed them when she judged the occasion demanded, but none could be more gentle or sympathetic when wounds were to be comforted. Her mission school enlisted her affections in no ordinary degree; and amid numerous difficulties and trials (the greatest being ill health) she was comforted by the abiding faith that she was doing work approved by her Lord Jesus. Sister Williams is at rest, after a life well lived, and work well done. She will be missed at the weekly prayer meeting of her church, of which she was a regular attendant; from her mission school by her pupils; from every place she walked in this life. But she leaves behind a precious legacy, in addition to her example and abundant Christian testimony, a devoted and only son, who has inherited her inclinations to serve the Lord, her love of the truth, and who is now the highly esteemed Sunday school superintendent and a member of her church. May God comfort him in his affliction, and bless him for his own, and his sainted mother's sake. The funeral services, at Ames church on Wednesday afternoon were conducted by pastor, J. C. Vaughan, assisted by Presiding Elder, L. P. Cushman; the grave was covered with flowers copiously showered upon it by loving friends.

The Elections.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6th, the Republicans increased their majority in the Connecticut Legislature, and their vote in the State.

In Massachusetts Ben. Butler was defeated for Governor. Mr. Robinson, his Republican opponent, receiving a majority of over 10,000. The balance of the ticket and the Legislature elected is also Republican.

In New York the Republicans elected a majority of the Legislature; and their candidate for Secretary of State was elected by over 19,000 majority, caused by whisky men scratching Mr. Maynard, the Democratic candidate, for his temperance record. The balance of the Democratic State ticket was elected by majorities of 10,000 and 16,000. Seth Low, Republican, was re-elected Mayor of Brooklyn.

In New Jersey Leon Abbett, Democrat, was elected Governor by about 4500 majority, and the Democrats retain the Legislature by a small majority on joint ballot.

The Republicans carried Pennsylvania by majorities of 16,000 and 17,000 for Auditor and State Treasurer.

Maryland elected a Democratic State ticket and legislature by reduced majorities, the Republicans making considerable gains over previous years.

In Virginia the Democrats defeated the Mahone coalitionists by a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and over 20,000 on the entire vote of the State. In Charleston, S. C., 100 guns were fired in honor of the event.

Nebraska increased its Republi

can vote over last year by 10,000 on candidates for Supreme Court Justice and Regents of State University.

Minnesota elected a full Republican State Ticket.

Mississippi elected to its Legislature, Senate—35 Democrats, 2 Republicans; House—100 Democrats, 20 Republicans and Independents of all kinds. The Fusionists appear to have vanished from the scene of their late jubilant campaign. What became of them? Once in a while one is heard of creeping into a small and unimportant office, as if he had been overlooked in the management of the count.

On the whole the Republican outlook has been improved. The defeat of the demagogues, Butler, Mahone and Fusion leaders in Mississippi, is hailed with rejoicing everywhere. The triumph of Republicans everywhere with leaders representative of clear convictions of right is apparent, and carries with it a lesson that should be heeded by the party in Louisiana. The defeat of a Democratic candidate in New York because of his moderate temperance record, is both singular and significant, and the triumph of a Republican by such a mishap is no cause for rejoicing; neither is the defeat a trophy the whiskey men will long boast of, as it will spur the prohibitionists to greater activity in future contests. The intolerant appeals to race prejudices in Virginia have been noted all over the country, and demonstrated that Bourbonism is still a chief Southern characteristic to be of necessity antagonized by all the modern forces of civilization.

Seeking Light.

MR. EDITOR—Recently I heard a so called preacher say in the course of his sermon that "the stable in Bethlehem where Jesus was born was made out of a solid rock and that the manger in which they laid him was solid granite." I do not have many books to read and am not what would be called a well instructed man, but I would like to have you tell the readers of the SOUTHWESTERN what authority men have for making such a statement. INQUIRER.

We are as much in the dark as our correspondent. We have heard just that statement made in the pulpit but we do not know by what authority. That man made his boast that he was no "book larnt" man. We do not know his authority except it be found in his profound ignorance. We were thankful that he was not a Methodist.

Now we ask, in all true candor, if it is not time to shut down and keep out of our pulpits all men who glory in their shame. The Lord said to his people "I will give you pastors according to mine heart which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding." Of course we had nothing to say as to this man's moral character, he had the "holy whine" and that pleased some of the people, but he had no ability to feed them "with knowledge and understanding." His talk was sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. Let us give no encouragement to men who cannot or will not learn. Let us as Methodists keep all such out of our pulpits.

New Orleans Under Democrat in Rule.

The condition of this city, touching its school facilities, police, drainage, and general policy, was never worse off than at present; not even excepting the much abused days of Republican supremacy in this city. While some of the Northern cities are having public evening schools in addition to their regular day schools, New Orleans, to-day, has not a single public school open. Our shame of a police force, is unpaid, and subsists according to the *City Item*, by a system of blackmailing. The Violet Hall affair, in which seventy eight innocent peaceable and inoffensive colored men and women were arrested and fined $2.50 each, is a fair example of this system.

The following, from the *Evening Chronicle*, a paper in sympathy with the present administration, is a fair statement of the situation:

"Now even, at the time we write, the creditors of the city cannot get their just dues, a deficiency is very likely to be the consequence of present complications; our streets are not in as good condition as they ought to be; our drainage is woefully deficient; a large portion of the city is periodically inundated and impassable after a respectable shower; our police force is but a helpless skeleton, and our public schools are closed during half the year.

The surveillance of the guardians of the peace is eked out by private watchmen and Farrel's protection police, and the purification of our streets and buildings by the Auxiliary Sanitary commission.

Instead of electric lights we have miserably poor gas, hardly sufficient to make darkness more visible, and our water is unfiltered, of a cafe au lait color, and rather a solid than a liquid.

These and more are the principal draw-backs from which we have been suffering, lo! these many years, and is it, therefore, unnatural, that dissatisfaction should be the rule among the overburdened taxpayer, who is forced to pay his imposts for specified objects for which he, nevertheless, does not receive the promised equivalent?

PERSONAL.

Rev. S. Bennett desires his correspondents to address him at Oakdale, Tenn.

—Mrs. Longstreet, the wife of Gen. Longstreet, was injured seriously in Gainesville, Ga, recently, by the falling of a heavy oaken wardrobe.

—The papers report that Rev. G. M. Pierce, of the *Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate*, has failed with liabilities amounting to $38,000 and assets worth $8,000.

—Mr. F. Prizer, of St. Louis has succeeded Mr. W. E. Barns as assistant editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*. He is a layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The 117th anniversary of Rev. Philip Embury's first service in New York was celebrated in John Street Church on Sunday the 28th ult. Dr. Tiffany preached the sermon.

—Rev. J. N. Williams, of the Colored Episcopal church, Mobile, Ala., will use three columns of space in the Mobile *Gazette* each week for religious topics.

—Thos. E. Sweet, of Hamilton, has sold to a Chicago syndicate 500,000 acres of pine land in Mississippi, on the New Orleans & North eastern road, for $850,000.

—The liquor-dealers of New York spent $100,000 to defeat Hon. Isaac H. Maynard, Democratic candidate for secretary of state, because he is a temperance man.

—Rev. O. H. Smith, of the M. E. church and formerly of the Indiana conference, called on us last Saturday. He was here in the capacity of a home missionary and looking after the interest of his church.—*Monroe County* (Ark.) *Sun*.

—Rev. J. L. Massey, preacher in charge, at Martin, Tenn, has built a little church with his own hands, upon land deeded to our Church, of which he paid the entire cost. He has also built a house for the pastor upon the church lot.

—In a note to the editor Dr. Hartzell informs us that he is to attend the following conferences soon to meet: Georgia, Tennessee, Central Tennessee, Alabama, Central Alabama, Savannah. He also informs us that Mrs. Hartzell is again improving.

—Our Assistant returns thanks to Hon. W. P. Kellogg for a copy of the Compendium of the Tenth Census; and to A. P. Albert of the Pension Office, and R. J. Redmond, of the Second Auditor's office, Washington D. C., for appreciated favors.

—Prof. Allen Carr, of Scotland, gave us a call on Monday. Prof. Carr is in the city in the interest of temperance and earnest Christianity. We know of no American city more in need of workers. We wish him the greatest measure of success.

—the Central New York Conference, after Rev. Dr. O. H. Warren, had addressed that body in the interest of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, by a rising vote, passed a resolution asking the next General Conference to continue him in the editorship.

—Rev. J. Krehbiel, D.D., editor of the *German Apologist*, being in the city to attend the Lutheran Festival, gave us a pleasant call Monday morning. Dr. Krehbiel's address Sabbath at Dr. Palmer's church gave great satisfaction. During his stay in the city he is to speak in a number of the German churches.

—G. S. Umpleby one of our Mexican missionaries, has concluded a four years term of service, and passed through New Orleans on his way to a new charge in the East Ohio Conference. He came from Orizaba via Vera Cruz on a steamer to this port. Rev. Umpleby gave us a call. He speaks encouragingly of the work in Mexico. His wife accompanies him, but a little son was buried in Mexico before they left.

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

ASCENDED.

[Tribute to the memory of Mrs. E. C. Williams, who died Nov. 6, 1883. Published by request of a friend.]

One more loved one gone before us,
Gone to make our pathway straight,
Stretching through the gloomy valley
To the gleaming, pearly gate!
One more sainted life transplanted
To the garden of our Lord;
One more angel joins the chorus,
Chanting songs of sweet accord.

One more star in heaven gleaming,
Shedding forth a golden ray
O'er the path of loved ones toiling
Up life's rugged, weary way.
One more jewel in the kingdom,
Placed by Him who rules above,
In the precious, royal setting
Of his pure and perfect love.

Angels called her from the mortal—
Called her from its sin and strife;
From the death of living sorrow
To the joys of endless life.
Angels whispered, "Come up higher,"
As they guide her heavenly flight
Up the shining, spiral stairway,
To the land of perfect light.

Cheer up, mourners, for your loved one,
Freed from sorrow, grief and pain,
Hovers o'er on shining pinions,
Drawn by love's magnetic chain;
Cheer up, mourners, for the Father
Guards your friend with wondrous care,
And will help her care and holy
Till you join her 'ever there."

Cheer up, mourners! cheer up, loved one,
For a Messenger Divine,
Whispering words of holy comfort,
Comes with garments all ashine;
Comes to guard you from all evil,
Comes to bless you with her love,
Comes to guide you o'er the pathway
Leading to her home above.

Let us bow in meek submission
'Neath the heavy iron rod
Laid upon us in affliction
By the mighty hand of God.
As we strive to pierce the curtain
Veiling Him, the Holy One,
Let us whisper in our anguish,
"Not my will, but Thine, be done."

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

At Haven Chapel the Lord is pouring out his spirit gloriously, Saturday night one backslider found his way back to the fold and three were converted to God. Bro. Mason is loved, and respected by the entire community.

MISSISSIPPI.

Elijah Graves, Pelahatctrie: "I came to this circuit, Feb. 5th, 1883, finding 2 small churches, with a membership of 75,—no church, no quarterly conference records, nor any regularity—in any thing. I am thankful to say that we have had a good time this year. We have purchased both church and quarterly conference record's, and they are being kept properly; have purchased a pulpit Bible; also, we have erected a small parsonage with $40, only one room in use; $25 in the treasury for a church bell; and $6 worth of Sunday-school books this year. Our Sundayschools have not been very flourishing, caused from late organization. We have had spiritual blessings. Down to the present we have added to the church in full, 35; conversions, 18; on trial, 19. The circuit is very poor. Our financial report is not so good, paid pastor $192.25, paid elder $22.50 to date.

TENNESSEE.

We are glad to learn that Rev. S. L. Clark, pastor of the Mount Zion charge, Central Tennessee Conference, is in the midst of a wonderful work of grace. Quite a large number have been converted already, and Bro. Clark is still pushing the battle.

O. H. Bullington, McMinnville: "I have had 28 conversions this year. Elder held our quarterly meeting. Paid elder this year $40, pastor $125, bishops $5, missions $25, Freedmen's Aid $6, Church Extension $2.50. Pray for us."

TEXAS.

A. Myers, San Marcos: "Elder Browley preached on children's day. It was a pleasant occasion. Collection, $1 55."

The Warrant For Closing Churches.

From an original August In-ian Version of the Scriptures.

"I will come into thy house in the the multitude of thy mercy, except in August."

"The Lord is in His holy temple, except in August."

"One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, except in August."

"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth is Mount Zion, except in August."

"God is known in her palaces for a refuge, except in August."

"I will abide in thy tabernacle forever, except in August."

"Praise waiteth for thee, oh God, in Zion, except in August."

"We shall be satisfied with the goodness of thy house, even of thy holy temple, except in August."

"How amiable are thy tabernacles, except in August."

"My soul longeth, yea even fainteth for the courts of the Lord, except in August."

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob, except in August."

"Strength and beauty are in the sanctuary, except in August."

"I was glad, except in August, when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

"Our feet shall stand within thy gates, oh, Jerusalem, except in August."

"Preach the gospel to every creature, except in August."

"Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, except in August."

"To the poor is the gospel preached, expect in August. This day is the Scripture fulfilled in your ears."—*Sel.*

The Journal of Education (New Orleans) for November, continues the subject of legislative education, asserts that the South is powerless to educate the people without the help of the National Government, and has a careful summary of events and opinions of a local and general educational import.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1. 25
Cloth........................1 75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
2. Illiteracy in the United States.
3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
10. Tabulation of Illiteracy and Educational Facts from Census of 1880—ten tables.

It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Phillips & Hunt.
32 Natchez St. New Orleans, La.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON VII. DAVID ANOINTED. (1 Sam. xvi: 1-13)

Saul was sorry he must give up being king, but he was not sorry for his sin. Samuel was full of trouble. God spoke to him again, and told him to go and see Jesse. This Jesse lived in the little city of Bethlehem in Judea. You all know that city, and could tell a great deal about the little baby once born there. God said he would find a new and better king. Poor old Samuel was afraid to go for fear Saul would kill him if he found a new king. This new king was to be one of Jesse's sons. Samuel trusted God and went his way to the little city to find the king God wanted. Samuel did not know the man God had chosen. No one but God knew. Jesse had eight sons, and seven of them came before Samuel. One of them was taller than the rest, and Samuel saw how grand and good he looked and chose him, but God said no. Then Samuel said, Jesse, are these all your sons? No, said Jesse, there is one more, but he is away tending the sheep. Samuel told Jesse to send for him; so he was brought before Samuel. When he came before Samuel the Lord told Samuel to pour the holy oil on his head, for this one, this young David, Jesse's youngest son, was to be the king in Saul's place. It must have seemed strange to them all. He chose David, so it was right. God never changes. He sees the heart and knows his servants. The boy or girl who loves him many wear an old ragged dress, may have to black boots, or do some other hard work, but God sees their heart and they are his. What does that mean? It meant to be king to David; but to us it means to be a king's child. God is King of all, and those who love him and obey him are children of the King.—*Western.*

A Night School.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please allow us to speak to the public of the opportunity that is now granted. Night-school will open to-night at the N. O. University, 188 Race street, for the benefit of those who are unable to attend day school. Terms are reasonable. Doors are open to all who desire to acquire knowledge. It will be conducted by competent tutors.

HUBBARD & BARDWELL.

WANTED.

A good teacher to take charge of the Paris Branch School of Wiley University, situated at Paris, Texas, Marshall District of Texas Annual Conference. The work is new and difficult, and we need an experienced teacher to insure success. One that can teach music preferred. This work is under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and affords a good opportunity for an earnest Methodist by sacrifice and toil to help forward the cause of Christ. The school will begin January 1, 1884. For information address

J. C. CARTER,
President Local Board of Trustees,
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.

A newspaper devoted to the Catholic interest of Texas is to be established at Galveston, with a capital of $28,000.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of Women's Home Mission, Texas conference will be held Tuesday Nov. 20, at Mt. Vernon M. E. Church. ISABELLA HOWELLS.
Houston, Texas.

The English Illustrated Magazine. Contents for November, 1833: 1—The Miller's Courtship. 2—In the Fens; illustrations, Crossing the Ferry; Littleport Bridge; in the Fens; A Sedge Cutter, etc. 3—The Banqueting House and Old Whitehall; illustrations, Statue of James II; Whitehall Gardens; Window of the Banqueting House; Holbein's Gate. 3—Brass Works of Birmingham with illustrations. 5—The Little Schoolmaster Mark, a spiritual romance. 6—Oysters and the Oyster Question, illustrated. 7—The Armorer's Pretences, chapter 3, 4, 5, to be continued. Ornaments, Initial Letters, etc. This magazine is a marvel for cheapness, and if it continues as it has begun it will not only supply a superior quality of literature but will be heartily welcomed to the best American homes. The price is wonderfully cheap—only 15 cents a number, or $1.50 per year. Published by Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is *very successful*."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. R. Burr of Teubie's Mill, Florida, "until I was cured by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!
Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set. For full particulars address
Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.
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Washington, D. C.

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BEST AND STRONGEST SEAM.
UNEQUALLED LIGHTNESS OF RUNNING.
AND DOES NOT INJURE HEALTH.
Full investigation afforded to all.
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.
nov15-16teow

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Wiley Peterson and Miss Martha Holleman, by Rev. Geo. W. Smith, Galveston, Oct. 9, 1883. Bro. Peterson is one of our local preachers, and we wish him a happy life.

At Big Creek, Falls county, Texas, by Rev. D. Humphreys, Oct. 7, Mr. Johnson Ridds and Mrs. A. Johnson. At Marlin, Oct. 11, by the same, Mr. Solomon Oliver to Mrs. Renza Shaw.

DEATHS.

Bro. Samuel Steward died Oct. 12, in full faith in the Lord. He was a steward of our church. He leaves six children.
D. HUMPHREYS.
Marlin, Texas.

Bro. Charley Oliver died Oct. 25, aged 53 years, in full triumph of faith.
GREEN BRAGNER.
Pilot Point, Texas.

Bro. Henry Demley died Oct. 25, aged 40 years. He was a faithful member of St. Paul Church. He leaves a wife and five children. E. FIELDS.
Jeanerette, La.

Sister Caroline Daniel died Oct. 26. She leaves a husband and three children. She was a faithful member of the Church and of the Good Templars.
JONAS HENDERSON.
Forest, Miss.

The Housekeeper.

It is a good plan to dip a broom into warm water and shake it thoroughly before sweeping a carpet, and at intervals during the process, taking care to have clean water each time; in this way the dust is prevented from rising, and the carpet looks bright and clean. The sweeping should be done as much as possible one way, the length of the room, not cross, or zigzag.

LEMON BUTTER.—Dissolve one cupful of sugar in the juice of one large lemon; beat three eggs light; add and mix well; add a piece of butter the size of a walnut; cook till thick, stirring constantly.

TEA CAKE.—Two pounds of flour, half pound of lard, half pound of sugar, (not too coarse,) one tablespoonful of baking powder, two eggs, a few caraways; rub the lard well into the flour; well beat the eggs, add sufficient warm milk to make the whole into a moderate paste; bake as soon made, about half an hour; not too hot an oven. To be cut open, and buttered hot.

APPLE PUDDING, BAKED.—Butter a basin well, and line it with a thin suet crust; fill it as closely as possible with apples cut rather small; add sugar, a little lemon peel and a wineglassful of water. Put on the cover. Bake it in a steady oven for two or three hours. When half done [illegible] a [illegible] under the [illegible] the juice should boil [illegible] sugar over.

[illegible] of fine flour, [illegible] and four whites of eggs, and a very little salt; fry them very thin, in fresh butter, and between each strew sugar and cinnamon. Send up six or eight at once.

ALMOND SPONGE CAKE.—Twelve eggs, leaving out the whites of [illegible] of white pulverized sugar, two ounces of bitter almonds, half pound of [illegible] good weight. Blanch and roll like a paste. While rolling almonds, wet them with rose water [illegible] by [illegible] which will take [illegible] Break the eggs in a [illegible] and then break them up with [illegible] Add the sugar and beat until light and creamy; then beat the almonds in, then add the flour, stir it lightly, bake in a square pan, ice on bottom and cross with a knife.

The *Gardener's Monthly* calls [illegible] on a [illegible] as [illegible] one of [illegible] of modern botanical science to the practical horticulturist, as by this knowledge he can save many a valuable tree. When one has been [illegible] roots get injured, and the supply of moisture, in the best cases, is more or less deficient. Any dead branch, or any weak one, should therefore be at once cut away.

SOUP OF COLD FOWL.—[illegible] over quarter of a pound of rice, wash it in several waters, and put it into a saucepan with two quarts of boiling water, and a teaspoonful of salt, and let it boil, put with either two cupfuls of the scraps of cold poultry, or the carcass of a cold chicken or turkey, and let them boil together until the rice is very soft and the poultry boiled to shreds; add, while soup is boiling, sufficient boiling water to prevent the rice burning; when the rice and poultry are tender pour them into a sieve set over an earthen bowl, remove the bones, and rub the rice and poultry meat through the sieve with a potato masher, after rubbing the rice and poultry through the sieve put them again into the sauce pan, stir with them about a quart of milk, or a sufficient quantity to make the soup of the consistency of cream, season it palatably with salt, pepper, and a little grated nutmeg, let it boil once, and serve as soon as it boils.

BEEF AND TOMATO SOUP.—Cut about a pound of the remains of cold roast beef, beefsteak, in half inch dice, put them into a saucepan with a quart of tomatoes, peeled and sliced, or a can of tomatoes, and boil these ingredients slowly together; if the soup is thicker than thick cream, add enough boiling water to make it the right consistency, season it palatably, let it boil for an hour, and then serve it. This soup may be varied by boiling a cupful of rice with it, of course adding sufficient water to make it the proper consistency, and seasoning it palatably. Or bread may be cut in half-inch dice, fried brown in plenty of smoking-hot fat, and put into the soup at the moment of serving.

Prohibition on Sinai.

BY REV. W. T. SLEEPER.

(EXODUS xx. Hab. ii. 12, 15.)

On Sinai's lofty height
Our God in dreadful might
Said: "Thou shalt not."
Thou shalt not steal, nor kill,
Nor do thy neighbor ill,
For this [illegible] fulfil—
"Thou, thou shalt not."

The trumpet blast [illegible]
"No license" was the word,
A wrong to do.
[illegible] thy neighbor love,
Goodness and truth approve,
And give to God above
The honor due.

"Tempt not thy neighbor's lip,
The cup of death to sip,
Thy woe 'twill be.
Build not thy house with blood,
[illegible] the [illegible]
Which the Almighty God
Will lay on thee.

—*Temperance Advocate.*

That is a false order of reckoning, therefore, which includes as a factor in the problem of Republican success an expected stampede from the Democratic camp on account of sympathy with any sort of reform. Such chickens never hatch according to calculation. The prevailing Democrat, imbued with the true Democratic spirit, has a knack of gratifying his sentimental views in politics without bolting his party ticket. This makes him inconsistent, of course, and gives room to question his sincerity; but it does not alter the fact that he is always particular to have himself counted against the Republicans when an election takes place, which goes to show that the theory of disrupting the Democratic party by coaxing its members over to the Republican side with new moral issues is one from which very slender results are to be expected.—*Globe Democrat.*

You never get to the end of Christ's words. There is something always behind. They pass into proverbs; they pass into laws; they pass into doctrines; they pass into consolations; but they never pass away, and after all the use that is made of them they are still not exhausted.—*Dean Stanley.*

Dr. Howard Crosby says: "Giving is worship. Every one should give, whether rich or poor. The cent of the straitened is as much needed for worship as the dollar of the richer. The poor man should no more omit giving because of his poverty than an [illegible] praying because of [illegible]. No Christian has a right to except this from his worship."

Elder Wilson, one of the Mormon preachers recently indicted for vagrancy in Clayton county, Ga., is preparing a defence. He says that the authorities of the Mormon Church have authorized him to make it test case, and, he adds, that they will supply all the money he requires.

Caused by malarial affection of the lungs, nervousness, and imperfect digestion, is speedily remedied by the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any cases where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to learn the whereabouts of my people. Mother was Martha Miner, and sister was Cynthia Ann. They were sold to near Natchez, Miss., by Baylor Winn. We lived eight miles below Natchez at that time. We were brought to Texas by Baylor Winn. Address me at Rossville, Texas, care of Sam Bright.

ELMIRA BRIGHT.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to hear from father, mother, sister and brother. Mother was Millia Calbert, the wife of Race Calbert. [illegible]nrietta Calbert. Brother is Charles Calbert, owned by John C. Barry, in Prince George county, Maryland. If I am not mistaken my name was Nat Calbert when I was sold to John Roby, a negro trader, in Washington, in 1860. John E. Barry had a son, Ben Barry, a doctor in Blackenburg in 1860. Address me at 520½ White street, New Orleans, La.

ROBERT HENDERSON.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son, Cole Grifford. He came from Butler county, Alabama, to Texas in 1836, and went back to Mississippi with Edward Grifford in 1837. I have not heard from him since. He was sold from Liberty county, Texas. He was my only child. I belonged then to Rayford Grifford, and now go by the name of Mrs. Salley Benell. If he is living I have a home for him. Address me care Rev. J. Smith, Beaumont Texas.

DEAR EDITOR—My son left Mississippi June 13, 1875. I received a letter from him in 1877, but have not heard from him since. He was in Louisiana at that time, and his name is Jordan Bayard. I have only three living children; Nancy is the oldest, Jordan next, and Martha the youngest. Nancy is living with me yet, Martha is married, and is now Martha Therefoot. I want to see my child. Address me at Lauderdale station, Miss.

EMILIE BAYARD.

MR. EDITOR—Information is wanted concerning my sisters, Jinnie, Tamar, and Sarah, who were formerly owned by one John Simmons, of Mississippi, and were sold to one Dick Edwards, and taken [illegible] and there sold a[illegible] my-self [illegible] sold to a Mrs. Aspinwall, [illegible] California in 1851, April 2d. I now reside in Carson City, Nevada. Any information concerning the parties above mentioned will be thankfully received by me.

MRS. C. BAILEY.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for relatives whom I left when quite a small boy. Mother was Nancy McKinney, sisters, Mary and Sarah, brothers, Calvin Squire, Samuel and Bill McKinney. I had an uncle, Alfred Carson, a Baptist preacher. I left them in Butler, Kentucky. I was taken away by John Mayfield, and name was changed from from George McKinney to George Mayfield. Address me at Waco, Texas.

GEORGE MAYFIELD.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my relatives. My mother left all her relatives in Kentucky. Her father and mother were Bennett and Delilah Johnson; her brothers were Rolling, Elisha, Westley and Bob Johnson, and also Smith [illegible] by father; her aunts were Betty and Sally; she left them in Cloverport, Ky. They belonged to Zeke Fisher, brother of Clayton Fisher. My mother was at that time, Sally Johnson; she left her son at Elizabethtown, Ky., seven miles from Harding county, before peace was declared. His name was Henry Clay Brown; she belonged to Thos. Brown, brother of Elisha Brown, and her name was at that time Sally Brown, but is now Sarah Forrest. My father, Hardy Forrest, deceased, left his relatives on Stanley's Creek, Gaston county, North Carolina. His parents were Samuel and Lucy Forrest; brothers, Moses, Orange, Jerry and Wart Forrest, and a sister Margaret Forrest. My guardians, Geo. and Sally Hunter, left the city about fifteen years ago, and said they were going to Norfolk, Va., but I have never heard from them. I am anxious to hear from all my relatives. Ministers in Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia will please read this from their pulpits. Address, Chestnut, near Valence street, New Orleans,

BENNETT FORREST.

Never try to raise a family without a news paper, provided it contains the the advertisement of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this valuable medicine is necessary to keep your children in good health."

"Its too late to save me, said a poor old drunkard, when urged to reform. "It is too late to save me, but, oh! for God's sake save the boys." "Yes, it was too late for him; he had fallen too low to ever dream of forgiveness and peace. The demon of drink held his soul in bondage, and he had lost forever all hope of salvation. With the consciousness of his own degragation, he pleads not for himself, but "for God's sake, save the boys."

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes, with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

In Philadelphia, last year, thirty-four murders were each traceable to intemperance, and twenty-one assaults with intent to kill proceeded from the same cause. Of over 38,000 persons arrested 75 per cent. were caused by intemperance; of 18,305 persons committed to city prisons, more than two-thirds were the consequence of intemperance.

Beautiful Women

Are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weakness that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated (treatise with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Crockford, keeper of a gambling den in London, being accused by a father with having ruined his son, boldly replied, "I know it, I ruin a man a day! I live by it!" Just what rumsellers are doing, but are not honest enough to avow it.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block*, Rochester, N. Y.

sept6-26t

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever.

My doctor pronounced me cured, but
I got sick again, with terrible pains in
my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!

From 228 lbs., to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, 1881. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

Good Pay for Agents. $100 to $200 per mo., made selling our fine Illustrated Bibles. Write to J. C. McCURDY & CO St. Louis, Mo.

sept13-1y

A Kentucky paper says: "We were walking along the street the other day when we noticed a heavy set, black-haired man. We soon discovered him to be Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church, who is eighty years of age, and in active service as a bishop. Taking him by the arm, we expressed our surprise that his hair should be so black. 'Yes,' said he, 'I tell my brethren that I have been so green that I can not get ripe.'"

"Dr. Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia, are a success" Dr. G. P. Holman, Christiansburg, Va.

"Are your domestic relations agreeable!" was the question put to an unhappy-looking specimen of humanity. "Oh, my domestic relations are all right," was the reply; "it is my wife's relations that are causing trouble."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. feb14-1y

BETTER THAN EVER.

The Inter-Ocean For 1884.

More new features have been introduced in *The Weekly Inter Ocean* in the last twelve months than in any other paper published in this country. Retaining all the old specialties and departments, the publishers have added illustrated biographical sketches of persons prominently before the public at date of publication; illustrated articles on important historical and current events, or in elucidation of antiquarian research, or interesting engineering and mechanical problems; cable letters from London covering the field of European news for each week; special contributions devoted to reminiscences of army and political life; and new series of articles given up largely to personal gossip and recollections of prominent literary people.

The Inter Ocean will remain uncompromisingly Republican; will maintain its present attitude on the question of protecting American industries; will continue to devote special attention to trade, transportation, and economic questions; will retain the departments of *The Curiosity Shop* (a current encyclopedia of curious, interesting, and valuable information called out by inquiries of subscribers); *The Woman's Kingdom* (devoted to the progressive movements in which women are interested); *The Farm and Home* (covering topics of special interest to farmers, their wives, and their children); *The Veterinary* (containing answers to questions as to the treatment of horses, cattle, and other animals by one of the best veterinary surgeons in the West); and *Complications* taking in puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, etc.), all of which are peculiar to the paper, will give as much space as hitherto to serial and short stories, original and selected sketches and poems, and with increased facilities for news-gathering in the shape of special wires to New York and Washington, and experienced correspondents well placed at home and abroad, will more than maintain its high standard for enterprise and accuracy in all departments of news.

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General News Items.

In the ... penitentiary state prisons 65 out of 81 inmates ... themselves to ... intemperate.

The *Chief* says the new iron drawbridge across Bayou Lafourche at Donaldsonville was opened to the public Nov. 1.

Ninety-three ... confined in the Deer Island House of Industry are confined for crimes connected with liquor.

... census of 1880. There was in the South a total ... population of 16,426,890—3,758,480 ... 410 were illiterate—white 2,012,... colored ...

Two Methodist ... insisted on remaining all night in an Arkansas house. The owner went out and ... and said, "If you remain I will ... your ... " ... not remain.

The Methodist ministers of Ohio, who were given a change of residence by the conference, held just previous to the election, resolved to remain home and vote at their legal polling places rather than lose a chance to vote for the prohibitory amendment.

In Massachusetts, from official reports, it is shown that there is a decrease of 37 per cent. in the number of cases of drunkenness where prohibition is now the rule, an increase of 68 per cent. in the number of ... of crime, and 140 per cent. in the number of cases of intoxication, where liquor is allowed to be sold.

It is promised that the Washington Monument will reach a height of 410 feet before work is stopped by cold weather, and that the remaining 90 feet of vertical masonry surmounted by a pyramidal cap 50 feet high, will be completed by the Spring of 1885.

... the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, just held at Alton, show Illinois delegates numbering 414. The local W. C. T. Union numbers 7,700 paid-up members. In fifteen minutes the ladies took forty shares of stock in the *Union Signal*, at $25 per share. They are determined to maintain their National temperance organ, and run it at full gauge.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Mail advices from the West Coast of Africa state that a French troopship arrived at Gaboon on Sept. 24th, bringing stores and a relief party. The commander stated that the French Admiral had issued instructions to annex the coast and all the southern ports as far as the Congo River, along which the Gaboon tariff is to be strictly enforced. To enable him to carry out the scheme, the Admiral will receive 600 soldiers and 100 ... officers from Goree. The coast line is 250 miles long, and includes about a dozen towns. Three French men-of-war ... ships of the most important points on the coast.

Marvelous Restoration.

The cures which are being made by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, and all chronic diseases by their new Vitalizing Treatment, are indeed marvelous. If you are a sufferer from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, write for information about their new Treatment, and it will be promptly sent.

... Houston ... Seminary ...

... to ... whatever work the ...

... through his ...

... Epilepsy ...

Successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Pater-Familias Watkins: "That little shaver over there on the wall is my second child by my first wife; the ... hair is my wife's first by her second husband. The other one, with the spot on his nose, is my second wife's by her first husband; and we've got some of the last batch around somewhere—but, oh! it's ... I can scarcely keep ... However we call ... Watkins."

... of the original ... of the State, county and municipal ... in Connecticut, more than seventy per cent. admit to the habit ...

The Testimony of a School Teacher.

Mr. H. L. Soper, principal of the High School at Pepperell, Conn., in relation to a matter which has given him much anxiety and pain: "My wife and I have both ... Hunt's Remedy, and find it really a superior article. A year since ago my kidneys became weak and sluggish owing to ... and finding relief in ... continued its use until I had used four bottles, when I became well. Since my cure I have suggested its use to a great number of people, who I know have been benefited by using it." And to substantiate this statement, Mr. ... Clark, assistant superintendent of the High School, says: "I can certify to the value of Hunt's Remedy, having received great benefit from its use. ... commenced ... when my kidneys became affected with inflammation of the passages, but the ... of this valuable medicine effected the disease. I can now ... recommend it to all suffering as I was." May 31, 1883.

A Rubber Bag.

This most remarkable statement was made by Mr. Frank B. Lee, clerk in the office of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., Little Falls, N. Y., on the 8th of June, 1883.

Mr. Lee says: "My father has been troubled for over twenty years with severe kidney and bladder disease, suffering the most acute pain when urinating. He became so bad that he was obliged to give up all business. His condition was such that his urine would drop constantly, and he was obliged to use a rubber bag, the weakness was so great. He used many kinds of medicine without deriving any benefit, until he was urged by one of our druggists in Little Falls (Mr. Skinner) to use Hunt's Remedy, as he had known of its being used in many cases with great success. I purchased one bottle, and he commenced using it, and he was so improved that he got along without the rubber bag. He used in all twelve bottles, and it has entirely cured him. Father is sixty-two years old, and we consider it a most wonderful cure, and cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all afflicted with kidney, liver, or urinary troubles."

All the evidence published in regard to Hunt's Remedy can be relied upon; it is true in every particular.

He Had Enough.

Ex-Governor St. John vouches for the genuineness of the following letter from an ex-saloon keeper:

DEAR FRIEND: i write a lines to let you know i Received your letter a few days ago. Kansas is a— of a country. i just laid out 4 weeks Jail for selling Beer. i got enough of it. P S. don't come to Kansas to start a saloon.

"JOE MONTEL,"
"Clay Centre, Ka."

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With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains all left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."
Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass. Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—
I suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
Kidney, liver, and urinary complaint,
Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your bitters cured him, and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons."
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles!"—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night, eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

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NEW BOOKS.

PRAYER AND PRAISE; or, Hymns and Tunes for Prayer Meetings, Praise Meetings, Revival Meetings, etc. Edited by Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D.D., and R. M. McIntosh. Published by J. W. Burk & Co., 148 Second street, Macon, Ga. Price, 60 cents.

This volume is not offered to the Christian public as a Church hymn-book, but as its title, *"Prayers and Praise,"* indicates, it is sent forth as a helper to be used in prayer, praise, class and revival services. We do not propose to give a long notice of it. What we do say is very hearty. We know of no better collection now in use by the American churches in their social and revival meetings than is found in *"Prayers and Praise."* "The Editors" are correct in the statement: "This book contains the cream of many collections," while the new verses and tunes must delight all who hear and learn them. We wish our brethren great success in its circulation.

THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE of Connecticut. by Rev. Washington Gladden, L.L.D. The Century Company, 33 East Seventeenth street, New-York.

This book is the ripe fruitage of Dr. Gladden's labor as a Christian pastor. He sets forth the practical means by which a united Christian influence [illegible] in all com[illegible] ed is for [illegible] carefully re[illegible] der these [illegible] and act upon the [illegible] but in the spirit of [illegible] united, Christian [illegible]. Christian League [illegible] here described, will awaken churches [illegible] and parish [illegible] ciety.

AMONG THE MONGOLS. By Rev. James Gilmore, A. M., with illustrations. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Stillman, 24 Camp street, New Orleans. Price, $1.50.

The author of this book is a missionary of the London Missionary Society, Pekin, but the book is not a missionary's report, nor a mere traveler's diary. By repeated visits Mr. Gilmore made himself familiar with the language and life of the Mongol tribes who inhabit that portion of Asia lying between China on the south and Siberia on the north. Fully sixty per cent. of the Mongolians are priests. Our author describes them as outwardly devout, but as the greatest sinners in Mongolia, and the temples as the great centres of wickedness. The people look upon the priests as sacred, and conclude that they can do whatever they wish; hence the morality of the masses is heartbreaking. They usually travel on camels, but have a passion for a horse. The keeping of cattle, camels and sheep constitute the greater part of the [illegible] people. [illegible] most heartily co[illegible] this book. The index is complete and will render this volume an easy book of reference on any subject of which it treats.

LITTLE GLORY'S MISSION, with "Found at Last," by Mrs. C. S. Beasey. American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Stillman, 24 Camp street, New Orleans. Price, 75 cents.

No long notice is needed of this volume. The story of *Little Glory's Mission* is full of interest. In various ways it illustrates the evil of the use of strong drink. The book is practical, it argues strongly for temperance, and will be surely read by all who begin it. We most heartily commend it for the Sunday-school library and for the family. It is good reading.

Stall's Lutheran Year-Book for [illegible] all branches of the Lutheran [illegible] both in the [illegible] the World, and [illegible] of Luther [illegible] ever published in this country. Its varied tables present the home and foreign missionary work from the beginning; benevolent contributions to its various boards, [illegible] tions; the names and [illegible] of all the Lutheran ministers in the United States and Canada, etc. It is also replete with valuable statistics of other denominations, Sunday schools, [illegible] of the world, growth of [illegible] centuries and [illegible] growth of Roman Catholic [illegible] and Protestant populations, receipts of all the foreign missionary societies of the United States, growth of the Protestant foreign missions of Europe and America, besides many other valuable and suggestive tables. 84 pages. Price 25 cents. For sale by all book dealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Minchahan* for October has a portrait of Dr. Wild and a sketch of him by the editor. The magazine is of good print and contains a variety of literary matter of a fair order. Terms, $1 75 per year; Minneapolis, Minn.

The *Chautauquan* for November is, as usual, full of good reading. As a monthly, devoted to true culture, it has few equals. The Chautauqua literary and scientific circle is faithfully and creditably represented by such an organ. The present number has among other interesting subjects: German History—Rev. W. G. Williams, A.M., II; German Literature; Physical Science, II; Sunday Readings, selected by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D.D.; Political Economy, G. M. Steele, D.D., II; Readings in Art, II; Selections from American Literature; Republican Prospect in France; Earthquakes, Ischia and Java; Electricity; Napoleon's Marshal's; Eight Centuries with Walter Scott; Chautauqua and Editorial Notes, etc. Dr. Theodore L. Flood, editor and proprietor, Meadville, Pa. Price, $1 50 a year.

Mr. Cable will contribute to an early number of *The Century* the as-yet-unreported address on "The Lease System in Southern Prisons," which he delivered at the recent Conference of Charities at Louisville, Ky. The reading of his paper is said by persons who were present to have been one of the striking features of that interesting meeting. Mr. Cable has made a careful and [illegible] study of the prison systems of all Southern States, and [illegible] exposition he makes is likely to be of interest to the public of the whole country.

[illegible] *The Living Age* for the weeks ending Oct. 27th and Nov. 3d, contain The Religion of the [illegible] *Quarterly Review*; [illegible] Amsterdam, *Contemporary*; Some Things of Old Spain, *All the Year Round*; Lord Beaconsfield's Character, *Temple Bar*; Contemporary Life and Thought in France, *Contemporary*; The Expediency of Killing Eminent Men, *Saturday Review*; The Cause of the Weakness of French Negotiations, *Economist*; Extinct Miseries of Human Life, *Saturday Review*; Some Recent Biographies, *Fortnightly*; Earth Movements in Java, *Contemporary*; Some Reminiscences of Jane Welsh Carlyle, *Temple Bar*; A Chinese Martyr of Our Own Times, *Month*; Ines de Castro, Belgravia; Le Mascaret, *Saturday Review*; The Distance of The Sun, *Times*; Cherry Roper's Penance, *Argosy*; the continuation of "The Wizard's Son," the conclusion of "Poor Little Life" and "Along the Silver Streak," and the usual amount of select poetry. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Mrs. [illegible] will contribute to the December *Century* a paper on George Fuller, the Boston artist. Mr. W. B. Closson, also of Boston, has engraved two of Mr. Fuller's most important works, "The Turkey Pasture in Kentucky" and "Psyche," to accompany the paper, each occupying a full page.

Mr. George W. Cable's new novel of New Orleans life, "Dr. Sevier" (pronounced Se-vere), begun in the November *Century*, will reveal, it is said, in a larger measure than his previous stories, Mr. Cable's charming faculty of humorous characterization. The interest of the novel centers in a young married couple from the North, many of whose experiences are drawn from actual life.

The *Wheelman* for November has a fine engraving of the Columbia Bicycle Prize Cup, a full description of which is given by Mr. Charles E. Pratt. Maurice Thompson contributes a delightful literary essay on the Influences of Outdoor Life in Literature, in which he evinces a deep love for nature, and for poets and writers who draw their inspiration from nature. A rather novel view is taken in cycling as an aid to scientific readers by a new writer. Mrs. M. H. Catherwood writes a most interesting bicycling story, Part I appearing in this issue. The news department is full. John Burroughs, Maurice Thompson, Edith M. Thomas, Will Carleton, [illegible] Reid, Geo. [illegible] Mrs. M. H. Catherwood, [illegible] Munroe, Paul Pastnor, John Boyle O'Reilly, C. A. Hazlett, and many others will contribute regularly to the magazine.

The [illegible] for November is [illegible] A portrait of Rev. Joseph Cook, and a comprehensive and [illegible] sketch of his life and work with a characteristic sermon delivered at the dedication of The New England Congregational Church, Saratoga Springs, is a prominent feature of this number. D. L. Moody's opening sermon at the late Convention in Chicago, a thanksgiving sermon by Dr. J. T. Duryea and another by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage are the sermons given in full. $2,50 per year. 25 cents single copy. E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway, New York.

To steal an umbrella is at last a crime. But if a man steals a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, to cure his cough, can it be called a crime?

A terrible conflagration occured in Savannah, Ga., on the 31st ult. Severall persons lost their lives, and property was destroyed to the amount of $1,000,000.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association Buffalo, N. Y.

A cyclone of terrific violence swept over the city of Springfield, Mo., on the evening of the 5th inst. Houses were demolished and five persons killed and 30 wounded.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Nov. 5, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 11-16; Middling 10¼; Good Middling, 10¼; Middling fair, 10¼.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 7 @7½; White clarified, 7½.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, [illegible]; fair, 41; choice, 50.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2¼; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 17@18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 11¼; prime, 14¼.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 9.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 55.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.50; Choice, 5.10.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; Fine, 95;

ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.65@1.80; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $4@$4.50; cabbages ℔ crate, $2.75@$3.00; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10.00@

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $11.50.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12; shoulders, 5¾; sides, short rib, 8½; sides, long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 16@17.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 7½; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, ℔ 9-10c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.00@2.75; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 23@25c per dozen.

Louisiana Eggs—@28c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.00@4.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.00; ducks $3.50@4.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $7.00@15.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 60; white, 63; mixed, 60.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.

BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 80.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@17; choice, 17@18.

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases' 36 pp. symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.

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$100.00 A WEEK!

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AGENTS!

Ladies as well as gentlemen, make a success in the business. Very little capital required. We have a household article as salable as flour.

IT SELLS ITSELF!

It is used every day in every family. You do not need to explain its merits. There is a rich harvest for all who embrace this golden opportunity. It costs you only one cent to learn what our business is. Buy a postal card and write to us and we will Send you our prospectus and full particulars

FREE!

And we know you will derive more good than you have any idea of. Our reputation as a manufacturing company is such that we cannot afford to deceive. Write to us on a postal and give your address plainly, and receive full particulars,

BUCKEYE MANF'G COMPANY. MARION, OHIO.

sept20.1y

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Austin	Denison, Texas	Nov.	21	Andrews
Georgia	Atlanta	"	21	Foss
Tennessee	Murfreesborough	"	21	Hurst
Texas	Paris	"	28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	"	28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	"	28	Hurst
[illegible] Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec.	5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	"	5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	"	12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga	"	12	Foss

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Texarkana Station	Nov.	17-18
Texarkana Circuit	"	20-
Garland City	"	21-
Bright Star	"	22-
Lewisville	"	24-25
Centre Point	Dec.	8- 9
Washington	"	15-16
Camden	"	22 23
Hot Springs	"	29 30
Little Rock	Jan.	5- 6
Pine Bluff Circuit	"	12-23
Pine Bluff Station	"	13-14
Red Land	"	19 20
Swan Lake	"	22-
Arkansas City	"	23-24
Sunnyside	"	25-

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Roan Mountain	Nov.	17-18
Morristown Circuit	"	24-25
Greenville Circuit	Dec.	1- 2
Warrenburg Circuit	"	8- 9
Tasewell Circuit	"	15 16
Moss Creek Circuit	"	22-22
Knoxville Station	"	29-30
Newport Circuit	Jan.	5- 6
Dandridge Circuit	"	12-13

The district conference will be held at Morristown beginning on Thursday, Nov. 22, and I wish all the district stewards to be present with their reports. Also please bring your collections for general conference expenses. S. J. AARRIS, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the brethren of the Texas Conference Those who pass through Houston en route to the Conference to be held at Paris on the 28th inst., will find it to their advantage to purchase tickets over the International and Great Northern R. R., via Mineola. There is another route over the Houston & Texas Central R. R., from Houston, but aside from the fact that it costs more, there is no accommodation for colored passengers on that road. Since we have nothing but our patronage to give let us give that to those who treat us properly. L. B. SCOTT,

Houston, Texas, Nov., 1883.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The next session of the Chattanooga District Conference will be held at Spring City, Nov. 29th and 30th. All members of the conference are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the exercises. Let the reports be thoroughly prepared in advance. A meeting of the district stewards will be held on the second day. Let there be a full attendance. Come, brethren, and let us devise plans for a successful year's work in the Master's vineyard. E. PROVINE, P. E.

LA TECHE DISTRICT—LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Alexandria	Nov.	17-18
Pineville	"	18
Bigolet and Avoca	"	19-20
Le Compte	"	22
Spring Creek & Stuart Chapel	"	22-24
Eola and Marksville	"	25
	and December	12
Cheneyville	Nov.	25-26
Booneville	Dec.	2
Washington	"	8- 9
Opelousas	"	9- 10
Waxia	"	11
Plat Town	"	13
Bayou Des Glaise	"	14
Vermillionville	"	15
St. Martinsville	"	16-17
New Iberia	"	16-18
Thompson and Becan	"	19
Jeannerette and St. Peter	"	20-23
Glencoe and Cote Blanche	"	21-22-23

Brethren will please see to it that all reports are in due form. Push collections for all the benevolencies. Secure all cash subscriptions for SOUTHWESTERN that is possible. Let every pastor do his best toward our Gilbert Haven school. All who have pledged to help me to raise my $100 subscription to this cause, and all other members and friends whose hearts are with me in this good work, are requested to meet at quarterly meeting, prepared to help in this grand school interest. Let every temporal and spiritual preparation be made, for a good time at each point.

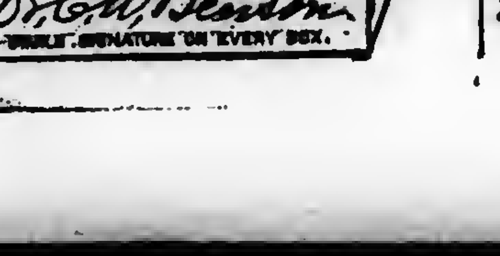
N. B.—Don't fail to collect your assessments for Episcopal fund and delegates to General Conference before quarterly meeting. A. E. P. ALBERT, P. E.

There is a good, and the true thing which demonstrates that the Henery Mc Shane & Co. Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., can supply the world with superior and perfectly satisfactory Bells, possessing, as they do, the most complete facilities for furnishing the most satisfactory and superior Bells in every respect.

The National Temperance Society has entered earnestly upon the work of temperance among the colored people of the South, and appeals to individuals, Churches and temperance organizations all over the land to help in this work. Send check, draft, or post-office order to the National Temperance Society, 58 Reade street, New York.

Nervous Prostration. Overworked Brain.

Brain worry kills many thousands every year. School children and others have nervous head aches, and their overtasked brains need repair and sedation. Here is prompt relief.



MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

A CABLE DESPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE

International Industrial Exhibition

(1883) NOW IN PROGRESS (1883) AT

AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS,

THESE ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR,

Being the VERY HIGHEST AWARD, ranking above the GOLD MEDAL, and given only for EXCEPTIONAL SUPER-EXCELLENCE.

THIS IS CONTINUED THE UNBROKEN SERIES OF TRIUMPHS OF THESE ORGANS

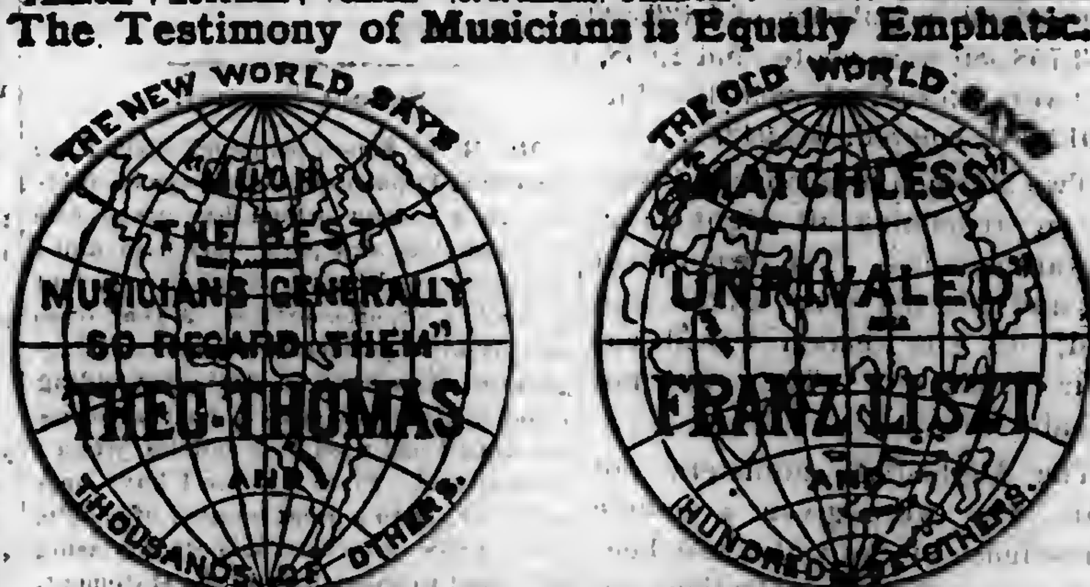
AT EVERY GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS,

No other American Organs having been found equal to them in any.

THE RECORD OF TRIUMPHS of MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS in such severe and prolonged comparisons by the BEST JUDGES OF SUCH INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD now stands as

PARIS, 1867 FRANCE.	VIENNA, 1873 AUSTRIA.	SANTIAGO, 1875 CHILI.	PHILA., 1876 U. S. AMER.	PARIS, 1878 FRANCE.	MILAN, 1881 ITALY.	AMSTERDAM, 1883 NETHERLANDS.

The Testimony of Musicians is Equally Emphatic.



A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883-4 (dated October, 1883) is now ready and will be sent free; including MANY NEW STYLES—the best assortment and most attractive organs we have ever offered. One Hundred Styles are fully described and illustrated, adapted to all uses, in plain and elegant cases in natural woods, and superbly decorated in gold, silver, and colors. Prices, $22 for the smallest size, but having as much power as any single reed organ and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to $900 for the largest size. Sixty Styles between $78 and $200. *Sold also for easy payments.* Catalogues free.

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jan21.

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A New and Elegant Building.

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VERY LIGHT EXPENSES.

For full Information Address,

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or Rev. E. O. THAYER, President. [oc18-tf

Philander Smith College,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

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Terms the very lowest. In many cases students pay their way by services outside of school hours.

Doors open to all classes without regard to race, color, sect or sex.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 12th. Winter Term, Jan. 2d.

For Catalogues and other information, address

a30-3m] REV. THOMAS MASON, PRESIDENT.

Wiley University,

MARSHALL, TEXAS.

TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1883-4.

First Term begins September 24, and ends December 20. Second Term begins December 31, and ends March 20. Third Term begins March 24, and ends June 12.

Expenses per month, including, Board, Room, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, about $8.50.

Instrumental music $2 50 per month.

For Catalogue address, W. H. DAVIS, President.

aug30 3m

The New York *Herald* says that $1,000,000 is spent on a single Sunday by the excursionists from that city.

Cleanse your scalp and remove scales and tenderness with Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1. Druggist.

CHRISTMAS [illegible] MATERIAL [illegible]

PATENTS! NO PATENT! NO PAY. [illegible] Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent free.

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FLORIDA [illegible] with [illegible] illustrating [illegible] Address ASHMEAD BROS., Jacksonville, Fla.

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$75 PRIZE Christmas CANTATA. For Sunday-School Christmas entertainments. With parts for primary, juvenile, intermediate, adults and the general school. Cards, duets, choruses, etc. All with music; also instructions for various ages. Everything complete (no extra books to buy). Arranged so difficult parts can be omitted. Twenty copies for 50 cents, postpaid. Sample copy, 5 cents. Address DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

nov15-4t

EDUCATIONAL.

New Orleans University

Offering Equal Privileges to all, without reference to color, sex or religion.

The next Session will open on

Monday, Oct. 1, 1883,

With a full faculty of Superior Teachers.

Music will be made a separate Department and taught with special care, at the usual price. Vocal music free to all.

Several young men, and also young women can be boarded in the University at $10 a month, or less if it cost less.

I trust that our preachers and other friends, both in the city and country, will secure all the students possible. Urge all to be present the first day.

Preachers and teachers will do well to arrange to attend the Theological and Normal classes.

Students pay no Tuition; but an incidental fee of $1 a month. Those entering before the middle of the month will be charged for the whole month, others for half-month.

Lectures on important and interesting topics.

Special attention given to the training of character.

For catalogues, address Rev. L. P. CUSHMAN, 27 Natchez street. My address till Sept. 15th is Mystic Conn.

JAMES A. DEAN, President.

August 6, 1883. [n30-tf]

Houston Seminary,

No. 1 Capital St., Houston, Tex.

Fall Term Begins Sept. 24.

EXPERIENCED TEACHERS, EXPENSES LOW,

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION, NO COLOR LINE.

Send for circulars. Address the principal.

sept6-3m REV. C. W. CAMPBELL.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to grey Hair. [illegible]

SOUTHWESTERN
Christian Advocate

VOL. [illegible]—NO 47. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, NOVEMBER 22, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 635.

THE SOUTHWESTERN [illegible]
[illegible] BOOK CONCERN, [illegible] Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.
PHILLIPS & HUNT, Agents.
[illegible], Editor.
[illegible], Assistant.
[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.
[illegible]
WM. BALDWIN, Special Agent, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

Editorial Notes.

During a visit of a few hours in Mobile the editor secured fourteen new subscribers.

During the year 1881 forty-seven per cent. of the colored school population was enrolled as attending the public schools; while in the same year there was enrolled fifty [illegible] per cent. of the white population in the United States. This [illegible]

Says the Louisiana *Sugar Bowl* of the Governor: "The idea, that [illegible] people repudiate McEnery [illegible] policy, is [illegible]

[illegible]

liveth." "I know whom I have believed." "We know that we have passed from death unto life." "We know that we are of God."

General Missionary Committee.

The General Missionary Committee met at the Mission Rooms, 805 Broadway, New York, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., Bishop Simpson presiding, called the Committee to order, and after singing, Rev. W. H. Olin led in prayer.

Rev. Dr. Jas. N. Fitzgerald was elected Secretary. There were present: Bishops Simpson, Bowman, Harris, Foster, Wiley, Andrews, Warren, Foss and Hurst. Members of the annual conferences of the several General Conference districts: J. D. Beeman, S. L. Baldwin, W. H. Olin, J. M. Carr, J. M. Trimble, W. S. Edwards, J. W. Locke, G. B. Palmer, T. B. Lemon, J. Dennison and H. D. Lick. Members of the Board of Missions: Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, Rev. J. M. Buckley, Rev. C. S. Coit, Rev. F. S. Upham, Rev. G. G. Saxe, Rev. S. Hunt, Jas. H. Taft, Chas. Scott, O. B. Frisk, E. L. Faucher, Rev. J. M. Reid and Rev. C. H. Fowler, Missionary Secretaries; J. M. Phillips, and Rev. J. M. Walden, Treasurers. Only two members of the Committee were absent, Bishop Merrill, on official duty in China, and Rev. C. V. Anthony, of San Francisco.

The Committee were invited to receptions at St. Paul's on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, and at Madison Avenue on Nov. 12.

The annual report of the Treasurer was read which we present in detail.

Receipts from Eastern Conferences for the Year 1883.

CONFERENCES.	From Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883.	Increase.
Austin	$490 80	$77 65
Baltimore	26,161 78	......
California	5,433 79	3,745 86
Central New York	15,807 00	......
Cent'l Pennsylvania	25,581 70	2,455 52
Columbia River	1,101 25	140 70
Delaware	1,285 78	505 22
East German	4,974 93	806 81
East Maine	1,710 23	......
East Ohio	16,749 82	......
Erie	9,074 87	406 71
Florida	374 91	......
Genesee	11,532 89	......
Georgia	266 45	......
Louisiana	852 45	79 65
[illegible]	2,505 96	947 54
Nevada	384 41	......
Newark	19,615 00	1,964 95
New England	15,437 15	1,894 73
[illegible] South'rn	9,099 66	156 23
[illegible]	4,410 75	......
[illegible]	20,[illegible] 84	2,[illegible] 31
[illegible]	31,648 [illegible]	......
[illegible] East	31,[illegible] 29	......
[illegible]	17[illegible] [illegible]	82 16
[illegible] York	10,[illegible] 63	[illegible] 46
[illegible]	2,[illegible] 75	2,577 70
[illegible]	40,090 00	2,601 00
Pittsburgh	[illegible],949 13	1,571 06
Savannah	[illegible]	24 25
South Carolina	[illegible]	313 70
Southern California	[illegible]	1,[illegible] 80
Southern German	2,[illegible] 65	417 05
Texas	412 60	......
[illegible]	13,143 82	721 86
[illegible]	5,046 79	......
[illegible]	784 35	......
[illegible]	2,397 91	......
[illegible] Texas	490 95	123 25
[illegible]	13,657 08	821 93
[illegible]	12,443 [illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	......	......
[illegible] Hills	21 50	21 50
[illegible] and Turkey	41 57	......
[illegible] China	[illegible] 00	[illegible] 67
[illegible]	309 04	20 69
Denmark	......	......
Foochow	180 66	......
[illegible] Switzerl'd	1,832 00	146 60
[illegible]	108 00	[illegible] 05
[illegible]	......	......
[illegible]	143 05	118 72
[illegible]	464 71	464 71
[illegible]	197 00	17 00
[illegible]	[illegible] 72	......
[illegible]	[illegible] 00	150 00
[illegible]	832 67	832 67
[illegible]	3,126 79	842 14
[illegible]	197 58	5 61
[illegible]	73,757 87	26,[illegible] 19
[illegible]	[illegible],641 48	1,[illegible] 65
[illegible]	[illegible] 48	[illegible] 063 88

[illegible] 1.13 is income from [illegible], and $8,833.34 from [illegible]

Receipts from Western Conferences for the Year 1883.

CONFERENCES.	From Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883.	Increase.
Alabama	$97 75	......
Arkansas	191 18	......
Blue Ridge	118 00	$52 85
Central Alabama	89 90	36 65
Central German	8,357 11	418 67
Central Illinois	11,847 52	226 32
Central Ohio	12,782 22	......
Central Tennessee	403 89	403 89
Chicago German	3,730 97	......
Cincinnati	18 702 93	757 36
Colorado	2,532 23	60 76
Des Moines	7 310 05	......
Detroit	10,180 93	234 94
East Tennessee	131 38	......
Holston	595 42	......
Illinois	17,027 59	11 48
Indiana	6,886 10	......
Iowa	6 702 74	123 52
Kansas	2,568 34	91 28
Kentucky	2,255 04	165 42
Lexington	377 31	55 64
Little Rock	198 95	112 05
Michigan	9,366 70	166 68
Minnesota	5,292 73	......
Mississippi	289 45	......
Missouri	2,178 56	9 41
Nebraska	1,964 20	393 60
North Indiana	8,045 82	......
North Nebraska	513 31	22 96
North Ohio	8,433 32	......
N. W. German	3 438 95	......
N. W. Indiana	6,018 64	......
N. W. Iowa	2 031 35	765 89
N. W. Kansas	591 84	591 84
N. W. Norwegian	1 928 03	78 03
N. W. Swedish	3,004 77	430 98
Ohio	17 201 00	442 26
Rock River	20,402 71	......
Saint Louis	3,756 89	66 53
Saint Louis German	5,323 55	......
S. E. Indiana	5 312 35	325 37
Southern Illinois	7,341 85	80 35
South Kansas	1,891 13	......
S. W. Kansas	1,559 63	1,464 13
Tennessee	557 35	142 92
Upper Iowa	9,598 49	968 91
West German	3,115 90	144 95
West Nebraska	305 50	93 83
West Virginia	3 672 34	384 68
West Wisconsin	3 463 34	226 46
Wisconsin	5,556 70	223 28
Legacies	4,333 35	609 04
Sundries	64 56	......
Total	$259 501 63	$10,385 48

Total Receipts from Nov. 1, 1881, to Oct. 31, 1882	$691,6[illegible] 01
Total Receipts from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883	751,469 90
Increase	$59,803 89

Disbursements by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883:

Bulgaria	$13 075 30	
Central China	25 082 78	
Denmark	9,108 03	
Foochow	13 540 08	
Germany & Switzl'd	22,709 08	
Interior Africa	1,133 00	
Italy	26,297 73	
Japan	31,574 13	
Liberia	3,308 25	
Mexico	39,004 40	
North China	24,231 24	
North India	77,206 25	
Norway	14,407 52	
South America	26,467 37	
South India	4,530 09	
Sweden	20,233 27	
West China	11,350 37	$372,667 63
Domestic Missions by the Treasurer	$170,149 35	
Domestic Missions Ass't Treasurer	136,354 25	
		306,503 60
Office expenses		20,314 62
Publication fund		6,129 63
Incidental expenses (of which $10,043 24 was for interest)		32,706 28
		$728,321 76

Recapitulation.

Balance Treasury in debt, Nov. 1, 1882	$66,185 04	
Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883	718,321 76	
Total		$794,506 80
Receipts from Nov. 1, 1882, to Oct. 31, 1883		751,469 90
Balance Treasury in debt, November 1, 1883		$43,036 90

State of the Treasury, Nov. 1, 1883.

Treasury in debt in New York	$57,585 61	
Cash in Treasury in Cincinnati	14,548 71	
Net cash indebtedness of Treas'y Nov. 1, 1883		$43,036 90
Outstanding drafts of the Secretaries for foreign work		45,162 00
Total indebtedness of Treasury, Nov. 1, 1883		$88,198 90
Total indebtedness of Treasury Nov. 1882		102,579 04
Decrease of liabilities		$14,380 14

J. M. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.
J. M. WALDEN, Ass't. Treas'r.

In addition to the above tables the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer presented a special statement for four years past. The following are the leading items:

	Receipts.	Increase.
1880	$557,371 14	$5 511 84
1881	626,663 89	69,292 76
1882	691,666 01	65,002 12
1883	751,469 90	29.803 89
	$2,626,170 94	$199,610 60

	Appropriations.	Payments.
1880	$615.832	$576 335 69
1881	665.884	643.084 82
1882	692.262	653,428 41
1883	745,849	738 321 76
	$2,719,827	$2,606,170 63

The increase in appropriations in the three years, 1881-1883, has been $130,017. Of this increase there was for Foreign work $82,863; Home work $42,154. Miscellaneons work $5,000.

Rev. Dr. Reid moved that the Committee proceed to make the appropriations on the basis of $750,000 for the whole work, which was adopted.

The appropriations for the foreign missions were then taken, each in order, the recommendations of the Board considered. The session was a very interesing one and a large degree of unanimity prevailed. Bishop Bowman presided in the afternoon.

Thursday Nov. 8, Bishops Harris and Foster presiding. Provision was made for preparing a missionary address to the Church. On motion of J. M. Phillips the grant of $6,000 for property at Rosario, South America, was reconsidered and, after considerable debate, withdrawn. It was then agreed to add $12,000 to the appropriation to Italy for the purchase of property in Naples. The Bulgarian mission was taken up and after a long and spirited discussion in which Dr. Buckley, Bishop Hurst, Dr. Fowler and Bishop Foss were the chief speakers, it was agreed to continue the mission and to provide for it more liberally, $15,482 being appropriated. The other appropriations made during the day were to Mexico, $34,000; to Japan, $35,648; to Arizona, $3,600; to the Black Hills, $3,600; to Dakota $13,525.

On Saturday morning the English-speaking Domestic Missions were considered. Rev. W. S. Edwards, of Baltimore, member of the general committee representing the conferences along the South Atlantic and most of the Gulf States, said he had had great difficulty in getting responses to applications for information, and must rely chiefly on the bishops to represent these conferences. Much disapproval was expressed because the proper reports from missions connected with conferences have not been made to the representative members of the committee by the presiding elders. Bishop Foss stated that one great difficulty in getting information was that so many of the preachers, including presiding elders, are comparatively illiterate, and might find difficulty in reading the written letters sent them. Bishop Harris heartily indorsed this statement. Bishop Foss offered a motion which was adopted, instructing the missionary secretaries to prepare circular letters containing questions so framed as to draw out the precise information needed, and to be forwarded to the members of the committee for their nse in correspondence with the presiding elders. Much was said about the work in East Tennessee. In response to proposals to cut down the appropriation below last year's allowance, Bishop Bowman said this was a new conference; had many new fields, and the time to cut down had not yet come. Little Rock was represented by Bishop Hurst, who said there was an enlargement of the work, and a larger appropriation needed. He held the last conference, and deemed the condition of the work very promising.

Bishop Hurst also represented the Louisiana Conference, and thought about the same amount was needed as last year. Bishop Simpson said he thought we must begin to retrench a little in the larger conferences and moved that instead of $6,000 the sum should be $5,500. Bishop Foss, who had held the conference, moved the further reduction of $500, and thought the $800 given to the Ames Church should be withdrawn. Bishop Simpson deprecated too sharp and sudden reductions. The amount was fixed at $5,500. For the Mississippi Conference, next taken up, Bishop Hurst favored the same appropriation as last year. Bishop Simpson, while favoring a slight pressure to foster self help, thought the amonnt for this conference should not be reduced. The bishops generally concurred in this view, and good words were spoken concerning the activity and zeal of this conference. For South Carolina a motion to reduce by $500 prevailed.

Bishop Warren spoke very highly of the improvement, enterprise, and liberality of Tennessee Conference and favored giving the same amount as last year—$3,000. Bishop Simpson favored $2,000, making the amount the same as the Lexington Conference. The Texas Conference has sixty preachers and many new fields. Bishop Bowman favored continuing the same amount as last year ($4,000) which was agreed to. The same action was taken concerning the Washington and West Texas Conferences.

Missionary Appropriations For 1884.

I. FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1. *Africa.*	
1. Liberia, at the disposal of the Board for work	$2,500
2. At the disposal of the Board for sending out a Missionary to take charge of the work	1,500
	$4,000
2. *South America*	$22,781
4. *China:*	
1. Foochow	$15,090
2. Central China (Kiukiang)	30 916
3. North China (Peking)	25,244
4. West China, conditioned	10,800
	$81,990
4. *Germany and Switzerland:*	
For the work	$21,000
For interest on Berlin debt	600
To be administered by the Board for debts	2,400
	$24,000
5. *Scandinavia:*	
1. Denmark	$10,000
2. Norway	14.345
3. Sweden	22,082
	$46,427
6. *India:*	
1. North India	$65,820
2. South India	1,000
	$66,820
7. *Bulgaria and Turkey*	$15,482
8. *Italy**	27,750
For property in Naples	12,000
	$39,750
9. *Mexico*	34,000
10. *Japan*	35,648
Total for Foreign Missions	$370,898

II. MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Not in Annual Conferences, to be Administered as Foreign Missions:*

1. Arizona	$8,000
2. Black Hills	3,600
3. Dakota	13,525
4. Indian Territory	1,000
5. Montana	10,000
6. New Mexico	12,000
At the disposal of the Board for schools	1,000
7. Utah	6,000
" Scandinavian work	2,800
" For schools	3,825
8. West Nebraska	5,840
Total	$68,490

III. DOMESTIC MISSIONS:

1. *Northern New York Welsh Mission*	$200
2. *Scandinavian Missions:*	
California, Swedish Mission	1,500
" Norwegian	2,000
New England Swedish	2,200
New England Southern Swedish	1,000
Northwest Norwegian	6,500
Oregon Norwegian	2,000
Wilmington Swedish	200
Total	$25,500
3. *German Missions:*	
California German	$2,800
Central German	4,500
Chicago German	3,500
Columbia River German	800
East German	6,000
Northwest German	5,500
Oregon German	1,500
Southern German	7,000
St. Louis German	4,000
Southern California	1,300
Western German	6,000
Total	$43,100
4. *French Missions:*	
Central Illinois	$1,000
5. *Chinese Missions:*	
California	9,000
At the disposal of the Board, for the support of a Bible-reader	....
New York East	500
Oregon	2,500
California, for Portuguese	500
Total	$12,590
6. *American India:*	
Central New York	$1,000
Columbia River	300
Detroit	700
Genesee	900
Michigan	800
Montana	2,500
Northern New York	350
Oregon	550
Wisconsin	200
Total	$6,700
7. *English-speaking:*	
Alabama	$2,250
Arkansas	4,500
Austin	7,500
Baltimore	....
Blue Ridge	3,000
California	3,500
Central Alabama	2,500
Central Illinois	....
Central New York	....
Central Ohio	....
Central Pennsylvania	....
Central Tennessee	3,500
Cincinnati	....
Colorado	5,400
" Swedish	500
Columbia River	6,500
Delaware	1,500
Des Moines	....
Detroit	4,000
East Maine	1,000
East Ohio	....
East Tennessee	2,000
Erie	....
Florida	3,500
Genesee	....
Georgia	4,000
Holston	8,500
Illinois	....
Indiana	....
Iowa	....
Kansas ($500 colored)	2,800
Kentucky	5,000
Lexington	2,700
Little Rock	3,000
Louisiana	5,500
Maine	....
Michigan	3,500
Minnesota	10,000
Mississippi	6,000
Missouri	3,000
Nebraska	3,350
Nevada	3,000
Newark	....
New England	....
New England Southern	....
New Hampshire	....
New Jersey	....
New York	....
New York East	....
North Carolina	2,[illegible]
North Indiana	....
North Nebraska	3,000
Northern New York	....
North Ohio	....
Northwest Indiana	....
Northwest Iowa	3,000
Northwest Kansas	3,[illegible]
Ohio	....
Oregon	2,[illegible]
Philadelphia	....
Pittsburgh	....
Rock River	....
Saint Louis	4,[illegible]
Savannah	2,[illegible]
South Carolina	6,000
Southeast Indiana	....
Southern California	4,000
Southern Illinois	....
South Kansas	2,[illegible]
Southwest Kansas	3,500
Tennessee	2,[illegible]
Texas	4,[illegible]
Troy	....
Upper Iowa	....
Vermont	1,000
Virginia	5,500
Washington	2,[illegible]
West Texas	4,000
West Virginia	3,000
West Wisconsin	2,[illegible]
Wilmington	....
Wisconsin	2,000
Wyoming	....
Total for American Domestic Missions	$172,[illegible]
Grand total of appropriations to Foreign Missions, Missions in the United States, and Domestic Missions	$700,1[illegible]

The New Orleans and North-Eastern railroad opened for business on the 18th.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Wm. Davis, Washington: "There is a good sugar crop in the parish, and wages are good. I have $23 on my Gilbert Haven subscription, and have made some collections for the paper."

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] J. S. Bell, Philadelphia: "This circuit has been mightily shaken during the month of September by revivals at each of the four preaching points. The presence of Jesus was felt in converting power, and 45 were added to the church. All were converts save a few backsliders and three from the [illegible]. There were [illegible] on probation since the meetings closed, [illegible] admitted to full membership, [illegible] from the M. E. Church, South. Methodism is holding her own, and [illegible] along against all opposition."

[illegible] W. Ivy, Enterprise: "Another [illegible] meeting at one of my preaching points closed with six converts, one an Indian lady, who is happy in the Lord, converted and joined the church. Her brother is a mourner."

[illegible] White, Meridian: "On my way to preach I stopped at a residence, and finding no one in save the children I fell into conversation with the eldest daughter, aged 12 years. I asked when her father came home at night. She said at [illegible] o'clock, and she wished her father didn't keep a bar. I asked her why so, and she said because he was robbing so many little children out of their rights. I asked her what she meant by that expression. She said their fathers went there and spent all their money for whiskey, when their children needed something to eat and clothes to wear, and were running around the streets getting no education, when the money ought to be saved to send them to school with. What a good thought for a little girl of that age! I would to God that the older people would have that thought."

[illegible] E. Jordan, Roseneath: "Elder [illegible] requested Rev. P. Harris to hold my third quarterly conference, which he did in an acceptable manner. Sunday-school is in good condition. Received this [illegible] converts, 1 addition, 7 [illegible] on probation. We need something for [illegible]."

TEXAS.

[illegible] A. Patton writes from Gold [illegible], that at Orange Rev. A. [illegible] is preaching in a [illegible] in East Texas [illegible] and he has a comfortable parsonage. [illegible] has a fine organ. All [illegible] accomplished with [illegible] months, to the great satisfaction of the congregation and the improvement of the community.

George W. Norris, Sloan Street Church, Houston: "This church is in the eastern part of the city, in the midst of Baptists and sinners, and whiskey and beer drinkers. They oppose us in every way they can, but the Lord is on our side [illegible]. We owe $164 66 in [illegible]. The church was bought from the M. E. Church, South, last year. Our people have been doing all they can to raise money for the church."

TENNESSEE.

J. F. Moreland, White Bluff: [illegible] requested me [illegible] my [illegible] rough [illegible] region of Tennessee [illegible] furnace [illegible] it is next [illegible] any one denomination [illegible] a church. All have [illegible] by the proprietors, [illegible] con[illegible] [illegible] rife, [illegible] year [illegible] two [illegible] 150 [illegible] 39 have joined my church this year. All are converted at the furnace after which the charge is named, with some few exceptions. We have 134 living members "which can be seen and read of all men," and who are willing to do for the church and cause what their hands find to do, and all they want is to be taught what is for the good of the church. As impracticable as it may seem these members at this place, if they would worship God in any way, must have a church of their own. This point alone pays $400 to her pastor, $40 to presiding elder, and $40 benevolent collections of the church, and generally takes 10 or 15 copies of the church paper. More would take it is they did not live so far from the postoffice and get their mails so irregularly. The upper end of my work is so far away, over a rough country and among so many dangerous streams that I believe that it would be for the good of Methodism to form it into a separate and distinct circuit to be known as the White Bluff Circuit. This would give the pastor on this work three very good preaching places, with 75 members, and in the midst of a good farming country, to-wit: the Harper and Cumberland river bottoms. This circuit will pay well if placed in the hands of a smart and energetic man. I have nothing to complain of. I might have done better if I had not had so much to do. I have found out that we need concentration as well as consecration, but I will not take up your time. I will just say that the Cumberland Furnace is up to the times in all her church work. Pray for us that as we grow older we may grow stronger in the cause."

O. Seward: "The Murfreesboro district conference convened at Alexandria Oct. 25. Six elders, 2 deacons and a large majority of local preachers responded to their names. The conference met in the new church; a change from fair to cloudy weather was unpleasant. A decided stand was taken on temperance work, and many members joined the temperance society. Father John Seay gave $50 to this church for which he has our thanks. All outside work is complete, and the vestibule is to be covered, but we are pressed with debt. Collections during conference for the new church $20 25. Session closed to meet at Murfreesboro. The quarterly meeting of this circuit was held Oct. 27. Paid this year to date $25. Resolutions of the Alexandria congregation: Resolved, That this membership tender a vote of thanks to Father John Seay for his generosity and kindness toward us; also, Resolved, That this membership organize in a Temperance Society to dismiss snuff, tobacco and whiskey, to promote cleanness and holiness and going on to perfection."

For the Southwestern.

West Tennessee District.

Dear Editor—Allow me space in your valuable paper to give a gist of the work done on my district this conference year. I am closing my fourth round with usual success. The Lord has enabled me, with fair health, so far to meet all my points with cheerful greeting, and all of my men have stood at their posts like heroes. One died at his post, Wm. Dweguns, one of our best men. Bro. Martin Morrison and Bro. H. Moody died this year in full hope of heaven. There has been a great deal of sickness on my district this year. I have held two district conferences, one sub-district conference, eight Sunday-school institutes, which have proven of interest to our church.

The first point is Memphis circuit, in Shelby county, south of Memphis, Bro. J. W. Pickett, pastor. He has had fair success this year, and has two preaching places but no churches of our own. At the fourth quarter a special committee was appointed to buy and commence building at once. Some of the money has been raised. This circuit has 166 members, 30 on probation. Paid the elder $55; the pastor, $165; for missions, $13; and something for all the other societies. There were 28 converts, and 230 added to the church.

Memphis Station—Bro. C. L. Fields, has had fine success. He has repaired his church neatly and revived the Sunday-school cause. He has 95 members, on probation 7, added to the church 10, and had 7 converts; paid elder $25; raised for missions $8, for bishops $3, Sunday-school Union $4. Bro. Field has a flourishing congregation.

Pleasant Grove Circuit—Bro. L. M. Moores, has four deeded churches, and four preaching places. This is his third year on part of this circuit. Bro. Moores has done good work. He has built a fine church at a little town on the C. P. & O. R. R., named Atoka, a prosperous little place. The people love him. Paid to pastor $267, for missions $30, and something on all the other claims. Bro. Moores is a good preacher.

Mason Circuit—Bro. J. B. Marbrey, has two preaching places, two deeded churches in fair condition. He had the church at Mason paid for, deeded and repaired some. Raised, through the trustees, $300. He has 190 members, 25 on probation; has had 51 converts; added 68; paid elder $55; to pastor $170, for missions $18. This is where our Preparatory School is. This school had its best year under the leadership of the Rev. C. B. Alexander and wife. Bro. Marbrey is a good pastor and has a fine congregation.

Brownsville Circuit—Bro. H. Primm, pastor. This circuit has two preaching places, two fair churches deeded, and 92 members. Paid elder $9; pastor $75; missions $8. Bro. Primm is a good pastor.

Bell Circuit—Bro. Wm. Dweguns was a good pastor. He fixed up one church and built a new one. There are 190 members, 18 probationers, 13 converts. Paid elder $50; pastor $235; for missions $25. There are fine Sunday-schools.

Cypress—Bro. A. Burdett, has six preaching places, four deeded churches, 315 members, 23 probationers; paid elder $60; pastor $150; for missions $11. Bro. Burdett has done a good work this year; had 28 converts, added to the church 60; taken in two new points and has fine day and Sunday-schools.

Sharon Circuit—Bro. Barr is a good pastor. He has three preaching places, 70 members, 9 probationers, added to the church 20, converts 17, paid elder $16; pastor $70; for missions $4.

Martin Circuit—Bro. J. L. Massey, has done done noble work this year; paid for a church lot in Martin, moved the church on to it, and made it neat for services; moved and built a parsonage on the lot and made preparations to build a new church. He has 85 members, probationers 210, added 40, converts 28; paid elder $30; pastor $139.45; for missions $10, and something on all the other claims.

Mansfield Circuit—Bros. H. Dunlap and Hall have nine preaching places, four deed churches, taken in three new points, had 45 converts, added 60 to the church, have 254 members, 50 probationers, and have had fine success this year; commenced building a new church in Paris. This is Bro. Dunlap's third year on this circuit. Paid elder $40; pastor $194; for missions $10.

Holy Rock Circuit—Bro. Kirby is a good young pastor. He has 38 members, had 6 converts, 12 joined the church. Paid elder $3; pastor $27, and for missions $5.

Henderson Circuit—Bro. T. Woods has done good work. He has 160 members, probationers 38, converts 38, added to the church 42. He has four preaching places, three deeded churches. He has built a parsonage. This is Bro. Wood's third year.

Linden Circuit—Bro. G. C. Harden has 80 members, 18 probationers, 10 converts, added to the church 26; paid elder $15; preacher $95; for missions $4. Bro. Harden has taken in two new points, and has one deeded church and four preaching places.

Flatwood Circuit—Bro. H. C. Welch has three points, 85 members, 7 probationers, 7 converts; paid elder $10.40; pastor $50; for missions $4. Bro. Welch has done a good work.

Lawrenceburg Circuit—Bro. J R F Summerhill has built one new church and repaired the one in town. He has 65 members, probationers 27; he had 13 converts, added to the church 16; paid elder $25; pastor $146; for missions $9. They are preparing to have a high school at Lawrence.

Waynesboro Circuit—Bro. E M Manson is a good pastor; he has six preaching places, two good deeded churches, 190 members, 21 converts, added to the church 40 members; paid elder $40; pastor $164; he has taken in two new points.

Purdy Circuit—Bro. J B Bradford has taken in two new points; he has 95 members, probatoiners 15, converts 14, added to the church 42; raised for missions $4; paid elder $10; pastor $87; there are two deeded churches, and both were repaired. This circuit bids fair for the future.

This has been a pleasant year with me and my men; our quarterly conferences were all pleasant; everybody loves to have them. We have had over 200 converts and 440 conversions on the district this year; raised for missions, the report shows, $185. Rev. L N. Taylor, of the Missouri Conference, visited my district and district conference, and preached and lectured with great acceptability.

Yours in Christ,
Jesse P. Price.

The Freedmen.

THEIR EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Free America is in peril. At that word, in 1861, the nation rushed to arms. Not blinded, but suddenly enlightened by their fears, all saw the threatening calamity. To avert it was worth blood. That richest, patriotic, humane offering of man for man was poured forth, until the land was soaked, and, thus nourished, freedom grew, America was saved. In 1862, we said: The nation has passed its peril; the danger is over. And our soldiers stacked their arms and went to their homes to stand on guard, awaiting any call which should summon them to her defense. Then, of visible foes that threatened us, armed civil rebellion was foremost. Trampled down, it ended in failure, and some who failed in it are glad it failed, as all ought to be.

Again, to-day to those on the walls who believe that eternal vigilance is the price of safety, to the watchful citizens of the United States, we send the resounding cry: Free America is in peril. Awake to save her! But where rises the danger? From foreign invasion, from an inundation of hordes of people not Americans, upon our plains. The whole world gazes with wonder on the American republic as the richest, freest of lands, the home of liberty, the field of fortune, and dazzled by her progress, like moths to a candle, they fly hither. Ignorant, with no American ideas save a crude notion of freedom from oppression, bonds, military conscription and impoverishing taxes, the superstitious minions of the pope, or worse still, atheists revolting from iron-bound tyranny to direful fancies of communism, converge as floods from every side, rushing down upon America. As panic-stricken passengers from a foundering vessel overfill and sink the boat into which they lead, so these foreign, un-American peoples threaten to sink us by their weight. And, that they do not mean to do this, and, in ignorance imperil American institutions, does not diminish the real danger.

They add three-quarters of million people a year to our population, who are ignorant of American traditions, history, and methods. They constitute (especially those of a priest-ridden, false faith, and those of no faith) by far the largest part of our criminals. They come in continually increasing numbers; we can not stop them; we do not wish to. But we need every true American to help save America by assimilating these peoples, by leavening them with American ideas, by standing firmly and devotedly up to the true meaning of republican government, viz: manhood responsibility, and by adhering steadily to the Protestant faith—the only faith that secures moral virtue and civil allegiance. We need every English speaking Protestant American as an ally.

In this new peril and for the deliverance of America six millions of freedmen—yeomen, native to the soil, thorough Americans—are indispensable allies. They are devoted patriots; they love America with unusual ardor. Well they may. For their birth to liberty she endured pangs which almost took her life, and had done so but for the mercy of God. At their nativity they were all baptized in blood and named American citizens. Wonderful name! to take the place of the brand of the slave! They opened their own veins to make that baptismal tide flow full; and, forgetting abuses, their gratitude for a never-to-be forgotten birthright will make them forever loyal. Whatever their vices, into which they stumbled when slaves, loyalty has been, and will forever be, their virtue.

To their children's children none will have such reason to teach American history and to keep alive American traditions as the American freedman. He is loyal to his heart's core. He speaks the English tongue, the language of power and progress, the language of the free. And however he may have abused it ignorantly, no Jesuitical sophistry has ever taught his tongue false oaths. He is a Protestant, as much as the Hebrews were protestants against Egyptian idolatry. He wills to be a Protestant, and shall be, if he is helped to fulfill the one condition of Protestantism, which is that a man shall read, love, and obey the Bible every day and everywhere.

He is a yeoman. The soil is his. He made it his by unpaid service, has bought it with the wages of labor. Permanent, not shifting his habitation, adopted to our climate, loving our institutions, holding our traditions, professing our faith, the freedman against the ignorant, un-American, wandering foreigner, is a most valuable citizen.

We are speaking, of course, rather of the native qualifications and natural aptitude of the freedman than of his immediate fitness to assist in saving America. And their establishment in that high citizenship, their power, their stability, their value as allies, all depend largely on our Freedmen's Aid schools. Our schools teach them Protestant Christianity *versus* papal hypocrisy; American history, over against the hatred of abandoned monarchies; which sums up the political creed of so many immigrants; personal responsibility and duty, in opposition to communistic dependence and weakness. It is a marvel, and yet no marvel, that they flocked to our first schools—a marvel as though instinctively they saw their destiny, yet less a wonder, because we took the schools to them. When the value of the Freedman as his country's powerful helper is acknowledged, then will it be seen how God led Christian educators to labor urgently to make him a good man, "for God and home and native land."

While the eager desire of the freedmen for education lasts—and it seems to increase with years—let us furnish that education. They may, perhaps, lose the desire. The inspiration which was from heaven, may cease to work unless we furnish the privilege, as is our duty and their need. Not one teacher now instructing them, not a worker, nor a friendly observer but sees vast needs, to meet which, he holds but comparatively scanty means. Methodists you have done in the feedmen's schools what you have always been doing. When you make the freedmen or any other men good Methodist Christians, you make them true patriots, the saving salt of the nation, their country's hope.

Plan, then, larger beneficence—as large as the freedmen's needs, and larger yet—as large as the country's peril; and more; after the pattern of Christ's love—greatest of all things. Give for the uplifting of these citizens by the tried and proven means of our aid society and its schools, a means which lacks nothing of being equal to its work, except the men and the money that you have and can give to it.

Plan for the permanency of free institutions in America; and to lay a part of the great burden of the great fabric on the educated freedmen. They have wondrous vitality. The prophecies that they would perish when no longer bred, by masters for sale, have been falsified by history. They multiply in numbers despite their ignorance, vice, poverty, robbery, and murder, to all of which they have been subjected in the infancy of their freedom. God will give them manhood yet out of that scarred infancy, but we must carry them his gift.

In the great city building in Philadelphia are four massive, central pillars which uphold an immense superstructure. They are carved on their capitals to represent the four races of the four continents. There is the almond-eyed Asiatic, the red Indian of America, the swarthy African, the dominant European. Africa has upon it an equal load with the rest, and stands strong under the burden. So on the freedman's broad shoulders must stand, or for lack of his support must fall, the American republic. With the citizenship of all American citizens, loyal, pure, and educated, though it should rain immigrants, we can hold* them by the conservative patriotism of our people and make them such as we are. And that the Africo-American may hold up his share of that burden, which he is willing to assume, give him the bread of knowledge and of truth, by the hands of our teachers; and for that your children's children to the latest generations will bless your patriotism, your wisdom, and your piety.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

Forgiveness.

A soldier was about to be brought before his commanding officer for some offence. He was an old offender, and had been often punished.

"Is he here again!" said the officer, on the man's name being called over; "flogging, disgrace, solitary confinement, everything has been tried with him!"

Whereupon the sergeant stepped forward, and, apologizing for the liberty he took, said;

"There is one thing that has never been done yet, sir.;

"What is that?" said the officer,

Well sir," said the sergeant, "he has never been forgiven."

"Forgiven!" exclaimed the colonel, surprised at the suggestion; but when he had reflected for a few minutes, he ordered the culprit to be brought in, and asked him what he had to say to the charge.

"Nothing, sir," he said "only I am sorry for what I did."

Turning a kind and pitiful look on the man, who expected nothing else than that his punishment would be increased with the repetition of his offence, the colonel addressed him, saying: "Well, we have tried everything with you, and now we are resolved to—forgive you."

The soldier was struck dumb with amazement; the tears started in his eyes, and he wept like a child. He was humbled to the dust; and thanking his officer, he retired—to be the old refractory, incorrigible man? No! From that day forward he was a new man. In him kindness bent one whom harshness could not break. The man was conquered by mercy and melted by love.

School children have nervous headaches. Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, are a sure remedy.

Educational.

A Southern Correspondent on National Aid to Overcome Southern Illiteracy.—If the Federal Government Superintends Other Grants, Why Should it Not This?

Special Correspondence of The Inter Ocean.

NEW ORLEANS.—In view of the alarming and somewhat startling disclosures of the United States census reports, and the text of the speeches recently delivered at Ocean Grove, Monteagle, Chautauqua, and Louisville, there should be few, if any, intelligent patriots who will not agree that some well directed effort to lessen the quantity and power of ignorance now prevailing in this country is most desirable. That the practical ideas submitted to Congress by the Hon. Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, and others, have been slow in gaining popular favor, affords another illustration of the usual course of all real reform measures. First, public opinion must be set right, and then the people will demand of their Congressmen the necessary legislation. And it is well that it is so. Had it been possible for the crude plans of two or four years ago to have been hurried through Congress, many details would have been overlooked, and, perhaps, the first outburst of National generosity would have resulted in the early squandering without adequate results of the bounty offered for more efficient school systems.

To those who give to the National Constitution a broad interpretation, revealing ample powers to provide for the common defense and general welfare, no opposition suggests itself to any careful plan to distribute the moneys derived from the sale of public lands among the several States on the basis of illiteracy.

[illegible] they insist not only that [illegible] shall appropriate a sum [illegible] apportioned from the National Treasury, but also that the National apportionment should be guaranteed to accomplish its object by the exercise of some control over its disbursement? This is a question which deserves serious consideration. It is not necessary to dwell with stress upon the condition of the South after the close of the war, for all practical purposes to-day the subject is as [illegible] as the story of the stranded [illegible] the great deluge. It is [illegible] place to call the matter a [illegible], for illiteracy is a [illegible] from every race. The [illegible] statesman to ponder [illegible] upward of one-tenth of the [illegible] of the United States [illegible], and that through the ballot box this fact is making its [illegible] upon the social and political future of the country.

[illegible] State's rights theories, [illegible] in the way of [illegible] the general welfare [illegible] regarded with ex[illegible] and open enmity [illegible] of National authority, [illegible] obsolete. The [illegible] of the late States' rights [illegible] demand for appropriations to build levees along the [illegible] Mississippi River, to [illegible] channels of the rivers, [illegible] of cities, erect [illegible] and even to feed [illegible] from yellow fever [illegible]. In each and every instance [illegible] demands have [illegible] to the properly qualified [illegible] the National Government [illegible] the expenditure [illegible] moneys appropriated.

[illegible] MUST SUPERINTEND.

[illegible] can [illegible] district [illegible] public [illegible]. Yet [illegible] the [illegible] speak[illegible] un[illegible] have su[illegible] the dis[illegible] the ben[illegible] oppose the [illegible]. Why [illegible] made be[illegible] of school [illegible] answer-ed that the States have the machinery under way to be utilized for the purpose of establishing public schools, will it not be answered that each State has a board of public engineers capable of supervising the works of public improvement within its borders? No doubt, in either case, emergencies might justify the use of State agents in the execution of National measures, but not the entire withdrawal of the National right to control.

These thoughts are suggested by the course of events in the past eighteen years. The enforced poverty entailed by the war has long disappeared. For years the press and immigration agencies of the South have chanted a continuous song of marvelous prosperity. There have been bountiful crops, extension of railways, erection of manufactories, opening of mines; but, alas, in some States an increase of illiteracy among the whites, a decrease of school facilities for the blacks in some, for both whites and blacks in others. All along the line there is a strong opposition to public schools. Poverty cannot be made to cover not only the general neglect, but the willful breaking down of the public school systems by deliberate legislation, as in the case of Louisiana.

THERE ARE OTHER REASONS

confronting us to account for the present shameful, deplorable condition of affairs. There is the Roman Catholic opposition as a minor factor in the case; but the plain truth is that a great majority of the people of the South are opposed to public schools which must embrace, under the operation of the later amendments to the Constitution, the extension of equal privileges to the Negro. They believe the logical result of education in the Negro mind, accompanied by a corresponding accumulation of this world's goods, will lead to demands of "social equality," and a general necessity for bloodshed to restore the equilibrium as the present generation think it should be. Whatever opinions may be held as to the prospect of this hideous nightmare disappearing from the Southern mind, the practical feature of moment is this: To-day the enemies or lukewarm friends of public schools predominate in several States of the Union.

IS IT WISE

to commit to their keeping a fund which they sincerely and religiously believe will operate to their detriment? Is there not danger of its being used to obtain political ends; call it white supremacy, salarying Democratic stipendiaries, or what you will? It so strikes the thoughtful men on the ground, who have fairly studied the situation, that while National aid is desirable, it should be surrounded by safeguards to insure the full measure of benefits expected to accrue therefrom. The President might be empowdered to appoint in each State, say twelve educators, who, with six selected by a State, should be trustees, under bond, to disburse moneys to the educational officers of a State, when proper conditions, such as an equal amount in the public treasury equal facilities to citizens of all classes, had been complied with. In States where officials were known to be friendly they might be included in the number of appointees by the President at his option; but in any event men of different political sentiments to be included in the membership of each board. No genuine educator can desire a partisan use of National aid, and it should be removed as far as possible from the clutches of the corrupt tools of party leaders. Let the money be given freely, but guarded with business-like fidelity.

EMERSON BENTLEY.

—Inter Ocean, Nov. 7.

Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador, is prepared to present an ultimatum to the French government and demand his passports if the French forces in Tonquin make an attack upon Bacninh and Sontag.

Appointments—Holston Conference.

Chattanooga District—H. Pierce P.E
Athens, L. H. Massey,
Athens Circuit, G M Stone,
Blue Springs, J B Seaton,
Ohatata, J A Nicholson,
Chattanooga, to be supplied,
Chattanooga South, J D Droke,
Cleveland, J K P Marshall,
Cleveland Circuit, W C Miller,
Decatur, W J Jones,
Ducktown, to be supplied,
London, B Crist,
Madisonville, F M Dugan,
Ooltewah, F G Mellon,
J J Manker, agent of Chattanooga First Methodist Church.
J F Spence, president, and L B Caldwell, professor in E. Tennessee Wesleyan University.
G W Coleman, State temperance lecturer.

Knoxville Dist.—C. B. Sparrow, P.E
Campbell's Station, M A Rule,
Fair Garden, J A Baker,
Knox Circuit, J M Durham,
Knoxville—
Clinch Street, R J Cook,
North Charge, J W Mann,
Warren Chapel, to be supplied,
Little River, P H Read,
Maryville, J A Ruble,
New Market, T S Walker,
Newport, R C Robertson,
New Salem, D S Hodsden,
Sevierville, C D Munsey,
Thorngrove, J E Patton.

Kingston Dist.—W. C. Daily, P. E.
Crossville, to be supplied,
Dayton, D Richardson,
Hamilton, H H Burk,
Huntsville, S B Scott,
Jamestown, E E Pearman,
Jasper, M C Brauer,
Kingston, A C Peters,
Kingston Circuit, to be supplied,
Pikeville, J F Perry,
Scarborough, T H Russell,
Sunbright, to be supplied.
Tracy City, to be supplied.
Wolfe Run, W B Ballinger.

Powell's Valley Dist—T R West P.E
Big Valley, L S Bateman,
Clinton, P H Henry,
Fincastle, J B Little,
Jacksboro, S Greer,
Jellico, J H Amis,
Maynardsville, T M Hinds,
Morristown, A J Watkins and J S Hill,
Rogersville, W F Center,
Rutledge, T W Brown,
Sneedville, M M Murrell,
Tazewell, A J Greer,
O S Long, missionary in Japan,

Greenville District—J S Petty, P.E
Ervin, M Seaton,
Fall Branch, J L Cardwell,
Greenville, J L Robinette,
Greenville Ct., J P Milburn,
Elizabethton and Johnson City, T H Hodge,
Jonesboro, B Cox,
Kingsport, G W Jarvis,
Oakland, B B Clark,
Parrottsville, A Creswell,
Rheatown, T B Russell,
Roan Mt., R K Boyd,
Taylorsville, S G Ketron,
J C Wright, president of Warren College.

In 1826 a youth in Maine sold a jackknife for a gallon of West India rum, which he retailed, and with the proceeds bought two gallons and eventually a barrel, and afterward a large stock. He became rich, and died leaving property worth $80,000, which was divided among four children, three boys and a girl, who engaged in every folly and extravagance. The daughter married unfortunately and her husband soon wasted her patrimony, when she died. Two of the sons died in dissipation and poverty. The remaining son, who for many years has lived on the kindness of those who knew him in his prosperity, recently died suddenly and unattended in a barn, where he was in a drunken sleep. On his pockets being examined, all that was found in them was a small piece of string and a jack-knife.—*Home Gazette.*

MONROE, MICH., Sept. 25, 1875.

SIRS—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

New York *World:* Joe Emmet's friends, who have been trying for years to induce him to provide a house for his sister in St. Louis will be pleased to hear that the monument which the sterling actor is about to rear above the grave of his dog will cost $5,000.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills"—(sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

Young Folk's Corner.

Patient and Pure.

Pure and patient! Lord the plea
Of my soul must rise to thee,
For thou dost know
All the bitterness I bear;
All the way of heavy care
In which I go.

Patient in my weariness,
Patient in the ills that press,
I would be still.
Thou, who knowest temptations power,
Keep me in each trial hour
Pure as thy will.

Make rebellious thought of mine
Captive to thy thought divine.
Obedient.
Though my weary feet must bleed
Let me go where thou dost lead,
E'en thus content.

Teach me, make me, what thou wilt,
Take away each thought of guilt
That would allure.
Tremblingly I seek thy side;
Keep me, O thou Crucified,
Patient and pure!

Only a Crack.

"Can you not see it?"

"Where?"

"That little crack stretching across the ice ahead! Look out, Tommy!"

"Nonsense!" says Tommy; skating over that thin little line of danger. "Only a crack!"

It is lengthening though—widening!

"Look out, Tommy!" is the warning again sounded to the returning skater.

"Shut up!" says the offended Tommy, pushing on; but the ice does not "shut up" at all. It yields, opens, and lets Tommy down into an Arctic bath.

"Help-p-p-p!" is the cry ringing out all over the pond. "Fetch a board there!" Throw him an end of your comforter!" "Get a rope!" "Quick; quick!" are the excited outcries on either hand.

At last Tommy is pulled out, his hands purple, his lips white, his teeth chattering. A minute more and he would have been stretched out on the bottom of the pond. what a serious risk he ran!

"Only a crack!"

That is the trouble with Frank Peters. He takes now and then a glass of beer.

"Shut up!" he says to mother, father, Sunday-school teacher, and all the time the crack is opening, widening, a gap to-day and it may be a grave to-morrow. Look out!

Varieties

Marshal Ney was shot in 1815.

Wood engraving was discovered in 1460.

Boston was settled in 1630.

Clocks were invented in 1326.

Dante was born in 1265.

The first American bank was established in 1781.

Printing was invented in 1444.

Queen Victoria was crowned in 1838.

Tobacco was introduced into England in 1586.

The first colored regiment was formed in 1863.

Pocahontas died March 13, 1617.

The first sewing machine was invented in 1846.

Vaccination was discovered in 1795.

John Brown was executed in December, 1859.

Mozart was born in 1719.

Torture was abolished in Greece in 1770.

The battle of Austerlitz was fought in 1805.

Jenny Lind was born in 1820.

The first telescope was invented in 1549.

The first paper money was used in 1709.

The first almanac was published in 1639.

The first newspaper, issued in the United States, appeared in 1704.

Good Advice to Young Men.

President Porter, of Yale, recently gave this sound and wholesome advice to the students:

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes; rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice, keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a rough road, and small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to live. Energy, invincible determination, with the right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellow-man. Love truth and virtue. Love your country, and obey its laws."

At Detroit, Miss Frances E. Willard was unanimously re-elected President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE MORAL OF IT.

We may moralize as much as we please about pain; but the fact is, that we don't like it while it lasts, and that we want to get rid of it as soon as we can. Whether caused by rheumatism, gout, disordered liver, weak nerves, irregular kidneys, bad blood, or anything else that is just the reverse of what it should be, the sooner it is out of the system the happier we are. Whether pain is the result of imprudence or of accident, or is sent as a punishment for our sins, may be a nice question for the philosophers to argue; but people who are suffering want first to be rid of the pain, after which those who are fond of argument may argue the matter to their hearts' content.

Above all theory, argument, and philosophy, comes the delightful fact that BROWN'S IRON BITTERS drives pain away. Sufferers run no risk in trying this medicine, the only compound containing iron which carries no mischief with it. Those who have used it will tell you so; and you can try for yourself by buying a bottle of the nearest druggist. 7

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THE NEW SHORT ROUTE TO
Kansas and the West.
Attention is called to the new Kansas City railroad line now completed, and in operation between Memphis, Tenn, and Kansas City, Mo. By this new route the south and west is brought into close relation. Saving several hundred miles and many hours travel between the two sections. It is in fact now the only practial route from the south to all points in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and all western states. A through train with Pullman Palace Sleeping car and elegant day coaches leave Memphis daily, running through to Kansas City without change of cars, where it arrives in time to make connection in the Grand Union Depot with all trains leaving Kansas City. For emigrants to the Pacific coast and the Northwest, or for home seekers in Kansas and Missouri, time and money is saved by this short route as against the circuitous routes via St. Louis, heretofore the only outlet. Special low rates are made for this class of business and all are carried through to Kansas City in first class cars on first class trains. Round trip, Land Explorers' tickets on sale at low rates. Send for the *Emigrants' Guide,* an eight page paper, giving full and reliable information in regard to Kansas and Missouri—mailed Free.
J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Kansas City.
or H. D. ELLIS,
Tkt. Agt. 31 Madison St. Memphis, Tenn.
C. N. WINNER,
Southern Pass. Agt 28 Wall St. Atlanta, Georgia.

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible], Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1883.

This paper will be sent from this date to [illegible] to any new subscriber who sends two dollars with the order.

The Directors of the Conference [illegible] Charities have concluded to open an office in the first district of New Orleans, and begin their excellent work in the densely populated [illegible]. We hope they will give through the press frequent reports of their labors.

The circular issued by Director-General Burke for the World's Exposition [illegible] the [illegible] classifications and all information as to its organization and objects required. Mr. Burke has visited leading Northern cities to enlist all classes of the general public in the Exposition, and has everywhere been cordially received.

There is a Voice that speaks within every one. There may not a sound be heard falling on the ear. The busy world may be enjoying its pleasure or quiet. In life we may be single, isolated, and we think alone, but we are not alone, we cannot get away from God's presence nor the voice, that speaks within us, and to us. He makes suggestions of duty and bids ours to hearken to this voice, in times of the severest temptation, in society's gayest hours, when business loads the day with burdensome cares. "Wisdom uttereth her voice in the streets, she crieth in the chief places of concourse, in the opening of the gates; in the city she uttereth her words saying, I am thy salvation; turn ye, turn ye, why will you die!" Give the Lord a hearing. Listen to His voice.

There are no journals in this country that express a deeper interest in the education of the masses than the Roman Catholic. By them the church is uniformly represented as the warm friend of a liberal education. And while she opposes our system of free schools, it is not that she is opposed to education. She opposes these because the education they give is secular or infidel. As an offset to this assumption so often made the *Inter Ocean* [illegible] Spain and says: "According to official data just received at the Bureau of Education, Spain, with [illegible] hundred thousand priests and a population of 16,333,[illegible], has [illegible] persons who can neither read nor write. Such a condition [illegible] does not exist in [illegible] civilized country on earth. Will some of our Roman Catholic friends please explain and tell us how far these facts go toward demonstrating that the Mother Church is the friend and promoter of public education?"

The illiteracy of any people is its greatest curse. It is the hot bed of crime and poverty. Education gives birth to frugality, independence and wealth. It gives prominence to sobriety, integrity and character. It is an armor of defense more reliable than that of Saul or Achilles. Let the masses be educated, and the country is [illegible]. The nation's welfare is at [illegible] and demands that national [illegible] to the States in [illegible] and preparing for intelligent [illegible] the ignorant [illegible] in the South. To protect [illegible] against the oppressive [illegible] on the cotton and [illegible] plantations of the South our [illegible] education. The State [illegible] its trust in the matter [illegible]. School facilities [illegible] and inefficient. [illegible] means let our [illegible] educate their children at [illegible] and deliverance will [illegible] then, like the Irish [illegible] will continue in a [illegible] serfdom to the [illegible] of the South. [illegible] your only salvation. [illegible] if you can, in [illegible] if you must, but [illegible] you do educate.

A Square Issue.

We always like a square issue, and respect the man who squarely and fairly makes one. Recently Hon. J. E. Bryant of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Southern Advance Association visited New England, and being a Methodist he asked and obtained leave to present his cause before the Boston Methodist Preachers' Meeting, and spoke at great length. At the close of his address he requested that they indorse his Association, when the following deceptive resolution was introduced:

"The Methodist Preachers Meeting of Boston and vicinity having heard the Hon. J. E. Bryant, the Secretary of the Southern Advance Association of Atlanta, Georgia, which is assisting in the education, and elevation of the masses of the South, and in the cultivation of a national feeling and a love of the American Union, cheerfully recommend him and the cause he represents to the favorable consideration of all benevolent people."

We have spoken of this resolution as deceptive, this may seem severe, but it is not unguarded, there is no violence to the proprieties of language in its present use. The resolution speaks of educating the masses of the South, whereas the Southern Advance Association only contemplates the education of the whites, the lesser part of the masses, while the colored people are passed by unnoticed, and uncared for.

After the reading of the resolution Rev. J. W. Hamilton, pastor of the Peoples Church, L. R. Thayer, D.D., Presiding Elder of Lynn District, with others asked that it should not then be pressed to a vote. It was therefore laid upon the table until a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Thayer, and others presented their objection to the resolution, and when by vote of the meeting, Mr. Hamilton was requested to have the paper he had read published for wider circulation. In compliance with this request the address has been printed under the caption of "*Going Forward by Going Backward.*" Squarely and fairly does he state his objection to the "Southern Advance Association," and "the trend of the Methodist Episcopal Church toward a settled system of caste." He thought it unwise for the meeting to endorse the Southern Advance Association, because it was undenominational and must fail, and because colored children were to be excluded from its schools, the Association devoting itself exclusively to the one work of educating the whites. No one denies, but that they stand in need of help, but not half so much from an inability to help themselves as from a want of disposition. "Multiplied thousands," says Dr. Haygood, "deny their own children education because it costs money. Money is their God. There are many white men in this country who are by some said mischance, the fathers of families and the owners of good properties, but they are too mean and too near barbarism to educate their children. They are traitors to the sacred trust of fatherhood, and a disgrace to the human race." They doubtless need help, Mr. Hamilton does not question this, but he would not give even his implied approval of schools from which any person was liable to be excluded merely an account of his color. Mr. Hamilton is entirely right, we want in this country no schools, no churches from which colored people are to be excluded. We have yet to meet with the first person who advocates separate schools or churches exclusively for colored or white people on Christian principle. It is born of prejudice against the colored man because he his colored. "Avarice is a mean spirit, but this sort of prejudice is meaner. It is cowardly and ignoble, it is root and branch utterly unchristian." God is not in it. He will curse it every time. Tested by the light of the Cross—the Sermon on the Mount—the the brotherhood of man—the oneness of believers in Christ, and of the Judgment day, we know of nothing more unbecoming in a professed Christian than this unholy prejudice that turns so many otherwise Christian men into the most complete Pharisees. Let us look at this matter for a moment. All over the South the colored and white work together as employers or employes. Nor are white men the only employers in the South. We know of colored men owning large plantations, who rent land and otherwise give constant employment to white laborers. Before election they meet together in conventions, during the canvass white and colored speakers sit side by side, and address the same audiences. White merchants are glad to sell their goods to colored people, and buy of them too; white lawyers practice law for them, and white doctors are glad to attend them when sick; all of this is done without the least social discredit. In view of these well known facts we have become persuaded that the demand for separate schools for the colored and white students who are seeking the benefits of a primary or a higher education grows out of a mean, cowardly, ignoble, and unchristian prejudice. Standing on the platform of the Sermon on the Mount, or the Brotherhood of man, and the oneness of believers in Christ, no man will yield to it for a moment. When the General Conference of 1876 yielded to the caste clamor and gave sanction to the division of church work, on the color line, there was an awful step backwards. We know the prophesies of a wonderful era of prosperity that was sure to follow which were then urged as grounds for the division. And to day we know that not one of them has been fulfilled. That division was a concession to an unholy and unchristian prejudice. It was a fall backward in the march of the spirit of Christian brotherhood. It was an Appomattox to caste, a Bull Run to Methodism. And we now have the pitiful and painful sight of the Methodist Episcopal Church giving aid to schools from which our colored children are effectually excluded.

Bishop Foster and a Democratic Special.

The *Times-Democrat* published in Sunday edition of Nov. 11th a special dispatch from New York, which represented Bishop Foster as saying some things before the Methodist Missionary Committee of a character not pleasing in this latitude. Read:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Bishop Foster to-day addressed the missionary committee in favor of withdrawing from work among the white people of the South. He painted a picture of Southern pride, pauperism, ignorance and idleness. The condition of things there is not now and ever has been satisfactory, but is much more so in regard to the blacks than the whites. Under the old slave *regime* the moneyed slave-holders were "the South;" all the rest were slaves and poor white trash. All the religious expenses of the country were borne by the slave holders, who would have considered it an impertinence for a poor white to contribute anything to build a church or school-house for himself. Hence generations have grown up to whom the propriety of ever doing anything morally or spiritually for them or any other part of the world has never occurred. When one gets below the upper crust no one can tell what is patriotism and what is not. As we in the North understand it, the thing does not exist. Every dollar the Methodist Episcopal Church spent among these people has been wasted; every dollar yet to go there will be worse than wasted. Bishops Wiley and Simpson, while they admitted that Bishop Foster's picture was correct, thought that it was a good reason why the church should stay in the South.

In the Monday edition appeared an editorial entitled "The Gospel of Hate," and a report of interviews with leading Methodist brethren of the Church South based on its own dispatch. Last Saturday our neghbor of the *Price, Current* had something to say under the head of "A Libel upon Our People." This gives us a fair opportunity to observe that the average secular editor is not well posted in church history, and is very hasty in reaching large conclusions on a small quantity of information. While such men as Bishop Keener and Dr. Galloway were courteous enough to await some authentic report of what Bishop Foster did say, the secular editor appears to be little troubled with scruples of that sort, and follows the popular love for a sensation. We do not know, at this writing, what Bishop Foster has said. A careful perusal of our New York dailies fails to afford any clue to expressions similar to those attributed to Bishop Foster in the *Times-Democrat* special dispatch. The New York *Times* said:

The General Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church discussed yesterday morning the work of the church in the southern States. Bishop Foster, Gen. C. B. Fisk, the Rev. Dr. Olin, and Mr. W. L Skidmore favored a discontinuance or decrease of the mission appropriations for the white Southern Conefernces, as they thought that the Southern Methodists fully covered that field, and, now that good feeling had been restored between the two divisions of the church, it was better that the fund be apportioned where it would do the most good. Bishops Warren and Bowman and the Rev. Dr. Buckley opposed any reduction but thought that the work in the South should continue. The discussion occurred on a motion to apportion the Austin (Texas) Conference $7,500, and those who opposed reduction or discontinuance of Southern appropriations were sustained by the passage of the motion by a large majority.

This is contradictory to the views of the author of the special dispatch and leads to the suspicion that he must have been filled with campaign enthusiasm over the defeat of Wm. Mahone, or have been imposed upon in some other way. Have the New Orleans papers disseminated a libel upon Bishop Foster? Can their love of justice be relied upon to correct erroneous versions, and to give a fair synopsis of what Bishop Foster did say?

Wives at Auction.

The history of Virginia begins with an auction sale, not however in a store beneath the green trees of Jamestown. In a letter still to be seen, dated London, Aug. 21, 1621, and directed to a wealthy colonist of that settlement, the writer begins by saying: "We send a shipment one widow, and eleven maids for wives for the people of Virginia. There hath been special care in the choice of them for there hath not one of them been received, but upon good commendations. In case thy cannot be presently married, we desire that they be put with several households that have wives until their husbands can be provided." But the writer of this epistle had no reason to fear that any of these maidens so fair would be left over. The archives contain evidence to prove that these, first cargo of young ladies, were put up at auction, and sold at 120 pounds of tobacco each, and it was ordered that this debt should have precedence of all others; the lone widow was not left alone, she went along with the rest.

About two months ago a New Orleans dispatch to a New York paper asserted there was not a public-school open in Louisiana. This was incorrect, because there were a few schools open at that time, which is usually a vacation season. It was true, however, that a large number of the schools had been closed for want of funds, the prospect for their future existence was gloomy, and to-day the schools open are for short terms, while New Orleans schools which usually open in September have been postponed to December. In some way the erroneous statement mentioned, which prefaced a letter of Superintendent Fay to the president of the school board, of Bienville parish, has been quoted by several journals as part of the Superintendent's utterances. In consequence some well intended criticism of a really deplorable condition of affairs has been to a degree overdrawn. But this did not justify Mr. Fay's remarkable attempt at correction in a letter from Alexandria to the *Times-Democrat* of this city, wherein besides criticizing the Eastern and Western papers, he deemed it proper to give vent to a comparison between Louisiana and Massachusetts schools. His letter is simply curious as a vain and useless display of literary conceit and sectional bias, exemplifying the proverb that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." This is the second time in his official career that the State Superintendent has demonstrated his incapacity to deal with matters outside of his limited official routine and brought discredit upon his honorable official position.

E. S. Lewis, in a communication to *Zion's Herald* of seventh inst, in which he gives an account of the dedication of the Philander Smith College at Little Rock, Arkansas, refering to Bishop Wiley's address says:

"The Bishop made a tremendous hit by appealing to the colored people themselves to say who it is that bulldozes and cheats and reviles them—the educated white man or the ignorant ruffian. They all know the answer to this, and it isn't difficult for them to see the logic that requires for the equalizing of the races a liberal education for both."

We cannot think that Bishop Wiley ever made any such statement as the above. It would be just as proper to say that the members of the Masonic Fraternity or Odd Fellows were a set of cheats and revilers as to say that the members of the White League or Ku-Klux were made up of the ignorant ruffians of the South. The most successful bulldozers cheats and revilers of the colored people are not among the ignorant white trash so called. It is enough to mention the connection of Senator Butler with the Hamburg massacre. We think there has not been a single instance of bulldozing in the South since the war that has not been led by educated men. The recent action of Gen. Early and other Virginians, on the Danville murders, is concurrent testimony of this fact.

Bishop Loughlin, Roman Catholic bishop of Brooklyn, is emphatic in his denunciation of excursions, moonlight picnics, etc., on account of their evil tendencies and the moral ruin they bring to many. On these excursions and picnics large quantities of liquors are sold to boys under age. The Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn have planted themselves solidly against these evils, and Bishop Loughlin in a recent sermon said: "It is in my power to refuse the whole sacrament of the church to those who disobey this command." Every church and pastor should raise their united power and influence against these growing evils. Thousands of young people are initiated into the way to their ruin directly through the immoral tendency of these agencies. And how much of the many family troubles have their origin in these, eternity alone will reveal. Especially is this true of the large numbers of poor people who flock to the cities on excursions, not knowing whither they are going, becoming easy preys for sharpers and wicked designing men. If you value the future of your sons and daughters keep them away from moonlight picnics, and see that they do not go on wild-goose excursions unless you can accompany them.

From the *Northwestern's* report of the Missionary Committee: "Bishop Foster having arrived as Alabama was called, made an address which it is not often the privilege of the committee or of the church to hear. It was not a plea for anything, and yet its entire scope and bearing was to convince the committee that the best thing the church could do was to retreat as gracefully and as soon as it can from the white work in the South."

We have received a copy of the printed minutes of the Columbus District conference, of the West Texas Conference, held last September.

PERSONAL.

—The late Bishop Hunter, of the Mormon Church, was born and reared a Quaker.

—Ex-Governor Natt Head, of New Hampshire, died at Manchester Monday night, Nov. 12.

—Mr. Moody, the evangelist, says his three week's work in Ireland was the most productive of his life.

—Mr. H. W. Douglas, formerly publisher of the *Methodist*, has become assistant publisher of the *Christian at Work*.

—Rev. H. Walter Featherstun left last week for his old home in the Mississippi Conference.—*Pacific Advocate* (Church South.

—Rev. J. F. Marshall of the Mt. Zion M. E. Church, of this city was prostrated by malarial fever last week, but has since nearly recovered.

—Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, son of Rev. Jacob Krehbiel, of the *Christian Apologist*, has been appointed musical editor of the New York *Tribune*.

—Rev. Dr. J. B. McFerrin, publishing agent of the M. E. Church South, was very ill with typhoid fever, and his recovery regarded as uncertain.

—Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, seems to be growing weaker daily, having been confined to his house for two months by serious illness.

—President Johnston, late of the Louisiana State University and a son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, is visiting Northern colleges for the purpose of obtaining useful information.

—Bishop Wingfield told the General Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia that very few of the eighty millionaires of San Francisco are disposed to do anything for the cause of religion.

—Geo. D. Robinson will be the third Governor of Massachusetts directly descended from Dolor Davis, who came over in 1635. The other two were John Davis and John D. Long.

—Hon. Robert Toombs, the distinguished Georgian, has made a profession of Christianity, and been baptized and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church South. by Bishop Pierce.

—The sudden death of ex-Governor and ex-United States Senator Theodore Randolph, has cast a gloom over the State of New Jersey. No man, without distinction of party, was more popular.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—Rev. B. F. Crary, editor of the *California Christian Advocate*, was recommended by the California Conference for re-election. The Conference instructed the delegates to take united action to this end.

—Rev. J. S. Inskip, recently stricken down with paralysis, is improving. He is able to sit up in his room occasionally, and though unable to speak, is entirely conscious, and by signs can make known his wishes to his attendants.

—On receipt of a telegram announcing the death of Rev. J. B. McFerrin of the M. E. Church South, publishing agent at Nashville, the Missionary Committee in session at New York, adopted a resolution expressing their sorrow by a rising vote.

—In his opening address at the Rock River Conference, Bishop Foss said if the Methodist Church should try to do its work without the Holy Spirit, God would let it die. What we need is more faith and earnest prayer for the baptism of power.

—Bishop Hargrave, failing to make the tour of the mission work in China, has hastened to the Eastern Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, for the purpose of selecting men to supply the waste places of California, Oregon and Colorado.

—Mrs. Van Cott has issued a new and cheap edition of her autobiographical account of her life and labors, under the title of "The Harvest and the Reaper." It is a

[illegible] of an active life [illegible] to constant evangelical [illegible] prising [illegible]

—Bi[illegible] of the [illegible] Methodist Episcopal [illegible] Church, [illegible] out of law [illegible] Hillery's standing [illegible] Conference [illegible] fault [illegible] have [illegible] the same body [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] St. [illegible] highly [illegible] the [illegible] of the Supreme Court by appointment of Gov. [illegible] A conscientious [illegible] he was prominent in the [illegible] of the reconstructed [illegible] In private life he was kindly disposed toward his colored [illegible] and gener[illegible]

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

John Topp, Dixon's Cross Roads: "This work lies between Scott Cir[illegible] above me our church is [illegible] known. With some assistance we can build up. I have three [illegible] with about 100 members. Rev. S. Thompson, of St. Paul Church, Shreveport, assisted [illegible] revival in July, and there [illegible] We are trying [illegible] and Gilbert [illegible] school money. Pray for [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] May, Meshulaville: "We [illegible] well here. The [illegible] greatly improved [illegible] James Jordan's last [illegible] and we hate to give him [illegible]

[illegible] Dancenville: "We have [illegible] by subscription to [illegible] this circuit [illegible] Barney [illegible] quarterly [illegible] does not live [illegible] and we [illegible]

[illegible] SCHOOL.

[illegible] VIII. Nov. [illegible] Goliah. (1 Sam. [illegible]

[illegible] shepherd boy [illegible] of Israel [illegible] have [illegible] Jesse's [illegible] good King [illegible] chosen [illegible] had [illegible] anointed [illegible] with an [illegible] was not [illegible] was not [illegible] to play [illegible] Saul and [illegible] Can't you [illegible] mind of the [illegible] a shepherd [illegible] David [illegible] Once while [illegible] and [illegible] David [illegible] returned [illegible] Saul, [illegible]

were conquered. No one dared meet him. He was so tall and mighty, every one was afraid. David's father sent him with bread and corn to his brothers, and so he heard of the trouble, and said to Saul, I will go and fight him; and David did fight him, and killed him. He took only his staff and a sling and five smooth stones from the brook, but he went to fight God's battle and said the battle is the Lord's. You can follow his example. You have several terrible giants to fight, and if you will only rush at them with your text they will be conquered. Here are some big old giants. Temper, Lying, Swearing, Selfishness. You can conquer any and all with the help David had. David had God's help, and so can you have it. See if you can't conquer your giant the first time he shows himself.—*Western.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A ship canal across Ireland is being [illegible].

The [illegible] Swedish Conference increased in membership 400 last year.

The mailing of a letter requesting a lottery ticket is an offence against the law.

The president appointed John M. Langston, charge d' affaires to Santo Domingo.

The victory gained "on the color line" in Virginia will come home to trouble Democrats more than they like.

The French force in Tonquin is estimated at 18,000. Admiral Courbet advises a declaration of war against China.

Galveston has authorized a committee to confer with Capt. Eads as to the possibility of getting twenty feet of water on her bar.

Active measures are being taken to secure Congressional aid for a national encampment of State militia.

A policeman in Paterson, N. J., was dismissed from the police force for keeping a liquor saloon where he was in the habit of selling liquor and then arresting people who got drunk.

Dr. Stocker, chaplain to the German Court, attempted to lecture at Memorial Hall, London, upon German Socialism. An unruly crowd interrupted him with insulting cries. The Doctor indignantly left the hall, and the meeting ended in confusion.

It is very alarming to learn from the last annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, that there were imported thirty thousand pounds more of the smoking opium than during the previous fiscal year, and our Government received more than half a million dollars duty on it.

The Tennessee conference made an excellent record for itself. Its 6,900 members contributed twice as much as the white conference on the same territory, and within two cents as much per member as the M. E. Church South, with all the wealth of Nashville at its back, gave in the same time and territory.—*Northwestern.*

A Republican demonstration was held in Madrid in memory of Figueras, first President of the Spanish republic, it being the first anniversary of his death. Four thousand persons visited his grave, and many deposited wreaths upon the tomb. Speeches were made in favor of a union of all shades of Republicans, and letters were read from Senor Ruiz Zorilla and Senor Salmeron.

State Senator Stainsby, of Essex county, N. J., has announced that at the opening of the next Legislature he will introduce a civil rights bill identical with the one recently declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. Senator Stainsby said that Justice Bradley declared the bill unconstitutional because it could only be [illegible] by States. He does not [illegible] the Democrats will oppose [illegible]. He thinks the bill will be passed by the New Jersey Legislature unanimously.

An agreement regulating the position of Russian officers in Bulgaria has been signed by Prince Alexander. The Prince is to appoint a Minister of War, with the consent of the Emperor of Russia; the Prince alone to have the right to revoke the appointment. The Minister of War thus appointed is not to interfere in the internal revenue affairs of the country, and will be held directly responsible to the Prince and the National Assembly. All Russian officers in the Bulgarian army will owe obedience to Prince Alexander and the laws of Bulgaria.

NEW BOOKS.

The Duplex Hymn and Tune Book, or selections for praise for all Christians with music in full, on a new plan. By Rev. A. Shortwell. Presbyterian Publishing Co., No. 26 North 9th street, Richmond, Va. Price 50 cents.

This book is on an entirely new plan, and cannot be fully understood without being seen. The pages are in two parts, so any tune can be brought into close connection with the hymn. The index to the hymns and tunes are both ample. Nearly all the hymns and tunes are old and tried, they have been sung by thousands and will be sung by thousands more. The book is neatly bound, compact in form, just the right size and form to be carried in the pocket. Any one who likes the hymns and tunes of the fathers will be delighted with this book.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Golden Days, the excellent Philadelphia paper for boys and girls, issued with No. 50 a supplement, a little statuette, named "Grandmother's School Days," which needs to be seen to be appreciated. James Elverson publisher, Philadelphia. Terms $3 per year. For sale at news-stands.

Dio Lewis's monthly for November offers to the intellectual epicure a rich repast of wholesome reading matter. The contributions, selection and editorials are entertaining and instructive. In its table of contents may be found: Inebriety in Women—Its Cause and Results, Lucy M. Hall, M. D. Kansas, Ellen Barbour; Employers and Employed, Sarah K. Bolton. The Old Fashioned Home, Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton; Dr. Crosby and "Our Young Women," Ellen M. Loder; a new remedy for Polygamy, Dora Darmore; Husband and Wives, etc. New York; Frank Seaman, 68-71 Bible House. 25c a number. $2.50 a year.

Choice Literature for November present to the reading public an excellent table of contents by able and popular writers; and at a price suited to the circumstances of the poorest. Subscription for it $1 a year. John B. Alden, publisher, 18 Vesey street, New York.

Electra for November has an engraving of Tasso at the court of Ferrara, and articles on Luther and Tasso. There are poems and stories, a scrap book and editorial departments. Price 20c. Louisville, Ky.

Our Little Men and Women is a charming monthly published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. Only $1 a year.

The *Season* for December has been received from the International News Co. of New York, and may now be found at the news-stands. It is filled with embroidery designs, fashion plates, patterns, etc. Price 30c.

A Portrait of Peter Cooper will be the frontispiece of the December *Century*. Mrs. Susan N. Carter, the head of the Woman's Art School of the Cooper Institute, who knows fully Mr. Cooper's ideas and aims in assisting young women to earn their living by skilled occupations, has written an anecdotal paper which accompanies the portrait.

The November *Wide Awake* might fitly be called a boys number, since almost every one of its stories, outside the serials, has a boy for the "leading character." Opening with frontispiece, "Autumn Leaves," there follows a stirring narrative poem, of the late American war, entitled "The Bravest Boy in Town." Benny's Wigwam," is a touching little record of the homelessness of the Indian in the land the race once owned and never sold. Then comes "My Arizona Class," written by Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, describing her work in one of the Arizona schools while General Fremont was Governor of Arizona; faithful portraits of the General and Mrs. Fremont accompany the article. "Two Persian Schoolboys," by Mary J. Safford, describes with much accuracy as to dress and customs, a Persian lion hunt in the time of Darius. The amusing story of the number is the one by Cappie Hicks, describing "How Mr. [illegible] had his Picture Taken." The last of the John Spicer Lectures is delivered by one of the audience, and the subject is "Boys," and Marion Harland gives her last "Cookery Lesson" to the *Wide Awake* Cooking Society. In the Chautauqua Young Folks Reading Course, the notable papers are John B. Gough, in Mrs. Bolton's Success Series, Dr. Sargent's "Emergency" article, and Mrs. Power's chapter in "Anna Maria's Housekeeping."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HORSFORD'S" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

At Silver Creek, Arizona, seventy-nine Chiricahuas—men, women and children—came in and surrendered in accordance with terms made with Gen. Crook, in May last.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2 cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. 26teow

Music Everywhere.

That wonderful musical instrument, the ORGANETTA is advertised in this issue by Massachusetts Organ Company, 57 Washington street, Boston, Mass. It is the ideal home instrument. You can dance to it; you can sing to it, a mere child can play it; it inculcates a love of music in old and young, and develops and cultivates the ear. The music is perfectly accurate, and the wonderful ORGANETTA will play any tune. At the price, $3,50, it is within the reach of all.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Nov. 19, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8 11-16; Middling 10½; Good Middling, 10¾; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 7 @7½; White clarified, 7¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 35; fair, 41; choice, 50.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5½ choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 17@18.

COFFEE, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 11¼; prime, 14¼.

CHEESE, ℔ ℔—Western factory, 9.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice. $2 55.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.50; Choice, 5.10.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 8.

SALT, ℔ sack—Coarse, 75; Fine, 95;

ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes ℔ bbl.; 1.65@1 80; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl $1 75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $4@$4 50; cabbages ℔, crate, $2.75@$3.00; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $10 00@

OIL, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $11.50.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 12; shoulders, 5¾; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 7¾; hams, sugar-cured, 16@17.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 7½; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 4 9-10c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.00@2.75; ducks $3@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@18.00.

Western Eggs 23@25c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs —@28c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.00@4.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.00 ducks $3.50@4.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $7.00@15.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 62; white, 63; mixed, 62.

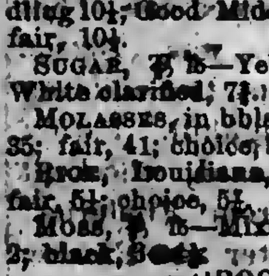
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 80.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime. $15@$17; choice, 17@18.

The new American Minister to Persia, Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, is writing articles descriptive of that country for the *Youth's Companion*. That paper is represented at the seat of war at Tonquin by the famous correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Col. W. H. Gilder.

Our Little Ones and The Nursery.



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Russell Publishing Co., 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

The grand jury in New York City, made a presentment to the court on the 2d inst, called attention to the practice of granting licenses to keep liquor-saloons to notorious thieves and criminals. The grand jury severely censures the excise commissioners and advises that the licenses be revoked.

Young men or middle aged ones, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is filed in the office of the Register of Wills for Luzerne county, Penn., what is probably the shortest will on record. It is as follows: "Emily R. Miner is my heir Sarah K. Miner."

"My skin disease," wrote C. B. McDonald, Plantersville, Ala., "yielded to Dr. Benson's Skin Cure."

The total number of deaths by the explosion in the Moorfield Colliery, at Accrington, was sixty-seven.

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases' 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.

sept20.26teow

The Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Madison avenue and Sixtieth street, New York, was formally opened Nov. 11. The pastor Rev. Dr. O. H. Taffany, preached. In the evening Dr. J. M. Buckley preached.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S

SKIN CURE

[illegible] ECZEMA, TETTER, HUMORS, [illegible] DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body. It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.

All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper $1 25
Cloth 1 75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
2. Illiteracy in the United States.
3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
10. Tabulation of Illiteracy and Educational Facts from Census of 1880—ten tables.

It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Phillips & Hunt.

32 Natchez St. New Orleans, La.

AUTOMATIC

OR "NO TENSION" [illegible] BEST AND STRONGEST SEAMS. UNEQUALLED [illegible] OF RUNNING. AND DOES NOT INJURE HEALTH. Full [illegible] afforded to all.

Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.

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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—That Pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for

KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

I have prescribed Kidney-Wort with very great success in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev. A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

LIVER

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure. In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. [illegible] Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

I am a [illegible] advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from [illegible] disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. [illegible] either of these troubles

USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, in all its forms yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is very successful."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

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THE GREAT CURE

FOR

RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

[illegible] LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. [illegible] by mail. [illegible] & Co., Burlington [illegible]

KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr, of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I was cured by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

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Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, or Handsome Decorated Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

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BUCKEYE MANF'G COMPANY.

MARION, OHIO.

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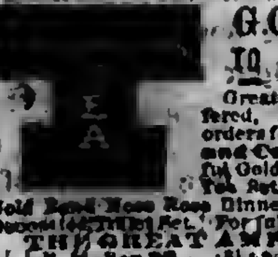
CHRISTMAS, 1883.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HOLIDAY BOOKS

For Agents. New List this Year. *FOUR BOOKS FOR DIFFERENT AGES.* One agent wrote last year. "In the first three days of my canvass I sold $83.50 worth; the four. [illegible] worth; 63 books in making 65 calls." The best books for making money with Send for circular, CASSELL & COMPANY (Limited), 822 Broadway, New York.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC



Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake and many of the best medicines known are combined in Parker's Ginger Tonic, into a medicine of such varied powers as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used.

It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray Hair. [illegible] Large saving [illegible]

The Housekeeper.

WHOTTESLEY PUDDING.—Two [illegible] pounded loaf sugar, two [illegible] fine flour, two ounces [illegible], melted, two eggs, half-pint new milk; beat the eggs first, then add the butter, sugar, and flour, and last the milk. Bake in rather a quick oven, for half-an hour; grease the dish well, and stir up the pudding before putting it in the oven; send to table as soon as it is baked; do not turn out of [illegible], grate some loaf sugar over the top.

CHOCOLATE BLANC-MANGE.—[illegible] quarter-pound of chocolate [illegible] a quart of milk, add an ounce [illegible] half of gelatine, and quarter-[illegible] of powdered sugar, mix all [illegible] and stand it in a sauce-[illegible] cold water, over a clear fire [illegible] occasionally, [illegible] the water [illegible], and, then stir continually [illegible] turn out when [illegible].

[illegible] and [illegible] for it [illegible] granulated with the drippings [illegible] the fat, or, if there is no fat, [illegible] a tablespoonful of butter; [illegible] over a capful of rice and wash [illegible] or four times in cold water; [illegible] the onion is light-brown put [illegible] other ingredients with it, [illegible] quarts of cold water, a [illegible] tablespoonful of salt, and [illegible] a saltspoonful of pepper [illegible] pepper-pod; cover the [illegible] kettle and let the soup boil [illegible] for three hours; then, if the [illegible] has boiled away so that it is [illegible], add sufficient boiling [illegible] season the soup palatably [illegible] salt and pepper and serve it [illegible].

SOUFFLE.—[illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible] raspberry or [illegible] [illegible] the juice of half a lemon, and [illegible] to a [illegible] buttered [illegible] in a moder-[illegible] for ten minutes. It can [illegible] fresh fruit which has [illegible] passed through a hair sieve. [illegible] using fresh fruit sugar must [illegible] added.

[illegible] POTATOES.—Pare some [illegible] so as to give each the [illegible] a cylinder, then cut each [illegible] in slices an eighth of an [illegible]. By this means all the [illegible] of potato will be the same [illegible] thoroughly in a [illegible] the frying [illegible] a light color [illegible], sprinkle [illegible] serve.

[illegible] HERRINGS.—Choose [illegible] containing the soft [illegible] are usually [illegible] the roe. [illegible]

---

scour it every two or three weeks with finely sifted coal ashes.

Machine grease may be removed from wash goods by dipping the fabric in cold rain water and soda.

To clean willow furniture use salt and water, and apply with a coarse brush and dry thoroughly.

The best treatment for sprains and bruises is the application of water of such temperature as is most agreeable.

To remove tar rub thoroughly with clean lard, and wash with soap and warm water. This may be applied to either the hand or clothing.

The Rumseller's Song.

REV. CHAS. WHEELER DENISON.

The rumseller sat in his den alone,
Singing his thoughts in an under tone.
Shrouded in silence, his work was done
Since the rise and set of the daily sun
He had squared his books, he had counted his gains;
Then he started the night with his spirited strains;
And he sang as he hoarded his wages of sin:
"I gather them in! I gather them in!
Gather! gather! gather!
I gather them in!"

"The old with their thin and frosty hair,
The young with [illegible] dark and fair,
The smiling [illegible] and the bride,
The brother and sister, side by side,
Captive and bound in the toils I spread;
On to their doom my victims tread—
Stranger and neighbor, alien, kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"The [illegible], the orator, learned and [illegible],
The [illegible] of the dirty crowd,
The [illegible] child of the [illegible],
[illegible] stooping [illegible]
In the golden rays of the morning light,
In the darkness, and stillness, and dead of night,
From the desert wastes, from the city's din
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"Through all bars of time, through all regions of space,
I trade in the [illegible] of the human race!
My license to kill is all free from a flaw,
For the votes of good Christians enacted the law!
The ballots of party I hold in my hand,
And the leaders are backs to obey my command!"
So the rumseller sang of his wages of sin:
"I gather them in! I gather them in!
Gather! gather! gather!
Gather them in!"

An astonishing, and at the same time valuable discovery, has been made in Lower California, and the Mohave Desert—that grape cuttings inserted in the trunks of the cactus trees on the desert grow and thrive as vigorously as in cultivated land. By the use of a chisel, a man can plant a large vineyard in a day, and the vine so planted will climb the cactus and grow luxuriantly without cultivation or irrigation. The dry hot sands of the desert will afford a fine place for drying raisins. In addition to grapes, it has been proved that melons, cucumbers and tomatoes will grow from cactus stock, so that the desert may soon bloom as the rose. The cactus often grow to twenty or thirty feet in height, so that they furnish both soil and trellis for the vines.

Henry Watterson occasionally talks real sense. In his speech before the Bankers' Convention he asseverated that "the South never knew what independence meant until she was taught by subjection to subdue herself. We lived from hand to mouth; we had our debts and our 'niggers.' Under the old system we paid our debts and walloped our 'niggers,' but under the new we pay our 'niggers,' and wallop our debts. (Laughter and applause.) We have no longer any slaves, but we have no longer any debts, and can exclaim with the old darkey at camp-meeting who, whenever he got happy, went about shouting: 'Bless the Lord; I'm gittin' fatter and fatter.'"

Home Guard: The State of Iowa was admitted into the Union in 1846, and from that day to this neither the State nor any county has received a dollar, directly or indirectly, from the manufacture or sale of any kind of intoxicating liquors.

A druggist in New Richmond, O., Mr. E. J. Donham, writes us the following: "I consider Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup one of the very best things made. I use it altogether in my own family and can therefore recommend it.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my sister, Patsey Berley. We lived at Bayou Sara before the war. Her master was Boffin Sterley, and my master was Pleasant Harbor. Our father and mother were Thomas and Maria Gerden, of Spotsylvania county, Va. My marriage name is Polly Miner. I was Polly Harber. Address me at Morgan City, La., care of Rev. H. O. Armston.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for some of my relatives. Father was John Clark and mother was Pleasant Cole; sisters, Mary, Emily, and Francis Cole, and a brother, Milton Cole. They left Kemper county, Miss., for Georgia with Mr. John Cole, and I with Jesse Cole for Arkansas. I am the oldest of the children, Milton next, then Mary, Emily and Francis. My grandmother was Charlotte Moten, who belonged to Thomas Moten. Address me at Herbert, Kemper county, Miss. BETTIE COLE.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my father, Sciple Moore. Mother was Rachel Young, and belonged to Wade Young. She had four children, three boys and one girl. Brothers and mother died in slave time, the baby during the war. I was near two years old. When father was taken to Huntsville, Ala., I was three days old, and I have never seen him in my life. I was born three miles east of West Point, Miss., June 15, 1854. Address me at Meridian, Miss.

S. YOUNG.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my people, left in Missouri. My father was George, mother Catherine. They lived in Madison county, and belonged to Burell Porter. I had two brothers, James and John. I had one sister who fell out of sister Mary Ann's lap into the fire and burned one of her eyes. Her name was Bettie. Mother and all but two children were sold to Mr. Highhill. Father belonged to Mr. Benard, who kept a still five miles from Fredericktown. Father's sister was Phoebe, and her husband Allison; he went to California with his young master. I belonged to Mrs. M. Berryman, and was then a small lad. Her father was Mr. M. Patton. This was in 1850 or 1851. Mrs. Berryman swapped with her mother for another boy named Charles, and carried me to St. Louis and sold me to traders, and they brought me to Texas. I live in Fort Bend county. Write me, in care of Rev. Geo. W. Norris, Houston, Texas.

ALLISON WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my children. We belonged to Mr. Gilbert Shivers. When he died his brother Burk Shivers bought them at his sale. Ann was my oldest girl; Winnie, my youngest, and son Balaim. I left them in Simpson county, Miss., on Silver Creek. Winnie was sold to Henry Berry, Ann was sold to Mrs. Nancy Shivers, and she was brought to Texas. I came to Texas with Mr. James Odam, and have not heard of them since. I live in Houston, Texas. Any information will be gladly received. Direct in care of Mt. Vernon Church, Houston.

POLLY McRAY.

The medical fraternity are urging people to cultivate the "art of running." It develops the muscles, they say, strengthens the limbs, exercises the will, and promotes the circulation of the blood. They might add that it is also helpful in a case of violent disagreement with a fellow-citizen of larger dimensions than yourself.—*Globe Democrat.*

Bad Case of St. Vitus Dance.

Minister is the singular name of a town situated in Anglaize Co., Ohio. It is the residence of Mr. J. Brandewie, who writes: "*Samaritan Nervine* permanently cured my son of a bad case of St. Vitus Dance." $1.50.

A Mason's Affair.

I have been troubled for a number of years with kidney and bladder difficulty; at times have suffered a great deal with the weakness caused by the inflammation and intense pains in the back and loins. I tried many medicines that were recommended, but none of them seemed to reach my case until one day I related my case to one of our druggists here in Auburn. Mr. Smith was very urgent that I should try Hunt's Remedy, for he knew of many who had used it with wonderful success. I purchased a bottle and used it, and found a good deal of benefit, and commenced to improve rapidly, and the pains in the back were relieved. I gained strength and vitality, and after using four bottles I have been completely cured, and have recommended it to others, and give this statement voluntarily, believing that, from my own case, Hunt's Remedy is all that is recommended, and you can use this as you choose for the benefit of the public.

WILLIAM C. CLARK.

Mason & Builder, 83 Van Anden St.
June 3, 1883. Auburn, N. Y.

Labor a Burden.

For a number of years my wife has been a severe sufferer at times with indigestion and kidney and liver troubles. She had such severe pains in the back that she at times became very much debilitated, and the least labor was a burden. I feared that would terminate in Bright's Disease, as there were the symptoms. She had no appetite at times. She tried several medicines, but received no temporary relief from them until she commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which was recommended to us by druggist Smith of Auburn, saying that it had been used by a good many with the greatest success for the cure of kidney, liver and bladder troubles. She commenced using it, and found by the use of only one bottle she had been relieved of the pains in her back, had regained her appetite, and could rest well and attend to her household duties, and we can truly say that Hunt's Remedy is a most wonderful medicine, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

R. S. R. ARMSTRONG,
92 State st., Auburn, N. Y.
June 13, 1883.

"Now, my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so still that you can hear a pin drop." In a minute all was silent, when a little boy shrieked out: "Let her drop!"

A Total Eclipse

of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

The Cincinnati saloon-keepers are terrible sticklers for "personal liberty," but they want it all on their side. It has been the custom of certain poor women to keep coffee stands at the public markets. The saloonkeepers have organized to break up this business, since it interferes with the sale of beer, and they have induced the Board of Health, which has control of the markets, to prohibit the sale of coffee at the public markets.

NOTHING STRENGTHENS A FEEBLE STOMACH like the Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, recommended by the most distinguished medical scientists of the Old and New World.

"A Baby," says the New York *Journal*, "is the oasis of married life." The *Journal* neglected to state that it was located in "the vale of tears," and subject to fearful squalls, with an occasional eruption.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs., to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

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H. A. HODGES.

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The Inter Ocean will remain uncompromisingly Republican; will maintain its present attitude on the question of protecting American industries; will continue to devote special attention to trade, transportation, and economic questions; will retain the departments of *The Curiosity Shop* (a current encyclopedia of curious, interesting, and valuable information called out by inquiries of subscribers); *The Woman's Kingdom* (devoted to the progressive movements in which women are interested); *The Farm and Home* (covering topics of special interest to farmers, their wives, and their children); *The Veterinary* (containing answers to questions as to the treatment of horses, cattle, and other animals by one of the best veterinary surgeons in the West); and *Complications* taking in puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, etc.), all of which are peculiar to the paper; will give as much space as hitherto to serial and short stories, original and selected sketches and poems, and with increased facilities for news-gathering in the shape of special wires to New York and Washington, and experienced correspondents well placed at home and abroad, will more than maintain its high standard for enterprise and accuracy in all departments of news.

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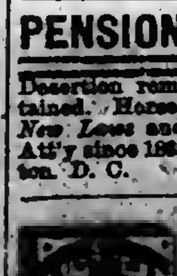

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General News Items.

The Crown Prince of Germany is about to visit [illegible].

The [illegible] anniversary was grandly observed in all parts of the civilized world.

The German Government has offered to mediate between the Ruler of Bulgaria and the Czar.

The boring of the tunnel through the Arlberg branch of the Russian Alps has been completed.

It is asserted that war between France and China will paralyze the opium traffic and greatly affect India.

[illegible] Aziz, brother of the Sultan of Morocco, who was [illegible] [illegible] that city was repulsed and has fled.

The visit of the German Crown Prince to the court of Spain has revived the hostility of the French press.

On Monday a storm visited the lakes and [illegible]. There were [illegible] with considerable loss of life.

A [illegible] for young colored women has been established in Richmond, Virginia, in memory of Mrs. [illegible] by [illegible] to be under the care of the Baptists.

[illegible] Kirke opposes the idea of giving an education to the negroes of the South, [illegible] he thinks that it lifts them above their condition and makes them dissatisfied.

Ah Siab of rare Mongolian [illegible], living in Lafayette, Ind. was expelled from Chinese society in that city on account of his betrothal to a white girl.

The people of Jamaica are agitated over the present system of government. Several large meetings have resolved to pay no taxes without representation, unless at the point of the bayonet.

The Danville, Ky. *Tribune* says that Gen. Grant is to be rushed to the front again next year as a candidate [illegible], and that [illegible] is to be associated with him for the vice presidency.

The Marquis Tseng says if the French attack Bacnich they will meet Chinese troops, when, of course, there will be war, in which case China thinks it will be impossible to guarantee the safty of foreign trade or the property and lives [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] W. T. [illegible] in a recent [illegible], declared that [illegible] examing several [illegible] for the position [illegible] in the public schools [illegible] those who [illegible] proficient in the study [illegible] the best teachers.

[illegible] enactment forbiding [illegible] the sale of intoxicating [illegible] upon petition of a [illegible] the voters of the elec[illegible] has been considered [illegible] Supreme Court and the [illegible] affirmed. The [illegible] prohibition if [illegible]

[illegible] business opera[illegible] Mr. Rufus [illegible] he is talk[illegible]

[illegible]

[continued from previous column] lectual character of the stage audience, and the inveterate bondage of the stage to the low tastes and vulgar spirit of its patrons. It cannot be accused of having written this condemnation in a spirit of religious fanaticism; it is a piece of plain common sense observation.

The Charge d'Affaires in Port-au Prince has been instructed to insist on the payment of an indemnity by the Haytien Government to Frenchmen who suffered a loss during the revolt, and take steps to ascertain the extent to which property has been damaged. The French cruiser Minerva will visit Port-au-Prince and Cape Haytien. The French Government will do its utmost to protect Frenchmen in Hayti.

Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Church, has been displaying an altogether unseemly excitement in consequence of the fact that the Supreme Court could find no constitutional warrant for the Civil Rights act. He thinks the Nation will receive "the hisses of man, the curse of God, and the ridicule of all ages" unless something is interpreted into the Constitution that does not exist there. He wants fire-eaters instead of conservatives among his race. He is somewhat inconsequential in his wrath, for he says that he always [illegible] what he now raves against, and believed that the negroes could not exist in the country which he is angry that they do not subdue to their demands. He evidently takes no satisfaction in the confirmation of his views. Sensible negroes will refuse to share in the good Bishop's excitement. The Civil Rights act did them no good. They are not driven out of the United States because it is swept out of the way, and they will not be driven out of the States. Let them strive to improve their condition and invite sympathy instead of repelling it and it will yet be well with them according to their deserts.—*N. Y. Times.*

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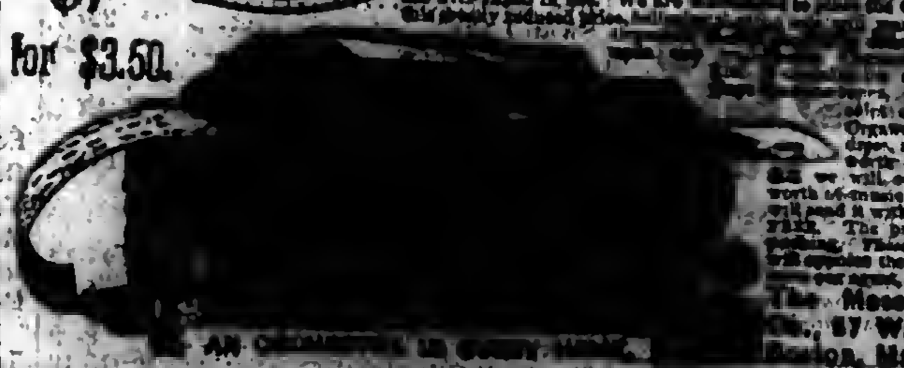

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NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the meeting of the Jackson District Conference at Clinton, Miss., January 11, 12 and 13, 1884. The members of the conference will please come prepared to raise a good educational collection. We failed last year; let us come up this year and do our duty.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT—ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Texarkana Station	Nov.	17-18
Texarkana Circuit	"	20-
Garland City	"	21-
Bright Star	"	22-
Lewisville	"	24-25
Centre Point	Dec.	8- 9
Washington	"	15-16
Camden	"	22-23
Hot Springs	"	29-30
Little Rock	Jan.	5- 6
Pine Bluff Circuit	"	12-13
Pine Bluff Station	"	13-14
Red Land	"	19-20
Swan Lake	"	22-
Arkansas City	"	23-24
[illegible]	"	26-

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

MORRISTOWN DISTRICT—EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Rose Mountain	Nov.	17-18
[illegible] Circuit	"	24-25
[illegible] Circuit	Dec.	1- 2
[illegible]	"	8- 9
Warrensburg Circuit	"	15-16
Tazewell Circuit	"	22-22
[illegible] Circuit	"	[illegible]
Knoxville [illegible]	"	[illegible]
Newport [illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]
Dandridge Circuit	"	12-13

The district conference will be held at Morristown beginning on Thursday, Nov. 22, and I wish all the district stewards to be present with their reports. Also please bring your collections for general conference expenses.

S. J. HARRIS, P. E.

NOTICE.

To the brethren of the Texas Conference. Those who pass through Houston en route to the Conference to be held at Paris on the 28th inst., will find it to their advantage to purchase tickets over the International and Great Northern R. R., via Mineola. There is another route over the Houston & Texas Central R. R., from Houston, but aside from the fact that it costs more, there is no accommodation for colored passengers on that road. Since we have nothing but our patronage to give let us give that to those who treat us properly.

I. B. SCOTT.

Houston, Texas, Nov., 1883.

CHATTANOOGA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The next session of the Chattanooga District Conference will be held at Spring City, Nov. [illegible] and [illegible]th. All members of the conference are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the exercises. Let the papers be thoroughly prepared in advance. A meeting of the district stewards will be held on the second [illegible]. Let there be a full attendance. [illegible] and let us devise plans for a [illegible] year's work in the Master's vineyard.

[illegible] PREVINE, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. Wm. Davis, Washington, La., Rev. [illegible] Reed and Miss Rosa Swift; Mr. Charles [illegible] and Miss Corinne Lewis; Mr. Robert Hunt and Miss Louvinia Mack, Oct. 18.

At Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 24, 1883, by Rev. [illegible] A. [illegible], Mr. J. H. Brooks and Miss [illegible]. Mr. Brooks was a [illegible] University, and one of our [illegible] young men. He carried to his new home (Rust, Miss.) one of our [illegible]. May they have a long and prosperous life of usefulness.

At Gardner Station, Tenn., October 7, 1883, Mr. Albert Henderson and Miss Belle Golden, Rev. J. E. Massey officiating.

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DEATHS.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to summons by death the only child, an infant son, of our beloved pastor, I. B. Scott, and,

Whereas, By our faith as Christians we believe that little Evans Braden Scott has gone to join the angels in heaven, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sunday-school [illegible] tender to the bereaved family our deepest and most heart felt sympathy, and commend them to look with trust to Him whose love doeth all things well.

Resolved further, That the family be furnished with a copy of these resolutions. Died Dec. 26, 1883.

W. H. CLARK, Sec'y.

Sister Mary White, died Aug. 29, at Duncansville, Miss. She leaves children and grandchildren to mourn her loss.

J. ALLEN.

Mr. [illegible] Askew, late Assistant Postmaster [illegible] Baltimore, said some time ago: "[illegible] had occasion to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best [illegible] ever used. A [illegible] cured me of a severe cold."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FOR 1884.

THE COMPANION presents below the Announcement of its Fifty-Seventh Volume. Its unusual character, both in the range of its topics, and its remarkably brilliant list of Contributors, will, we trust, be accepted as a grateful recognition of the favor with which the paper has been received by more than 300,000 subscribers.

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My School at Orange Grove, a Story of the South, by Marie B. Williams.

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Queen Victoria's Household and Drawing-Rooms, by H. W. Lucy.
Child Friendships of Charles Dickens, by his Daughter, Mamie Dickens.
Our Herbariums; Adventures in Collecting Them, by A Young Lady.
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Bigwigs of the English Bench and Bar, by a London Barrister, W. L. Woodroffe.
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SOUTHWESTERN
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[illegible] Notes.

All [illegible] in the Southern [illegible] are invited to send us notes and news for publication, as well as to subscribe for this paper.

From the *Methodist Advocate* we learn that [illegible] College (late [illegible] Seminary) under the [illegible] of the Holston [illegible], will soon [illegible]. New students are [illegible] every week.

[illegible] letter of Rev. [illegible] Hot Springs [illegible] Little Rock [illegible] in the scrutiny of [illegible] issuing licenses to [illegible] truly says it has [illegible] of the church [illegible] of the people in [illegible]. A pure gospel [illegible] is essential [illegible] of the world.

[illegible] number of [illegible] *Christian Advocate* [illegible] on the 15th. On the [illegible] was a [illegible] of the [illegible] page of the [illegible] of [illegible] dress, [illegible] by leading [illegible]. We extend [illegible] a cor[illegible] continued

[illegible] Republican [illegible] Scott & [illegible]. They [illegible] paper [illegible] them [illegible] and look [illegible] con[illegible] staffs, a [illegible] good [illegible]

Southern White Conferences.

DEBATE IN GENERAL MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

(*Report in Western Christian Advocate.*)

Pending the appropriation to the Alabama Conference, Bishop Foster gave his views at length upon the white work in the South. He said: We have come to a point where the relative clams of the domestic and foreign work must be considered and adjusted. Some departments of the domestic field ought to have your utmost attention and liberal appropriations, and those are such as are embraced in your colored and frontier work. In these the Church should expend its energies and material resources freely. But to a large degree the white work in the South is in an unsatisfactory condition. Witht he best of intentions we have used a good deal of money there, and have tried to do a good deal, which, to me, has seemed unnecessary to perform, because others were there who ought to do it, and who would have been likely to do it if we had not attempted it. The bishop went into a history of the influences and training to which the poorer and non-slaveholding people of the South had been subject, showing how they had come to be lacking in frugality and thrift, and to be considered, and to consider themselves as constituting no part of the real South, and as having little to do with the management and support of either political or religious organizations. The expenses incurred for the support of ministers, and for the Churches were borne by the moneyed class of the South—by the "real South"—and this policy had been exceedingly detrimental to the people generally and to the cause of Christ. It tended to pauperism and to pride of caste, to ignorance and idleness. It produced a whole class of population, large in numbers, composed of people who never had any ideas of thrift, and no principles that would lead them to support for themselves or their neighbors schools or Churches. After the war, the North projected into Southern territory a great number of people who have been doing there a great and noble work—a work which merits the highest crown the Redeemer can give for heroic Christian activity. The bishop proceeded to specify some Southern white conferences which, in part or in whole, he thought are far from doing their duty, either in the way of self-support and church building, or in efforts for social improvement, for education, and for the salvation of the unconverted. They seemed in all these particulars to partake more than they ought of the characteristics to which he had adverted. He gave facts which substantiated this view, and which produced a most decided impression that either a radical improvement should be demanded in those conferences, or that the Church should materially change its policy in respect to [illegible].

[illegible] Wiley said: If we appro[illegible] after this speech we shall not [illegible] to our Southern white [illegible]. I have seen many of the [illegible] Bishop Foster has pre[illegible] and shall not come [illegible] them. But suppose [illegible] to concede that a [illegible] of white people [illegible] country are very [illegible] even debased, [illegible] been very badly trained in all educational and benevolent matters; and suppose that there are multitudes that might be included in this class, what is our duty in the premises? The Church South is doing nothing or very little for them, and has never shown any desire to do any thing for them. This is a reason why *we* should do something. I attended the Alabama Conference. It is a characteristic conference—very small, with few ministers and small lay membership. I held the conference in a little log church in the woods. Windows it had none, save holes cut through to let in the light. The nearest house was three quarters of a mile distant, where the principal man of our Church and of that section lived. The pigs made their bed under the floor of the house, and the chickens roosted all around. And this leading man eked out an existence from a miserable farm of 45 acres. He could neither read nor write, and he was glad that his little boy could do both for him. My heart was pained to know that back of this man there were millions in the same state of illiteracy and poverty; and I felt that we ought to go down there and do more than ever for that people. In Church work down there, as Bishop Foster has said, the poorer whites had in former times not been wanted nor welcomed. The whole life of that region had centered around aristocratic people. And the fact that ought to touch our hearts is, that thousands of poor white men all over our land are ignorant and pauperized, and no man has cared for their souls. And if any other Church is moving now in their behalf it is because we have been there and have done something for them. I heard one of the leading men of this country say, not long ago, that this demand for universal education was the greatest humbug of the age; and another prominent gentleman has said it was a great wrong to the masses to give them the idea of popular education. But this idea is broad, and all denominations are moving forward under its pressure. I do not diminish the solemnity of the facts which have been presented. The inference I would draw from them is, that we should go down there and give those people what they need. The preachers are no better than the people. They are inexperienced. They have little skill. I had great difficulty to find a man in the Alabama Conference suitable to make secretary. I did find one, a probationer, a student in Andrews Institute, a school conducted in a building no better than an ordinary stable. Let us go on as we have been doing; and to this we are constrained by circumstances which we can not disregard.

Bishop Simpson said: I will confine myself to the question before us—the Alabama Conference, and what appropriation it should have. The only general question outside of this is, as to the policy or propriety of abandoning the white work in the South altogether. Some things have been done foolishly, it may be; but this is not the place to judge of that. The General Conference has made those conferences, and the question whether the General Conference has done wisely is out side the province of this committee to consider. Four years ago I visited Alabama, and I am not sure that there was a building of ours in all that State, except at one point, where we had a half finished house. We held conference at a camp meeting in the woods. The Ku-klux were within hearing distance of us, and we could hear their yells. All the men who attended that conference came expecting that they might die if it should be known that they had attended our conference. But they came to stand for their faith as they had stood for their country. One of those men had organized a company during the war and marched them 300 miles until he and they could join our army. We have now two conferences, and about 13,000 Church members there. Something has been done. There are no two conferences in the South that have increased as those in Alabama have. Two years ago I held the conference in Alabama. I was delighted with it. I had no idea that such growth and progress could be made in so short a time. Just imagine two conferences, one white and one colored, where a few years ago men were killed for their faith. We gave them last year $2,250—half as much for a conference as some of your pastors here get for salary. But look at another fact of growth. From 1878 to 1882 the New England Conference did not increase 900, but Alabama increased last year 930 members. The increase of the whole Church last year was only 2 per cent.; the increase of Alabama was 20 per cent. Now, then, is there any advance in other directions? There are 108 churches in the conference, of the probable value of $27,265, and a few parsonages. There is something there, certainly, and some money has been paid. We voted to the Central Alabama (colored) $2,500. Shall we not give these white people $2,250? I hope you will.

Dr. Buckley siad: The first fact for us to consider is that we are in the South, and only one of two things is left for us to do:—we must plan to stay here, or go out. In the next place we must ask, Were we wise to go there when we did go, and in the way that we went? On this subject no one can entertain a reasonable doubt. We ought to to have gone there, and as we did. With regard to Texas, I may say that it offered us when we went there the most magnificant field for work of any state in the South. But a great calamity overtook us in the South. It was a change in our policy. At first we were enthusiastic over the fact that blacks and whites were to sit together, as it will be remembered our first conferences were mixed. We could have fought, bled, and died on that line; but it is a fact that we have given up that issue, consequently we have no settled, definite policy there upon which we could fight to martyrdom. But I take issue with the statement that the Church South is the same as our own. It has no record on temperance, and the leading man in Dallas, Texas, when I was there, owned a railroad, and ran excursion trains on Sunday, and encouraged drunkenness and vice. That Church has abolished probation, and now takes into its fellowship all who apply. Its revivals are no better than the wildest efforts of Mrs. Van Cott. When I was in South Carolina I found eleven societies that had no class meetings. It is, therefore, a great mistake to say that the spirit of that Church is the spirit of old-fashioned Methodism. It has no appreciative influence on the religious and moral character of the people down there. There are people down there, of course, who are in favor of every thing that is good. But while that is so, we can not make an issue on a generality. On the other hand, some of our own societies are a disgrace to our work and to our church. But if we work there we must take the people as we find them, and make our church there from the material we can gather. One thing, however, is certain, that we can not mix the races; we can not do it even here in the North. Dr. Buckley here related an incident that occurred some years ago in the New England Conference, which objected to receiving a transfer of twelve intelligent, cultivated colored men. It is easy enough to sit in Boston and say what ought to be done in Illinois and Texas. I was well received as a traveler when I visited Texas on five seperate occations; but if I went there to plant Churches I should expect and should receive a very different reception, and yet fraternity can not be denied. But our policy should be to put our money where we can do good, and the most good. If we can't succeed in Texas we can't succeed anywhere in the South. We have suffered a great deal by the secularity of our ministers there. In 1877 I found in Dallas the most flourishing of our charges I have ever found anywhere in the South. At that time the wealthy Church South worshiped in a little stucture in which I counted eighteen broken window panes in the windows, and they had not energy enough to repair them. Mr. Buckley did not think that always the right man had been sent down South, and he gave some facts and incidents to support this opinion.

Bishop Bowman remarked: There are 5,000 or 10,000 people in Galveston who never go to church any where. When I was there we had more people in attendance at our Church than at all the other Churches put together. In Austin the mass of the better part of the population are gathering around our Church there. When I was there we had the house full, and the congregation gave us $2.700 to reduce the floating debt of the Church. Brother Dougherty is the pastor of our Church near the capitol, and presiding elder of a small district. If you reduce this appropriation you will greatly damage the work.

General Fisk said: How is it that in the Austin Conference, after all the money we have spent there and the large immigration, we have decreased there?

Bishop Bowman replied: It is not so in the first place. The appearance that it is so is because accurate reports have not been made to the conference. Another reason tending to that result is that many of our people who go down there are Methodists from policy not from principle. They go to the Church South for social and commercial reasons. But there are whole counties in Kentucky to day where, according to the testimony of the Southern Church, there was no Church of any sort until we went there. In Clinton, Mo., we were the first to build a Church of any sort. I have traveled mile after mile over parts of Alabama without seeing a church. I stopped at one little church which I found without a window or a chimney, and a flock of sheep made their fold in it. And I was told that a preacher attended a funeral there a short time before when, because of the smoke, he could not see one of his congregation. In Texas we don't go into any place where the Southern Church is well established and doing work, but we go where no Church exists. We go where there is an opening for us to establish a Church and get people converted. Now Brother Skidmore seemed to intimate that we have done nothing down there, but we have two strong colored conferences, a German conference, and this white conference. You can't realize what we have done there. Eight years ago I went down there, and I thought they would of course place me in some colored family, but I was placed in a family of Episcopalians. And when I inquired the reason, I was told that had I gone to a colored family, I should have been mobbed. But last fall I went there, and was three times the guest of colored men, and was treated by white people with all the courtesy I could desire. Said a prominent colored man to me the other day. "Build your schools down here for the white people;—every one of them strengthens us" We have had embarrassments down there. But we can not make men, and we can not make places; and yet we have had places for which for years we could not get the man we wanted. But now we have the right kind of men, and we must give them a chance. And then they will show you results. But they can't stay there unless you sustain them.

On Sunday night, Nov. 11th, Rev. J. H. Riddick, of the Washington Conference, at Staunton, Va., preached to an immense audience of white and colored citizens, on the Danville riot. On Tuesday evening a mass meeting of colored citizens was held, by which it was recommended that the first Sabbath in December be set apart to deliver funeral orations for the colored men recently massacred in Virginia. A committee was appointed to, and confer with other committees in different parts of the State, to consider the feasibility of emigrating from that State to other sections of the country.

An Arkansas writer is amazed at the number of persons in his State who have absolutely and persistently resisted every effort at progress. He adds that in southern and southeastern Arkansas are hundreds of farmhouses that have not yet had a cooking stove, and that a railroad surveyor tells him of many farmers who have set their faces resolutely against railroads, on the ground that the locomotives would scare game out of the country. A reporter for the *Sun* who was recently in Arkansas saw a farmer who was trying to sell out because a railroad is to be built within thirty miles of his farm.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The chief drawback to the successful beginning of work in the new cotton mill in Charleston, S. C., was a lack of weavers. Those who are working are from the North, and others are to be drawn from the North, as it is, the *Courier* says, cheaper to import skilled operatives than to teach [illegible] hands.

[illegible] SOUTHWESTERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] H. Patton, Paulding Circuit: [illegible] closed my protracted meeting. [illegible] Received 31. Work is prospering."

TEXAS.

[illegible] Smith, LaGrange. "My fourth [illegible] conference was held by [illegible] Madison. The business was [illegible] in good order. The [illegible] preached on Sunday to a [illegible] large congregation. Rev. J. [illegible]mon, D. Mucker and O. Hart [illegible] in administering the Lord's [illegible]per to 66 persons. At 8 p. m. [illegible] elder gave us a grand lesson on [illegible] prophet Daniel, which I think [illegible] be long remembered. We have [illegible] him $51.35 this year, and he [illegible] to be well pleased with us."

[illegible] Watrous, Houston: "I have [illegible] a grand year; received fifteen [illegible] church, built the church at [illegible]burg, and secured seats at [illegible] Bayou."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Rev. Wm. Dwegans.

DEAR EDITOR:—Please allow me [illegible] for a sketch of the life and [illegible] of the late Rev. William [illegible]gans, who died at his post on [illegible] Circuit, Tennessee Conference, [illegible] the 11th day of October, 1883, [illegible]ano, Crockett county, in full [illegible]ph or faith in the Lord. Bro. [illegible] was about 32 years of [illegible] he died, and was born in [illegible]ford county, Tennessee, and [illegible] beloved by all who knew [illegible] He professed faith in Jesus [illegible] in the year 1866, at Mur[illegible], Tenn., and soon after [illegible] organization of the Tennessee [illegible] at Murfreesboro by [illegible]p Clark. He then joined the [illegible]t Episcopal Church at [illegible] place known as James Chapel. [illegible] he labored earnestly as an [illegible] member of the church, and [illegible] as steward and trustee, ex[illegible] local preacher, and a good [illegible] in the protracted meetings, [illegible] equal to sing and pray was [illegible] find. He was licensed as [illegible]er July 18, 1871, and as a [illegible] July 22, 1875. From [illegible] he supplied Crittenden Cir[illegible] Arkansas, by Elder D. W. [illegible] He served the circuit three [illegible] credit. He [illegible] deacon by Bishop [illegible], at Nashville, in [illegible] ordained elder at Frank[illegible] Bishop I. W. Wiley, in 1881. [illegible] the following circuits [illegible] to himself and [illegible] Circuit, Ark., [illegible] Circuit, Tenn.; Memphis [illegible] Memphis charge [illegible] Hall Circuit. He died [illegible] providing God. Bro. [illegible] a clear pulpit orator. [illegible] and write home, but [illegible] in education he [illegible] his gifted ability. Bro. [illegible] was said by those who [illegible] to be one of our best [illegible] and he was always [illegible] to those over him, and [illegible] and cheerful to assist the [illegible] when called on. Bro. Dwe[illegible] was [illegible] financier and [illegible] a beloved with [illegible] He was a kind [illegible] husband. I was [illegible] on the 11th of [illegible] talk was about [illegible] and how to bring [illegible] to heaven [illegible] pastor and [illegible] heart, [illegible] "Don't [illegible] In [illegible] teach[illegible] admin[illegible] supper. He [illegible] He [illegible] feeble, [illegible] he got [illegible] He died of [illegible] with other [illegible]

[illegible] P. PRICE, P. E.

[illegible] in the mouth, furred and [illegible] constipation, headache, [illegible] trouble take Liver [illegible]

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

The Ministry.

I am inclined to think it highly probable that for sometime to come, as in former years, no small part of the work of the Church, in the South especially, is to be committed to those of our preachers who have enjoyed but a very limited opportunity for obtaining the intellectual preparation necessary in order to enable one to secure to largest measure of efficiency in the ministerial calling. As might be expected they are more or less deficient in mental discipline, and labor under disadvantages which are at once a source of embarassment and hindrance. They were at the organization of the conferences, and in a measure since then, the only men available, so the authorities deemed it proper to send them forth to gather in the people and minister to them as best they could until our theological schools were ready to furnish young men thoroughly equipped to enter the field, not for the purpose of displacing their seniors, but to aid them in carrying forward the work with much greater rapidity and on a much larger scale. I am happy to say the young men cherish no wish for the early retirement of these veterans in the service. Long may their battle-scarred but dignified forms be seen moving to and fro on the earth, bearing the standard of the church of their choice. We regard them as constituting an unique class who are, strictly speaking, to have no successors. The peculiar conditions under which they were reared, and which have given color to their lives, are destined soon to pass away, never to return again. They are the concluding link in a chain which stretches back into the dark and bitter past. It is due them to state that notwithstanding their meagre attainments they have struggled right valiantly. They have toiled heroically in the upbuilding of our cause through years of privation and suffering. Everywhere they were confronted by opposition, and it seems that malice was never more busy and productive than when in the act of inventing devices with which to drive them from their posts. But they went on undaunted, trusting in God and organizing societies in the sparsely settled country districts, and in the thickly populated towns and cities, where, under the stimulus given by their earnestness and tireless efforts churches, mostly rude in design, have been erected. Of course these will in a short time give way to larger and finer structures, more in keeping with the growing wealth and population of to-day. For brevity's sake I must omit to mention many other instances in which the ministrations of these worthy men have proved serviceable to the people and strengthening to the church. Such a retrospect, while calculated to inspire a feeling of rapture ought, also, prompt them that remain to greater diligence in every part of their work as true ambassadors for Christ. On the basis of their past achievements they should now aim to build more broadly and successfully. To this end every means of improvement within their reach should be eagerly grasped and turned to the best account. They should never let go their faith in progress, for by this alone can they be kept out of those ruts which never fail to shorten the term of a preacher's acceptability. Age and experience are valuable elements in any pursuit, but the chances of success are largely in favor of those who add to them a constantly expanding mind, an unyielding purpose and a soul which never flags. If our older brethren of whom I have been speaking wish to continue active in the work which they helped to inaugurate, let them determine to adapt themselves with the times; and should any of them, through extreme age, impaired health or natural weakness of mind be compelled to stay in the rear, let them resolve to submit cheerfully to their lot. No amount of complaining will alter the appointments which Providence makes. When the time comes which must practically end my active ministry, should it come before my departure from this life, let me instead of finding fault with the people, or blaming the bishop, or speaking disparagingly of the young men crowding around me, sit down patiently at the Master's feet and praise him for every moment he has permitted me to enjoy the precious privilege of preaching the gospel to dying men. There would I sing and pray and shout till invited to come up higher where superannuation is exchanged for immortal vigor. Fathers, I entreat you to leave off complaining at the things which unmistakably form a part of God's arrangement. Don't pass into the sour age just when you should ripen for heaven. Take your young brethren—not by the throat—but by the hand and welcome them into fields made memorable by your sacrificing labors. Commend them to your flocks over which you exert an influence. Speak kindly, earnestly and frequently of our schools and of those who give instructions therein. Watch for opportunities to encourage the young to seek an education. Endeavor as far as practicable to get the people to take and read the SOUTHWESTERN, which is a power for good wherever it circulates. Stand up nobly in defense of every good cause, and then you may rest assured that you will be loved and honored by the church although you may never shine among the brilliant constellation of her best educated minds. Stand by the Church and the Church will stand by you. Grow sullen, complain, find fault with everybody and everything, growl at your own shadow, and then be sure you will be shunned if not disliked as a troublesome bore.

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Hot Springs District.

The third quarterly conference for Hot Springs Station was held Sept. 29-30. Bro. Crawford, the pastor, is one of the few preachers of this conference who joined the traveling connection when this whole State was a district in the St. Louis conference. He has been laboring hard for our cause in Hot Springs, and while no great revival has swept over the city, yet the spiritual condition of the society in the main is good. The quarterly love feasts are the best I ever attended. This is a difficult place to hold, it being a watering place, and depending largely upon the visitors for the success of all branches of business. Bro. Crawford has had some success this year—a small increase in membership, and has, upon the whole, done quite well. He has some earnest workers, both in church and Sunday-school, and we are expecting a good time yet this year.

Pine Bluff Circuit, under the pastorate of Rev. O. G. Brooks, is moving along grandly. The third quarterly conference for this work was held Oct. 6-7, at St. Mary's Chapel. The services were well attended, and the spiritual interests good. Quite a number have been added to the church on this work this year, and they are coming up with their finances better than ever before. It was on this work that our beloved Bro. Tabor passed from labor to reward. As I stood over his grave in the Chapel yard I could not refrain from weeping, as his devotion to our work and the Master's cause, and his heroic endeavors to elevate the fallen passed before memory's view. His body rests in the grave, but the soul, God's polished diamond, has gone to be a star in a more brilliant constellation above.

Red Land Circuit is under the pastorate of Rev. J. G. Thompson, who is doing good work there. The third quarter was Oct. 12-14, but owing to illness I could not attend. The services and business was attended to by the pastor. This is a promising field of labor, and the wheat is ripe unto the harvest.

Watson, under the care of Bro. Pinkett, is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The pastor is having a hard time, is laboring among an ignorant, superstitious people, who through fear of death from conjurors and witchery are all their life in bondage. In the midst of such a people it will take years of toil to bring them to light and establish our church. The third quarter for this work was held Oct. 20-21;

Pine Bluff Station, Rev. S. Johnson pastor, is moving on smoothly. Bro. Johnson is laboring hard to complete the new church and is succeeding quite well. About 20 have joined the church this year, and the church work in every respect is looking up. The third quarter for this work was held Nov. 4-5. On the 4th, Bro. Tillman, one of the pillars of the church was buried. His funeral was attended by a large audience.

The third quarterly conference for Little Rock was held Oct. 28-29. The pastor, Rev. W. O. Emory, has been laboring under serious difficulties, but notwithstanding this has had some success both financially and spiritually. A good number have been added to the church and several baptized, and as the cause of the difficulties is now removed we hope for great things in this charge before conference. This charge has sustained a great loss in the death of Bro. J. M. Bell, district stewart, who fell asleep in Jesus after an illness of 35 days. We are now ready to begin the work of the fourth quarter. We hope the brethren will bring up the benevolent collections, with an increase over last year, in all enterprises as they have in Church Extension. May God give us grace and strength to do the work faithfully.

L. W. ELKINS.

Little Rock, Ark.

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

Local Preachers.

Local preachers filled one of the most important places in the economy of early Methodism. Much of the grand work of the old Church has been done by them. Many of the largest Methodist churches were built up at first by some pious local brother anxious to bring souls to Christ. They were seeking work—not the honor of being known as preachers, nor of being able to write "Rev." before their names—but work; actual good hard work for the Master. This being the case they did work, and they were able to see the fruits of their labors. But the last few years of Methodism have seen a change, in many parts of the country at least. There are those who doubt the wisdom of continuing the office of Methodist local preacher. Now why is this? No part of any machinery is ever discontinued so long as it is able to do the work it was set to do, if the work still needs to be done. Local preachers, then, must have outlived their usefulness in the opinion of some. I do not believe this. But I do believe that the church would be greatly benefitted by a greater zeal and earnestness on the part of local preachers. Instead of feeling slighted by not being asked to preach at district conference, or by not being called upon to do the pastor's work, let them find unoccupied territory and there build up a society of God's people. Let them fill the place of the pastor when called upon to do so and help to hold up his hands at all times. Let them aid in getting the collections. When the people see more of this kind of work, and hear less complaints about not getting your rights, they will begin to think that the church can not yet quite do without local preachers. When they see you and your pastor working hand in hand for the upbuilding of Zion's walls, they will be persuaded to be better Christians. Above all things prepare for your work. The people will not much longer bear to hear you unless you have something to say which they wish to hear. The day has about passed when they will listen to your preach that Jonah swallowed a whale and that the Jews were not looking for Christ. Read. If you cannot read, then learn. Do not venture to interpret the Bible unless you can, and do read it. The school children will laugh at you if they find they know more than you, and they will keep on learning. You can't keep them back; you must keep up with them. Slavery was the great wall between the colored people and education. Now that has been brushed away by the hand of the Almighty, and nothing else can stay the tide of education and schools. If you are to be leaders of your people you must attend these schools if possible; if not, you must work to qualify yourself as best you may, but aid the schools; send your children to them; talk for them; pray for them; visit them; tell your neighbors they must not forget them. We received lately evidence that the local brethren can do something when they try. It was a five dollar bill from Bro. C. A. Curry, of Bedias, to help our Seminary. He was here at school last year and saw the need of helping the institution to assist such as he. During the summer he has been telling of our needs, and has induced some to help him send this money. Now are there not others who will follow his example both in getting all the good possible in the school, and in helping it from the outside. Let this conduct become general and we shall hear less of the opposition of the local preachers and the preachers in charge.

C. W. CAMPBELL.

1 Capitol St., Houston, Texas.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Marshall District.

MR. EDITOR:—I closed my work on this district at this place on the 11th. Sorrow and gladness are so evenly balanced in my thoughts at the prospects of going to another field, among strangers, that it is hard for me to tell which I feel the most. The preachers that I have been associated with for the last four years I have learned to love. All without exception have done all they could to make my visits among them pleasant, and so far as I know there is not an unkind thought between myself and one of the pastors. We have many men and women on this district that love God and the M. E. Church, and I believe from the kind treatment of me, they love the presiding elder, and knowing that I must leave them, perhaps to meet no more in the world, it fills my heart with sadness. I hope in the change that will soon take place, they will receive a better elder, and a better man than they have had for the last four years. Permit me through the SOUTHWESTERN to thank the preachers and the people for their kindness to me while among them, and may I not add without offense to any, that while I thank all, there are a few that I feel under special obligation to, and will never forget their uniform kindness and Christian bearing to me. God bless these brothers and sisters, and when the storms of life are over may we meet in heaven where they will be no more parting. Our reports this year will show a decided improvement in all the departments of church work. Our benevolent collections may fall a little below last year. We have done a grand work in the way of church building and in the improvement of our church property.

Six new churches have been completed, worth from four hundred to two thousand five hundred dollars each, and four built some time ago, completed, making in all ten built or completed this year—giving this district a number of good churches not surpassed by any in the conference with two or three exceptions.

I close this letter in the language of St. John: "Unto him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God and his Father; to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever—Amen!

Your brother, W. L. MOLLOY.

Paris, Texas, Nov. 15.

Card from Bishop Warren.

To my true yoke-fellows for ministerial education:—Fifteen months ago I began to ask individuals, and occasionally a congregation, to unite together to build a training school for the ministers of our 2,000,000 of hearers in the South. The building was to cost about $24,000 and be endowed with $20,000. One partner took for his end of the yoke the $20,000 endowment, and $7,000 toward the building, leaving the people I am addressing to carry the end of the yoke representing $17,000.

I am able to report that the building, 112x55 feet, four stories high, built of brick and elegantly trimmed with cut stone, *is done and occupied.* Dean Thirkield and his excellent wife, daughter of Gilbert Haven, are already at work. Its endowment has been paid and every dollar of claim against it canceled. *Laus Deo!* It stands as a work of faith, a labor of love, and a monument of some toil and sacrifice.

During the progress of this work, I have felt constrained to help our school at Morristown, Tenn., $1,050, our College at Athens, Tenn., $200, and other schools less amounts, because the treasury of the Freedmen's Aid Society was always overdrawn and our treasury was always overflowing.

I thank God that this work has been the means of introducing me to some of the best of God's noble workers. The kindly sympathy I have had from ministers, members, and non-members has given me a new appreciation of the working power of our holy religion. This money is sacred, as having in it the widow's mite, the superannuate's generosity, the [illegible] tance, and especially the gifts of two blind girls dependent on their own labor for a maintenance. God must bless the institution!

I am now engaged in raising $1,000 to pay on its furnishing, at $50 per double room. Almost any Sabbath-School could furnish a room, or a single room at $25, and have its name put on the door.

I need the immediate payment of every dollar that has been subscribed to help meet this new obligation.

Our principal partner, the Rev. E. H. Gammon, of Illinois, has already entered into agreement, on his part, with me, on the part of the true yoke-fellows, to put a building for the Department of Medicine on the same ground next summer. This partnership is not to be dissolved. It is ready to take in more partners, who can keep their hearts open toward heaven for dividends.

This training school is a part of Clark University at Atlanta, Ga. Said University has 450 acres of land—the wise provision of Bishop Gilbert Haven for future endowment—at Atlanta. It has a college building worth $40,000; the building just finished; a school of carpentry, one of iron-working, one of domestic economy for the girls, a President's house of ten rooms, a house of eight rooms occupied by Prof. Crogman—the last five built by the students in carpentry, and paid for by this partnership before its present organization.

The Medical Department is imperatively demanded, and already partially endowed. Of course, all is under the patronage and control of our Freedmen's Aid Society.

From now to early summer I shall need to put this cause among the many others that the love of God and the needs of man lay on your hearts. We will not fail each other. Yours in labor and love.

HENRY W. WARREN.

It is a mean wretch who will slyly drop a hair switch in a car loaded with women, and then smile as he sees every woman make a grab for the back of her head when she notices it.

No man knows what a ministering angel his wife is until he comes home one day, suffering with a dreadful cold and she happens to have a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the house.

[illegible] of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the Fiscal Year of Eleven Months, Ending Oct. 31, 1883.

In order to present a full report in connection with our annual meeting, held in November of each year, we have changed our Fiscal year, closing it October 31st, instead of December 31st. In so doing we have shortened last year and this to eleven months each.

At the commencement of the present Fiscal year, Dec. 31, 1882, we had in the treasury a balance of	$63,795 10
We have received on general funds, for donations, etc.	139,007 34
Loan fund, for loans to churches	131,077 08
[illegible] for use during the year	$333,879 52
The disbursements during the same period have been:	
On general account, donations, etc.	$129,880 05
On loan fund account, loans to churches	102,384 79
	$232,264 83
Leaving a balance, Nov. 1, '83	$101,694 70
At the [illegible]	[illegible]
	$84,530 00
This exceeded the balance [illegible] to the amount of	$30,734 80

Proceeding with applications already granted as above, others granted during the year, we have [illegible] as follows:

[illegible]	261
[illegible]	68
[illegible]	113
	442

[illegible] day [illegible] over, [illegible] pre- [illegible]

A comparison of the [illegible] of last shows [illegible]

[illegible] $15,217 28 [illegible]

[illegible] remember that [illegible] each [illegible] part of it [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] number of churches, costing, on the average, over $1,850 each. One of the number reported last year failing to build, as agreed, returned the money, and it has been placed elsewhere this year. During this year we have received 43 special gifts against 68 for the year preceding, a decline of over one-third. This gives us 184 frontier churches toward the 400 originally contemplated. We earnestly urge our friends everywhere to respond generously to this special appeal until at least the 400 churches originally contemplated shall be procured.

During the year we have had applications from frontier churches, anxious to build under this plan, for more than double the number of special gifts received.

The rapidity with which the country is being developed, especially in the West and Northwest, along the lines of our great railways, imperatively requires a large increase of zeal and liberality in the prosecution of this work. Let every pastor faithfully present this cause to his people as the Discipline provides, and let our generous friends, who can afford to contribute liberally, send in their special offerings for frontier churches, and in the years to come all will rejoice together over the glorious work accomplished.

For the Southwestern.

Hot Springs District Conference.

Dear Editor—On the 8th, at 12:30 a. m., Rev. L. W. Elkins and I boarded the train at Little Rock, en route for seat of the Hot Springs District Conference. Six o'clock in the morning found us at Fulton where we met Rev. B. Spencer, our pastor at this place. We took breakfast with a good Baptist brother, from thence across the country fifteen miles to Baber's Chapel, where the Conference opened at 2:30 p. m., Rev. L. W. Elkins, P. E., in the chair, by reading the 61st chapter of Isa., singing hymn 778, and prayer by W. O. Emory. W. O. Emory was elected Secretary, and G. B. Donley assistant. The following traveling preachers were present: G. B. Donley, G. W. Baber, M. Lockman, J. T. Thompson, Osborn Wheeler, Edward Spencer and W. O. Emory. There were three or four who had whipped their wives that applied for licenses, and the conference handled them without gloves. The high character of the Church was lifted in the minds of people of that community by the manly way the conference handled those suspicious characters. A man who some years ago was expelled by one of the districts of our work in Texas, said to have had more than his share of wives, applied for license, but the brethren let him know that the church did not want any such men to preach to her people. It was gratifying to see how determined the conference was to put an end to this class of men. I could not help drawing a contrast between their action and that of another class of brethren called to look into the conduct of a brother. Now, the brethren that conducted this investigation were of that class who are called "men of great sacrifice," simply because they preach, and in some cases "pound" the gospel to the "poor colored people." [illegible] brethren it was shown that the accused had put away his wife, and would not let her remain another night, although he said "she was as pure as an angel." It was also shown that this saint was known to be shut up in a room often until as late as 12 and 1 o'clock at night with a little maid. [illegible] all this these saintly apostles [illegible] "We exonorate Rev. ——, [illegible] under the circumstances believe he is right."

[illegible] conference, although composed of men that are called very [illegible] and untrustworthy by some [illegible] bosses," who must keep [illegible] under ever before the [illegible] that they may hold fast [illegible] they have attained, [illegible] very differently from this, [illegible] by their action, that men [illegible] expected to preach in the old [illegible] must be men of one wife, and must not be sitting about until such hours as the above with the daughters of mothers who take them to their homes as messengers of the blessed Jesus.

On the whole the conference made character for the church on this line.

Bros. W. M. Lee, G. W. Thompson and W. H. Henry were recommended for the traveling connection. The conference adjourned on Saturday at 3 p. m.

Then came the fourth quarterly conference in the afternoon. The meeting for this quarter on Sabbath was a feast of fat things for this people. Rev. L. W. Elkins, P. E., preached at 11 o'clock from the text "The work of the Lord is tried." Rev. G. B. Donley preached at 3 p. m., and the writer at night. The quarterly collection was $24, which was a big thing for this place, when we consider the age of this society, and the trouble they have had as a result of the local war in that part, not long since. Rev. G. W. Baber, the pastor, organized this society less than two years ago. They have put up a good house, far better than the most country churches. They have something over a hundred members. This is one of the finest fields to be found anywhere in which to do work for the Lord.

We returned to Fulton on Monday, preached for our good people there that evening. On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, took the train for the City of Roses.

W. O. Emory.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains all left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. Fitzpatrick.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass. Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—

I suffered with attacks of sick-headache.

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years, in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
Kidney, liver, and urinary complaint.
Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your bitters cured him, and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons,"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles!"—Mrs. E. D. Slack.

How to Get Sick—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

We have to go to Washington to learn that there are 7000 colored voters in Boston! There are really but 2000 to 3000, and they are loyal as truth to the Republican party.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."

Always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weaknesses" and derangements, brings strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists. Being entirely vegetable, no care is required while using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For sick headache, constipation, impure blood, dizziness, sour eructation from the stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, pain in the region of kidney, internal fever, bloated feeling about stomach, rush of blood to head, take Dr. Pierce's "pellets." By druggists.

Young Folk's Corner.

OLD RYE.

BY EDWARD CARSWELL.

I was made to be *eaten*
And not to be *drunk;*
To be thrashed in a barn,
Not soaked in a tank.
I come as a blessing
When put through a *mill;*
As a blight and a curse
When run through a *still.*
Make me up into *loaves.*
And the children are fed;
But, if into a *drink,*
I will starve them instead.
In bread, I'm a servant
The eater shall rule;
In drink, I am a master,
The drinker a fool.
Then remember the warning,
My strength I'll employ—
If eaten, to strengthen;
If drunk, to destroy.

The Fire That Old Nick Built.

"Intemperance."—This is the fire that Old Nick built.

"Moderate drinking."—This is the fuel that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

"Rum-selling."—This is the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick Built.

"Love of Money."—This is the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

"Public Opinion."—This is the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

"A Temperance Meeting."—This is one of the blows that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its edge of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

"Temperance Pledge."—This is the smith that works with a will to give force to the blow that we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.

"Eternal Truth."—This is the spirit so gentle and still that nerves the smith to work with a will to give force to the blows which we quietly deal to fashion the sledge with its face of steel that batters the stone that grinds the axe that cuts the wood that feeds the fire that Old Nick built.—*Temperance Banner.*

A Cheerful Giver.

"I was once attending a missionary meeting in Scotland," said a minister in making an address. "There it is the custom to take up the collection at the door, as the people go out. A poor woman, in going out, dropped a sovereign into the basket. The deacon who held the basket, said 'I am sure you cannot afford to give so much as that.' 'O yes I can' said she. 'Do take it back,' said the deacon. She replied, 'I must give it. I love to give for Jesus' sake.' Then the deacon said, 'take it home to-nigth, and if, after thinking it over, you can send it in the morning. In the morning I was sitting at breakfast with the deacon, when a little note came from this woman; but the note contained two sovereigns. 'You wont take them?' I said to the deacon. 'Of course I shall' said he. 'I know that good woman well, If I send them back she will send four next time." This was indeed, "loving to give."—*The Well Spring.*

This fair unverse is indeed the star domed city of God. Through every star, through every grass-blade, and most through every living soul, the glory of a present God still beams.

"Nothing Wrong With My Lungs Now."

A patient writes nearly a year after using Compound Oxygen:

"There is nothing wrong with my lungs now, and for that I have to thank you more than anything else. It is true there are days when I do not feel as bright as I could wish, but *if it had not been for the Oxygen I doubt if I would be here to feel at all.*"

Our "*Treatise on Compound Oxygen,*" containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent; and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be *sent free.* Address, Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Steet, Philadelphia.

Is your Life Worth a Dollar?

Perhaps that seems a high price for it, considering how poor your blood is, and how your whole system is prostrated, debilitated, and enfeebled. People have been heard to say, under such circumstances, that they would not give the toss of a copper for the choice between life and death. But when it comes to actually drawing near the grave, a man naturally draws back, and says he does not want to die. Life is very precious, and even to a broken-down man it is worth saving.

One dollar will buy a bottle of *Brown's Iron Bitters.* That one dollar may start you on the road from misery to recovery. A man must take a very mean view of himself who is not willing to invest that much in making one serious effort to rescue himself from deadly debility, and to step into the enjoyment of solid health. *Brown's Iron Bitters* vitalizes the blood, tones the nerves, and rebuilds the system. Its work is well known. Invest that dollar in a bottle 8

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nov15-1t

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[illegible]
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nov15-4t

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TO
Kansas and the West.
Attention is called to the new Kansas City railroad line now completed and in operation between Memphis, Tenn., and Kansas City, Mo. By this new route the south and west is brought into close relations. Saving several hundred miles and many hours travel between the two sections. It is in fact now the only practical route from the south to all points in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and all western states. A through train with Pullman Palace Sleeping car and elegant day coaches leave Memphis daily, running through to Kansas City without change of cars, where it arrives in time to make connection in the Grand Union Depot with all trains leaving Kansas City. For emigrants to the Pacific coast and the Northwest, or for home seekers in Kansas and Missouri, time and money is saved by this short route as against the circuitous routes via St. Louis, heretofore the only outlet. Special low rates are made for this class of business and all are carried through to Kansas City in first class cars on first class trains. Round trip, Land Explorers' tickets on sale at low rates. Send for the *Emigrants Guide,* an eight page paper, giving full and reliable information in regard to Kansas and Missouri—mailed Free.
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To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.
Price, 25 Cents, Postpaid to any Address.
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oct18-13t

[illegible]

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* states [illegible] 55 lives, and 60 vessels valued [illegible],000, were lost in the gales [illegible] Nov. 11th to 17th.

Roanoke Seminary, established [illegible] Dr. Vaughan and others of Vir[illegible]ia, for Methodist Episcopal [illegible]urch work, opened its first ses[illegible] Oct. 8.

"As to the 'Color Line,'" says [illegible] *Christian Union*, "the best [illegible] to obliterate it is to ignore it, [illegible] the best way to keep it up is [illegible] talk about it." By parity of rea[illegible]ing, the best way to obliterate [illegible] is to ignore it and stop talking [illegible] it, but this method does not [illegible] us favorably. Editors [illegible] thousand miles from the conflict [illegible] two civilizations are inclined to [illegible] very favorable views of the [illegible]ation, regardless of the facts as [illegible] own only to the participants.

Multitudes of people drink beer [illegible] because they like the taste of [illegible] while perhaps a few drink it to [illegible] that they are not temperance [illegible] another class drink it [illegible] what they call its nourishing [illegible]. Doubtless there are [illegible] [illegible] was a statement that [illegible] a careful analysis of the best [illegible] beer it was demonstrated [illegible] there was as much nourish[illegible] a loaf of bread weighing [illegible] as in seven hundred [illegible] gallons of beer. So a [illegible] would get just about as much [illegible] from two thousand [illegible] glasses of beer as from [illegible] ounces of bread. If men [illegible] beer for the nourishment [illegible] they should buy it by [illegible] bread and drink it by the [illegible]

[illegible] now and then find a young [illegible] who seems to feel that he [illegible] himself the light which [illegible] illuminate the entire world, [illegible] public refuse to listen [illegible] and his light is kept [illegible] bushel. Knaves and men [illegible] are empty occupy [illegible] while he, poor, un[illegible] genius, languishes in [illegible]. Man who cannot preach [illegible] well as be occupy better [illegible] and preach to larger con[illegible] while others. A few [illegible] evident. Every man [illegible] do the best he can, in calm [illegible]. No man need trouble [illegible] about his reputa[illegible] he does good work [illegible] seeking the [illegible] on the time [illegible] failure. Hold on to [illegible] and work, trust God, [illegible] and stop casting re[illegible] your own [illegible] as well.

[illegible] we spent at [illegible] and had the [illegible] twice to large [illegible]. At [illegible] congregation [illegible] of students [illegible]

[illegible]

which we gain by trial or practice. In the Word of God men are represented as depraved beings. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." The movements of the natural heart are "evil continually." But their case is not helpless; these sinners may become saints. As sinners they may have some idea of the possibility of that wrongful change called regeneration, but they know nothing of its nature. They have a theory but they have no experience. Indeed, few things are more common with unconverted people than to ridicule every phase of religious experience. Nevertheless Jesus came "to give knowledge of salvation unto his people by the remission of their sins." Hence Paul wrote to the Romans, "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again unto fear, but ye have received the spirit of adoption whereby we cry Abba Father." The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God. Just how God gives a person to understand that his sins are forgiven him we do not pretend to explain. "The wind bloweth where it listeth," and men hear "the sound thereof but cannot tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth, so is every one that is born of the Spirit." The process of this work is hid from human eyes, and is beyond the reasoning of mortal minds, but the fact of the possibility of a conscious, happy religious experience for every one who truly repents of his sins and turns to the Lord for salvation, is no longer a question of doubt. The Christian has a peace that is like a river through believing. "The love of God is shed abroad in him by the Holy Ghost given unto him;" and his mind is kept "in perfect peace." He is happy because he knows his sins are forgiven him, and he delights to speak of it. Those meetings that are appointed for the purpose of narrating Christian experience are a delight to him. He not only loves to tell what the Lord has done for his soul, he also loves to hear others tell the same old story. The relation of Christian experience has frequently led sinners to seek the Savior. A full, joyous experience makes a man strong and active in the service of God, and makes that service a delight.

In Ignorance and Without the Gospel.

Rev. S. A. Mitchel, in the *Wesleyan Christian Advocate*, makes a plain statement of facts as to the moral, religious and social condition of the people in certain portions of Georgia and Florida. He says "I speak from personal knowledge," and then proceeds to give us what he calls a sample of the "sixty thousand heathen in two States situated in the heart of Christendom." He refers to Camden county, and says "the people are thought to be guilty of every sin forbidden in the Decalogue. The Sabbath is a regular hunting day, a day of business, "They know but little of God's Word, but few of the men, women or children can read one sentence of the precious Bible. These people are too poor to educate their children, and these are going in the way their fathers trod—in the way of ignorance, vice and folly." We doubt the propriety of calling these communities "heathen;" they are ignorant and vicious but not heathen; they sin against some light, but not against more knowledge, because they are ignorant. We think that the Methodist Episcopal Church is a "debtor" to these ignorant and wicked communities—that God calls her to go and build churches and establish schools among them and teach them to read the precious Bible. If William Taylor can find men who will volunteer to go to India and South America, to teach and preach, it does seem to us that our Church ought to be able to find men who will go down to Georgia and Florida, and preach Christ's Gospel to American sinners who [illegible] to be guilty of every sin forbidden in the Decalogue." Certainly this is an open door, and going here it cannot be said we are "erecting altar against altar." These are communities where Christ has no altar. We earnestly hope that the Church will send some consecrated heralds of the cross to build the walls of Zion in these dark corners of our own land.

Senate Committee on Capital and in New Orleans.

The Senate Committee on education and labor recently held a session in Manchester, N.H., one of the large manufacturing cities of New England. Some of the members of that committee are Southerners who are not fully acquainted with the condition of the New England communities, or the exact relation that exists between New England men and money. There can be no doubt as to the good influences of the information these men will derive from the persons who were brought before them.

Col. Warren O. Livermore, agent of the Amoskeag Company, said they had on their pay-rolls between 5,500 and 6000 people. The pay for the common hands averages: males $1.61 per pay day, and females 95 cents. The cashier of the Manchester Savings Bank said their bank had over $10,000,000 on deposit; that the average deposits in Manchester among the operatives was $330. In this bank they had from 1200 to 1500 deposit books held by operatives in this city. Ex-Governor Smyth said: "During a residence of forty-four years in Manchester, he had scarcely seen any loafing during laboring hours. We owe our prosperity to the fact that the people have worked together, and he did not see why another Manchester should not be built up in many places in the South."

These statements betoken a high state of prosperity, not much in harmony with the recent utterances of Wendell Phillips, which we republish:

"The hand writing on the wall is so plain none but a fool need mistake it. New England is doomed just as sure as natural laws will produce fixed results. New England has no soil worth mentioning, and her wealth has all been derived from her manufactures. These are gradually leaving her, and eventually they will go; some to the West, but most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are all located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at, and inexhaustible in amount, and the iron mills, foundries and machine shops can go to them better than they can be carried to the shops. Then the cotton and woolen mills must go there, for the raw materials are and are to be produced there most cheaply, uniformly and better. This, of itself, is no small matter. As the South grows stronger and stronger, the wealth, culture and power of the country will be centered there, until she will become not alone the mistress of America, but the central empire of the world."

Surely "the hand-writing is on the wall so plain none but a fool need mistake it." But we in the South need not fear. New England is not "doomed." There is no unrest there. Manufactures of all kinds are multiplying everywhere. The star of hope never rose higher and shone brighter. The homes of her people are not cursed with "morgages," nor are they "crippled" with debts. Her farmers raise neither cotton or sugar-cane, but they do raise more corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats and potatoes per acre than Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama, and the best blooded cattle and sheep in America. According to the late census, the deposits in the savings banks of the poor people of New England would be more than sufficient to purchase the entire State of Louisiana or Mississippi. What we in the South need is a little more of New England.

Now is the time for pastors to get cash subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN.

[illegible] employes are more attentive to the wants of the traveling public than the Louisville & Nashville. To persons caring for health and comfort we commend this road. Wednesday, 14th inst., we left New Orleans for the Tennessee Conference, taking this route. Early in the course of our journey we fell in company with Rev. Mr. Featherstone, a minister connected with the M. E. Church South. Mr. Fetherstone is a man about 40 years old, medium size, clean face, small eyes, short and sharp nose, with thin and compressed lips, and with all quite a talker. He has spent the seven past years in California, and says it is no place for a Southern clergyman, especially if he is a member of the M. E. Church, South. He gave us the results of his observation and experience on a number of points.

THE CHINESE.

He regards these as an honest, industrious, frugal people. Thinks that they cannot compete with the Negro, as one Negro will do more work than two or three Chinamen. When they get converted to God they make earnest and devout Christians.

SCHOOLS.

The school system of California was copied from New England, and is having a bad influence all over the State. 1. It imposes a very heavy tax. 2. It is levelling in its nature. 3. It tends to infidelity, licentiousness and communism. In answer to the question, "What do they teach in these schools?" he said, "Reading and writing, English grammar, physical geography, history, higher and lower mathematics, intellectual, physical and moral science, German and Latin languages." We soon learned in the course of this conversation that our brother was not pleased when it was even intimated that it was even possible for him to be mistaken in his conclusions. And we concluded to ask questions and listen to his answers. But we could not see how schools where the above named subjects were taught could tend to infidelity, etc. "It was this system of education," he remarked, "that made New England so proverbial for its infidelity and licentiousness. From recent published statistics he had learned that there were more infidels and illegitimate children in the New England States per capita than in any other section of the country, save Ohio, which was in fact a part of New England." We said to him that we had always taken the people of New England to be a moral people to say the least. "No," was the quick reply, "I used to think so, but upon recent investigation I have found them to be an exceedingly immoral people. New England is the hot-bed of socialism. I get this information from books and papers published in Europe where this matter is well understood." This was about all we could hear about our own native home, and as we wished his opinion on other questions, we incidentally referred to Dr. Haygood as one of the prominent men of the South, and asked his opinion of the Doctor and his critics. "Ah, yes," he said, "I understand Dr. Haygood, he is a premature progressive man; it was a great mistake when he was elected bishop, and a great blessing when he refused to be ordained. I wrote a sharp and strong reply to his speech at Monteagle that was published in the *St. Louis Advocate*, and another equally as sharp and strong and sent it to the *New Orleans Advocate*, but Dr. Galloway, who is a personal friend of mine, has not published it." Of course we said nothing, but it was a wonder to us why our brother around on Camp street should allow so "strong and sharp" a paper to go into obscurity. Before reaching Mobile our Bro. Featherstone left the cars, and we were sorry. He had been tapped in the right place, and was full of the matter; he seemed honest in his convictions. But no Southern or Northern minister can succeed in [illegible] cursed by the system of human slavery, who can speak lightly of the system of free schools of America.

MOBILE.

This is a pleasant city of about 40,000 inhabitants. Rev. George Winn, pastor of the Methodis Episcopal Church, met us at the depot and gave us a real Christian greeting, taking us directly to the parsonage, where all the wants of the physical man were attended to. In the evening we preached to an attentive congregation, and secured thirteen subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN. Bro. Winn is a sensible man; he thinks that the best way to save his people from the influence of the proselytes of the city is to have them become acquainted with the doctrines and history of the Church. He thinks that a reading church is always enterprising, progressive and evangelistic. From the start our church has had a struggle in this city, but under the pastorote of Bro. Winn there has come an era of prosperity. The entire work embraces three points, known as Ford River, Dog River and Mobile. At each point there are good Sunday-schools. Since conference he has received thirty-seven into the church. He is now holding revival services and thus far as one of the results he has received ten on probation. The night we were present a number of mourners were at the altar for prayer.

At Montgomery the pastor was away, but his wife, like a sensible woman, subscribed for the SOUTHWESTERN.

BIRMINGHAM.

This is one of the most enterprising and rapidly growing cities in the South. Business men from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are coming here to make this city their permanent home. Whatever of stagnation there may be in other sections of the South there is none here, Northern men, with Northern brains, money and enterprise are the life of this new city. The church that does not plan for the future of such a town must be smitten with spiritual blindness. We have here two churches, white and colored. W. P. Miller, D.D. has charge of the white congregation; Rev. Israel Townsend of the colored; both of these brethren report a good degree of prosperity in their work. Bro. Townsend's church has been recently plastered without contracting debts. His Sunday-school and congregation are increasing. He has received over thirty into the church during the year.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

This is one of the most delightful cities we have ever visited in the South. It has a population of about 80,000. We know of no American city of its size that can point to so large a number of literary institutions. First in order stands the Vanderbilt, the great school of the M. E. Church, South, with its spacious buildings, ample grounds tastefully laid out; then the State Normal School, the Montgomery Bell Academy, Ward's Female Seminary, under the care of the Cumberland Presbyterians, Dr. Price Ladies school. According to the Nashville *Banner* of the 14th inst., the young ladies at one of these schools must be great lovers of butter. That paper distinctly says that one of them, with not over 300 pupils, consumes 400 pounds of butter per week. The Roman Catholics have their St. Celia School. Connected with the Vanderbilt there is a Dental, Medical and Law School. These are all for the education of white young ladies and men. For the colored there are the Fisk, Roger Williams and Central Tennessee, and the Meharry Medical School. The city has seven or eight nice schools for the white children and three for the colored. About one-third of the population of the city are colored. The Central Tennessee and Meharry Medical School are under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. Braden, D.D., is president of the College. Mr. [illegible] our work in the South a great many mistakes have been made. Too many halt, lame and blind have been employed to give vitality and push to the work. But in the selection of J. Braden, D.D., and George W. Hubbard, there was no mistake. For years these men have occupied their present position, giving each year increased evidence of their adaptation to the work. The college never had so large a number of students enrolled as now. At chapel service Monday morning nearly every seat was occupied. A blessed religious influence pervades; some twelve or fifteen have been recently converted to God. Monday morning, when the president gave an opportunity for those to speak who had a new experience, quite a number arose and spoke, and over twenty arose asking the prayers of Christians. The number of students attending the School of Medicine is each year increasing, but it is not half so large as it should be. All over the South there are open doors for educated colored physicians. Our wonder is that the pastors do not send more of their enterprising young men to the Meharry School of Medicine. C.

According to *Zion's Herald* the troubles among the Jews in various parts of Europe seem to broaden and deepen:

"The gravest troubles seem to occur in Russia, and this largely for moral reasons. An imperial commission has been formed there for the purpose of studying and fathoming the question, if possible, containing members of very different views. Some of them would remove all the disabilities of the Jews, and others would put even more strain on them than now exists. In the meanwhile the present officials have issued new regulations against the Jews engaged in the liquor trade, showing that the sad rum question is at the bottom of much of the hatred against them. It is very clear that by means of their liquor shops in many parts of the realm, especially in Southern Russia, they have fairly enslaved the peasants with debts and seized most of their lands under foreclosure. It is this which causes much of the bitter feeling which in that region exists in regard to them."

Whether Jew or Christian, all whiskey sellers are much alike. We think that forced emigration or colonization of all whiskey dealers, whether to Palestine or some volcanic isle we do not much care, is about the only thing that will bring the rest of the human family deliverance.

Church Extension Committee.

This Committee met in annual session at Philadelphia, Nov. 15th, Bishop Simpson in the chair. The annual reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read, and will be found in another column of this paper. Committees were appointed on apportionments, to audit Chaplain McCabe's accounts, to prepare a quadrennial report of the Committee to the General Conference, to prepare a minute in regard to the death of Bishop Peck, and to inquire whether any disciplinary changes are needed in regard to Church Extension. The following churches were exempted from the rule of limitation, to receive such aid as they need from the board: Lebanon, Penn.; Twenty-ninth Street, Philadelphia, not more than $1,000; Centenary Church, Philadelphia, not more than $5,000; Moriah, New York, $200; Oshkosh, Wisconsin, not exceeding $8,000; Chattanooga, Tennessee, Holston Conference.

On the second day resolutions were adopted to allow loans to be made to churches costing more than $10,000; to make six per cent. the maximum interest to be charged by the board on its loans to the churches; to recommend the board to provide for a vacation of six months for Chaplain McCabe, to give him needed help, and to recruit his health.

The committee on disciplinary changes reported no change is needed in the interest of Church Extension, adopted. A resolution was adopted recommending the

[illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] declaring the "Louisiana Lottery Company an institution dangerous to the morals of the people, subversive to good government, a disturbing, corrupting element in politics, and one which the highest interests of society demands shall be abolished as soon as the result can be legally accomplished." Only a few months ago Hon. E. W. Robertson was defeated for re-election to Congress on that issue, and his political brethren should recall him from retirement to active service. That would be giving the anti-Lottery sentiment some practical effect. Mr. Robertson is an able lawyer, and pointed out the legal course subsequently followed by Postmaster General Gresham, which is approved by good people everywhere. We suggest to the Ouachita delegation that Mr. Robinson be presented by them for the office of Attorney General. It would be refreshing to see a regular Democratic convention put up an anti-Lottery candidate for any considerable office, but it is never too late to reform.

It is frequently asserted that colored and white students will not attend the same school or sit together in the same classes, and as the mission of the Church is to all this is presented as a reason why the Church should build caste schools. But what are the facts in the case? Do they attend the same schools and sit in the same classes? By a special act of Congress the Howard University was built from the unclaimed bounty money of colored soldiers, expressly to give colored people the benefits of a higher education. But white and colored students sit in the same classes. In the medical department the white students out-number the colored, while in the law department the colored are slightly in the majority. At Berea, Kentucky, a school for both colored and white has been in successful operation for years. In the law department of the Straight University, New Orleans, the white graduates are largely in the majority. These facts have no tendency to corroborate the statement so often made that colored and white students will not attend the same school.

We know of no man in the Methodist Episcopal Church who was more severely and unjustly criticised by his friends and enemies than the late Bishop Gilbert Haven. But as [illegible] pass on men are coming to place a higher estimate [illegible] his work. The [illegible] criticisms of the living man are being reversed, and his thoughts and plans with reference to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South are taking their rightful place. The church is coming to realize that all divisions [illegible] are not among [illegible]. The passions of [illegible] blinded their eyes and [illegible] their judgments are passing away. They are coming to realize that policy never [illegible] to success but always to defeat, and [illegible] that nothing but Christian integrity will place [illegible] of men unfading [illegible] the church [illegible] the color line and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] Christ, a new life will be given to Southern work.

[illegible] A. H. Gillet, of our Sunday [illegible], called some time [illegible], first or second-[illegible] distribution in our Western [and] Southern fields. A number [illegible] have been made, [illegible] one hundred [illegible] have [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible]

[illegible] B. [illegible] 363d time in Boston, to a large and enthusiastic audience.

—The Duches of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Czar, is the brightest and most amusing talker of the British royal family.

—Dr. J. B. McFerrin, agent of the Southern Methodist publishing hous at Nashville, continues to be very ill but his freinds are hopeful and report favorable indications.

—Mrs. Judge Merrick, at the tenth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Detroit, Michigan, was cordially received. She represented the local work in New Orleans.

—Miss Alice Downey, recently instructed in English, in Indiana Asbury University, was married, at Greencatle, to Rev. Fred Porter, pastor of Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Dr Alexander Martin officiating.

—Rev. Dr. Cushman of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, paid our sanctum a short visit and ourselves a pleasant surprise yesterday morning. We regretted very much that the Dr. could not stay over a day or two with us but his time was filled, and he could but give us a flying call.—*Birmingham (Ala.) Review.*

—The two addresses on the subject of "The Negro—His Needs and Claims," delivered by Prof. Crogman, of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., before Henry Ward Beecher's congregation in Brooklyn, N. Y., have been printed in pamphlet form. Price 25c. For copies apply to Prof. Crogman. The audiences appreciated them highly, as all will who read them.

—Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, have furnished us with a lithographic portrait of Mrs. G. R. Alden, known to the literary world by the *nom de plume* of "Pansy," and editor of the pictorial magazine of that name, issued by them. Mrs. Alden is a busy and noble woman. It is said that her books have a larger sale than those of any other living American writer.

—Dr. Marion Sims, the noted physician and surgeon, died suddenly in New York, 13th. He was 73 years of age, a native of South Carolina, but studied medicine at Philadelphia. In New York, in the eight years following 1853, he succeeded in causing the establishment of a hospital for women. He went to Europe in 1861 and 1864, and took up his residence with the American colony in Paris. Some of his medical works have been translated into German and French. He was the discoverer of several surgical processes by which human suffering has been greatly relieved, a benefactor to the race.

—The *Sunday States,* Nov. 18th, suggests R. B. Forman to the Democratic convention for Attorney-General. Mr. Forman graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, at 19 years of age, soon after enlisted under General Morgan in the Confederate service, was captured, exchanged, reported to Gen. Basil Duke, and remained in the army until the close of the war. He has been a very active Democrat; was chairman of the McEnery returning board, and chairman of the committee to resist the Kellogg government. He was a conspicuous member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879. He possesses the required legal attainments for the position named, and his election would be a victory for Bourbon Democrats. This ought to be satisfactory to the Baton Rouge convention.

—Governor Begole, of Michigan, elected as a Greenback Democrat, on an anti-free pass platform, is mentioned by the *N. Y. Times*: "In August he urged, in the heat of virtuous indignation, that the offering of passes should be made a penal offense; in December he began to collect his passes; in January he solemnly advised the Legislature to beware of the railroad companies, and before the adjournment of the Legislature he was try- [illegible] proud of its Governor." It appears that when Governor Begole applied for his second book of passes, the first being "used up," he requested a book for Mrs. Begole also, and this was too much for the railroad officials. His letters of application have been published, and they are marvellous for their evidences of inconsistency and bad spelling.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

W. H. Osborn, Centreville: "Our Sunday-school is prospering and doing a good work. A grand cake feast was given for the purpose of buying a heater for our church as a present from our Sunday-school, for a Christmas present. May the Lord be with all good people that work together for his work."

George A. Payne, Bertie: "I have just returned from a pleasant trip, visiting friends. I left home Oct. 9th and returned the 22d. I visited Bro. Chinn's prayer meeting at Thibodaux. He is closing a fruitful year. At Houma I found Bro. Ford, an intelligent and loving leader, and has made great efforts this year. In New Orleans I visited Bro. Hudson, who is improving his church. Bro. T. Jackson was laboring in a protracted meeting, and doing good work bringing souls to Christ. I visited relatives in the upper end of St. John parish. Here the church was occupied by an anniversary of the St. John Benevolent Society, in joint session with a St. James Society. The St. James has a membership of 175, the St. John 80. The pastor of the church is the President of the St. John Society. The non-religious members took one part of the day for the discussion of benevolent matters, and the other for wine and beer drinking. I call this an outrage of the Lord's day. Verily, the heathen are at our doors. May the time not be long before the blessed M. E. Church shall have extended her work to that place. At Whitehall I found Bro. Gayden hard at work with a saw and hammer in his hand. I filled his pulpit on Sunday and on Monday started for home."

J. F. Marshall, New Orleans: "The superintendent of our Sunday school, Miss Lizzie Taylor, is what may be truly considered an exception among her class of workers in the Lord's vineyard. Though of a delicate constitution and feeble health, she has an open ear to the call of duty. Many has been the time when it was thought she would linger in doors by reason of ill health, she has been found in the sanctuary at the head of the Sunday-school army, marshaling her little forces against the battalions of sin, as though she heard ringing in shrill notes the Savior's warning, "He that findeth his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it again." The Sunday-school is in fair condition, doing a work the effects of which the future only can reveal. On the 19th inst., a concert by the school was a credit to all the participants. Miss Elizabeth Lightfoot presided at the organ with grace and efficiency. The audience was delighted with the singing, which merited their applause. Thus passed an evening of enjoyment with little and big, which they seemed reluctant to let go by."

A. J. Pickett, Pleasant Hill: "Our school at Pleasant Vally is a grand success. We are building a school house 18x23, and will move out of the church in a few days into the new building. It was built by direction of Anderson David, the steward of the church, and a faithful worker for the Lord. Pray for us."

Sarah Osborne, Centreville: "The classes gave a grand fair, Nov. 10, for the benefit of our pastor; the amounts raised by each class were as follows: No. 4, $10; No. 2, $10.75; No. 3, $9.45; No. 5, recently organized for religious instruction under the leadership of our pastor, $4.20. We feel that the Lord has wonderfully blessed our labors this year; [illegible] every heart. [illegible] total amount of $34.40."

H. J. Wright, Natchitoches: "The Reapers Missionary Society gave an entertainment Nov. 9th, under the management of Messrs. Israel Shepard, Geo. W. Duncan, King Mickelberry, Chas. Jones, Jack Culpeper, Wm. White and the pastor, with the following ladies of the society holding tables: Miss Maggie Yarborough, Miss Cornelia Hason, Mrs. Jennett Jefferson, Mrs Lotto Phenix, Miss Lucy Hather, Miss Ella Lewis, Miss Lucretia Bell, and Mrs. Mary Robinson. We opened at 7 o'clock, sold out by 9, and at 10 p. m. were at home. God bless this society and those who desire to see the work progress. Give the children a chance. We talked of this one week, worked one day, and in a neat manner and a social time with the children, in three hours we realized $26.30. Well done, Reapers, well done."

W. L. Amos, "Booneville: "Bro. Wm. Murrell commenced a protracted meeting the 1st of October, carried it on two nights and then obtained the privilege to visit his family. He left the church in the hands of the board, viz: W. L. Amos, A. Bahm, B. Drew, and N. Randolph, and with the assistance of Bro. S. Green we performed our duty as local preachers and Christians. After two weeks Bro. Murrell returned and found many mourners at the altar. The meeting was continued. Forty converts came crying they had been lost but were now found; 12 were reclaimed; 24 joined on probation. The spirit is reviving in Booneville. Lord's supper was administered to 182. Pray for us."

TEXAS.

James Morton, district steward, for himself and others, including Mitchell Williams, Jack Reed, Jno. Russell, Adam McCampbell, Spencer Littlejohn and Charles Liddell, writes from Paris: "Believing you have the interest of our cause at heart, I write to give you some idea of the growth and prosperity of our church, and the noble work which has been accomplished by our worthy minister, Rev. Taylor Moore, who is a determined worker, and by the aid of God has already accomplished more good than any brother who has preceded him. He has already, by his indomitable energy and the help of the good people both white and colored, built three churches, Bethlehem, St. Paul and Owsley Chapel, which was dedicated by Bro. Moore on the 4th inst. We have had many valuable additions to our membership, Bro. Moore having baptized 109 this year. We never received any money for missionary purposes until since Bro. Moore came on this circuit, and very recently some of the sisters contributed $5 each. Owsley Chapel has paid Bro. Moore his salary in full and have their receipts for the same. We are particularly desirous that he shall be continued on this circuit, that he may finish up the good work he has just begun. St. Paul Church has paid up their assessment of $75, with the exception of $3.05. Hoping that you may favor us with mention in your paper, and that God may prosper your valuable paper, we are your brothers in Christ."

MISSISSIPPI.

Isaac Moseley, Columbus: "The Columbus Circuit is prospering. This year 37 conversions, received 51. A horse was bought and paid for to assist the work, and it was a great help."

ALABAMA.

W. W. Coxe, of South Butler circuit, Alabama conference reports to date, received on probation 18, full connection 16; has built one church house almost with his own own hands; has devoted his own means to pay for part of the lumber; has received only $15 for support this year; has a wife and three children, and needs help to relieve himself from debt.

TENNESSEE.

J. W. Osment, of Short Mountain circuit, reports 11 conversions and 7 additions at Jones' school house; and 22 conversions and 19 accessions at Osment Chapel.

HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Ethan Lawrence, my townsman," says Dr. Philip C. Ballou, of Monkton, Vt., "was bloated from kidney disease. The skin of his legs shone like glass. Kidney-Wort *cured him* April 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Tell my brother soldiers," writes J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., "and others, too, that Kidney-Wort *cured me of 20 years liver disorders*. Publish it, please, in St. Louis *Globe Democrat*."

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
If you have either of these troubles
PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell
KIDNEY-WORT

Another Bank Cashier escapes. Geo. H. Horst Cashier of Myerstown (Pa.) Bank, said recently "Kidney-Wort *cured my bleeding piles*."

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
—RHEUMATISM—
As it is for all the painful diseases of the
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Kidney-Wort has given immediate relief, in many cases of rheumatism, falling under my notice."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. April 30, 1882.

"I never found even relief, from rheumatism and kidney troubles till I used Kidney-Wort! *Now I'm well*."—David M. Hutter, Hartford.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1.25
Cloth................................1.75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

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2. Illiteracy in the United States.
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It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

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In Pine Bluff, Arkansas, schools there are 231 colored children.

The Housekeeper.

MOLASSES COOKIES.—One cup of New Orleans molasses, scant half a cup of brown sugar, half a cup shortening—butter and lard in equal quantities is best—four tablespoonfuls boiling water, one rounded teaspoonful soda, half teaspoonful salt, and the same of ginger, one wellbeaten egg, added the last thing, and flour to make the softest dough that can be handled.

SUGAR COOKIES.—One cupful of butter or lard rubbed into five cupfuls of flour; two cupfuls of sugar, one large cup of milk; one egg; one teaspoonful soda.

GINGER SNAPS.—Put in a basin one cupful of broken butter, one cupful of brown sugar, two cupfuls of molasses, two large teaspoonfuls of ginger and one of salt. Boil these together for five minutes. Remove from the fire and stir in two teaspoonfuls of soda; pour the foaming mixture into the mixing dish, and stir in flour till it is pretty hard enough to roll and cut well.

HOME MADE CANDY.—All children are fond of candy, and if pure, a moderate amount is not injurious. In these day of adulteration, that made at home is the safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, [illegible] of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a [illegible] stir constantly and let it [illegible] and turn it [illegible] buttered plates; when it [illegible] to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Cocoanut caramels are made of two cups of grated cocoanut, [illegible] of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of flour, the whites of three eggs [illegible] stiff; bake on a buttered [illegible] in a quick oven.

[illegible] PIE.—Shell off the [illegible] and put sharp vinegar on [illegible]. Let them stand half an [illegible] then sweeten and make your [illegible]. It will be excellent.

HOARSENESS.—This is said to be a very good remedy for hoarseness. Beat the white of an egg to a [illegible] add two table-spoonfuls [illegible] the juice of one lemon, [illegible] glass of warm water.—*Evening Post.*

GREEN TOMATOES FRIED.—Green tomatoes sliced and fried [illegible] as is egg-plant, are much [illegible] by some people. The slices should be [illegible] in milk and water [illegible].—*Cincinnati Times.*

[illegible] BEEF.—Beef which has a tendency to be tough can be made tender by stewing very gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, [illegible] about a pint of liquid [illegible] and allowing the re[illegible] to boil into the meat. [illegible] up, make gravy of the liquid saved.

[illegible] WINDOWS.—If you put [illegible] with which you [illegible] you will find [illegible] etc. [illegible] removed [illegible] is used.—[illegible]

[illegible]

His Own Executor

A Well-known Gentleman's Philanthrophy and the Commotion Caused by One of His Letters.

(*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*)

We published in our local columns yesterday morning a significant letter from a gentleman known personally or by reputation to nearly every person in the land. We have receive a number of letters protesting against the use of our columns for such "palpable frauds anq misrepresentations;" therefore, to confirm beyond a doubt the authenticity of the letter and the genuineness of its sentiments, a reporter of this paper was commissioned to ascertain all the possible facts in the matter. Accordingly he visited Clifton Springs saw the author of the letter, and with the following result.

Dr. Henry Foster, the gentleman in question, is 63 or 64 years of age and has an extremely cordial manner. He presides as superintendent over the celebrated sanitarium which accommodates over 500 guests and is unquestionably the leading health resort of the country. Several years ago this benevolent man wisely determined to be his own executor; and, therefore turned over this magnificent property worth $300,000, as a free gift to a board of trustees, representing the principle evangelical denominations. Among the trustees are Bishop A. C. Coxe, Protestant Episcopal, Buffalo; Bishop Mathew Simpson, Philadelphia, Methodist Episcopal; President M. B. Anderson, of the University of Rochester; Rev. Dr. Clark, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston. The benevolent purpose of the institution is the care: 1st.—of evangelical missionaries and their families whose health has been broken in their work. 2nd.—of ministers, of any denomination, in good standing. 3rd.—of members of any church: who otherwise would be unable to secure such care and treatment. The current expenses of the institution are met by the receipt from the hundreds of distinguished and wealthy people who every year crowd its utmost capacity. Here come men and women who were once in perfect health, but neglected the first symptoms of disease. The uncertain pains they felt at first were overlooked until their health became impaired. They little realized the danger before them, nor how alarming even trifling ailments might prove. They constitute all classes, including ministers and bishops, lawyers, judges, statesmen, millionaires, journalists, college professors and officials from all parts of the land.

Drawing the morning *Democrat and Chronicle* from his pocket, the reporter remarked, "Doctor that letter of yours has created a good deal of talk and many have questioned its authenticity."

"To what do you refer?" remarked the Doctor.

"Have you not seen the paper?"

"Yes, but I have not had time to read it yet."

The reporter thereupon showed him the letter, which was as follows:

CLIFTON SPRINGS, SANITARIUM CO., }
Clifton Springs, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1883. }

Dear Sir: I am using Warner's Safe Cure, and I regard it as the best remedy for some forms of kidney disease that we have. I am watching with great care some cases I am now treating with it, and I hope for favorable results.

I wish you might come down yourself, as I would like very much to talk with you about your sterling remedy and show you over our institution.

Yours Truly,
[Signed] HENRY FOSTER, M.D.

"I do not see why anybody should be skeptical concerning that letter," remarked the Docter.

Isn't it unusual for a physician of your standing and influence to commend a proprietary preparation?"

"I don't know how it may be with others, but in this institution we allow no person to dictate to us what we shall use. Our purpose is to cure the sick, and for that work we use anything we know to be valuable. Because I know Warner's Safe Cure is a very valuable prepration, I commend it. As its power is manifested under my use, so shall I add to the completeness of my commendation."

"Have you ever analyzed it, Doctor?"

"We always analyze befo e we try any preparation of which we do not know the constituents. But analysis, you know, only gives the elements; it does not give the all important proportions. The remarkable power of Warner's Safe Cure undoubtedly consists in the proportions according to which its elements are mixed." While there may be a thousand remedies made of the same elements, unless they are put together in proper proportions, they are worthless as kidney and liver preparations.

"I hope some day to meet Mr. Warner personally, and extend fuller congratulations to him on the excellence of his preparations, I have heard much of him as the founder of the Warner Observatory, and as a man of large benevolence. The reputed high character of the man himself gave assurance to me in the first place that he would not put a remedy upon the market that was not trustworthy; and it was a source of a good deal of gratification to me to find out by actual experiment that the remedy itself sustained my impressions."

The conclusion reached by Dr. Foster is precisely the same found by Dr. Dio Lewis, Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Ex-Surgeon-General Gallagher and others, and proves beyond a doubt the efficacy of the remedy which has awakened so much attention in the land and rescued so many men, women and children from disease and death.

From New-Orleans comes the report that large numbers of Chinamen are seeking to file intentions to become citizens with the view of gaining the good graces of ruffianly persecutors, who, it is supposed, will cease their persecutionns when the Chinamen are in a fair way to become voters. It is said that the Constitution of Louisiana makes "a declaration of intentions" ample qualification for becoming an elector. We take it that this means that a foreigner may vote in primary elections, under the State law, provided he has signified his intention to become naturalized. The Democrats, who are never weary of crying "The Chinamen must go!" are responsible for this attempt to legalize the Chinese vote. It has again and again been decided that no Chinese person can become a voter under the laws of the United States. But in Louisiana, it is apparent, a Chinamen is a "good enough" citizen for a primary election, especially if he is in Democratic hands.—*N. Y. Times.*

The "Catholic monarchies" in France and Spain have nearly destroyed our religion in both countries. We have a supreme contempt for "Catholic monarchies" which have seldom failed to persecute the Church within their jurisdiction if it would not yield to their control.—*Washington Catholic.*

That is so; but who sustains the "Catholic monarchies" in destroying "our religion" in France and Spain? Certainly the Catholic people brought up under the instruction of the church. It does not speak well for the church to have begotten such children that will turn and destroy her; neither is it a good showing for her when they, having outgrown her follies and superstition, throw her aside as unworthy of their confidence and respect. She is a failure in having such a people or in being so corrupt and powerless as not to retain their love and esteem. Either way she is in a bad fix.—*Christian Statesman.*

Hopeless Epilepsy Cured.

"The Doctors pronounced my case to be one of hopeless epilepsy," says our correspondent, W. C. Browning, Attorney at Law, Jadsonia, Ark., "and declared death to be my only relief. Samaritan Nervine has cured me." Getat druggists. $1.50.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my son, Bobe Grifford. He came from Butler county, Ala., to Liberty, Texas, in 1836, and went back to Mississippi with Edward Grifford in 1837. I have not heard from him since. He was sold from Liberty county, Texas. He was my only child. I belonged then to Bayford Grifford, and now go by the name of Mrs. Sally Berell. If he is living I have a home for him. Address me, care Rev. J. Smith, Beaumont, Texas.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my relatives that I left in South Carolina, Lawrence District, in 1845. My father was Bob Anderson, my mother Lucy Anderson. I had three sisters, Mary, Kate and Harriet, one uncle, Jack Anderson. I was born between Long Creek and Reben Creek; my name at that time was James Anderson. Address me at Belle, Miss.

JAS. BOOKER.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire about my cousin, Maggie Oliver, Her father was Louis Oliver, and her mother Martha Oliver. She was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala. Address, in care of Rev. P. F. Robinson, Darrowville, La.

HARVEY NORWOOD.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to know the whereabouts of my six children, whom I left in Carroll county, Miss., the first year of the war. We all belonged to Mr. Steven Burts. He died and we were divided, and a Mr. Pratt took some of my children, and Miss Eugene, daughter of S. Burts, took the rest. My husband, their father, died. Wiley Parker bought me, and brought me to Texas. The names of my children were: boys, Daniel, Toby, Nelson and Walker; girls, Judia and Sillia. We lived three miles from Middletown, Miss., on Mr. Davis' plantation. Address me, care Mr. C. H. Graves, San Feilipe, Texas.

MRS. CELLIA SOUES.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and Doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

Gov. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky says emphatically that he will not remit fines imposed upon convicted gamblers.

The Earl of Lytton has written six poems of considerable length for the *Youth's Companion*. They are strongly characteristic of the author of "Lucile," and are the first contributions he has ever made to an American periodical.

A new Methodist Church in a certain locality which is adorned with a large cross on its steeple, drew from an old Methodist who stood gazing at it, the remark: "Do you see that big cross on that church? well, I remember, when the Methodists were poor, each member bore his own cross; but now," he added, "they have become rich, and they have stuck their cross on the top of the church."

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs., to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." Dublin, June 6, 1881. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

Do not think that suffering interferes with service. On the contrary it helps it on. When, therefore, we offer our prayers to God, and ask him to *take* us and *make* us, don't let us forget to put up another petition between these two and ask him also to *break* us. That is a short and comprehensive prayer. "*Take* me! *break* me! *make* me!" God answering that prayer can do something for us.—*Theodore Monod.*

It is a celebrated thought of Socrates, that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species those who now think themselves the most unhappy would prefer the share they are already possessed of, before that which would fall to them by such a division.—*Addison.*

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BETTER THAN EVER.

The Inter-Ocean For 1884.

More new features have been introduced in *The Weekly Inter Ocean* in the last twelve months than in any other paper published in this country. Retaining all the old specialties and departments, the publishers have aded illustrated biographical sketches of persons prominently before the public at date of publication; illustrated articles on important historical and current events, or in elucidation of antiquarian research, or interesting engineering and mechanical problems; cable letters from London covering the field of European news for each week; special contributions devoted to reminiscences of army and political life; and new series of articles given up largely to personal gossip and recollections of prominent literary people.

The Inter Ocean will remain uncompromisingly Republican; will maintain its present attitude on the question of protecting American industries; will continue to devote special attention to trade, transportation, and economic questions; will retain the departments of *The Curiosity Shop* (a current encyclopedia of curious, interesting, and valuable information called out by inquiries of subscribers); *The Woman's Kingdom* (devoted to the progressive movements in which women are interested); *The Farm and Home* (covering topics of special interest to farmers, their wives, and their children); *The Veterinary* (containing answers to questions as to the treatment of horses, cattle, and other animals by one of the best veterinary surgeons in the West); and *Complications* taking in puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, etc.), all of which are peculiar to the paper; will give as much space as hitherto to serial and short stories, original and selected sketches and poems, and with increased facilities for news-gathering in the shape of special wires to New York and Washington, and experienced correspondents well placed at home and abroad, will more than maintain its high standard for enterprise and accuracy in all departments of news.

While so many improvements have been made in *The Weekly Inter Ocean*; the price has been reduced to one dollar per year, postage included. This puts a large eight-page there are frequently twelve pages) paper in the hands of the reader at the low rate of two cents per week. The reduction in price and the recent improvements make *The Weekly Inter Ocean* not only the best family newspaper in the country, but the cheapest. The subscription price of *The Inter Ocean* is as follows:

Weekly Edition per year, postage paid	$1.00
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Saturday's Edition (sixteen pages) per year	2.00
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Chicago, Ill.

X-L CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS. [illegible]
nov15-4t

AGENTS wanted for the history of Christianity, by Abbott. A grand chance. A $4 book at the popular price of $1.75. Liberal terms. The religious papers mention it as one of the few great religious works of the world. Greater success never known by agents. Terms free. [illegible] & Co., Publishers, Portland, Maine.

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From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

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WITH AN INTRODUCTION
By Rev. F. S. HOYT, D.D., Editor of the Western Christian Advocate.
Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved.

A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

Bound in cloth, gilt, 272 pages, and portrait. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 80 cents.

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.
jan1

General News Items.

[illegible] Merrill, from Shanghai, [illegible] September 27th, reports "all [illegible]."

[illegible] the loss of the British [illegible] Iris, off Cape Nillano, [illegible] were drowned.

In the Temple, Brooklyn, W. C. [illegible] superintendent of the [illegible] and Sunday-school [illegible] in Rome, said that during [illegible] nineteen day, night and [illegible] schools had been opened in Italy, and 50,000 tracts had been distributed.

[illegible] machine guns have just been completed at Hartford, Conn., [illegible] Grant as presents to the [illegible] of China and the Mikado [illegible]. The guns are Pratt & [illegible]'s improvement over the [illegible] gun. The guns of the [illegible] gave a Government record of [illegible] shots a minute and 5,000 shots in [illegible] minutes 26 seconds.

At a Louisville dispensary a negro presented himself to have a [illegible] removed from his face and [illegible] was [illegible], but [illegible] remained its influ[illegible] the surgeon [illegible]. It required ninety minutes to remove the tumor, and though the negro was conscious all the time, he felt no pain whatever.

[illegible] states that the oil [illegible] in the region of the Caspian [illegible] surpasses that of Pennsylvania. [illegible] of the London [illegible] writes that [illegible] 75th [illegible] a day apart [illegible] height of 300 feet. He pronounces this district [illegible] the greatest petroleum region [illegible] in the world.

[illegible] International S. S. Lesson [illegible] at the recent session [illegible]. The [illegible] will be devoted to [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Christmas selections for 1883, with new songs, and responsive series for Christmas celebrations, is a neat publication of John Church & Co., music dealers, Cincinnati, O. Price 50c.

The poet Whittier ought to be one of the poets of Christmas, because his quiet spirit is so much in sympathy with the "solemn joy" that underlies the merriment of the day. His contribution to the Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* is virtually a Christmas poem, for it tells anew the story of "The Supper of St. Gregory" and of his beggar guest, who proved to be the Founder of the Feast Himself.

The Christmas Number of *Harper's Magazine* promises to bring together the most remarkable gathering of authors and artists ever grouped under one (paper) roof. The former include, among others, George William Curtis, John G. Whittier, Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Ritchie), E. P. Roe, William Black, W. D. Howells, George H. Boughton, Austin Dobson, Charles Reade, Edward Everett Hale, and Charles Dudley Warner; while among the artist are E. A. Abbey, James C. Beard, George H. Boughton, F. S. Church, Frederic Dielman, Alfred Fredericks, A. B. Frost, W. Hamilton Gibson, Alfred Parsons, Howard Pyle, C. S. Reinhart, W. L. Sheppard, and Jessie Curtis Shepherd. There will also be illustrations from paintings by G. F. Watts, R.A., and from unpublished sketches by Thackeray, Frederick Walker, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The number will include four plate-paper pages in addition to the usual size of the *Magazine*.

We have received the first number of the *Biographical Magazine*, an illustrated monthly, published by the Pictorial Associated Press, New York, at 10 cents a copy, and $1 a year. The purpose of the publishers, is to publish, with illustrations, "the biographies of persons whose lives commend themselves to public attention as eminently worthy of emulation;" and of such, who by reason of extraordinary circumstances, claim public recognition.

To a nation like our own the character, intelligence, the general moral and intellectual stature of its average citizen is a matter of the [illegible] consequence. A people may have a few very learned men, a few very brilliant writers, while the average pitch of the national intelligence and morality is so low as to make the average citizen an element of danger rather than of hope. To us in this country it is of the greatest importance that such shall not be the case with our own people. And so far we have reason to [illegible] that it is not. But if at any point that "eternal vigilance" which is "the price of liberty" is needed, it is so at this. Floods of ignorance and vice roll in on us from the old worlds. There is also with us as with other nations the danger of wrecking the national intelligence and morality both upon the shoals of materialism, [illegible] godlessness, infidelity, and corruption. There are those who have it in charge to see that this shall not be. Let them look to it, and be true to their trust.—*Standard.*

Wm. Penn, in 1773: "The rum ruins us. We desire it may be forbidden, and never sold in the Indian country."

"Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are a blessing to me." L. M. Vessie, Charlestown, Mass.

A Railroad superintendent has given the San Francisco *Call* an estimate of the cost of an average [illegible] a first class railroad. For an express train: Locomotive, [illegible]; baggage car, $1,200; [illegible] car, $5,000; dining room [illegible], first class Pullman's, [illegible]; total $120,000. The [illegible] train represents [illegible]. Some Pullman [illegible] each. The average [illegible] of a freight train, is still [illegible] a passenger train, if [illegible] and value of property [illegible]. Sometimes the [illegible] trains aggregate [illegible] $300,000.

[illegible] opportunity has [illegible] the laborers [illegible] and forgot to re[illegible]

SAMARITAN NERVINE
NEVER FAILS.
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The only known specific for Epileptic Fits. Also for Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness quickly relieved and cured. Equalled by none in delirium of fever. Neutralizes germs of disease and sickness. Cures ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Cleanses blood, quickens sluggish circulation. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, It is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing cause. Routs biliousness and clears complexion. Charming resolvent and matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand Leading physicians in U. S. and Europe. Leading clergymen in U. S. and Europe. Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.

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NEW YORK, 1884.

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If you were to paste end to end all the columns of all The Suns printed and sold last year you would get a continuous strip of interesting information, common sense wisdom, sound doctrine, and sane wit long enough to reach from Printing House square to the top of Mount Copernicus in the moon, then back to Printing House square, and then three-quarters of the way back to the moon again.

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If every buyer of a copy of The Sun during the past year has spent only one hour over it, and if his wife or his grandfather has spent another hour, this newspaper in 1883 has afforded the human race thirteen thousand years of steady reading, night and day.

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The Sun is, and will continue to be, a newspaper which tells the truth without fear of consequences, which gets at the facts no matter how much the process costs, which presents the news of all the world without the waste of words and in the most readable shape, which is working with all its heart for the cause of honest government, and which therefore believes that the Republican party must go, and must go in this coming year of our Lord, 1884.

If you know The Sun, you like it already, and you will read it with accustomed diligence and profit during what is sure to be the most interesting year in its history. If you do not yet know The Sun, it is high time to get into the sunshine.

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The several editions of The Sun are sent by mail, postpaid, as follows:

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CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS [illegible]

nov15-4t

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AGENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illustrated circular if you want to make money. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio. jy19-30t

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS [illegible]

nov15-4t

For [illegible] "Life and Labors of C. H. Spurgeon," [illegible] AGENTS WANTED

oct11-3m

PATENTS NO PATENT! NO PAY. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent free.
nov10-1y

BELLS!

The following prices include the Mountings.

CHURCH BELLS.

Diameter.	Weight.	Bell & Mounting.	Price
26 inches	175 lbs	325 lbs	$45 00
28 "	225 lbs	375 lbs	55 00
32 "	350 lbs	550 lbs	80 00
36 "	550 lbs	800 lbs	120 00
40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	160 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	260 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$13 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

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nov15-4t

Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c.
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 1872, each	10c
Historic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
Black Horse and Carryall. By Rev. J. H. McCarty	1 00
Notes on Baptism, by Rev. B. Gregg	60
Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
"Missed It," wood engraving	35
"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

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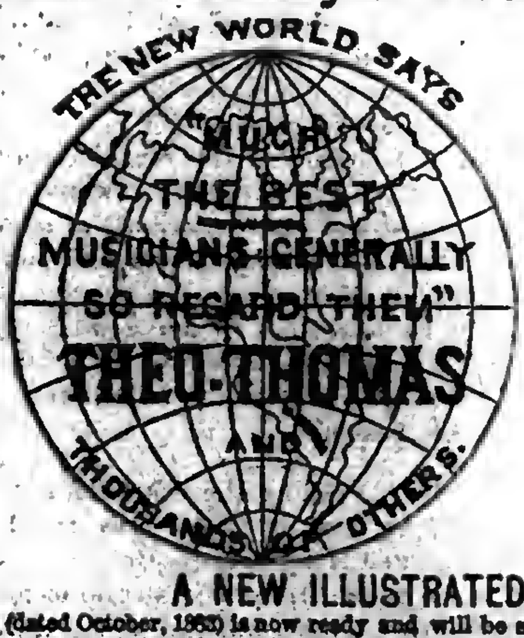

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Almost every young gentleman prides himself upon carrying a watch of some kind, and gentlemen can with perfect propriety, carry a silver watch, an imitation gold, or a nickel watch, provided it is a good time-keeper. Although ladies have the same pride about carrying a watch, and take the same pleasure in doing so that gentlemen do, still the great majority of ladies do not carry watches. There are two reasons for their not doing so. First it is not considered quite the proper thing for a lady to carry any but a Gold Watch, and second, Gold Watches have heretofore been so high in price that the majority of young ladies could not afford to own one. Realizing this condition of things, we have, after much time spent in experimenting, and at great expense perfected a Beautiful Ladies' Watch, with solid Gold Hunting cases, which we are enabled to sell at the extremely low price of FIFTEEN DOLLARS, making it the CHEAPEST GOLD WATCH IN THE WORLD! and placing it within the reach of almost every young lady in the land. This watch is sold by retail firms at $25.00 each and upwards, but we sell thousands and are satisfied with a very small profit. Young gentlemen who have desired to make their favorite sister or sweetheart a present of a Watch, and who have been prevented by the high price of watches from doing so, can now purchase An Elegant Gold Watch, without feeling impoverished a whole year afterward. We make the cases of our New Ladies' Watch of Solid Gold, Elegantly Engraved, and in very truth, they are "Things of Perfect Beauty." They have fine Nickel Movements, and are fully guaranteed for time. Every Watch is put up in a beautiful velvet lined Case and sent by Registered Mail on receipt of $15.00. Or we will send the Watch C. O. D. If you send $3.00 on account, the balance to be paid on delivery. If you order before Christmas, and send full amount of cash, we will ENGRAVE YOUR INITIALS FREE OF COST. We send a Double Extra Fine Gold Plated Opera or Long Chain with the Watch on receipt of $3.00 additional. Send money by Registered Mail, Post Office Money Order, or Draft on New York to World Manf'g Co. 122 Nassau Street New York

We feel a real pleasure in calling our readers' attention to these splendid watches. A careful inspection satisfies us that it is one of the most beautiful, useful and thoroughly well made watches that ever adorned a lady's person. It is indeed an extraordinary bargain.

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MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
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FRINGED CHRISTMAS Cards. Extra long fringe, double cards, choice imported and American subjects. Price, 5c. each and upwards. The ordinary 20c. fringed card for 10c.; 25c. card for 15c. Beautiful fan, palette, and other shaped cards (not fringed), 10c. each. Large illustrated catalogue free. Address, DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.
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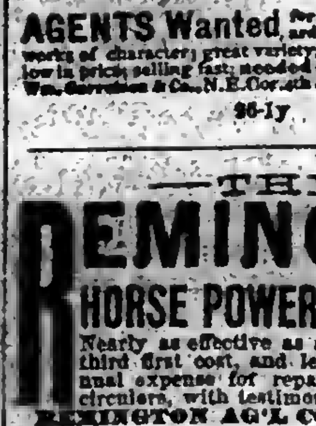
BACKLOG SKETCHES, our large 16 page paper filled with charming serials, sketches, stories, choice miscellany, etc., is sent 3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 25 cents; and we send EVERY subscriber FREE, our new Holiday Package, consisting of 11 POPULAR SONGS, with music, 10 NEW EVENING GAMES, pack of AGE AND FORTUNE-TELLING CARDS, pack "HOLD TO LIGHT" CARDS, pack FUN AND FLIRTATION CARDS, 50 CHROMO CARDS, 13 NEW TRICKS IN MAGIC, 5 NEW PUZZLES, HELLER'S CONJURING PACK, MYSTIC ORACLE, GAME OF FORTUNE, 5 Beautiful FACE PICTURES, set TRANSFORMATION PICTURES, 25 WAYS TO GET RICH, etc. Endless Amusement! AGENTS WANTED. Sample paper for stamp. BACKLOG PUBLISHING CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
nov22-4t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FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade.
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON IX. Dec. 2, DAVID'S ENEMY, SAUL. (1 Sam. xvii, 1-16.

After David killed Goliath, Saul was so pleased with him that he took him away from tending his father's sheep and brought him to his palace. That was a great change, but it did not make David proud and wicked. In the palace David soon had a friend; this was Jonathan, Saul's son. He loved David so that he gave him his own grand coat or robe, and his bow and spear. The Bible says he loved him as his own soul. Saul put David in the palace, but God gave David the spirit of love and peace; that made him so many friends. Our text says David behaved himself wisely in all his ways, and the Lord was with him. All the people loved and respected David, because he obeyed King Saul, and was not proud because of his high honor. Once when they came home from war the people met them, singing for joy, and sang "Saul hath slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands." Saul heard it, and Satan filled his heart with a jealous feeling. Saul said next thing will be, he will be king, and he was angry. That was another bad step. Next came another bad companion, Hate. So the next, and Saul trying to kill David. He flung his spear at him to kill him, but God was with David, and he escaped. Then Saul put him in battle, hoping he would soon be killed, but God was keeping watch, and David was safe. ... had told Saul he would ... David and try to murder him, ... would not have believed it when ... took David home. One ugly ... brought another sin in his heart ... Then they brought ... until Saul's heart was a murderous heart. One ugly sin always ... the door for another, until they take the whole heart. Don't ... the door of your heart for ... your heart to them, ... the key by loving him, ... keep these ugly sins ...

A Fortune.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 20th, 1883 at New Town, La., at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Henry Matthew, Rev. H. J. Wright officiating elder, Richard White to Miss Ellen Matthew.

"One must be poor to know the luxury of giving." That may be so, but we think anybody can enjoy the luxury of giving his fellow-sufferer a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to cure his cough.

DEATHS.

Sister Ellen Jefferson, wife of Rev. James Jefferson, our able Sunday-school superintendent, departed this life in full triumph of faith Nov. 1. She requested that her little son be reared in the fear of God, and spoke of her willingness to meet her Redeemer. Her remains were carried to the M. E. Church, were we paid the last and our best tribute of respect. May the husband, son, and her mother and father receive the blessing of Him who has said 'I am a husband for the widow, and a father for the fatherless." A. HARRIS.

Danville, Texas.

We were pained by the death of Bro. J. H. Young, Oct. 29, 1883. He attended Alcorn and Holly Springs Universities for some years. He was a faithful member of the Vaiden Church, a vigorous Sabbath school superintendent, and a day school teacher who met the approbation of the community at large. He leaves parents and a host of friends to mourn his loss. J. C. HOUSTON, Winona, Miss.

Scrofulous ulcers, and all kinds of skin diseases yield to Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. Great success.

NEW BOOKS.

MONEY AND THE MECHANISM OF EXCHANGE. By Prof. W. Stanley Jevons, F. R. S. In two parts, Part First. Price 15 cents. J. Fitzgerald, Publisher, 20 Lafayette Place, New York.

The many weighty questions of Currency and Banking, which are now agitating the body politic, make such a work as this exceedingly valuable at the present time. The author was for five years connected with the Sydney (Australia) mint, and from 1866 until his death last year, Professor of Political Economy in Owens College, Manchester, and in University College, London. The subjects treated in this first part of the work are, barter, exchange, the functions of money, early history of money, qualities of the material of money, the metals as money, coins, the principles of circulation, systems of metallic money, fractional currency, money standards. For sale by newsdealers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Magazine for December is a Christmas number, with an extraordinary wealth and variety of papers, poems, and pictures by an array of authors and artists seldom, if ever, brought together before. This will take the place of the mammoth *Harper's Christmas* of 1882, which will not be repeated this year. The number has four extra plates, in addition to its usual 160 well-filled pages. The illustrations alone have cost, it is stated, over $10,000. The opening paper is by George William Curtis, the first distinctive article outside of the *Easy Chair* that he has written for years. The poet Whittier contributes a most worthy and beautiful Christmas poem, "The Supper of St. Gregory." Thackeray's daughter contributes a delightful personal sketch of her father's friend, the poet Tennyson, for which he has himself given her material. E. P. Roe, of whose novels 100,000 copies have been sold, begins "Nature's Serial Story." William Black, in a pleasant letter, tells of his beloved West Highlanders. "Nest Builders of the Sea," by C. F. Holder, will delight students of nature. Mr. W. D. Howells contributes a delightful farce, "The Register." Charles Reade has a characteristic story, "There's many a Slip 'twixt the Cup and the Lip," and Edward Everett Hale one of his extraordinary inventions describing "Colonel Ingham's Journey to the North Pole. Two strong features are Mr. Abbey's thirteen illustrations for Pope's "The Quiet Life," and others for a pretty poem, "The Milkmaid," by Austin Dobson. The *Dobson* has a pleasant introductory Christmas bit from the pen of Charles Dudley Warner.

The November number of *The Pansy* proves afresh that a periodical in which so much space is devoted to Sunday reading, may be ... and filled with as much ... and ... as the ... Its religious ... and strong ... a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

No intelligent reader can fail to be interested in the contents of the *North American Review* for December. The question of the telegraph has the place of honor, Gardiner G. Hubbard pointing out the great advantages that would result from the proposed "Government Control of the Telegraph" and showing from the experience of several European countries the benefits to be derived from the incorporation of the telegraphic with the postal service. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, of Harvard University, shows the "Evils of the Sub-Treasury System," in absorbing and withholding from circulation the specie that is constantly needed to insure stability in the world of finance. "The day of Judgment", by Gail Hamilton, is a caustic review of the less amiable moral traits of Thomas Carlyle. Henry George writes of "Overproduction," an idea which he declares to be preposterous, unless more wealth is produced than is wanted. Gen. W. B. Franklin sets forth the views of naval and military experts as to what is absolutely needed to insure the "National Defense". An article on "Railroad and Public Time", by Prof. Leonard Waldo, of Yale College observatory, explains the system of uniform time standards now being introduced into the railroad service of the United States. Finally, there is a discussion of the question of "Morality without Religion", by F. A. Kider and Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Princeton College. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester N. Y.* sept6-26t-eownpr

The Postmaster-General, has decided that any person who writes for tickets or corresponds with a lottery company concerning such business, violates the law and becomes liable to a fine of from one hundred to five hundred dollars.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.
J. C. STOETZEL,
683 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 8 11-16; Middling 10¼; Good Middling, 10⅜; Middling fair, 10⅝.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 6¾@7⅛; White clarified, 7⅛@7¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 35; fair, 40; choice, 51.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5⅞.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 18@19.
COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 12; prime, 14½.
CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 40.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl—Fancy, 5.50; Choice, 5.10.
LARD, ℔—Choice, 8½.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 75; Fine, 95;
ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.60@1.70; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1.75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $4@$4.50; cabbages ℔, crate, $2.75@$3.00; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $.900@10.50.
OIL, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $11.80.
BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 5½; sides, short rib, 8½; sides, long clear, 7½; hams, sugar-cured, 16@17.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 7 1-7; clear sides, 7; shoulders, 5½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $2.75@3.25; young $2.50@; ducks $3.50@4; geese 5.00@6.00; turkeys $12.00@15.00.
Western Eggs 27@28c per dozen.
Louisiana Eggs 32@33c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔, second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.00@4.50 ℔ dozen; young do. $3.00@3.00; ducks $3.00@4.00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $7.00@15.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

... in ... ℔ bushel—Yellow, 60 ...
... Western, 32½.
... Choice, 35.
... $15@17; choice, ...

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Texas	Paris	" 28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	" 28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	" 28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec. 5	Andrews
Central Ala.	Eutaw, Ala.	" 6	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	" 13	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga.	" 13	Foss

Spring Conferences.

Conference.	Place of Session.	Date.	Bishop
Arkansas	Rogers, Ark.	Feb. 20	Wiley
Baltimore	Washington, D.C.	March 5	Foster
Blue Ridge	Catawba, N.C.	Jan. 30	Bowman
Cent'l Pennsyl'a	Williamsport, Pa.	March 19	Harris
Delaware	Easton, Md.	June 5	Simpson
Denmark	Fred'k'shavn, Den.	Aug. 8	Hurst
East German	Brooklyn, N.Y.	April 2	Andrews
East Maine	Camden, Me.	April 16	Harris
Florida	Fernandina, Fla.	Jan. 3	Bowman
Ger'y & Switze'd	Zurich, Switz'd.	June 25	Hurst
Italy	Arezzo, Italy	March 5	
Kansas	Topeka, Kan.	March 26	Merrill
Lexington	Covington, Ky.	March 26	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia, Lib'a.	Jan. 24	
Little Rock	Little Rock, Ark.	Feb. 13	Wiley
Louisiana	New Orleans, La.	Jan. 30	Wiley
Maine	Bath, Me.	April 16	Foster
Mexico Mission	Mexico City, Mex.	Jan. 17	Warren
Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.	Jan. 16	Wiley
Missouri	St. Joseph, Mo.	March 5	Foss
Newark	Newark, N.J.	Mar. 26	Andrews
New England		April 2	Foster
New Eng. South'n	New Bedford, Mass.	April 9	Foster
New Hampshire	Manchester, N.H.	April 9	Hurst
New Jersey	Camden, N.J.	March 12	Harris
New York	New York, N.Y.	April 2	Simpson
New York East	Brooklyn, N.Y.	April 2	Hurst
North Carolina	Greensboro, N.C.	Feb. 6	Bowman
N. New York	Utica, N.Y.	April 2	Simpson
North India	Cawnpore, India	Jan. 9	
North Indiana	Peru, Ind.	April 2	Foss
N. W. Kansas	Salina, Kan.	Mar. 19	Merrill
Norway	Bergen, Nor.	July 23	Hurst
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 12	Warren
St. Louis	Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 13	Foss
S. Am. Mission	Montevideo, Ur'y.	Feb. 13	
South Carolina	Sumter, S.C.	Jan. 16	Bowman
South Kansas	Paola, Kan.	Mar. 5	Merrill
S. W. Kansas	Newton, Kan.	Mar. 12	Merrill
Sweden	Upsala, Sweden	July 9	Hurst
Troy	Amsterdam, N.Y.	April 9	Andrews
Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	April 16	Simpson
Virginia	Waterford, Va.	Mar. 5	Warren
Washington	Lynchburgh, Va.	Mar. 12	Andrews
Wilmington	Wilmington, Del.	Mar. 5	Harris
Wyoming	Scranton, Pa.	Mar. 26	Warren

By order of the Board of Bishops.
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 3, 1883.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Religious and literary programme for the second district conference, Holly Springs District, to be held at Granada, Miss.:

Introductory Sermon—Rev. M. H. Foster, of Oxford.
Address, 1st. Subject: Time Limit—A. D. Payne, of Abbeville.
2d. The Good of Missionary Work—Rev. H. York, of Grenada Circuit.
3d. The Freedman Aid Society and its Work in our Midst—Rev. S. A. Cowan, of Holly Springs.
4th: Infant Baptism and Relation of Pastors to Children thus Baptized.—Rev. I. B. Griffin, Holly Springs Circuit.
5th, The Need of an educated ministry—Rev. J. C. Hibbler.
6th. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Payne, of Batesville Circuit. Text: "The Just Shall Live by Faith.

A. M. TROTTER,
M. H. FOSTER,
H. YORK,
Committee.

Grenada, Miss., Nov. 13, 1883.

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

We hope to be able to perfect an organization of the Sunday school Society of the Holly Springs District as provided for at the last annual conference. The first district conference instructed me to invite Rev. A. H. Gillet to hold a Sunday-school Institute at this session; therefore pastors will see to it that the schools in this charge be represented.
A. M. TROTTER, Vice-Pres.

NOTICE.

Programme for the Morristown District conference (East Tennessee Conference) to be held at Morristown, Tenn. Commencing Nov. 22nd, 1883 at 9 o'clock A. M.

The call to and qualification for the ministry—S. J. Harris.
The importance of an educated ministry—F. L. Donahoo.
The witness of the Spirit—A. Douglass.
The duties of official members—O. Hypshire.
How should church trials be conducted—B. H. Johnson.
Holy living—C. K. Mays.
Revivals and how to conduct them—Sandy Gillespie.
Ministerial department—A. Jordan.
Ministerial support—W. T. Marley.
Temperance—S. Nelson.
The best way of taking the benevolent collections of the church—G. P. Moore
Church Literature—D. B. Lawton.
Duty of local preachers—Jas. Hawkin.
Pastoral visiting—J. Guthrie.
Work of Sunday school superintendents—G. W. Jackson.
How May the Interests of the M. E. Church in the Mountainous portions of our Conference be Best Promoted—C. Boyd.
Imoprtance of Class Meetings—G. Burris.

All local preachers, exhorters, Sunday-school superintendents and district stewards are requested to be present; and to come prepared to take part in the literary exercises.
S. J. HARRIS,
B. H. JOHNSON,
Committee on Programme.

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce the meeting of the Jackson District Conference at Clinton, Miss., January 11, 12 and 13, 1884. The members of the conference will please come prepared to raise a good educational collection. We failed last year; let us come up this year and do our duty.
D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Van Buren	Nov.	1- 2
Hynesville	"	8- 9
Fayetteville	"	15-16
Fort Smith	"	22-23
Morrilton	"	29-30
Jacksonport	Jan.	5- 6
Newport	"	12-13
Batesville	"	19-20
Sweet Home	"	26-27
Little Rock Circuit	Feb.	2- 3
Argenta	"	9-10

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Rev. A. W. Gibson, of Pontotoc curcuit, North Mississippi Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, reports over 100 conversions and 75 accessions to the Church the past year.

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases' 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way. sept20,26teow

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. lei4-ly

Fifty persons at Thorn, West Prussia, have been attacked by trichinosis.

It is of importance to our agricultural friends seeking for seeds to plant in 1884, to secure the best that can be procured. Any seeds bought of Jas. J. H. Gregory, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass., are warranted first class. Mr. Gregory has been in the seed business for thirty years. If you desire his catalogue he will send it to you free of charge.

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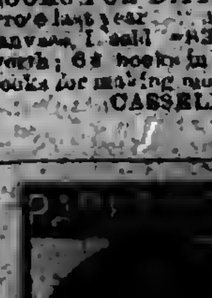

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Editorial Notes.

The Mormon question is receiving more attention than heretofore, and Congress will be urged to pass additional laws for the suppression of polygamy.

The Bulgarian missionaries have been cheered by the permission of the government [illegible] the mission schools in [illegible] and Sistof. [illegible] have advanced the [illegible] there.

We are pleased to learn that the [illegible] with [illegible] and we [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] of Missouri [illegible] of the State, [illegible] They [illegible] lying in the [illegible] will pro- [illegible] What [illegible] amount [illegible]

[illegible] near a [illegible] most [illegible] bloodless [illegible] commerce [illegible] to follow the [illegible] hostilities.

[illegible] Egyptian [illegible] by the [illegible] prophet, [illegible] meets with [illegible] England. The [illegible] of Egypt has [illegible] it is probable [illegible] be reinforced [illegible] defense [illegible]

[illegible] John G. [illegible] is a [illegible]

A note from Rev. E O. Thayer, President of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., informs us that Gammon Hall will be dedicated Tuesday, Dec. 18. Bishops Foss and Warren are expected to conduct the services.

The annual report of the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army shows the colored troops to be equal in hardiness to the whites. The admissions for alcoholism and its results are only four per one thousand to a rate of seventy-six per one thousand among the whites.

The strike of the freight handlers appears to have been ill considered and not likely to prove successful. While laborers should protest against a reduction of an already low rate of wages, and capital should not be unreasonably used to oppress them, it is also true that all laborers have an equal right to obtain employment, or be employed at the same rate as union men. Union men should not attempt to create a monopoly in the labor market. It will generally prove as futile as butting one's head against a wall.

While at Murfreesboro we had a delightful Christian home with a Mr. Henry, who, with his wife and son, a young man 22 years of age who is engaged in business with his father, are all members of the M. E. Church, South. They received us at first as if we were their kin, and made us forget that we were in a strange land. When the time of family prayer came all hearts seemed glad. Religion and the Church are kept prominent in this family, their children will not grow up and go astray from God. God bless this dear family for their work's sake.

The *People's Adviser* of Jackson thinks fusion was a good thing, and this paper misled in its comments on the result of the late election. We have no sympathy with politicians of the Gen. Chalmers stripe, and we do know that Hon. John R. Lynch added to his laurels by a manly campaign on a platform suited to his convictions. Fusions generally operate disastrously, because generally made to gratify personal revenges or to accomplish temporary results. Steady adherence to principles, and the depositing of ballots representative of honest convictions, is essential to wholesome government.

Prior to the late elections there seemed to be a feeling all through the South that the Democratic party was sure to displace the Republican party in the administration of the National Government. It was safe, they said, to count on a solid South. But our Democratic friends should remember that a solid South is sure to array the intelligent voters of the North against [illegible] South. It is not a love [illegible] that gives this solid [illegible] It comes of a common de- [illegible] to the lost cause, and hatred [illegible] the North. There are patriots [illegible] the Southern States, but their [illegible] does not take on a broad [illegible] national feeling. It is sectional, Southern. The time has not [illegible] the people of this nation [illegible] the hands of this solid [illegible] foreign element in [illegible] States, the manage- [illegible] affairs of govern- [illegible] keep the "rascals" [illegible] four years.

For The SOUTHWESTERN.

Prayer and Faith.

The great interest that is now taken in the subject of prayer and faith, no doubt occasioned the extensive ceremonies connected with the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, the founder of Protestantism, who developed and taught in an age of great spiritual darkness, that "the just shall live by faith." Human nature did not then accept readily the simple teachings of the Bible, nor does it now. When we read a great truth, expressed ever so clearly, we are apt to question and examine it to see if we cannot find something incomprehensible about it after all, so that we may speculate upon it, or to find an excuse for rejecting it if it does not coincide with popular views. Luther tried the same thing, but he believed the Bible and trusted in the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and he was able to teach not only his convictions but the result of his experience. By his labors the world has been greatly blessed, and very many have been enabled to "come off more than conquerers by simple faith in God, and have gone to their reward, while there are many living witnesses to the truthfulness of His promises, who love the memory of the great reformer.

I have lately read several articles on prayer in our papers. People all agree that prayer is good, but they seem to have different degrees of light. I read an essay on the subject in which the writer asserted that as God is unchangeable, nothing that we can say, can move Him. Our affairs were arranged long ago, and He is not likely to change any part of the great laws of the universe for our especial benefit. Prayer works a change in us, not in God. He has commanded us to pray, and out of obedience comes many blessings. This theory may have good in it, but it represents God as lacking in the life-like tenderness of a father. He is unchangeable, in that He fulfills His promises. I read another article by one whose idea is that answered prayer is the obtaining of something which we would not have had if we had not prayed. That gives more clear light and it is in accordance with "Ask and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened unto you." That passage of Scripture is explicit, and it needs no added light to make it more clear. It plainly teaches that we need not go far back into the past or far away into the future to find God. We are to ask now and we shall receive now if we do not put obstacles in the way. That passage may seem still more interesting if we will notice that the words ask, seek, knock forms an acrostic on prayer—A S K. I read a short article in the SOUTHWESTERN, dated Oct. 25, from which I wish to quote a few lines: "It is hard for some minds to rest in a spiritual Christianity; cure incurable diseases; and settle by divine revelation the location of a church or the election of a school trustee! To such people Christianity is nothing unless it can run a saw-mill or tear the veil off all that God hides from our sight." I do not think that the writer of those words stopped to think, or he never would have written them. If it is necessary to locate churches or elect school trustees, or run saw-mills, ought not God's guidance be sought? There are those who think that God is not interested in the little affairs of our common, every-day life. I know a woman in our own neighborhood who complained that her petty annoyances interfered with her spiritual prosperity. A friend advised her to take such troubles to the Savior. "Why, the idea!" said she. "When I have great troubles I take them to the Lord, and He helps and comforts me, but He intends that I shall manage small affairs myself," and so she was letting small affairs over come her. If we have not God's guidance continually it may be hard to find Him when the great troubles come. I often read accounts of answered prayer, which are excellent comments on prayer. They prove the truthfulness of God's promises more clearly than any one's theories. I read of a man who in answer to prayer was instantly cured of using tobacco. He had been a slave to the disagreeable habit for 35 years. Some of his own words are, "If God did in answer to prayer so change my taste that I did, without any inconvenience or desire for it, give up the habit though it be as dear as the apple of the eye, what is it that He will not do for those who love Him? I know of a truth that God has in His goodness and mercy given me love in my heart, peace in my mind, and has even taken away that impure taste for the filthy tobacco plant so that I have only taste for that which is pure." I have read, too, of a poor drunkard who was instantly cured of all desire for intoxicating drinks. He was far gone but had some asperations for good left in him, and he earnestly wished to be freed from his terrible bondage. Some temperance workers persuaded him to sign the pledge and unite with the church. For a time he did well, but was tempted and fell; again he was helped upon his feet, and again he fell, and so he went on until his friends became discouraged. They feared he would disgrace the church, but they well knew if he was put out he would go straight to destruction. They agreed to pray especially for him, and God heard their prayers, and took the miserable man "under the shadow of His wings," and he became a useful member of society and a substantial citizen. I read of a woman who had not spoken above a whisper for three years. She believed that God would restore her voice if she would ask Him, and so she went down into the cellar, so as not to be interrupted, and there she prayed. Her voice became stronger and soon she ended her prayer in praises to God in a strong, clear voice. God cares for the body as well as the soul, but the interests of the soul are of the first importance. "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you.' The fact that we underestimate our privileges, and that we fail in a degree to meet the requirements of God is very certain, and so our spiritual power is not what it might be.

"Oh what peace we often forfeit,
O, what needless pains we bear,
All because we do not carry
Everything to God in prayer."

We read in the Bible that "He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to clean us from all unrighteousness." Not only can He forgive our sins but rid us of them, root them all out, heal the dreadful disease, and make us "every whit whole." We may, like the poor drunkard, go to Him and have all desire to sin taken away. "Whatsoever is not of faith is sin," and so if the sin of unbelief is all rooted out, *where is there a limit to the power of faith?* This is a subject that is worthy of our consideration. While we have the Bible we need not accept any one's theories. We can read and think for ourselves. If we have right conceptions of God it is not hard to trust Him or *to be good.* We may get up to where His yoke is so very easy that it will bear us, where our "joy may be full, our soul hunger satisfied. Then our light can shine so that we may *do good* that will be enduring. God is not "afar off," and it does not require long or loud prayers to make Him understand our wants. "Lord help us" is sufficient for many emergencies, but we are to pray in faith and thankfully. Whenever a sense of a need is felt prayer should at once be offered. "In everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.

L. O. BRADEN.

Nashville Tenn.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

MR. EDITOR—Will you permit a Southern Methodist minister to say a few words of praise for one of your preachers. Rev. L. W. Elkins, presiding elder in Little Rock Conference, is doing a work in South Arkansas that few men would or could do. His labors are appreciated by all earnest Christians. Once I heard him preach from the text, "The Word of the Lord is Tried," and in comparing the Bible and the Christian religion with other systems of religion he handled the Zend Avesta of Zoroaster, the Vedic Hymns of the Hindoos and other ancient systems of worship, with an ease and grace that would do credit to one of riper years. It is grand; it is heroic for one of his ability to devote his time and talent to the elevation of the colored people. May God send a thousand more such men as he is to do mission work among the freedmen. May God hasten the time when our Church shall fall into line with yours to elevate and educate this needy people. God bless you and your work. Yours in Christ, a

SOUTHERN METHODIST MINISTER.

Okolona District Conference.

To the ministers and members of the Okolona District Mississippi Conference:—You are hereby notified that the second session of our conference will convene in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, January 10, 1884. You will come prepared to go direct to the annual conference. Those of you that have not all the amount assessed to your charge for benevolent purposes collected, only have a few weeks left to get the balance. Brethren, be determined to get every cent apportioned to your charge. I am glad to know that some have collected more than was assessed, let others do likewise.

Yours in Christ,

J. M. SHUMPERT, P. E.

Rust University.

DEAR SOUTHWESTERN—Please say that we have received the following for Rust University since our last writing: Rev. B.L. Nevils, Okolona, $10; Rev. J. M. Shumpert, Columbus, $20. If the brethren could realize our great distress I think they must come speedily to our relief.

Respectfully,

W. W. HOOPER.

Bishop Wiley's Address.

MR. EDITOR.—I notice in the SOUTHWESTERN, received to-day, that you discredit my item in the *Zion's Herald* of recent date thus: "We cannot think that Bishop Wiley ever made any such statement as the above." As the quotation was indirect, on its face, I am not responsible for a deviation from the exact words used by the Bishop. As to the idea conveyed I thought I caught it, but your words deny me this. Now, while most of your readers may profit by your correction, all will not be convinced without some stronger dictum from you than this. There are, for instance, many scores in this neighborhood who heard the Bishop, and they will want a little heavier statement than this to outweigh the testimony of their own ears. There are also many others who have doubtless been as grievously misled by the New York *Advocate* as the readers of *Zion's Herald* were by me. Witness these words in the issue of Nov. 8th:

"Who are the people who stand the most aloof from you, whose prejudices are the most bitter against you, whose hostilities are the most cruel? Who form bands of ku-klux and of midnight assailants? Is it the refined and cultivated and Christian people at the South? Is it not the ignorant, the narrow, and the debased? Is not, then, the highest hope of your salvation the Christianization and education of the people?"

In fact, as I quote this, I see that mine is but a feeble report by the side of it, and no one will fail to notice how much better your comment fits this than mine. Something must be done with it, my dear brother, or somebody will get an injurious impression that I am not the man you are after, but that your honest words were intended as a slant upon one who has been more in the South, and knows more of the work than either of us can know.

Respectfully,

E. S. LEWIS.

Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 24, 1883.

[It seemed to us hardly probable that any well informed reader of the history of the county during the past eighteen years could hold the views expressed by Bishop Wiley. We know them to be misleading, and not well founded. The klans and their midnight raids are inspired by the intelligent leaders of the South, and the participants are as well known and as well approved by Southern society as Confederate soldiers of the late war. —ED.]

Rev. A. D. Mayo, general agent of the Peabody Fund, said recently in a lecture in New England that there are in the South four million whites under twenty-one, of whom nearly half have never attended any school. In many States the schools, such as they are, are open only from three to six months in the year. The school system is almost broken down in Louisiana, he said, through the bitter hostility of the Roman Catholic clergy. Boston pays twice as much annually as the whole State of Georgia for the instruction of its children. And not more than one-tenth of the colored voters, and one half of the white voters, can do more than read the ballots which they vote.—*Zion's Herald.*

The Nihilist organ states political prisoners in the Peter and Paul fortress, both men and women, are driven to insanity by barbarous treatment, and often kill themselves.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TENNESSEE.

Francis J. Wood, Bells Depot: "I noticed in the issue of ADVOCATE, Nov. 8, 1383, the death of William Dwegans. It was my privilege to hear him prech a short time before his death at Bridge church. He then said he had been up, 30 nights in succession, and though a young man, comparatively, yet he could not preach then as heretofore; that his church sent out its ministers, where at times they were compelled to preach in open houses, under bush arbors, and by the time the minister was 40 or 45 years old, he was *done dead* from continued exposure. I met him once after that and congratulated him on his success as a minister. The next thing he was quite sick and next he was *dead*. I then thought of his remarks about the open houses, as was the case of Bridge Church and that in the edge of a creek bottom. Elder Jesse Price passed through a few days ago and asked me to assist him in selecting a lot at this place for a church. I told him I would do so with pleasure. Now the question arises, where is the money to come from to build the house? The colored people here are too poor to build. It is all they can do to pay the preacher, and poor pay at that. Elder Jesse Price talks hoarse, looks care worn and needs rest."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The effort is being made in the South Carolina Conference to raise the missionary collections by regular contributions of one cent a week. Where this is impossible, eggs are recived in lieu of the coin, and sometimes a hat full of eggs is collected in a service. Our brethren are aiming toward self-support, but they still need the encouragement and aid of the grants from the Missionary Society.

KENTUCKY.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cold Spring, was dedicated the 11th inst, by the pastor, Rev. M. L. Centers, assisted by the Rev. E. T. Curnick. The building is neat and plain, in [illegible] style, 45 feet long by 30 feet [illegible] and was beautifully decorated with flowers. The choir rendered some fine music. There was [illegible] a large attendance, and [illegible] Centers proved himself [illegible] of beggars by raising [illegible] $600. The Church is not yet out of debt, and really needs [illegible] —*Western*.

[illegible] Addresses of the National Educational Assembly.

The compendium of addresses [illegible] by the members of the National Educational Assembly, held [illegible] Grove, New Jersey, 1883 3, [illegible] issued by Dr. Hart- [illegible] under the title Educators in [illegible] is one of the important [illegible] century. We know of [illegible] would rank [illegible] discussed are those that [illegible] the heart of every loyal [illegible] every intelligent Chris- [illegible] Man's In- [illegible] in the Repub- [illegible] [illegible]

able value. Its influence may tell till the last day in the mortal life of the race. Ten of the ablest of these addresses are devoted to the discussion of the Negro in America, more in number than is given to any other theme save the allied one of education in the South since the war. One is struck with the pathos, the power, the eloquence of the colored speakers, the Rev. B. F. Tanner, D.D., Bishop Jabez Pitt Campbell, D.D., and Rev. J. C. Price, A.M. We can understand now how the last named gentleman made so profound an impression at the late Ecumencial gathering in London. The Republic does not contain a more genuine natural orator. The Rev. J. W. Hamilton, of the People's Church, Boston, Mass., made also one of the finest addresses of the sixty, on the assimilation of the Negro in America, and we may say here, that though the hateful spirit of caste was manifest at Ocean Grove during the sessions of this Educational Assembly, none was manifested in the Assembly, and assuredly none in the addresses delivered.

Dr. Tanner demonstrates one absurdity, the localization and the wickedness of the so-called color line. He avers that it comes too late to be effective. One-half of the American Negro race is mixed with white blood, and much of it the best blood of the South. "Is the partial Negro to be taunted as to his birth?" His reply is "that among the people with whom our white fellow-countrymen of English and European descent love to claim kindred, it has never been esteemed honorable or sensible to despise the natural sons of great men." He shows this color-line distinction to be "meddlesome, in that, as a third party, it essays to make its own that which is purely the business of the parties of the first and second part. It is foolish in that it hopes for success. It is tyrannical, in that it restricts human liberty in matters where, of all others, liberty should be enjoyed. It is immoral, causing bad relations between those joined of God, but separated by man." Were it to become widespread and enduring, the results would be most disastrous to the national safety, as Dr. Tanner unmistakably shows. "Let us have peace; peace now and peace forever," he concludes.

In view of the clouded future, the Rev. J. W. Hamilton cheers us with the assurance that "there is a presiding genius in every nation, whose counsel and control will not permit a people to live and thwart the purposes and plans of human history.... There are no shackles forged that can bind a human soul. The slave-holder determined to lose sight of the soul of his slave. But the sorrowing and the sighing, the hope and joy of the Negro, thrilled him with the soul-presence, which ever and anon threatened, till it finally snapped the chains of his bondage, and set him eternally free. A master called his slave to account for relating his Christian experience, and said, 'That can't be, for you have no soul.' The slave replied, 'Well, massa, if de black man hab no soul, religion make his body feel mighty happy.' "This nation of ours now can be but one people. We can have no solid South as against a solid North, and no people of one section antagonistic to a people of another section. There must be one nation, America. We are not a German, nor an Irish, nor an African people, but the American people. No two races can live side by side in this land, one the reproach of the other. We can not be confederated; we must be assimilated. There can be no distinction of rights, no restriction of privileges." [illegible] all the talk about ours being a white man's government is folly. [illegible] a government of the American people, be they of any or every [illegible] "The last census gives far [illegible] than one-half of the Negro [illegible] of the nation as unable [illegible] or write." In eleven of our [illegible] the number of illiterate [illegible] the votes cast in [illegible] Presidential election by either of the political parties. Should these illiterates unite under any strong, impassioned, successful leader, they would have absolute control of legislation and offices in those States, and of the election of twenty-two U. S. Senators. Give us, then, an educated suffrage or we perish. Mr. Hamilton continues: "The restriction which closes the door of any school of the nation to the Negro, because of his race or previous condition, is a thrust at his rights before the laws, and an attack upon the national integrity. Thirty-five years ago Charles Sumner delivered his famous argument on the unconstitutionality of separate colored schools in Boston, and in six years from that time a public meeting was held in the same city to celebrate the 'triumph of equal school rights in Boston.' That meeting was a pledge of the certainty of a similar triumph throughout the Republic. A color-line school is a menace, threatening the peace and welfare of the community." He comments caustically upon the religious restrictions hedged around the Negro. "We build churches which he is not permitted to enter unless he slip in unnoticed, when God is alone, or with the congregation, when he is hired as a sexton. The enemy of the Negro has commissioned the very messengers of God until they stand in their pulpits, behind the altars, to pronounce against a man because of his race and his skin. These ministers prefer to save those men and women from death who have a certain worldly importance. Because a man has money, or friends, or talents, or influence, or a white skin, more prayers are offered for his salvation than for the man who possesses none of these recommendations. But we see Jesus, who was made a little lower than the angels, for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor that He, by the grace of God, might taste death for every man. That He tasted more death, or doeth more for one man than another, the New Testament nowhere reveals." The late Dr. Draper attributed the color of the skin to the action of the liver. When we find religious (and temperance) conferences so organized that a man, competent to fill, and eligible to the office of a U. S. Senator, would be refused membership in them upon the ground of his color, may we not relegate the whole matter to the action of the liver? In the one case the secretions of the bile seem to have taken to the blood in finding the surface; in the other, have they not taken to the prejudices?" He deals strong blows against caste, and for assimilation. "The nation, by law, has eliminated every distinction of political, business, social, educational and religious rights against the Negro. Let him be educated intellectually and morally, and become a land-owner, and his political and social rights will take care of themselves. Put a controlling interest of Western Union, and the presidency of a great trunk line in his hands, and he will not need to be elected to have influence in Washington. Give him a few millions to carry round in his pocket, a clever education to take care of his money and position, and an election to the U. S. Senate from some Southern or some Western State, and prophecy will be fulfilled at once, when seven women shall lay hold of one man; and they will be white women at that. The first men, who were of the earth, earthy, were not white, if the Bible has properly and significantly named him—'Red Earth, and the last man which is from heaven will be like him.' The ideal or typical man will blend in himself all that is emotional and passionate in the darker races, all that is perceptive and intellectual in the European races. He will also be composite as regards color. The miscegenetic or mixed races are superior mentally, physically and morally to those that are unmixed. This fact is historically established. Wherever on the earth we find a community which has intermarried for generations, we find evidences of decay in the physical and mental powers. When the bronze castings were being completed for the statue of liberty on the capitol at Washington, the foreman who had superintended the work from the beginning struck for higher wages, feeling assured that no one but himself could complete the work. The head of the foundry appealed to the slaves who were assisting in the moulding. 'I can do that well,' said one of them, an intelligent, ingenious servant, who had been intimately engaged in the various processes. The Negro took the foreman's place, and the work went on. The black master-builder lifted the ponderous, uncouth masses and bolted them together, joint to joint, piece by piece, till they blended into the majestic Freedom who to-day lifts her head in the clouds above the capitol, invoking a benediction upon the Republic. Let it be remembered that the great Master Builder is building out of our diverse civilization a great people whose chief glory shall be in doing His will. Shall it be that the weak, the despised, the rejected among us, shall come to honor, and the high and lifted up shall be cast down? 'Let no man take thy crown.'

The Negro has shown that he can excel in law and medicine, in architectural and botanical drawings. In one large city he leads the business of horse-shoeing over white competitors. He bosses the moulding floor in a large foundry. He commands equal wages with the best white carpenters. In painting, shoe making, engineering, bookbinding, tailoring and other industries he makes his way in the teeth of trades unions that resist his progress to the utmost. Benjamin Bannecker, the Negro astronomer; Thos. Fuller, the Negro mathematician; James Derham, the Negro physician; Frederick Douglas and J. C. Price, the Negro orators; Blind Tom, the Negro musician; Dr. Blyden, the Negro president, all attest the inherent capacities of the colored race.

In conclusion, let every one who can scrape or save a dollar and seventy-five cents purchase the invaluable book from which we have made the above citations.

M. S. R.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Some Things About Trinity Charge, Houston, Texas.

BY REV. I. B. SCOTT, A. M., PASTOR.

DEAR EDITORS—Doubtless before you are able to have this appear in your columns my pastorate of two years at the above-named charge will have expired. When assigned here I was comfortably situated as teacher at the Prairie View State Normal School of Texas. I was receiving a fair salary, and had all expenses paid. Being so well satisfied, busy, and having but recently been transferred from the Tennessee Conference on account of Texas being my home, I hadn't the least idea the conference would interfere with me. Accordingly I did not go to Marshall to conference, but simply sent in a request that I be granted a supernumerary relation, or at any rate be left without work. You can not imagine how surprised I was a week after Conference closed to receive information to the effect that I had been appointed to this charge and must go immediately to my work. I obeyed, and while I sit here to-night I feel glad that I did, although my financial affairs are not in as healthy a condition as they would doubtless have been had I continued to work for the State. Many advised me to remain where I was, and I am sure they were as anxious to have me come as I was to come, but I believe in being subject to the higher powers. Just here it may not be out of place to say, it is a sin and a shame to slander a people as many did the people of this charge just after my appointment here. Some said one thing and some another, but on the whole seemed to fear I should be swallowed boots and all. This has not happened yet and it is nearly conference time the second year. However, it is not too——yonder comes a crowd now; what shall I do? But, then, God was with Jonah in the whale's belly. Well, they have gone; and I am not swallowed yet. The crowd was composed of ladies of the Sewing Circle and a number of gentlemen. The ladies came to present my wife with a nice dress, as a token of their appreciation of her labors with them, and to bring me $25 they had raised to pay my traveling expenses to conference. One said, "Sister S., should the conference send Bro. S. back to us another year we intend to make it even more pleasant for you than we have made it this year. You see we have just got fairly at work. However, should you not return, the sewing machine, window curtains, matting on the floor and the many little things we have placed in the parsonage will add to the comfort of our new preacher's family." But this was not all. Another lady said, "Bro. S. here is $35 to get you a new suit of clothes to wear to conference." "Bless the Lord, O my soul." One of the gentlemen, Mr. Edwards, came to bring a basket of groceries his wife sent Mrs. S., and another, Bro. Vance, gave me a new hat to wear to conference. Several others gave something. And so it has been ever since we came, first one and then another doing something to add to our comfort. I am "nothing but a boy," and even during the short time I have lived I have seen worse people than these. They are credited with having one of the finest churches in our Southern work, and I do not think people ought to blame them for being proud of it; especially when they erected it by their own united effort. They do not shout as much as some people, but that is no sign they are "stuck up," and the fact of there being many intelligent ones among them is rather to their credit than the contrary. To make a long story short, our congregation here is like others I have seen, it contains some good people and some bad ones. Our district conference convened here some weeks ago. Reports showed considerable increase in membership, several new churches being built and an upward move in finances. Rev. F. C. Moore, our presiding elder, increases in popularity every time he meets with us. He is a devoted Methodist, and seems both to be interested and to understand what is required of him in this work. At our fourth quarterly conference we had a very pleasant time. The committee reports were especially encouraging. The Committee on Church Extension reported $10; on Missions $10.60; on parsonage furniture, had secured through trustees a new set of furniture and made some other improvements about the parsonage; on church music, had reorganized the choir and otherwise advanced the musical department of the church; on Sunday-schools, had brought in quite a number of new scholars, attended teachers meetings, etc. The Sunday-school has been organized into both missionary and temperance societies. The children had a grand temperance jubilee on Sunday night, and I feel sure an impression was made for good. Both the presiding elder and pastor have been paid up for the year, and I am not at all ashamed of my report on the benevolent collections.

On the whole, brethren, this has been a very pleasant year with us. While we have met the devil and had him to contend with, our condition could have been worse than it is. Now, then, I am going to conference, and if the bishop sends me where I want to go I shall be satisfied, if not, I wont—just like the rest of the brethren—notwithstanding I shall obey.

The majority of our fifty-seven subscribers to the SOUTHWESTERN are responsible parties, who appreciate the paper and pay for it. We hope to be able to make the editors happy in a few days.

November, 1383.

Scrofulous ulcers, and all kinds of skin diseases yield to Dr. Benson's skin cure. Great success.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

From Argenta District.

I have just closed up my third round on the Argenta District, Little Rock Conference. Our work at Jacksonport has been for several years, and is now, laboring under a very great disadvantage.

Years ago, the Iron Mountain railroad, while in way of construction, missed the town of Jacksonport just three miles, and a railroad town was commenced just three miles away. The name of this town is Newport. This has been carrying the business from Jacksonport to Newport, and with the business also the people. This of course compels our people, who have to hire and do job-work, to leave the one place and go to the other to get work to do. This causes the people to be very unsettled in mind. All of these things, with a scattered membership, have a very heavy draw upon our church work in Jacksonport. I sometimes think about railroads, like a good Baptist brother thought about the Lord, once. He said, (when some one spoke of the goodness of the Lord) "After all, when we take account of all the destruction caused by storms, floods, death, etc., he did not know but that the Lord did about as much harm as he did good." So I think of railroads in some cases. They cause the people to loose as much, if not more than they gain. They cause towns to go down here, and spring up yonder. But after all of these disadvantages our work in Jacksonport is in very good condition, spiritually. We have built a church in Newport; therefore, we gather in all who go from Jacksonport and other places. Bro. A. J. Phillips, who has charge, is doing all that can be expected under the circumstances. He is holding his own. Our work at Batesville is moving along grandly under the pastorate of Bro. G. W. Taylor. We have done about a hundred dollars worth of additional work on our little Chapel in this place this year. The good people of Batesville are doing a good part by their pastor this year. We have a good Sunday-school at this place. Our Newport circuit is not doing very well this year. This is a hard field. Bro. Kitchens, the pastor, has been sick a great deal this year. The Argenta circuit is moving along slowly. The pastor has been absent from the work so much this year that nothing of very much importance has been done. It is true that circuits and stations, in the church, cannot do well without pastors. Dear brethren, please remember that our conference is within three months of us. Please push your benevolent collections. We don't want Dr. Fowler, or any one else, to have to come down here and tell us of our neglect. Yours truly,

G. W. SAMS.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Valuable in Indigestion.
Dr. Daniel T. Nelson, Chicago, says: "I find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in indigestion, particularly in overworked men."

"Irenaeus," of the New York *Observer*, says, "We make loud lamentation over the depravity of the newspapers and books that fill the public mind with evil; but we are not half awake to the importance of filling every house with the truth through the printed messages that our own papers and pages might convey."

The eminent neurologist, Dr. Brown-Sequard has written for the *Youth's Companion* a fascinating paper on the "Persistence After Death of Attitudes and Facial Expressions Existing During Life." The subject has been treated with such literary skill that it will be interesting to young as well as old.

When a poor widow finds a load of wood left gratuitously at her door she can conclude that she has struck a tender chord somewhere. —*The Judge.*

Thirteen Years' Dyspepsia.
"Suffered with dyspepsia for 13 years." Writes John Albright Esq., of Columbus Ohio. "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me." As it always cures such disorders. At druggists.

[illegible] Anniversary.

Our Church Extension Anniversary this year was celebrated by two meetings in Philadelphia, one in Trinity Church; the other in Broad Street.

Bishop Bowman presided in Trinity Church, and Bishop Simpson in Broad Street. Both houses were well filled, and interesting addresses were delivered.

IN TRINITY CHURCH, of the report of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer was read. BISHOP BOWMAN pointed out the Providential origin of this work, coming as it did into the field just at the close of the war, when the whole South, with all its needs, was thrown open to our Church; and at a period from which also dated, a greater and more rapid development of the West. He showed how this agency had entered this field and accomplished the great work indicated in the report that had just been read. He rejoiced over this success, and expressed the hope, that there might be large increase in the future so that the enlarging wants of the field might be fully met.

DR. S. L. BALDWIN, formerly Missionary to China, spoke at greater length, of the grand purpose of this organization "*Church Extension*"—as the enlargement of the *Methodist Episcopal Church* and assigned reasons why this work should be prosecuted with great energy. He said this should be done.

1. "Because our Church is a great Temperance Agency." He ran a parallel between the nefarious opium traffic in China, and the liquor traffic in this country; pointed out the evils in both cases, and the fact that in both, a pure Christianity is the only remedy. "Fill this [illegible] with Methodist Churches [illegible] Methodist Church agencies, and the liquor traffic [illegible] away. This work should be [illegible]."

2. "Because Methodism is pre-[illegible] the great antagonist of [illegible] As Ameri-[illegible] in the Vatican [illegible] a map of this [illegible] which was traced, [illegible] centres of popula-[illegible] likely to become [illegible] so that the policy [illegible] could anticipate [illegible] of future populations. [illegible] Church Extension [illegible] ought to be [illegible] work, and save [illegible] from the great evils [illegible] inflicts wherever she [illegible]

3. [illegible] Methodism is a [illegible] agency, and the [illegible] lies in thor-[illegible] our popula-[illegible]

[illegible] said, "God's great [illegible] giving currency to [illegible] to incarnate them, [illegible] striking scriptural [illegible] of this [illegible] to the re-[illegible] the four hun-[illegible] Luther, [illegible] of the in-[illegible] of the [illegible] faith. [illegible] in the [illegible] —the [illegible] of God in the world, [illegible] through living [illegible] and read of [illegible] is all inclu-[illegible] building [illegible] the [illegible] living [illegible] living [illegible]

[illegible] St. Paul's? Shall America perish? God forbid! I believe that the royal cross of St. George shall continue to wave over England, and the stars and stripes over America; and the cross of Christ over all! President Warren of the Boston University tells us, that in his researches he found a most instructive map of which our Church Extension map reminds me,—an old map sketched at an early period of American history, across which in bold letters ran the Latin inscription 'Terra Sancti Crucis,'—The land of the Holy Cross. Let this work of Church Extension go forward; fill the map of our country with these crosses representing our churches, and ours will be indeed the land of the Holy Cross."

He gave example of the marvelous development of the country in the North-west, especially along the lines of the North Pacific R. R. and urged that all join hands in doing the work that this wonderful development requires.

CHAPLAIN McCABE, having come in from the meeting in Broad Street, made the closing address, giving a very interesting account of a trip in Dakota, made some weeks since, dedicating some churches that had been commenced a few months ago, and inaugurating new enterprises. He spoke of the dedication of a church at Mitchell, built by Church Extension Plan No. 6, at a cost of $5,600. It would seat 500 people, and on the day of dedication was, "full inside and out," people were there in crowds. A grand service of dedication was held at which $2,000, the remainder needed to cover the indebtedness of the church, were subscribed. This enterprise had been inaugurated by a donation of $250, and a loan of $750 from the Board of Church Extension. That $1,000 put it on the way to the grand result realized.

Next day after this dedication, he traveled seventy miles by private conveyance, to another town, arriving late at night, and, the day following, took his stand on the corner, and began to sing "Behold the Bridegroom cometh." The people came together, and were soon made to understand that the "Bridegroom" was the Lord Jesus coming in His Church. He distributed his books, and they kept on singing until 500 people had gathered around him. "Now," said he, "we will take up a collection to build a Methodist Church. The Board of Church Extension will help you." One man in the crowd pledged $500, other followed, until $4,100 were pledged. Then he gave them a free lecture at night, and told them at the close, that he had charged them nothing to get in, but would charge them $900 to go out. In a few minutes that amount was raised, making $5,000, toward a new church. Recently he saw Bishop Simpson presiding over the Dakota Mission Conference in that same church, though still unfinished.

He gave an instance of a meeting held in New York State some months ago, in which he had urged the claims of this work, hoping to impress some rich men who were present. At the close of the service a woman came to him and said, "hold out your hand Chaplain," he held it out, and she counted fifteen $10 bills and placed them in his hand. He said, "you ought not to give so much," she said, "that is not all," and brought out a check for $100, and placed on the bills and said, "I must build one of those frontier churches. It is not what you said this time that led me to do it, but what you said when here before. I have taken boarders, and have done my own work to earn this money, in order to build this church, and you must take it." The result is there is now on the frontier, secured by the money this poor woman earned, a church that will seat 350 people costing about $1,800.

IN THE BROAD ST. CHURCH BISHOP SIMPSON presided. After reading the Report of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer by Rev. J. S. J. McConnell, CHAPLAIN McCABE entertained the audience with a brief address and singing, giving some account of his trip in Dakota, similar to that given in Trinity, as above.

DR. OLIN spoke of the large scale on which everything is being done in these modern times. From the small beginnings of Railroad enterprise, which some in the audience would remember, great corporations had taken hold of this work, until now we have more than 100,000 miles of railroads threading the continent in every direction from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Similar enterprise had characterized Ocean navigation; great steamship companies had been organized and commerce greatly enlarged. So for the purpose of spreading the gospel, the Church unites its power through our Missionary Societies, and through this Church Extension agency, for planting Christianity in our own country, and spreading the Gospel throughout the world. "Some of us remember, that in the General Conference held in this city in May, 1864, the present Corresponding Secretary of this Board urged upon the Conference the organization of this work. Many scarcely perceived what was contemplated, or what was possible. Now that nineteen years have rolled away, the report read here to-night of the work of the last year, discloses something of what was then held in view. Steadily this work has grown, until now it challenges the attention of the Christian world as it goes forward building a church for every day in the year, with a large surplus, hastening on to the time fore-shadowed in the Church Extension Song—

'We're building two a day.'"

BISHOP WARREN gave some very interesting instances connected with the work in the South. He said he was once laboring in a town, trying to induce representative men of the town to build a church, which was greatly needed. It was important in connection with one of our large schools. He showed them the advantage which the school had been to property, making it worth at least 50 per ct. more than it would otherwise have been. He urged every possible argument. He offered to subscribe $100 himself, and finally raised his offer to $500. He said, "I was annoyed and vexed. I could not move them. I tried raillery, and all sorts of effort. Meeting some of them on a street corner, I returned to the charge with all the zeal which had accumulated from former experiences. While urging them to give, a poor widow of one of our preachers who had fallen in our Southern work, and who was a small pensioner upon our Superannuated fund, came along. She was keeping boarders for the support of herself and family; struggling along as best she could. She approached me and said, 'Bishop are you going to build this church?' 'Yes,' I said, 'we are.' 'Well,' said she, 'I want to pay you the first money, and will give you $25 for the purpose.' I said to her, 'I could not think of taking so much from you.' She said, 'I have consecrated it to God; we have needed a church here so long, and now we must have it; I ask the privilege of paying in the first money.' I turned to those around, and one of them was actually in tears, and another said, I was never so ashamed of myself in all my life. Here is this poor woman giving without solicitation, anxious for the success of God's cause among us. I never saw it in this light. Put me down for $100.' Others followed, and now we have a church standing there in its beauty and power a monument to that widow's liberality, who was the Lord's indeed."

He urged that Christians should be true to themselves, true to Christ true to Christianity. That their lives should be brought into harmony with the great principles of the gospel, until all the jargons and discords that come out of human narrowness, and selfishness should be silenced in the grand harmony that would swell over the world when every Christian life shall be accord with the spirit and life of Christ.

Justice Harlan's Dissenting Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, in his dissenting opinion in the civil rights cases says:

"The opinion rendered proceeds upon grounds entirely too narrow and artificial. The substance and spirit of the recent amendments to the Constitution have been sacrificed by subtle and ingenious verbal criticism. The constitutional provisions which were adopted in the the interest of liberty and for the purpose of securing thorough national legislation, if needs be, upon the rights inherent in a state of freedom, and belonging to American citizenship, have been so construed as to defeat the ends the people desired to accomplish, which they attempted to accomplish, and which they supposed they had accomplished by changes in their fundamental law. The court has departed from the familiar rule requiring that in the interpretation of constitutional provisions, full effect shall be given to the intent with which they were adopted. The power conferred by the thirteenth amendment does not rest upon implication or inference, and the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation was expressly granted. Congress, therefore, may enact laws to protect colored people against deprivation, on account of their race, of any civil rights enjoyed by other free men in the same State; and such legislation may be of a direct and primary character, operating upon the States, their officers and agents, and upon those wielding power under the State. The National Legislature may, without transcending the limits of the Constitution, do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship, what it did with the sanction of the Supreme Court for the protection of slavery and rights of masters to fugitive slaves. In every material sense, applicable to the practical enforcement of the fourteenth amendment, railroad corporations, keepers of inns and managers of places of amusement, are agents of the State because amenable to the public regulations; and a denial by these instrumentalities to any citizen, on account of his race, of any of the rights secured by law, is a denial by the State, and the supreme law of the land has decreed that no authority shall be exercised in this country, upon the basis of discrimination in respect to civil rights, against freemen and citizens on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude. The assumption that the general government cannot, in advance of hostile State laws, or of hostile State proceedings, actively interfere for the protection of any rights, privileges and immunities secured by the fourteenth amendment is authorized by its language."

A quack doctor heads his advertisement: "Ho, all ye dyspeptics!" That's just what dyspeptics won't do. If they would all hoe vigorously they might not need any medicine.

Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move!
I shrank!
From 228 lbs., to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and using several bottles I am not only as sound as a sovereign but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." Dublin, June 6, 1881. R. FITZPATRICK.

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know *how to get well*, which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters.

The Weak and the Impure.

The merry little mountain brook, as it lightly dances over the rocks and sparkles in the sunshine on its way down to the river, is pure and clean. It is active; therefore, it is healthy. It is vigorous; therefore, it resists impurity.

But the sluggish pool, where the current is not strong enough to keep the water in motion, is stagnant and foul. Dirt and rubbish are thrown into it, and stay there. Impurities and vile odors make it a breeder of disease and an object to be avoided.

When the blood is strong and rich and red, and vigorously courses its accustomed rounds through arteries and veins, the system is hearty and healthy.

When the blood is thin and poor and weak, impurities and defilements creep into it, and it has no strength to cast them out. Then the system runs down.

Brown's Iron Bitters contains the only preparation of iron which can enrich the blood, and make it pure, vigorous, and healthy. A dollar a bottle, at the nearest druggist's. 9.

Furnished Rooms to Rent
By the Month, Week or Day,
At No. 227 Customhouse Street,
Corner Treme street, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. C. ROBERTSON, Proprietor
[illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRISTMAS GIFTS. [illegible]
nov15-4t

J. R. MORRIS
DEALER IN
HARDWARE, STOVES and CASTINGS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies.
AGENT FOR
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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6. 1883.

1884. 1884.

Eight or Ten Thousand

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Our brethren are not ignorant of the wiles of the devil. One brother said in love feast the other [illegible], "the devil has as many [illegible] as a healthy dog has hairs on his back."

We have received an official copy of the journal and reports of the [illegible] Virginia Conference, held at [illegible], by Bishop Harris, in [illegible] last. George O. Wilding, [illegible]burg, is the secretary.

The Morgan's, La. & Texas R. R. [illegible] board at one of its [illegible] turtle's back upon which [illegible] in large letters: "14 [illegible] New Orleans. [illegible] to considerable prominence in [illegible].

[illegible] acid or the fire or the [illegible] that shows which is the [illegible] which the counterfeit [illegible] on the cord or [illegible] what is its actual [illegible]. It is the storm that [illegible] evident the sea worthiness [illegible]. So the value of [illegible] known when all [illegible]. True friendship [illegible] brighter for [illegible] that [illegible] we are in the [illegible] to be relied upon. [illegible] friend who holds firm [illegible] side [illegible] need; [illegible] never [illegible] it may cost [illegible] He will never [illegible]

Backsliding.

Few things are more common than backsliding, and yet nothing is more criminal or cruel, and we know of nothing that more dishonors God. All backsliders are not alike. With some the form of godliness is kept up, but they have no power, no present joyous experience. Their prayers are said but they have no fellowship with Christ. In their judgment they approve of things excellent, but the life and savor of godliness is gone, and they do not seem to realize it. Others are more like the "prodigal son," they see their folly, they feel their guilt, and mourn over their lost condition. They see how they have sinned away their comforts and cannot restore them, and like him they resolve to return, anxious to see their Father's face, hear His voice and once more enjoy His smile. They have no exalted views of themselves, but are willing to be servants, to do the meanest work, if they can only be assured of His pardon. They see nothing but emptiness and vanity in and about themselves. If they stay they are sure to perish. There is but one way, "I will arise and go to my father" where there is "bread enough and to spare." I cannot live here. I can but die before him. "He arose and went." He quit the country where he had been living and returned to his father's house. Good intentions may keep us from outbreaking sins, but good resolutions put into practice send us directly to our Father's house. The man in whose heart the Holy Spirit has began to work will not be content with thinking and resolving, he will arise and return to his injured Savior, and frankly confess his own sins, making no attempt to palliate or excuse them. Action, present action is what is needed. Feelings, and tears and remorse, and wishes are all well enough in their place, but they amount to nothing until they are accompanied by action and a return to the Lord, who alone can heal all of our backslidings and love us freely.

Benevolent Societies.

Such organizations, for the relief of the distressed and the burial of the dead, are so numerous, among our people, that they can scarcely be enumerated. They include, the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Pythians, Tabernacles, Patrons of Husbandry, Wise men, Calanthe, Eastern Star, Household of Ruth, U. B. F's, Knights of Cush, and any number of other societies. All of these, and many more, are in active operation, having the burial of their dead as their final mission. This is certainly a laudable mission. The Good Samaritan, whose sole purpose is to relieve the distresses of our poor unfortunate humanity, are worthy of our admiration and support; but God has a living mission for our people, for which provisions must be made. The fact that the Negro is increasing in this country faster than any other people plainly tells us that God is not ready to bury the race. Let the race be in no greater hurry to bury itself than God has indicated his purpose to have them buried. As a race [illegible] ored people already have too [illegible] societies to bury them. What they really need, now, are societies to save their earnings, and to go into business. Plantations must be bought, factories must be established, mercantile houses must be started, steamboats and railroads must be operated. These and many other enterprises, sources of profit and wealth to other races, invite the attention of the colored people of this nation. A dozen plantations, business houses, factories, steamboats and railroads, owned and successfully operated by Negro gold and brains, will accomplish more in the satisfactory solution of the Negro problem than all the political and Colored National Conventions, indignation meetings, and the like, can possibly do in any give length of time. The benevolent societies may be [illegible] short, however, in supplying the supreme need for the living present. Let the benevolent societies continue burying their dead; in the meantime joint stock companies should be organized, and should enter in all the avenues of legitimate business. This can be, and ought to be done. Moneyed leaders of the race here have an excellent opportunity to display their patriotism and financiering ability. Our people spend for hall—and park rents in this country probably not less than $20,000,000 annually. Their excursion bills will probably double this amount. Those who doubt whether there is sufficient capital among our people to warrant action upon these suggestions will doubtless be benefited in perusing these figures. Our people must be educated, they must establish character, they must amass wealth. Without seeming to be sacreligious we would denominate these the trinity of earthly powers; Education, Character, Wealth. No tutelary deity of human fancy has such omnipotent power in building up a people. These our people must appropriate to themselves, or they must give up the race for equality. Education Character, Wealth; these are the test.

And in this age of utilitarianism, with many people, no force is as strong as the latter. Ever since Israel bowed to the golden calf, the world has ever continued to worship it; be it owned by whatever race of people. Societies to inculcate economy, and to combine small capital for business enterprises; joint stock companies, etc., Should now occupy the attention and cooperation of our people. Let this line of action be adopted, and be faithfully and successfully carried out and the Negro's civil and political rights will be assured, the adverse civil rights decision to the contrary notwithstanding.

Moral Depravity.

People who are ever inclined to magnify the faults and moral depravity of the colored people, and to ignore their excellent qualities, will doubtless profit by a careful and reflective reading of the following excerpt from *Zion's Herald*: In speaking of social vices, it says that in licentiousness:

"Papal countries bear the unenviable palm. The statistics of illegitimacy may be taken to represent one-half of the crimes included under the term licentiousness; and bearing this in mind, the figures of the papal countries are appalling. In the intensely, universally papal country of Bavaria, the proportion of illegitimate births is 22.64 per cent.—the highest of any country in Christendom. In the intensely, universally papal capital, Vienna, it is nearly 55 per cent.—the highest per centage given in Christendom. More than every second citizen the traveler meets in the gay promenade of that city, is bastard. France ruled for a thousand years by Romanism, and now divided between it and infidelity, returns 16 per cent. of illegitimate births; and Paris, with her 33 per cent., ranks next to Vienna in this social corruption. Papal Austria shows 1.35 per cent.; Italy 10.57 in her large towns, and 56.5 in her rural regions. Rome, the headquarters of the Papacy, returns 17 per cent. of bastards. More than 30,000 children yearly are abandoned by their parents in that priest-ridden, Pope-cursed country, Italy. The method of procuring similar statistics in Spain is untrustworthy; but of the most Catholic city of Madrid, about 15 per cent. is illegitimate. These, as compared with the statistics of illegitimacy in other countries, are fearfully high. In the rank next to these, we find Sweden, notably Stockholm, and Denmark; but we must remember that the State churches in those countries are quite as dead as the Papal Church. They have no restraining power over the populace."

We quote these facts, not in defense of the immoralities of any race or class of people, but rather to show that man, after all, is largely the child of circumstances, and that his wickedness and moral obliquity are not dependent upon the color of his face.

Bismarck's health is better.

Tennessee Conference.

The seventeenth session of this conference was held at Murfreesboro, a town of about 5,000 population, situated in one of the richest farming sections of the State. About three miles from the town, the battle of Murfreesboro, or as it is more generally called, of Stone River was fought. A friend took us over the battlefield and pointed out the several places of interest. A little off is the National cemetery, a beautiful place, where some of the thousands of the brave men who fell on that day are buried.

The conference opened Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. Bishop J. F. Hurst, D.D., in the chair, and opened the conference with usual religious services. The Secretary of last year called the roll when most of the preachers answered to their names. J. Braden, D.D., was unanimously elected secretary, and S. P. Bell, assistant. After which the Bishop, assisted by a number of the elders proceeded to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This was the first time Bishop Hurst had met the Tennessee Conference, but he soon gave the brethren to understand that he was not there half so much as their superintendent as their brother. There is noting slack twisted in his make up, he cannot be coaxed or compelled to give his sanction to what he believes is a violation of the doctrine of the Fatherhood of God or the brotherhood of man. The usual committees were ordered, when Rev. James Picket, presiding elder of the Nashville District, reported his work. The small pox had strongly interfered with the work on his district for three months and over, some of the churches had been closed, but after it disappeared the brethren rallied, and a good year's work has been done. Six or eight new churches had been erected and three new parsonages built.

In the afternoon A. H. Gillett, Agent for the Sunday-school Union for the South and West, as is his custom, gave a talk full of information and suggestions We welcome Bro. Gillett, he has an open door here in the South, where our church stands in need of just such workers. His visits to our conferences will be productive of great good.

Thursday morning conference assembled at half past eight, religious services conducted by B. James, one of the old members of the conference. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved, when H. W. Key, presiding elder of the Murfreesboro District, reported his work. During the year Bro. Key had spent some three months in the North to raise funds to liquidate the debts and complete the church at Murfreesboro. While gone he collected near nine hundred dollars, paid the debts, and now our people have as nice a church as there is in the city. The district had enjoyed a year of peace and prosperity.

J. P. Price, presiding elder of West Tennessee District, submitted his report. There had been an unusual amount of sickness among the people. Three of the men employed on the district had died during the year. Aside from holding his regular quarterly conferences, he had during the year held two district conference, and ten Sunday school institutes. A blessed religious influence had prevailed on all the stations and circuits. A large number had been added to the church. Hon. Thos. R. Caldwell, from Shelbyville, was introduced and addressed the conference. Judge Caldwell was a strong Union man, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He said to us that it was not the desire of the people that the conference divide on the color line. It all originated with about three or four preachers, who voted to get rid of all the men who had come down from the North. While we do not speak from any personal experience, we have the best authority for saying that transfers from the North have not as a rule received a very cordial welcome from some of their brethren. Quite recently one of the leading members of the Central Tennessee Conference said to his presiding elder, that they did not want any more transfers from the North, giving as a reason "the men from the North do not understand the Southern people." We wish always to be counted in favor of our church, work in the South. We believe that her mission is to all the people, but we venture to suggest to our brethren, that turning a cold side to the men the church sends South is a kind of work that may be overdone. Friday morning conference assembled at the usual hour. Religious services were conducted by James Pickett. The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved. The brethren to be received into full connection, were called. They had each been before the committees, passed their examination, were duly recommended by their presiding elders, the usual disciplinary questions were asked, when Bishop Hurst gave them an address replete with sound Christian sense. There were five of them, and each promised to abstain from the use of tobacco. There is not a member of this conference that either chews or smoke the weed.

The hour for the election of delegate to the General Conference had arrived. The ballots were taken; on the third, H. W. Key was declared elected, and Calvin Pickett as the reserve. These are two good men. In the afternoon the Lay delegates assembled in the same place, and after due organization elected Coleman Brown as delegate to the General Conference. Here the pastor handed us a postal, and when we read of sickness at home we instantly set our face in that direction, when after thirty hours of continuous ride, we reached home, thankful to find the loved ones all slowly improving. The average pay of the stationed members of this conference is about one hundred and eighty dollars per annum, and how the missionary committee could find it in their hearts to cut down their missionary appropriation $300, we do not understand. We incline to the opinion that the apostles will find some of their truest successors in this Tennessee Conference. The mere college president, the conference editor, the connectional officials who have behind them a salary of from three to five thousand dollars, are unworthy to loosen the latchet of the shoes of these heoric men. There is nothing of the lobby or ranoidnuction about them. When we heard one those men in open conference report his entire receipts for the year as $56 15, we said that $300 cut down was too bad. We think that it is about time to reorganize the missionary committee, and let it be composed of men who believe that the Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission in the South. To the men who have so much to say about an era of good feeling, springing up all over the South, we have but this word. Take your families, your churches, your politics, and came down here and live; and you will be better prepared to speak.

God as our Creator and benevolent Preserver has a right to command and require of us obedience to His commads. Such is his nature that He cannot command anything trifling, impure or unkind. Wisdom, holiness and kindness are stamped upon all of his requirements. There may be mysteries about some of the doctrines of the Bible, but there is no ambiguity about the commands. So men need make no mistakes in reference to the perceptive will of God. Sometimes they attempt to distinguish between what they call essential and what is non-essential, but no man can set aside God's law. Sometimes they set themselves above God and require his children to obey them in opposition to God. There is, however, but one course to take. The believer's duty is plain; he is "to obey God." He cannot consult custom, or friends, or feeling; he has but little to do with imaginary consequences; he is to ascertain the will of God and, with a cheerful and willing heart, do it. The path of stern duty is the path of safety. The way of obedience is the only honorable and happy way. For a time man's judgment way be against us, but in due time God will correct that, and when the great day shall arrive God will commend us before angels and men, saying, "Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

The Value of a Religious Paper.

There comes to us from time to time the most gratifying testimony as to the value of a religious paper to the family and church. A correspondent from Cartersville, Va., in a communication to the *Religious Herald* gives an account of a newly organized Baptist church in that town. Within a year its membership had more than doubled; the church out of debt; the pastor paid regularly each month. This is a wonderful story, but the correspondent gives the kernel of it: "Every family connected with the church takes their church paper. The pastor sees that not a single family is without it." When we read such a sentence and remember how often the statement comes to this office, "Our pastor never refers to our Church papers in or out of the pulpit," we know what keeps the church down. It is a well established fact that a religious paper materially aids in the education and training the child at home. It helps the parent in his work. There is no way in which the same amount of money can accomplish so much in the way of education. All churches recognize this truth. A correspondent of the *Christian Observer* says, "I shall urge every family that is able to take your paper. It will help me greatly in my work. A good religious poper is a pastor's right arm." This is the thought of an intelligent Christian pastor. In training the young in developing their minds, and purifying their hearts, nothing is more helping to the paston than a religious paper.

Dr. Buckley has in the New York *Advocate* a column "Answers to Inquiries," and promises to answer any suitable question that may be sent by a subscriber. Recently some person sent the following question:

Q. 1314. What are the books necessary for a young man to study law, who knows nothing of it? and is it a good paying profession, and one a young man could engage in conscientiously?

Here is the laconic answer:

A. Here are three questions about the practice of law. Is it a good paying profession? We have known lawyers whose annual income was over $100,000 a year. We have known one who went crazy because he could not make a living, and another who did all kinds of outside work in order to pay his office rent, and finally had to take his sign down. Is it a profession a young man could engage in conscientiously? It depends on three things: First, whether he has brains enough to give his clients an equivalent for what they pay him; second, what the nature of his conscience is; third, in what sort of a way he intends to practice law. The books necessary for him to study are: First, English grammer; second, arithmetic; third, geography. After he has mastered these three, he will then be in condition to go more deeply into the subject, and would do well to apply to a lawyer.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* and Iberville *South* warn the public against a party of "Turkish" tramps, who are traveling and undeserving of public charity.

Hon. James Russell Lowell, United States Minister to Great Britain, was elected Rector of the University of St. Andrews, defeating Hon. Edward Gibson, M. P., by 18 votes.

The law of God on this subject is so plain, that none but the wilfully blind need misunderstand. It is imperative. A Christian may only marry a Christian. "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers: for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, or what communion hath light with darkness. And what concord hath Christ with Belial; or what part he that believeth with an infidel?" This law of God every Christian is solemnly bound to observe. The child of God who marries an unconverted person as truly violates the law of God as the individual who lies, swears, or steals. We see no special sanctity in celibacy, to us marriage is preferable because God instituted it, and made it both lawful and honorable, but it is a sin for a Christian to marry an unconverted person. Look at it. The body of the Christian is the temple of the Holy Spirit, while the body of the unbeliever, no matter how moral, or amiable is the temple of Satan. The Christian is a member of the body of Christ, but the unregenerate person is a member of the body of Satan. The Christian has been quickened, he is alive to God; every unconverted person is dead in trespasses and sin. In a word, they are traveling different roads, going in different directions, observing contrary rules, and serving opposite masters, and "two cannot walk together except they be agreed." Those who set aside this law of God will surely bring sorrow to their own souls.

Appointments of Tennessee Conference.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.

James Pickett, P. E., Franklin, Tenn.; [illegible] S. P. Bell, Cumberland, P. [illegible] S. T. Hickerson; Dover, [illegible] Pulaski, H. Primm; Gallatin, [illegible] Williams; Gallatin Circuit, H. W. [illegible] Harrisville, Peter Martin; [illegible] and LaGrange, H. Robinson; [illegible] W. Bryant; Bashville, [illegible] L. M. Hagood; Nashville [illegible] J. P. Moreland; Bashville, [illegible] C. Pinkard; Gainesville, [illegible] to be supplied; [illegible] and Columbia, [illegible] Ward; [illegible] A. P. Blakemore; White [illegible] supplied; J. Braden, President, [illegible] Professors in Central [illegible]

[illegible] DISTRICT.

[illegible] P. E., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; [illegible] Q. [illegible] Seward; Camp Fork [illegible] Clarksville, to be [illegible] and Manchester, J. [illegible] B. H. Mason; Liberty [illegible] Martin's Creek, to [illegible] W. C. Miller; [illegible] Bellington; [illegible] Murfreesboro [illegible] North Lebanon, B. [illegible] and Fayetteville, [illegible] and Leeville, [illegible] and Gill's [illegible] W. [illegible] Sparta and [illegible] F. Whitney; [illegible] John Coppage, [illegible] be supplied; Wood[illegible]

[illegible] DISTRICT.

[illegible] Brownsville, Tenn.; [illegible] Somerville, E. [illegible] Kirby, supply; [illegible] Friendship, A. [illegible] J. Barr; Lawrence, [illegible] Landis; C. [illegible] and Manchester, [illegible] J. L. Massey; [illegible] S. Marbry; Memphis [illegible] Memphis [illegible] Paris, D. Cook; [illegible] Purdy Station [illegible] A. Swift; [illegible] Daniel Collier.

[illegible] colored people adver[illegible] It is no wonder [illegible] are empty, [illegible] and lonely, [illegible] and busi[illegible] is apparently par[illegible] It is because you do not [illegible] It is because you are [illegible] pound foolish. You [illegible] dollars of adver[illegible] a hundred dollars [illegible] exchange com[illegible] says: [illegible] who have [illegible] have [illegible] importance [illegible]

[illegible]tion, and secondly, because we are apparently regardless of the wants and duties of our people."

For the benefit of our readers who have anxiously looked for the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan on the Civil Rights bill, we admit a portion of it in another column of this paper. It is worthy of the man and of the cause in question. "The National Legislature may," he says, "without transcending the limits of the Constitution, do for human liberty and the fundamental rights of American citizenship what it did with the sanction of the Supreme Court for the protection of slavery and the rights of masters to fugitive slaves." As Chief Justice Taney has been execrated for his Dred Scott decision, so should Justice Harlan be held in grateful remembrance for his manly, able and consistent dissenting opinion in the recent civil rights decision.

PERSONAL.

—Robert, the young son of Gov. Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, died in Harrisburgh, Nov. 19.

—W. B. Gray, of the Morgan City *Free Press*, and L. E. Bentley, of the *Donaldsonville Chief*, called last week.

—Judge Ruffin, colored, nominated by Gov. Butler, has taken his seat. He is received by the bar with great favor.

—General Grant has headed with $1,000 a subscription for Gen. Fremont who is old and poor, but served his generation long and well.

—Rev. D. K. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh Conference, pastor of the Second Methodist Church, at Johnstown, Penn., died of typhoid fever, Nov. 21st.

—Dr. M. W. Taylor is confined to his bed at his home, in Jeffersonville, Ind., with malarial fever, and has been ever since Tuesday of last week.—*Western 28th.*

—Charles W. Siemens, one of the greatest scientists and engineers of the age, died in London, Nov. 20, from rupture of the heart, occasioned by a fall about ten days before.

—Rev. Thomas Peterson, President of the Louisiana Freedmen's Baptist Association, a native of Virginia, and a resident of Louisiana for about 53 years, died in Carrollton, last Saturday. He was a preacher of considerable native ability, and beloved by his people.

—Judge Charles Luzenberg of section B. Criminal District Court, having resigned, Gov. McEnery appointed Joshua G. Baker, a grandson of ex-Governor Baker, to succeed him. Mr. Baker, as assistant district attorney, won the confidence of the bar, who are pleased with his promotion:

—Rev. Wm. C. Webb is meeting with success at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. During revival services 20 united with the Church. On Sunday Nov. 18, the pastor presented the cause of Church extension, and at morning and night contributions to amount of $2,500 were made. The Church gave $900 last year.

—Dr. Birmingham, the Dean of the School of Theology at Central Tennessee College, was present at the Tennessee Conference. The work in the South is all new to the Dr. but he is charmed with it. He does not think that the preacher of these times should be a one-sided dwarfish sort of a fellow, but a real man, a wise, good, and true man. So when he puts his mouth to the Gospel trumpet it will give no uncertain sound.

—Dr. Young, whom the Bishop introduced to the Conference as his pastor when at home, was present at the Tennessee Conference to represent the interests of the Church Extension Society, and the conference gave him a hearty welcome. He is one of the men, who can talk to a colored conference without telling them that they are Negroes. In an honest, plain and practical way he speaks to them as if he believed in their manhood. His words were with power upon the minds of the brethren, and only good can be the result of his visit.

—Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, who came to Cincinnati from Chicago, to attend the annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, met with a painful accident on the 20th inst., at the residence of her son-in law, Mr. T. H. Brown, by falling down stairs. Her collar bone was broken, and she sustained other injuries. She may be confined to the house for several weeks. Dr. Hitchcock has been with her since Wednesday last.—*Western, 28th.*

—Rev. John S. Inskip was able to go by rail to Philadelphia to be present at the annual meeting of the National Camp-meeting Association, held in that city Nov. 22d. His general health is greatly improved, and he is able to move about pretty actively, and is fully conscious, though able to talk but little. His entire restoration is possible in time if he is careful, and arrangements made to assist him in his work. His unexpected presence incited thanksgiving and profound feeling among his associates.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

—A brief note from the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartzell dated at Luzerne, N. Y., Nov. 22, contains the welcome news that Mrs. Hartzell, is somewhat better. "For nearly two weeks," he writes, "I have been watching day and night at her bed-side, with scarcely an hour's uninterrupted rest."—*N. Y. Advocate.* In a note of same date to this office, Dr. Hartzell said: "Mrs. Hartzell is improving slowly and can now be carried in a reclining chair to an adjoining room, and out on the porch in the fresh air."

—Arrangements are being completed to place in position in Circle Park, Indianapolis, the statue of the late war governor, senator and statesman, Oliver P. Morton. The statue will be of bronze eight feet in height. It was designed by Franklin Simmons, an American artist, and cast in the city of Munich. It will be placed on a granite pedestal, and when mounted will measure seventeen feet from the ground. The figure alone will cost $9,500; the monument complete about $11,000. The statue will be unveiled in December, and Hon. R. W. Thompson will deliver the memorial address.

An uprising is feared in Servia.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9–12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1. 25
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The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
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3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
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It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

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OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

P. F. Robinson, Darowville: "We are moving onward. At union meeting we raised $122.55; other collections for church building were $223, making a total of $345.55. Thanks to friends, we have a chapel that will seat 400 persons with ease. Another year's labor will make this charge a first-class one."

Rev. W. Brooks, of Glencoe, feels sadly "dismounted" over the disappearance of a little black mare, "all I had to carry me from place to place to preach the gospel," he says. As this horse was his property for nine years, and has sped the gospel over many miles of Attakapas prairies, it is hoped the useful animal may be returned to its lawful owner. It was branded D. C. on the left hip. A liberal reward will be paid for its return.

MISSISSIPPI.

N. Toole, Waynesboro: "My last protracted meeting closed Oct. 31. Rev. O. Gillespie, of Shubuta, spent three days with us. Ten professed to be happily converted. Elder Campbell when he visited us was not well, but seemed to be improving. I am trying to raise missionary money."

H. H. Mitchell, Holly Springs: "The young ladies of Asbury Chapel gave a festival on the night of the 2d of November, in the interest of our church, and raised $72.45. It was the grandest affair of the kind we have seen. The young ladies deserve much praise for the efficient manner in which they conducted the supper. The stewards were very happy and felt grateful to the young ladies for the timely aid received. When the financial wheels of the church are almost dragging in the mire $72.45 is no small lift. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the stewards were happy and feel greatly relieved. But perhaps the pastor was the happiest, as the money was raised for his benefit, and came as it did in a needy time. As one good turn deserves another, it is to be hoped that the young ladies will find it necessary to do likewise for some other church enterprise."

TEXAS.

J. L. Smith, Milican: "We are moving on nicely. The charge has improved during the year by adding a parsonage, well, organ and bell. We propose to send 18 subscribers for the SOUTHWESTERN."

B. F. Pinkard writes: "Times are hard, money is scarce, and the people are slow to educate in Limestone county, Texas."

TENNESSEE.

Dr. Braden writes from Nashville, Nov. 29th. "Bishop Hurst stopped and preached at College Monday night. Dr. Young exhorted, and 12 students were forward for prayers; about 20 have converted. School is so full that we will be compelled to refuse any more than have engaged rooms unless they find rooms in families in the city."

The labor problem was not solved in California by the exclusion of the Chinese. The ranch-owners and other agriculturists in all parts of the State are said to be in great need of farm laborers. Since the passage of the exclusion act the Chinese laborers have raised their prices, and many of them have returned to their native country. One farmer received for his grapes this season only enough money to pay the Chinese who picked them, and others were unable to find Chinese who would pick their fruit at any reasonable price. The native Californian is unwilling to do such work as the Chinese have been doing, and immigrants do not add to the number of available workmen, because they take farms of their own. It is said that some of the large ranches cannot be managed profitably except by the employment of gangs of Chinese under contract, and more than one ranchman would be glad to see the Chinese coming again without restriction.—*N. Y. Times.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Ulema of Mecca has formally condemned El Mahdi as an impostor.

The Duke of Castlemonte was captured by brigands in Sicily and ransomed for $30,000.

President Arthur pardoned Sergeant Watson. Petitions were presented with more than 2,000,000 signatures for the pardon.

The French Chambers reduced the salary of the Archbishop of Paris from 45,000 to 15,000 francs.

President Arthur appointed Robert Murray to be Surgeon General of the army.

Mr. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier* of Charleston, S. C., has been created a Knight of the Order of St. George by the Pope for the stand he has taken in his paper against duelling.

Alaska will go before Congress demanding a simple, inexpensive Territorial government. She is utterly without law. There is no security for property save the protection afforded by brute force and there is no punishment for crime.

Five hundred Norwegians and Swedes, from Illinois and Wisconsin, who came to this country as emigrants many years ago, have sailed for their native land. This is the second detachment, a like number having preceded them. They are mostly farmers, and of the wealthier class.

H. Oldroyd, a special admirer of the late President Lincoln, has leased the old Lincoln homestead for a term of years, and, while preparing it for his personal occupancy, he has been fitting it up with the view of preserving it, as nearly as possible, just as Mr. Lincoln left it when he went to Washington to assume the Presidency. A room has been set apart for the storage and display of Mr. Oldroyd's private collection of Lincoln mementoes gathered during a period of nearly twenty years.

The editor of the *Southern Christian Advocate* has lost a book of sketches, and advertises for it. It is not printed, but a blank book, filled up with his own hand-writing and with his own (supposed) ideas. We give publicity to the fact, so that if any minister in the North, and especially in Michigan is found suddenly rising from a star of the third or fourth magnitude, and going into his pulpit utterances far beyond his ordinary range of thought, he may be arrested on suspicion of having found this editor's skeletons or some one else's, and convicted on circumstantial evidence.—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

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The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

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IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

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In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

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"Last year I went to Europe," says Henry Ward, late Colonel 69th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., now living at 173 West Side Avenue, J. C. Heights, N. J., "only to return worse from chronic liver complaint. Kidney-Wort, as a last resort, has given me better health than I've heretofore enjoyed for many years." He's cured now, and consequently happy.

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of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
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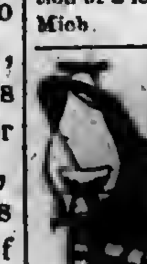
KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone cured him. I have tried it myself and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.



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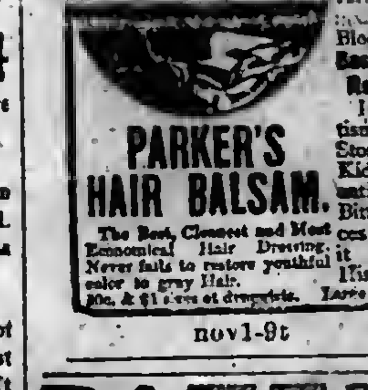

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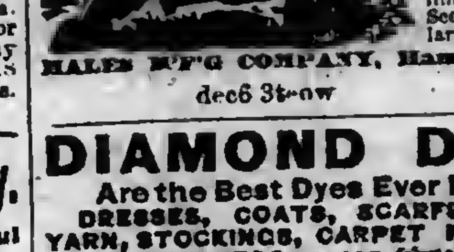

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WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.
nov22-26t

The Housekeeper.

A divorce was granted, a few days ago, in New York, as the result of a quarrel about a seal-skin sacque, which the husband protested he was not able to purchase.

PRUNE PIE Let 2 pounds prunes soak over night, then stone them, add 1 pound light brown sugar, place on a stove, stew until done, add the grated peel and juice of 1 large lemon, and salt to taste, (we like more than some) a piece of butter the size of a walnut, trifle of flour. You want them juicy, if dry they are not good.

MOLASSES HERMIT CAKE—2 eggs, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup molasses, ½ cup shortening, 1 one cup chopped raisins dredged with sugar, dissolve 1 teaspoonful soda in a tablespoonful of milk, add cinnamon, cloves and salt to taste, and a tiny bit of ginger, flour to roll, cut in rounds, bake in a quick oven.

Both the fly and the mosquito are great scavengers in infancy. The one purifying the air we breathe, the other the water we drink. They perform, in this way, an indirect service to man which few perhaps appreciate, and which somewhat atones for their bad habits in maturity.

POMMES AU RIZ.—Scoop out the cores and peel some fine apples and stew them in clarified sugar. Boil some rice in milk, with a pinch of salt, a few strips of lemon peel and sugar enough to sweeten it. Leave on the fire until the rice is quite soft and has absorbed nearly all the milk; remove the lemon peel and place in a dish, arrange the stewed apples finely on the rice and put in the oven until a pretty golden color.—*La Cuisine.*

STEWED FISH.—Cut up some soles, whiting, cod or any other fish, flour and fry them in hot fat; slice an onion and fry that also, then put them both together in a stewpan with a bunch of sweet herbs and just cover them with water. Season to taste with salt, pepper, pounded mace and a clove or two. Add sufficient flour to thicken the gravy and a couple of spoonfuls of mushroom catsup; stew gently until thoroughly cooked and serve in a deep dish with some forcemeat balls made from the trimmings of the fish.

Before a young man can marry a Mexican girl he has to tell her parents on the door-steps of the house what his prospects in life are. In this country he does not say anything about his prospects until they start to housekeeping and she asks him if he expects her to cook his meals, wash the dishes, set the bread and boil the clothes all in one utensil, a frying pan. Then he murmurs something about purchasing a second-hand iron kettle next week.

OX TAIL SOUP.—Three ox tails, two small pigs' feet, two or three slices of an onion, some celery [illegible], half a dozen each of cloves, [illegible] and peppercorns. Divide the ox tails at the joints and lay them in hot water half an hour. Cut the pigs' feet in small pieces; put them in a saucepan, with a small bit of butter. When they begin to fry add the vegetables and the ox tails. Fry a few minutes. Put all together into the soup kettle, add the spices, pour in three quarts of warm water, and simmer slowly for two hours. Strain the soup, thicken with some browned flour, add some sherry [illegible] mushroom catsup, and a [illegible] of the meat.—*Philadelphia [illegible]*

Youthful Indulgence.

[illegible] Premature [illegible] in [illegible] startling cases of Nervous [illegible] Debility, Lack of Self-confidence, [illegible] Impaired Memory, [illegible] attendants of [illegible] should [illegible] postage stamps [illegible] Medical Association, [illegible] New York.

A Human Furnace

A Phenomenon of a Burning Mine Repeated in the Physical System.

A few years ago one of the most important coal mines in Pennsylvania caught fire. It started slowly but soon obtained such headway that it spread through the greater portion of the entire mine. To flood it with water would extinguish the fire, but well nigh ruin the mine; and still the flames continued to increase. At that juncture a young man stepped forward and suggested that all the entrances and vent holes of the mine be covered and secured, thus shutting off the supply of air. His advice was followed and the flames were finally subdued.

To compare the condition of this mine with many phases of the human system, is most natural and appropriate. "Fire in the blood" is not a mere expression, it is a most serious fact. How it originates, it may be impossible to say; but that it burns and rages with an increasing fury, the one who is its victim only too painfully knows. The blood is the life. It is designed by nature to purify, strengthen and sustain the system. It is too often made the channel through which poison and death are transported. Poisonous acids coming through the veins and arteries inflame and cause a fire just as real as the one which existed in the mine. They burn and irritate causing the brain to become weak and the nerves unstrung; they carry pains to the muscles and leave agonies in the joints; they bring destruction instead of strength; they devastate the very portions of the body that most require help, and they hasten the approach of death in its most horrible form. These things have been felt by innumerable people who have been the victims of rheumatic disorders, and the agonies they have endured confirm this description.

There is but one way by which this fire in the blood can be extinguished, and that is by shutting off the supply of these poisonous acids. The lactic, lithic and uric acids come in to the blood through the liver and kidneys, and they remain in solution in the blood producing inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, gout and all rheumatic fevers and affections. When they are deposited as gritty crystals in and near the joints, they cause articular rheumatism; when in the muscles, muscular rheumatism and lumbago; when in the tissues covering the nerves, sciatica; when in the face, head and nerves generally, neuralgia. In every case they are painful; in most instances, dangerous. Inflammatory rheumatism is likely locate in some joint and become chronic, or suddenly attack the brain or heart, causing apoplexy or heart disease. The fire in the blood must be extinguished—the supply must be shut off. This can only be done by guarding the portals to the blood—the kidneys and liver; and no means has ever been found for accomplishing this which can equal Warner's Safe Rheumatic Cure. It acts directly upon the seat of the disorder; it extinguishes the fire by controlling the supply and removing the cause.

The well known standing of H. H. Warner & Co. of Rochester, N. Y., the remarkable success which Warner's Safe Cure has achieved, being indorsed by no less a personage than Dr. Robert A. Gunn, Dean of the United States Medical college, New York, and the fidelity with which they have carried out all their promises to the public, should be a sufficient warrant that the above statements are true. They, however, guarantee to cure ninety-five per cent. of all rheumatic troubles, especially acute, knowing full well that the demonstrated power of the remedy justifies them in so doing. Nothing can be fairer than this, and those who suffer in the future from rheumatism with such an offer before them, do so on their own responsibility, and can blame no one if living pain and untimely death are the results.

CAST THY BURDEN ON THE LORD.

One day when thought my outer sense did close,
And held the inner fast,
Before me like some saddening dream arose
A vision of the past.
In due procession earth's long-vanished years
Moved to a mournful chime
(The groans of men, women's half-stifled tears)
That echoed through all time,
And likewise through all time that there seemed to float
Sweet as an angel's song.
From realms of restfulness, another note,
Unheeded by the throng.
It offered strength out of a boundless store,
Spoke peace for vague alarms,
And bade them cast the heavy loads they bore
Into a Father's arms.
And yet how few the listeners it found
Among the way-worn crowd!
That tender pleading mad excitement drowned,
Or lamentations loud.
Some, heavy laden, unbelieving heard,
Some vented mocking mirth,
And some lived on as deaf to every word
That wooed their souls from earth.
Some railed at life, whose bitter heritage
Their spirit dared defy.
And fought with fate, and cried from youth to age,
"Nay, *I* will conquer—*I!*"
Then, impotent, passed out of human ken,
While others came and went;
And still to-day the voice holds forth to men
A wealth of love unspent.
Alas! our ears are dull, our minds too cross
To take its meaning in;
Or else we only listen hugging close
The secret grief or sin.
So strong, so weak, so strangely loth to fling
The burden from thy breast,
Oh! foolish heart that will do anything
But seize the proffered rest!
Too hard for thee the struggle; lo, 'tis past,
And strength is thy reward,
When Love no longer vainly whispers, "Cast
Thy burden on the Lord."
—*Sunday at Home.*

THE TOURIST.

And so you've returned from Europe,
Now tell us how much did you see?
"Oh, we took in a lot of old castles,
And trotted about in Paree.
We saw all the things in the guide books,
Did the classical dodge when in Rome;
But between me and you and the bed-post
We are mightily glad to get home.

With every wound thou shalt stop to bind,
Or teardrop stay, thou too shalt find
Thy views expand,
While grateful love thy path attends,
The praying poor are richest friends;
Who for his God most liberally spends,
By liberal things shall stand.

Beautiful Women
are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A man may hear the Gospel, but unless he renders obedience to its requirements it will not save him. A knowledge of duty, unless that duty is performed, will only increase the sinner's guilt and condemnation. "He that knoweth his Master's will, and doeth it not, shall be beaten with many stripes."

ALICE CARY'S DYING HYMN.

Earth, with its dark and dreadful ills,
Recedes and fades away;
Lift up your heads, ye heavenly hills,
Ye gates of death give way;

My soul is full of whispered song;
My blindness is my sight,
The shadows that I feared so long
Are all alive with light.

And while my pulses faintly beat,
My faith does so abound,
I feel grow firm beneath my feet
The green immortal ground.

That faith, to me a courage gives,
Low as the grave to go;
I know that my Redeemer lives;
That I shall live to know,

The palace walls I almost see,
Where dwells my Lord and King;
O grave! where is thy victory?
O death! where is thy sting?

A great revival was held in Kimber Methodist Episcopal Church, Danville, Ill. The Methodist of the city united in the work. Rev. Thomas Harrison, in conjunction with the pastors, labored five weeks, and the city and surrounding country was aroused. Seven hundred and thirty had knelt at the altar up to the 15th inst.

Forty-seven posmasters in the United States are stubbing along on a salary of $1 a year. "The Republican praty must go;" forty-seven Demodrats are after those $47.—*Hartford Post.*

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If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—SIRS—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. LEROY BREWER.

Lost Friends.

[We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.]

MR. EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my mother, who belonged to Henry Harper. Her brother was called Hill. She married Hall. Collins was my step brother; brother was Ed. Williams. There were three girls and I was the oldest—Violet, Minnie, and myself, Harriet. I left her when about 12 years old, a half mile from Louisburg. The last I heard from her she was about three miles from Cornersville, Marshall county, Tenn Henry Harden gave me to his daughter. Betsey Clark married Lewis Clarke, and he brought me to Lawrence county from Crockett county, to near the town of Friendship. I was called Harriet Clarke. I married William Harville, but I now go by the name of Sherrill. My sister Minnie was married and she lived near Nashville. I have eight children. Address me at Friendship, Tennessee.

HARRIET SHERRILL.

MR. EDITOR—I desire information of my mother, Winnie Brown She belonged to Priestley Brown, in Rappahanock county, Virginia. It has been near 15 years since I last heard from her. Address me at Mashulaville, Miss.

FRANK BROWN.

MR. EDITOR—My sister belonged to Willis Calcoat; her name is Lydia Calcoat; she was sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, and set free there, about 30 years ago. Our mother was Sallie Smith; my oldest sisters were Celia and Ann Smith; the next oldest sister was Eveline; my sister had a playmate named Clara Ann. Lee Calcoat carried her to Natchez so she could take the boat for Cincinnati. The last account my sister Ann went to Texas with a Dr. Riley. A woman knew her by the name of Martha Riley. My name is Jane. Address A. D. Townsend, Brookhaven, Miss.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to hear from my relatives. I first belonged to Jackson Stephen, and he lived seven miles from Lynchburg, Va. Stevens gave John Rucker the hiring of the girls and their mother. The girls were Julia and Fannie. My mother was Sophia James. John Rucker's cook was Elvira. I had a brother Hezekiah Jackson Powell; Aunt Elizabeth raised him. I first lived with Frank Royal, then with George Curl, who was a carpenter; I also lived with Robt. Lee; I lived one year with Capt. Shields; one year with Abram Beagns, a policemen. Walker, a negro trader, sold my sister. I heard Julia was sold in Tuscumbia. John Rucker sold me; my name is Fannie; he sold me to Selfwoodsuff The last man I lived with was Lindsey Pagit, a tailor. Tom Rucker's cook was Alcy. Address me at Brookhaven, Miss.

MRS. A. D. TOWNSEND.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire about my people. My mother, Fannie Holt, belonged to Wm. Holt. My father was Thos. Olive, and he was sold to Mr. Taylor. My grandmother, Sarah Holt, belonged to the same man my mother did. Sisters were Dollie, Angeline and Fannie Jane. My brother was Wm. Holt. I was sold in Columbus, Tenn., by Calvin Holt, my young master, to Wm. Styles. He brought me to Mississippi, where I yet remain. I left my mother, father, sisters and brother 2 miles south of Mooreville, Tenn. My aunt, Malinda Whitaker, belonged to the McCain Baptist Church. I was turned over to Hurch McGhee by Wm. Styles. Address me at Oktoc, Miss. CHARLOTTE MCGEE.

MR. EDITOR—Please allow me to say something in favor of those who have relatives and friends who they would like to know of their whereabonts. I notice in the SOUTHWESTERN a special charge given to the ministers to read the list of lost friends and relatives from the pulpit. I do not remember of ever hearing one read from the pulpit in my life. It might have been done at times and places when I was not present. I am a member of the M. E. Church, am a teacher, and go from one county to another teaching. I find these neglects mentioned everywhere I go. Now, I do not write this to mar any brother's feelings, nor to be called smart, nor to be thought of, nor to be spoken of. I say these words because they ought to have been said by some one long ago.

LEWIS HARDEMAN.

Luling, Texas.

A young gentleman was passing an examination in physics. He was asked, "What planets were known to the ancients?" "Well, sir," he responded, "there were Venus and Jupiter, and (after a pause) I think the earth; but I am not quite certain."

Fifty-eight million dollars is estimated value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean anough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.

BETTER THAN EVER.

The Inter-Ocean For 1884.

More new features have been introduced in *The Weekly Inter Ocean* in the last twelve months than in any other paper published in this country. Retaining all the old specialties and departments, the publishers have aded illustrated biographical sketches of persons prominently before the public at date of publication; illustrated articles on important historical and current events, of in elucidation of antiquarian research, or interesting engineering and mechanical problems; cable letters from London covering the field of European news for each week; special contributions devoted to reminiscences of army and political life; and new series of articles given up largely to personal gossip and recollections of prominent literary people.

The Inter Ocean will remain uncompromisingly Republican; will maintain its present attitude on the question of protecting American industries; will continue to devote special attention to trade, transportation, and economic questions; will retain the departments of *The Curiosity Shop* (a current encyclopedia of curious, interesting, and valuable information called out by inquiries of subscribers); *The Woman's Kingdom* (devoted to the progressive movements in which women are interested); *The Farm and Home* (covering topics of special interest to farmers, their wives, and their children); *The Veterinary* (containing answers to questions as to the treatment of horses, cattle, and other animals by one of the best veterinary surgeons in the West); and *Complications* taking in puzzles, enigmas, conundrums, etc.), all of which are peculiar to the paper; will give as much space as hitherto to serial and short stories, original and selected sketches and poems, and with increased facilities for news-gathering in the shape of special wires to New York and Washington, and experienced correspondents well placed at home and abroad, will more than maintain its high standard for enterprise and accuracy in all departments of news.

While so many improvements have been made in *The Weekly Inter Ocean*; the price has been reduced to one dollar per year, postage included. This puts a large eight-page (there are frequently twelve pages) paper in the hands of the reader at the low rate of two cents per week. The reduction in price and the recent improvements make *The Weekly Inter Ocean* not only the best family newspaper in the country, but the cheapest. The subscription price of *The Inter Ocean* is as follows:

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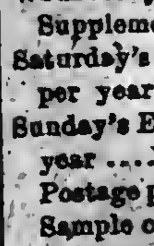

S.-S. CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS. [illegible]

nov15-4t

AGENTS wanted for the history of Christianity, by Abbott. A grand chance. A $4 book at the popular price of $1.75. Liberal terms. The religious papers mention it as one of the few great religious works of the world. Greater success never known by agents. Terms free. Stinson & Co., Publishers, Portland Maine.

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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed and are now given for the first time very the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

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jan1

General News Items.

In Normandy it is no uncommon sight to see a driver refresh his tired horse with a pail of cider.

Rev. Thomas Craven, of India is to be practically encourgaed in his efforts to aid the publication interest in Lucknow. He has recently received a gift of a $1,000 steam printing press.

The Publication Committee of the National Temperance Society offers to examine any specific charges sent in writing that it perverts Scripture in its publications, and if the charges are proven to strike out all the perversions.

R. S. Wilkerson, another colored youth, of Beaufort, South Carolina, has successfully put to rest all the contestants for the West Point honor from his district, and goes there well recommended.

General Grant has written another letter in favor of Fitz-John Porter, restating the positions taken in his former letter, and urges that justice should be done to an officer who had been unjustly treated. The letter is creditable alike to the author and to the man whom he seeks to benefit. Injustice was done to General Porter. Congress ought to repair the injury.

In connection with the adoption of the new system of standard time, it is worth remembering that the difficulties of the old system were graphically pointed out, and the new system of division into hours earnestly urged, in the columns of *The Christian Advocate*, by Bishop Warren, more than three years ago.—*New York Advocate.*

Inflammatory Rheumatism. An Astonishing Cure.

The following case is another remarkable proof of the really wonder-working power of Compound Oxygen. The astonishing result could hardly have been expected than we were at the result which attended its use; for when we examined her condition we did not believe that we could do anything for her, and frankly told her so.

"PHILADELPHIA, June 10th, 1882.
STARKEY & PALEN. *Dear Sirs:*—In reference to my case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I suffered so long and so severely, I consulted you in February last. Eighteen years ago I discovered a knot in the inside of my fingers; it gradually spread all over my body, settling in my feet in 1876, so that I could not walk from January, 1880, without suffering acutely. I had to use crutches, and was prostrated for days, when the trouble would attack my arms. All sizzling, burning pain and hanging of my feet and ankles would cause me to scream with pain. I had to be lifted in and out of bed, and was in a most miserable condition. I was induced to try your treatment, and the first night after using the Compound Oxygen I had no pain in my feet. This greatly encouraged me. After using a month I noticed a decided change in my arm, but not in the knots. During the next month I decided improvement in my feet, and a little more in my arm. I had the misfortune to sprain my ankle, which laid me up for a few days; but I commenced the Oxygen again, and it soon cured the sprain. I continued the use of the Oxygen for a few days longer, when I felt so much better that I left off the treatment. I have not had a return of the rheumatism in any form since, and I feel that I am a cured woman. I shall lift my testimony for Compound Oxygen in every place I can, for I know it has cured me. Yours, MRS. ELIZABETH ROBERTS, 1409 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia."

Our treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing reports of cases, with a record of its effects upon a great variety of diseases, and a large number of testimonials, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 Arch St., Philadelphia.

The question is, "Can a girl who doesn't use powder make her hair bang?"—*Burlington Free Press.*

No matter how peaceable a meeting is the people composing it always have to be called to order.—*Boston Transcript.*

The difference between a beastoted man and a pig is a slight one at best. One's a hunting grog and the other is a grunting hog—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

The *N. Y. Medical Times* says: "We have prescribed Liebig Co's. Coca Beef Tonic with the most satisfactory results." Invaluable in debility, failing eyesight or hearing, malaria, biliousness, etc.

In the neighborhood of Agra, in India, sixty-five children, from a few months to four years old, are stated to have been carried off by wolves during the recent hot weather and the rains. The ravines bordering on the Jumna and Chumbal rivers are infested by these animals, which are apparently becoming more and more daring year by year.

The Marvellous Singing Doll.

This charming novelty is advertised in this issue by Massachusetts Organ Co., 57 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and certainly nothing will appeal more quickly to the children than a doll that will sing a song. Dear Sir: The beautiful Singing Doll came safely, and far exceeded my expectations of what a Singing Doll could be. Our little folks were charmed with its beauty, but when it sang, their delight was unbounded. It will be to them a thing of beauty and a constant joy. Sincerely yours,

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$75 PRIZE Christmas CANTATA. For Sunday-School Christmas or other celebration. This prize is offered for a new Cantata, by Rev. A. Wade and the well-known composer, H. S. Cutler. All contributions must be sent in by Feb. 1st, 1884. Address, with stamp, for full particulars, JOHN CHURCH & CO., Cincinnati, O. and 770 Broadway, N. Y. Cheap. nov15-4t

Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired:

What They Say; or Echoes from Birmingham	10c.
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10c
Lithographs Methodist Bishops, in group, up to 12, each	10c
storic Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	60
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
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Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers, By Rev. W. H. Daniels	2 00
Waddington's Church History	2 50
Prohibition in Kansas	10
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"A Nibble at Last," engraving	25
"The Cherub," engraving	35
"Raphael's Cherub," engraving	35
"Romeo and Juliet," engraving	1 00
"The Huguenot," engraving	1 00
"The Golden Age," engraving	1 00
Lithographs of John Wesley, each	25

PHILLIPS & HUNT, 32 Natchez street, New Orleans. 38-tf

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FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. NEW! SPARKLING! CHARMING!

By the very best authors. 16 pages including a beautiful REST-ONSIVE SERVICE. Elegantly printed in colors, $4.00 per 100 by express, charges not prepaid. 50 cents per doz. by mail, postpaid. Single copy, 5 cents, by mail.

REVISED AND ENLARGED! **CATCHING KRISS KRINGLE!** A Charming and Easy Christmas Cantata, By E. BUTTERWORTH and GEO. F. ROOT.

MERRY MUSIC AND DIALOGUE. Thoroughly enlarged, the price of the Cantata is the same as heretofore: $3.60 per doz. by express, charges not prepaid. 30 cents each by mail, postpaid. Single specimen copy by mail, 25 cents.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN CHURCH & CO., NEW YORK OFFICE: No. 6 Union Square. Cincinnati, O.

Send for specimen pages of "Under the Palms." nov30-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. mall 1y

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

A CABLE DISPATCH ANNOUNCES THAT AT THE International Industrial Exhibition (1883) NOW IN PROGRESS (1883) AT AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, THESE ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, Being the VERY HIGHEST AWARD, ranking above the GOLD MEDAL, and given only for EXCEPTIONAL SUPER-EXCELLENCE.

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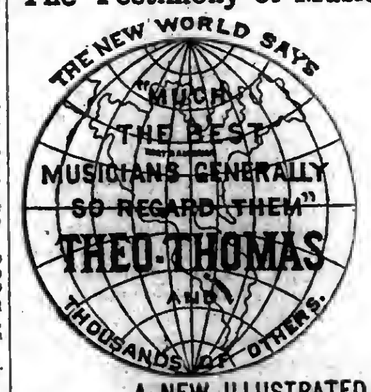
No other American Organs having been found equal to them in any.

THE RECORD OF TRIUMPHS of MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS in such severe and prolonged comparisons by the BEST JUDGES OF SUCH INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD now stands:

PARIS, 1867 FRANCE.	VIENNA, 1873 AUSTRIA.	SANTIAGO, 1875 CHILI.	PHILA., 1876 U. S. AMER.	PARIS, 1878 FRANCE.	MILAN, 1881 ITALY.	AMSTERDAM, 1883 NETHERLANDS

The Testimony of Musicians is Equally Emphatic.



A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883-4 (dated October, 1883) is now ready and will be sent free; including MANY NEW STYLES—the best assortment and most attractive organs we have ever offered. ONE HUNDRED STYLES are fully described and illustrated, adapted to all uses, in plain and elegant cases in natural woods, and superbly decorated in gold, silver, and colors. Prices, $22 for the smallest size, but having as much power as any single reed organ and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to $900 for the largest size. SIXTY STYLES between $78 and $200. *Sold also for easy payments.* Catalogues free.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square), New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago. jan31-

THE MARVELLOUS WEBBER SINGING DOLL.

A MECHANICAL WONDER.—Last year we first introduced this CHARMING ROYALTY to the children of America, and it is safe to assert that no Toy ever devised attained such immediate popularity. Fully aware of its merit we had thousands of Dolls ready for the Holiday trade, notwithstanding which the supply was exhausted early in December, and hundreds of children who came to our store were disappointed. We have been accumulating stock for the past nine months, and shall endeavor this year to fill all orders the day of receipt. The Doll has been improved in every way since last year. Instead of the stiff German body, as in all imported Dolls, our Doll has an AMERICAN MADE BODY with limber joints, so that it will sit easily and gracefully in any position. The arms is of Flesh Kid with separate fingers. These are positively the finest bodies ever put in a Doll. They are of graceful and natural shape, and much better and more expensively made than the best imported bodies which they will outwear many times. The WAX Heads with long hair are of the best French and German make, made especially for this Doll, and they are as beautiful as life, long hair, beautiful eyes, and delicately tinted cheeks. We consider them the finest Doll's Heads ever imported into this country, and that without the Wonderful Singing Attachment THE DOLL ALONE IS WELL WORTH THE ENTIRE PRICE. THE SINGING ATTACHMENT is concealed within the body. It is one of the most marvelous inventions of the age. Its shape and location are shown in the sketch. It is a Perfect Musical Instrument, finely made, not liable to get out of order, and so arranged that a slight pressure causes the Doll to sing one of the following airs: "Home, Sweet Home," "Greenville," "I Want to be an Angel," "There is a Happy Land," "Sweet Bye and Bye," "Bonnie Doon," "Can I Leave Thee," "A B C," "Dearest Mother," "The Pilgrim" (German), "Frohe Botschaft" (German), "Tell Aunt Rhody," "Dy a Down," "Yankee Doodle," "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Girl Blue the Prince of Wales," "Grandfather's Clock," "Child's Song," "Last Rose of Summer," "Joyful Morning" (German), "Good Night to Ladies," "Do Re Mi," "Do Re Sol, the Wood," "The Mocking Bird" (German), "Home, Sweet Home" (German), "When I Was a Little Boy," "Sailor's Home," "Hail Columbia," "Rule Britannia," "Auld Lang Syne," "God Save the Queen." Walking and talking Dolls have long been made, but they are expensive, soon out of order, and do not afford the little ones half the pleasure and entertainment that our Wonderful Singing Doll does, which is the Greatest Novelty in Dolls EVER OFFERED FOR SALE, and is the most useful and appropriate present that can be made to a child. We can furnish three sizes. No. 1, 21 inches high, price, $4.75. No. 2, 24 inches high, price, $5.25. No. 3, 28 inches high, OUR NEW STYLE, price, $6.50. Those Prices include Boxing. All three sizes are equally perfect and complete, but the larger the Doll the larger the singing attachment, and better head. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Discount to the Trade. Address all orders to THE MASSACHUSETTS ORGAN CO., No. 57 Washington St., Boston, Mass. U. S. A. *FINE COSTUMES for these dolls with underclothing lace trimmed, finely made, $3.00 to $5.00 extra.*

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And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For regular female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass. dec21-1y

And Tinners' Stock OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE BY Excelsior Mfg. Co. ST. LOUIS, MO. OAK SHEARS feb15-1y

CATARRH. To any sufferer with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio. dec28-1y

PATENTS BOUGHT SOLD OR Procured. Books free. A.W. MORGAN & CO., Patent Attorneys and Brokers, Washington, D. C. oct4 3m 2

THE REMINGTON HORSE POWER FIRE ENGINE. Nearly as effective as a steamer; about one-third first cost, and less than one-tenth annual expense for repairs. For descriptive circulars, with testimonials, address, REMINGTON AG'L CO., ILION, N. Y. nov22-4t

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS. For $1.10 we send set for medium-sized tree, consisting 15 candles, 15 fancy cornucopias, 42 gilt, colored, and other fancy ornaments, in all 72 pieces. For $2.55 we send 24 large candles, 15 fancy cornucopias, and 42 gilt, colored and other fancy ornaments, some very beautiful; also 2 ball balance candle holders, and 6 holders with fancy brilliant colored reflectors; also colored true lights, reflectors, brilliant chains, gold moon, etc., at lowest prices. Illustrated circ'r free. Address, DAVID G. COOK, 46 Adams street, Chicago. nov15-4t

FRINGED CHRISTMAS Cards. Extra long fringe, double cards, choice imported and American subjects. Price, 5c. each and upwards. The ordinary 30c. fringed card for 10c.; 40c. card for 15c. Beautiful fan, palette, and other shaped cards (not fringed), 15c. each. Large illustrated catalogue free. Address, DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. nov15-4t

BACKLOG SKETCHES, our large 16 page paper filled with charming serials, sketches, stories, choice miscellany, etc., is sent 3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 25 cents; and we send EVERY subscriber FREE, our new Holiday Package, consisting of 11 POPULAR SONGS, with music, 10 NEW EVENING GAMES, pack of AGE AND FORTUNE-TELLING CARDS, pack "HELD TO LIGHT" CARDS, pack PEN AND PLEXIGRAPH CARDS, set CHROMO CARDS, 13 new TRICKS IN MAGIC, 5 NEW PUZZLES, HELLER'S CONJURING PACK, MYSTIC ORACLE, GAME OF FORTUNE, 8 beautiful FACE PICTURES, set TRANSPORTATION PICTURES, 25 WAYS TO GET RICH, etc. Endless Amusement! AGENTS WANTED. Sample paper for stamp. BACKLOG PUBLISHING CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. nov22-4t

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PATENTS NO PATENT! NO PAY. R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. Full instructions and Hand-Book of Patents sent free. nov10-1y

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR. Warranted Harmless. Will cause a full beard on any man in from 20 days to 2 months. Only one application in a month. Price per bottle, with full directions, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price. L. L. DYKE & CO., Agents, Palatine, Ill. nov15-18teow

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Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
[july28-ly-tear]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON X. Dec. 9. DAVID'S FRIEND, JONATHAN. (1 Sam. xx, 32 42.)

Saul became David's enemy, but Jonathan remained his firm friend. Saul's daughter was David's wife, and once when Saul meant to kill David, she found it out and saved him. She laid an image of wood in David's bed, and hid him, so the men who came to kill him only found a wooden man. Saul thus drove David away, and for years David went about wandering from mountain to mountain to keep away from Saul. Once Jonathan talked to Saul and Saul called David home. But as soon as David gained the battle, the evil spirit came again, and Saul told Jonathan David should be killed. Jonathan pleaded for David, and it made Saul so angry he threw a spear at him and tried to kill him. So Jonathan told David all about his danger, and he helped David to go away again. They parted in a field, and after that Jonathan was always watching to [illegible] Saul's plans to catch David, and many times saved his life. Jonathan was David's friend, and [illegible] all these things to David because he loved him. He gave him his robe, and pleaded for his life [illegible] it made his own life in danger. We call this a grand act. Don't you want such a friend? We all have a Friend who did more because he loved us than all this. [illegible] friends are dear and precious, but above all, over all Jesus is our dearest, our best Friend, because he loved us when we forgot [illegible]. Let us promise him never to forget him.—*Western.*

Josh Billings says: "Next to a clear conscience, for [illegible] comfort comes an [illegible] shu." He probably never suffered with a cough or cold, otherwise he would [illegible] referred to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup [illegible], also a good thing to secure relief and comfort.

Evacuation day was celebrated by land and water parades in New York on the 26th. The streets of the city were crowded.

The President appointed Lawrence Weldon, of Illinois, to fill the vacancy on the Court of Claims.

A Smart Man

Is one who does his work quickly and [illegible]. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's [illegible] Medical Discovery" does as a [illegible] and strengthener. It [illegible] the torpid liver, purifies the [illegible] and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of [illegible]

The American bishops have [illegible] their conference with the [illegible].

[illegible] DAUGHTER CURED [illegible] CONSUMPTION.

[illegible] was hourly expected, all [illegible] having failed, and Dr. H. James [illegible] ting with the many herbs [illegible] dently made a preparation [illegible] only child of Con[illegible] is now in this [illegible] the best of health. [illegible] the world that Con[illegible] can be positively and per[illegible]. The Doctor now gives [illegible] only asking two 2 cent [illegible]. This Herb also [illegible] Nausea at the [illegible] Co. [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

CENTRAL AFRICA, JAPAN AND FIJI. A story of missionary enterprise, trials and triumph. By Emma Raymond Pitman. American Tract Society. 150 Nassau street, New York. For sale by W. D. Skillman, 94 Camp st., New Orleans. Price $1.25.

We have in this volume the trials and triumphs of modern missionaries in three of the most interesting mission fields the church has attempted to enter. The "heathenism of Central Africa" says our author "is not like that of China or India, in as much as in many cases they are ignorant of the duty of worship and destitute of the very idea." Hitherto, like beasts of burden, they have lived and died, unblest by the faintest Gospel light, "not knowing one year from another." "They had not the least idea of God or of a future State." There are three principal fields of missionary labor in Africa, the West coast, South Africa and various parts on the East coast. At present thirty-three missionary societies are laboring in Africa, representing by their labors the Christian efforts of Europe, England, Scotland and America. In Japan resident missionaries are in all cities, representing sixteen societies, and 176 missionaries are at work. Among the common people the news of the Saviour is gladly welcomed. But in no missionary field are the fruits of missionary labors more clearly manifest then in Fiji. Here the Gospel of Christ has worked a moral transformation that is perfectly wonderful. Here we must pause. We know of no one book that gives so much reliable information as to Central Africa, Japan, and Fiji as this. To any one who wants to know the trials and triumphs of the cross among those who sat in gross darkness, we commend this book.

"PEACE" and "REST" are the titles of two neat little volumes received from Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 900 Broadway, New York. Price 35 cents each.

The books are red edge, cloth bound, and contain choice poems by well known authors. Suitable for all seasons they are especially adapted for holiday gifts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Young Scientist* is a monthly issued from 294 Broadway, New York, at $1 per year. It is closing its sixth volume.

The *Concert Quarterly* for December contains a liberal amount of Christmas music, recitations, and reading matter. Single copies 10c. Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Little ones for December (Boston; Russell Pub. Co.) has "A Donkey Load of Roses," "Dot and the Portmanteau," "Scamp and the Fat Woman," etc. Price 15c.

Our Little Men and Women for December is a choice number of that beautiful pictorial monthly. Price 10c, or $1.00 per year. D. Lothrop & Co. Boston, publishers.

The Boston *Musical Herald* for November continues Daniell's "Talks on the Voice," pictures the home of John Sebastian Bach, and has editorials, notes, reviews, and music as usual. Price per copy 15c.

The Christian number of *St. Nicholas* was ready on Saturday, the 24th of November. The edition is 100,000. There are nearly one hundred pictures in this issue; among them, a number reproducing paintings by Edouard Frere, which are said to be perhaps the finest pictures that have ever been engraved for a child's magazine.

The December number of *The Manhattan*, the New York illustrated Monthly, contains a sketch, entitled "Artemus Ward in New Orleans," by "Orleanian," the author of the successful novel, "The War of the Bachelors." This number also contains a choice collection of poems, stories sketches, and criticisms.

The Wheelman for December is a fresh illustration of the marvellous hold of the bicycle and tricycle in public favor. It is beautifully illustrated and intensely interesting. The January number will contain contributions from John Burroughs, John Sanborn Phillips, Maurice Thompson, Harriet Hurd McClure, Mrs. M. H. Catherwood, C. E. S. Wood and others. *The Wheelman* has combined with *Outing*, and "OUTING and *The Wheelman*," the name of the new magazine, will cover the entire field of out-door recreations and travel. Address 608 Washington st. Boston, Mass.

Neuralgic and nervous headache removed by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. 50c. Druggists.

General Butler is being sued by the managers of the National Soldiers' Home to recover $15,000 with [illegible] from January 1, 1880, [illegible] to be due in settlement of

Conference Notices.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Spencer	Dec.	8-6
Murfreesboro	"	15-16
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	15-13
Stone River Circuit	"	22 26
Woodberry	"	29-30
Lebanon and Seays	Jan.	5-3
North Lebanon	"	9-19
Shelbyville	"	12-13
Manchester	"	19 20
Tullahoma	"	26-27
McMinnville	Feb.	2-3
McMinnville Circuit	"	2-3
Sparta	"	2-3
Van Buren	"	2-3
Cookeville	"	9-10
Martin Creek	"	11-12
Caney Fork	"	16-17
Alexandria	"	23-24
Liberty	Mar.	2-3

District conference will [m]eet at McMinnville, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1884. Let all the members please be present the first day. Preachers will please notify the district stewards to be present, as that will be the time to estimate the presiding elder's salary. H. W. KEY.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Franklin	Dec.	8-9
Spring Hill	"	15-16
Lewisburg	"	22-23
Poplar Ridge	"	22-23
Nolensville	"	29 30
Brentwood	Jan.	5-6
Gallatin	"	12-13
Gallatin Circuit	"	19-20
Hartsville	"	26-27
Mitchellsville	Feb.	2-3
Springfield	"	9-10
Dickson	"	16 17
White Bluff	"	16-17
Cumberland Furnace	"	23-24
Dover	Mar.	1-2
Nashville, Clark Chapel	"	8-9
Nashville, City Mission	"	8-9

I hope to find all the brethren at their posts. Please commence your benevolent collections at once.

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

ARGENTA DISTRICT—LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Fourth Round.

Van Buren	Nov.	1-2
Hynesville	"	8-9
Fayetteville	"	15-16
Fort Smith	"	22-23
Morrilton	"	29-30
Jacksonport	Jan.	5-6
Newport	"	12 13
Batesville	"	19-20
Sweet Home	"	26-27
Little Rock Circuit	Feb.	2-3
Argenta	"	9-10

G. W. SAMS, P. E.

A *good Baptist* clergyman of Bergen, N. Y., a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was afraid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in *Hop Bitters*.

Littell's Living Age For 1884.

For forty years *The Living Age* has been published with uninterrupted success, and has enabled its readers, at small expense of time and money, to keep pace with the literary progress of the age. Frequent in issue, and unequalled among periodicals in amount of matter, it furnishes an unrivalled compilation of a great and growing literature which embraces the productions of the most eminent living writers in all departments of literary and scientific work. And as this literature grows year by year in extent and importance, *The Living Age* becomes more valuable. Filling the place of many periodicals, it can hardly be dispensed with by any American reader who desires a thorough compendium of the best literature and thought of the time. Its prospectus for 1884 is commended to the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1884 the intervening weekly numbers are sent *gratis*. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers. [dec6-6t

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Cod-Liver and Lime has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. It can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

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Send description of your Invention. L. BINGHAM. Patent Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, D. C.
sept20-6m

Christmas the Year Round.
For Babies—BABYLAND. ..50c. a year.
For Youngest Readers—Our Little Men and Women .... $1.00 " "
For Boys and Girls—The Pansy. .75 " "
For Old and Young Folks—Wide Awake.
32 Page Illust'd Premium List Free...$2 50 a year
Address, D. LOTHROP & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec6-2t

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
oct4-[illegible] 14t-e-1[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In Limestone county, Texas, A. L. Pinkard to Miss Jane Eaple. Nathan Johnson to Miss Renes Knight. Paul Eaple to Miss Minta Henry. B. F. Pinkard to Miss Sallie Taylor. James Johnson to Miss Francis Cotton.

In Oxford M. E. Church, Nov. 1, 1883, Mr. Moses Payne to Miss Katie Borum, both of Oxford and members of the church. We hope they will have a pleasant journey through life. Ceremony was performed by Rev. A. D. Panye.

DEATHS.

Sister Josephine Davis died Nov. 23. She was a member of the church in Clinton, La., and moved to New Orleans last year. She passed away in the triumph of faith. She leaves behind a husband and two children. T. G. MONTGOMERY.

On Nov. 13th Sister Susan Cotton died in full triumph, at Mashulaville, Miss., leaving a husband and two children.

E. C. COLEMAN.

Our church and community sustains a great loss in the death of Bro. David Benson, a local preacher, and most faithful member, native of this State, aged 24 years; who resigned all that is mortal and passed peacefully away to join the ranks of immortal spirits in the world beyond, November 28th.

It may be said of this young man that he was an exemplary character. Converted when a boy, his youth has been given to Christ and His church. Full of faith, a zealous and even enthusiastic worker for the Lord; who preached both by precept and example, leaving a record clear as the sunlight and worthy of imitation, his place will be hard to fill. His last words were cheering to Christians, and convincing to the unconverted —among which were these: "I am a soldier." "I am ready and only waiting for Jesus to come." "I don't have to pray now, I have done my praying."

He also expressed a desire to do more for the Lord, saying he had done so little. But the Master was pleased with his labor and called him to reward. He was given an honorable and respectable burial by his brother Odd Fellows and Mt Zion B. A. Society, being a member of both. He leaves a sister, two brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss. But truly our loss is his gain.

J. F. MARSHALL,
Pastor Mt. Zion M. E. Church.
New Orleans, La., Dec. 1, 1883.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Dec. 3. 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 8¾; Middling 10½; Good Middling, 10¾; Middling fair, 10 11-16.

SUGAR, ℔ lb—Yellow clarified, 6¾@7¼; White clarified, 7¾@7¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 35; fair, 38; choice, 51.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ lb—Common, 4¾; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔ lb—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ lb—Western, 20@22.
COFFEE, ℔ lb—Ordinary, 11¾; prime, 14¼.
CHEESE, ℔ lb—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 40.
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.50; Choice, 5.10.
LARD, ℔ lb—Choice, 8¾.
SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; Fine, $1.02½;
ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl.; 1.70@1 75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1 75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2 25; apples, ℔ bbl. $2@$4 25; cabbages, $15@$17 per 100; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $9.00@12.00.
OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, [illegible]@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $13.62½.
BACON, ℔ lb—Breakfast, 12½; shoulders, 6; sides, short rib, 8¼; sides, long clear, 8¼; hams, sugar-cured, 15@15½.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ lb—Clear rib sides, 6¾; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 6½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $2.75@3.25; young $2.25@; ducks $3.50@4; geese 5.50@6.00; turkeys $10.00@12.00.
Western Eggs 27@29c per dozen.
Louisiana Eggs 35@37½c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ lb. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@— ℔ dozen; young do. $2.00@3.50 ducks $3.50@4 00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $9.00@10.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 58, white, 56; mixed, 55@56.
OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38½.
BRAN, ℔ 100 lbs—Choice, 90.
HAY, ℔ ton—Prime. $15@$17; choice, 17.50@18.50.

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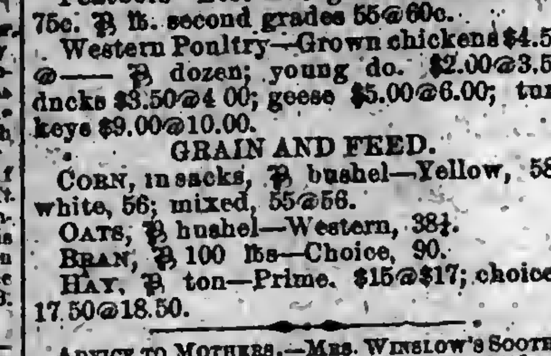

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FOR 1884.

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SOUTHWESTERN
Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 50. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, DECEMBER 13, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 638.

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Editorial Notes.

A Catholic school for colored children has been opened at Bay St. Louis, Miss. Keep your eyes opened, Protestant Americans. Rome would only be too glad to build up a black Ireland in the heart of America.

Peter is commanded by the Master twice, to feed his lambs; while he is commanded but once to feed his sheep. Feed the flock of Christ, brethren, especially the lambs. Nurture them in both church and Sunday school.

Hon. James G. Blaine has blundered again. His recent letter proposing to distribute a whisky tax among the States, does not receive serious consideration anywhere. The late proposition of a government employe to distribute the whisky would receive more votes, [illegible] objectionable. [illegible] to ally the government with the whisky traffic will be [illegible] opposed, as was [illegible]

[illegible] of the month's salary or twenty-four hours' imprisonment on last [illegible] Senor Castillo is attempting to put in force the instructions [illegible] Liberals in favor of the 30,[illegible] who have been unduly kept in bondage since 1870."

The President's message to Congress reports friendly relations with all foreign powers; suggests a [illegible] to consider the rights [illegible] States in the [illegible]

cause of the enormous expense and increase of the civil service list. He alludes to the alarming illiteracy and suggests national aid. The strongest constitutional weapons are demanded in the attack on polygamy, and he favors the assumption by Congress of the entire political control of Utah, and the establishment of a commission with powers and duties defined by law. Forests on the public domain require protection. The Worlds Exposition at New Orleans receives favorable mention. The civil service law has been beneficial in its workings. Legislation is needed relative to the Executive office, and to provide for a constitutional head to the government in case of the death or disability of both President and Vice-President. Any legislation to guarantee the enjoyment of equal rights by all citizens of the United States will receive the President's unhesitating approval. On the whole the message is a creditable State paper.

Birmingham, Alabama, has been the scene of a disgraceful lynching affair. The victim, Lewis Houston, aged 20 years, was accused of rape. He stoutly denied the charge and fellow boarders declared that he slept in his room on the night in question. Houston said he could prove his innocence, and he had previously sustained a good character, but a mob forced the jail, and hung him in the rear of Capitol Park, without giving him the slightest opportunity of securing corroborating testimony. As usual "a Negro riot" arose in the imagination of the guilty, and a military force was called out to allay the excitement. It is almost unnecessary to mention that Houston was a Negro, for it is generally understood that only such are reserved for these outbursts of mob law.

The New York Times, we have ever esteemed as an exemplary and commendable sheet. But its recent burlesque upon the colored Knights Templars, stamps it with the stigma of one that has fallen from grace. In editorially it said: "The colored Knights believe that when De Molay was sentenced to be burned, ostensibly for heresy but really for chicken stealing, he imparted to his faithful colored squire the secrets of the order, which consisted of certain methods of preparing whitewash. The colored Knights of this country wear swords only in public. Their real weapon is the whitewash brush, and it is said that in the seclusion of their 'asylums' they apply whitewash to new members as a part of the rite of initiation. Colored Templarism is entitled to credit for its share in preserving the secrets of mediæval whitewhashing, but it could be wished that it did not, out of fancied respect to the memory of De Molay, inculcate upon its members the duty of chicken stealing."

Sheriff C. C. Duson, the popular and efficient officer of St. Landry parish, is after the liquor dealers as shown by a letter to the editor of the Washington *Argus* enquiring about some boys who were drunk at a sugar mill near that town. Selling liquor to minors is rather a dangerous occupation when such a thorough official as Sheriff Duson is on the alert.—*People's Vindicator.*

In this new departure Sheriff Duson certainly deserves the encouragement and support of all the people of St. Landry who value the morals and safety of their children.

Subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

Tennessee Conference.

MURFREESBORO, Nov. 25.—The Tennessee Conference adjourned to-night. Bishop Hurst preached one of his grand sermons to the Conference this morning, and ordained as deacons, Felix Yeargin, S. B. Danley, Perry Woodson, John A. Moore, Felix Allen and John Coppage.

In the afternoon the new church was dedicated, Rev. L. M. Moore preaching, and the Bishop conducted the dedicatory ceremony. He ordained as Elders S T. Hickerson, B. Anderson, E. M. Manson, Miles Williams and D. Cook.

At night a memorial service was held, three of the members of the Conference having died—M. Morrison, W. Dewgans and Henry Moody.

The annual missionary sermon was preached at night by S. P. Bell, and after transacting some items of business and adopting strong resolutions on temperance and against the use of tobacco, the bishop addressed the Conference briefly, and read the appointments. The session has been harmonious, the ministers go out to new fields, or to old ones, to enter upon another year's work of endeavor to win men to Christ.

STATISTICS.

Members, 6788; Probationers, 888; Local, Preachers, 166; Deaths, 203; Children Baptized, 173; Adults, 570; Number of Churches, 129; Value, $67,737. Collections—Missions, $573.85; Freedman's Aid Society, $153.81; Church, Extension Board, $100; Sunday-school, Union, $27.85; Tract Society, $13.38; American Bible Society, $6.50; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, $5.35; Woman's Home Missionary, $4.50; Conference Claimants, $13.00.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Christian education of the people has ever been the aim of the M. E. Church, as shown by the number of schools of different grades under her patronage. While the work is very important in every section of the country, and to all the people, there are special reasons for this educational work among the colored people of the South. Their past history, their present situation, and their future welfare, as well as the moral, religious and financial prosperity of the whole land, depends largely upon the intelligence of these rapidly increasing millions. We rejoice in the efforts of the Freedmen's Aid Society to meet this want. We recognize the vast work that has been already accomplished by this Society, in the number and efficiency of the schools supported; by the Church through this agency and though so much has been done, the crowded condition of these schools, and the increased interest among the people for more extended educational facilities, indicate the increasing need for means to meet this growing demand; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the work done by the M. E. Church for our people in the schools already established for them, and our grateful acknowledgements are due and are hereby tendered to the friends in the North who have so generously aided in this work.

Resolved, That the increasing interest among our people is an encouraging sign of progress, and that we will endeavor to foster this spirit among our people by urging our young people to attend these schools, and secure the best possible education, so that they may be prepared for the responsible duties of freemen in the various pursuits of life in the State, and in the Church of God.

Resolved, That we urge our people to send their children as regularly as possible to the public schools, and that we will endeavor to secure the employment of Christian teachers for these schools as far as possible.

Resolved, That the work of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Educational Society of our Church demands our heartiest co-operation in making collections to aid in carrying on the work of this organization.

Central Tennessee College.—From the report of the trustees and visitors we learn that this institution had 360 students enrolled the past year. That the teachers were, in all the departments, faithful, laborious and persistent in their work; that the institution was visited with a gracious revival, and many students found peace in Jesus. The report speaks well for the advancement of the different classes in the studies pursued; and the increasing numbers who are endeavoring to pursue a more extended course of study. During the past year there were 7 in the college classes, 15 in the preparatory, 21 in the academic, 199 in the normal, 1 in law, 26 in the theological, and 30 in the medical departments. There were graduated in the classical course 1, academic 1, normal 4, law 1, theological 2, medical 5. The session opens this year with an increasing attendance, and at the present time the buildings are nearly full, and many others are seeking admission, indicating again the need of additional buildings to meet the demands for accommodation.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the increased prosperity of the Central Tennessee College, and in the religious interest that has been manifest from year to year, which gives us hope that the students educated there, will do good work for the moral and religious, as well as the intellectual elevation of the people.

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of theological training of young men for the ministry; we highly approve the more thorough organization of the theological department by the appointment of Rev. Prof. Birmingham as dean of this department, and we will endeavor to increase the attendance, by urging our young men who are candidates for the ministry to attend this school of theology whenever practicable.

Resolved, That we hear with gratification of the continued prosperity of the Meharry Medical Department, and we will endeavor to secure as large an attendance as possible so that our people may be supplied with competent physicians.

Resolved, That we hear with gratification of the success of Bro. O. Pickett in securing subscriptions and collecting funds for Seay Chapel and for the endowment fund of the Central Tennessee College, and we most cordially endorse his work in this field of effort, and recommend him to the confidence and favor of the friends of Christian education, upon whom he may call should he continue his labor in this direction.

Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to reappoint J. Braden, President, and West Patterson, professor in the College.

West Tennessee Seminary.—We are glad to learn that this school has been relieved from debt; that under the care of Rev. C. S. Alexander the attendance is steadily increasing, and that its usefulness for good is widening. We therefore recommend this school to the patronage of the people of West Tennessee, and especially to the membership of our own Church, as a school where the young people can secure the elements of a sound Christian education.

Lawrenceburg School.—Whereas, an effort has been made by our Church at Lawrenceburg to establish a school of academic grade; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve the action of our brethren at Lawrenceburg, and commend this effort to provide for the education of their children and young people of the community, and we wish them the highest success.

Resolved, That we recommend to our people, wherever practicable, to secure teachers of our own church, at any rate Christian teachers, and continue the school in their district as long as practicable each year.

REPORT ON TEMPERANCE.

Whereas, The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of the most disastrous results to body and soul of the drinker, sending the one early to the grave and the other to hell; and,

Whereas, This habit, is often formed by the use of the milder drinks at first, such as beer, wine and cider; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of this Conference, renew our pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, including wine and cider.

Resolved, That we recommend temperance societies to be organized in all the congregations and Sunday-schools, and that a part or all of one session of the Sunday-school, each month, be devoted to the subject of temperance, and that we will preach on this subject and urge all our people to total abstinence.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the good effects of the "four mile" law in this State, and will pray and labor for the time to come when the liquor traffic may be entirely prohibited by law.

Resolved, That the use of tobacco is an evil which can not be passed in silence by the Christian ministry. That it is ruining the health of thousands of the boys of our State and tens of thousands in the country, creating an unnatural thirst, thus leading to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and thus producing drunkards, and mental and moral imbecility.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of tobacco in all its forms; that we will call the attention of our people to to this subject, and by precept and example endeavor to save our people and the entire Church from the [illegible] evils of the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco.

PERIODICALS AND LITERATURE.

Whereas, The policy of the M. E. Church has been to supply her membership with a sound, literary, moral and religious literature, and for this purpose has established a publication department, called the "Book Concern," and has arranged so that the profits of said Book Concern shall be devoted to the support of the superannuated, worn out preachers, and the orphans and widows of the ministers of our Church; therefore,

Resolved, That fidelity to the aim of our Church to supply our people with a pure literature, and to furnish it as cheap as the literature of any other house, considering the character of the matter furnished, demands that we earnestly and persistently endeavor to secure the most extensive circulation of the publications of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, That duty to our superannuated worn-out preachers, and widows and orphans of our ministers, demands that we should guard against any influences that may interfere with the financial obligations of the Church to her recognized beneficiaries.

Resolved, That the duty of the Church to furnish a pure literature to her people is imperative, and while the press is pouring out a flood of that which is either profitless or terribly pernicious, it is the duty of each preacher to supply our books and periodicals as far as possible to all the members of our Church and congregations.

Resolved, That while we wish success to all private enterprises, in the publication of moral and religious periodicals and literature, our duty is first to circulate the official organ of the Church and the books of our own publication.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE in its stand against the spirit of caste, and especially its manifestation in the Christian Church.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our former action in making the SOUTHWESTERN the official organ of our Conference.

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

Whereas, This Society has completed another year of successful work, and has, this year, raised a larger amount of money than ever before, for the benevolent objects which it proposes to accomplish, viz: providing for the education of the colored people especially, and aiding others in their educational enterprises; and,

Whereas, The schools of this Society are constantly improving in efficiency, and the good work they are doing is being felt throughout the whole country, and in our Conference we have the evidences of the benefit of the Central Tennessee College, located in our bounds, in the number and qualifications of the young men who are entering our ranks; and the work done by our members who have attended the College till they have completed some course of study, proves the value of these schools to the Church. We rejoice in the increased interest to acquire a thorough education, manifested on the part of our young folks, and we will endeavor to cherish this interest and send as many students as we can to college. While for the school which is located within our bounds we feel a special regard yet we rejoice in knowing that the M. E. Church does not confine itself to the work among our people, but makes it widespread, reaching all the people of the South. We regret that many of our preachers do not take more interest in the schools of this Society and urge the people to send their children, and the young people of their pastoral charges to save their money and attend school long enough to secure at least a good English education. We are glad that so many of these schools have provisions for the theological education of young men preparing for the work of the ministry, and we will urge all our candidates for the traveling ministry to secure as good an education as practical before entering our Conference. Recognizing as we do the necessity for better educated ministers, we are opposed to the admission of any more young men into the regular work of the ministry who have not at least a good education in the common English studies. In view of the great work done by the Freedmen's Aid Society we urge all the members of the Conference to make this a special collection, placing it second to none in its bearing on the interest of our people, and endeavor to meet the full amount of assessment to our respective charges.

ON BISHOP PECK.

Whereas, God, in His wise providence, has seen fit to call from his incessant labors to reward, our beloved and much revered Bishop, the sagacious watchman, the faithful pastor, the loving husband and the affectionate father, wise counselor, and judicious Bishop, Jesse T. Peck; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Tennessee Annual Conference, will strive to emulate his virtues, fall on his example of Christian purity and integrity, and hope to meet him on the other side of the river where the spirits of the just are made perfect.

Respectfully submitted,
L. M. HAGOOD.
BRAXTON JAMES.

AGAINST CHANGE OF PASTORIAL TERM.

Whereas, The question of change of pastoral term has been generally discussed; and,

Whereas, We are convinced that no change is advisable at this time; therefore,

Resolved, That we instruct our delegotes to vote against any change whatever at this time.

L. M. HAGOOD.

Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, contributed and article to the *Fortnightly Review* in which he advocates a law making it a grave offence to knowingly own an insanitary habitation. It might be well if such a law were enacted and enforced in America.—*Catholic Examiner.*

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

A note from Rev. A. Luster, Eola, says: "I am glad to say that Sister Barksdale, our Home Missionary District superintendent, has paid us a visit, and has organized the Women's Home Missionary Society here. It is progressing finely."

Miss Julia Isabella, formerly connected with the Woman's Home Mission work, is now the teacher of a school in Avoyelles parish. The following is taken from the [illegible] Nov. 24: "An exhibition at the colored school of Moreauville, taught by Miss Isabelle, was given last week and, we are informed, it proved a complete success. This colored school is well conducted and the teacher spoken of in terms of praise."

Rev. A. E. P. Albert, Presiding Elder for this district and assistant editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was in Franklin, this week, and made this office a pleasant visit. Rev. Albert is a cultured and Christian gentleman. He preached for elder Williams on Thursday evening. His homily was very impressive. Come again Elder Albert.—*St. Mary Herald.*

Sabbath morning, Dec. 2, nine persons were received in full connection into Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans. Rev. J. A. Ivy, of the Methodist Church South, assisted in the services. In the evening the Childrens monthly meeting was held. The services were well attended, and the occasion an enjoyable one.

MISSISSIPPI.

Of our church at Aberdeen the [illegible] says: "The [illegible] exercises, in this city last [illegible] conducted, by the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who [illegible] a part, as well as a large number of the white people [illegible] who were present. [illegible] was the Dedication of the [illegible] handsome church [illegible] finished [illegible] which is said to be the most elegant church building owned by any colored congregation in the state. One [illegible] [illegible] several ministers were present, [illegible] Revels, [illegible] Pratt, [illegible] minister, Mr. [illegible] and the exercises passed off harmoniously."

GEORGIA.

Of the Georgia Conference which met in Atlanta, Nov. 21, the *Methodist Advocate* says: "The reports from the districts, circuits and stations, showed a good degree of progress during the past year. A very decided improvement has been made in looking after the various benevolences of the church. Encouraging reports of revivals came up from all the charges. Many have been converted and added to the church, and the Sunday school work has been greatly advanced."

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. [illegible] everywhere. People [illegible] with good effect. [illegible] [illegible] paper.

Editorial Correspondence.

WAYSIDE NOTES AND ITEMS.

Thursday, November 15th, we left New Orleans for the fourth quarterly round upon the LaTeche district. Having previously planned to stop over at Franklin and Baldwin, Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th insts., were spent at these points. Arriving at Franklin at about 1 o'clock p. m. we were met at the depot by Rev. Emperor Williams, our worthy and respected pastor there, who piloted the way to the parsonage, where we were welcomed by Sister Williams to the hospitalities of their sunshiney Christian home. To spend a day and a night with Bro. Williams, who had many times in years gone by, spent days and nights with us, when he was our presiding elder, was, to us, a source of blessed inspirations. To say our call was pleasant is to faintly express our gratification. At night, we met a goodly number of Bro. Williams' members and preached a short sermon to his appreciative congregation. Here we were pleased to meet Messrs. F. W. Liggins, and J. B. Verdun, friends and school mates of former days, and now respectively the talented editor and publisher of the *St. Mary's Herald*. Mr. Verdun is also the clerk of the court of the parish, and from the murmuring breezes we could hear that he is very apt to be his own successor at the next State election. Mr. Liggins is also popularly mentioned as a candidate for legislative honors. Upon invitation, we visited the office of the *Herald*, and Mr. Verdun's pleasant home and interesting family. The one is the picture of successful enterprise, the other of family happiness. We did not get to see Mrs. Liggins, who is also a former school mate, as she was then on a visit to the Crescent City. The *St. Mary's Herald* is one of our best country exchanges. Long may it live to do credit and command financial success [illegible] its editor and publisher. Here we [illegible] the pleasure of an introduction to Rev. Font Le Roy, the able and successful pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who desired to be kindly remembered to Bro. Cushman, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN. [illegible] In fact, many of our people are doing exceedingly well in this [illegible]. Nearly all of them own their own homes in this town, and [illegible] hundreds [illegible] thousands of acres [illegible] [illegible] clerk of the court, [illegible] Friday 16th, after about fifteen minutes ride on the Morgan's La. & Texas R. R. train, we were at [illegible] which is about [illegible] miles above Franklin. Rev. [illegible] Lyon, our pastor here, and Prof. G. W. Wells, Principal of LaTeche Seminary, met and escorted us from the depot to the parsonage. Our reception here was most abundant. Bro. Lyon, Prof. Wells, and Dr. W. D. Godman, President of LaTeche Seminary, had each prepared for our entertainment. This was by far an excess over anything one experiences in the backwoods appointments on some of the backwoods districts. But why this comparison? It is inapplicable, for Baldwin is not a backwoods settlement, neither it is on such a district, but rather is one of the most picturesque, intelligent and lively little villages, stretching out along the banks of the classic Teche, and belongs to the South New Orleans district. As one gazes upon the enchanting sceneries that surround him here, he does not wonder at the inspiration with which Longfellow was overshadowed, in the production of his celebrated Evangeline which immortalizes this section. In this [illegible], overlooking the beautiful Teche are the La Teche Seminary, under Dr. Godman and Prof. Wells, and the Baldwin Seminary under Prof. Fitch. Both of these institutions, including over 500 acres of land, the gift of Father John Baldwin to the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are engaged in the education of the two races. Dependent, however, almost entirely upon local support, their wonderful possibilities are as yet, scarcely in process of measurable development. The good work that has been accomplished, notwithstanding existing difficulties and embarrassments, however, is highly gratifying, and creditable to all concerned. There is much yet to be done for these schools, to derive from them the good that they were intended, and are calculated to do. No agency, in our opinion, is better prepared to secure these results than the Freedmen's Aid Society through its liberal support and supervision. The interests concerned certainly deserve its care. Arriving here on Friday, after school hours, we did not get to see the schools, but were informed that they are well attended, especially is this the case with LaTeche Seminary. We rather drifted away from what we meant to say of our entertainments here. What we wanted to say, was that they were so ample we could not do full justice to any of them. Suffice it to say, that the time of our short, but enjoyable visit, was divided as best we could in accepting the munificent hospitalities of Bro. Lyon, Prof. Wells and Dr. Godman. The first two brethren, having not long since married charming Christian ladies, we found still enjoying their happy honey moons. How could one fail to enjoy the hospitalities of such homes? Saturday noon 17th inst., dinner was provided for us at Dr. Godman's. His home is an attractive and pleasant one. His services and those of his devoted wife and daughter in the education of our people, commend them to their kindly considerations, and they are appreciated for their work's sake. A short visit was also made to Father Baldwin, who lay sick at his home. We listened to the story of his life and benevolences for the cause of Christian education with much interest. He assured us that he was not discouraged in his efforts for the education of our people. Baldwin and LaTeche Seminaries, he said he carried on his heart. He has contributed some of his resources toward them, and he assured us that he had some more resources which he yet intends to contribute toward their future development. He said with tears of earnestness in his eyes: "Bro. Albert, notwithstanding many discouragements, I intend by the help of the Lord, to build up a moral lighthouse in this place which shall lighten up this whole section. I shall stand by both the LaTeche and Baldwin Seminaries." The writer concluded this short conference with prayer, which was joined in by Bro. Lyon, Prof. Wells and Sister Baldwin. An hour pleasantly spent here and at Dr. Godman's, and we were off on the train for Alexandria the seat of our first quarterly conference on this round.

A.

Cheneyville, La.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

"There's No Place Like Home."

These words I have quoted from a short piece of poetry written by John Howard Payne, a native of New York, who died in Northern Africa 30 years ago, and whose remains were quite recently brought to the United States and re-buried, and a monument was erected to his memory. Great honors were paid to him just because he had written eight little lines of poetry that had touched the people's hearts, and because they were true. The poetry, which has been set to appropriate music, is a familiar song everywhere, and it will be sung as long as the world exists, and no doubt the glad refrain, "Home, Sweet Home," will be taken up in heaven, and its echoes will resound forever. The author of the beautiful song must have experienced what it was to have a happy home, though in after years he wandered far from it. "There's no place like home," refers to homes where there is order and neatness, where love exists and where God is worshiped. Home is a school where our faculties are first developed, and where we learn at our mother's knee to say "our Father." It is really the beginning and foundation of all that is good in life. Homes should be in a type of heaven. Happy homes do not come of themselves. They like everything else of much worth, are not obtained without being sought after. There is in them self-denial and forbearance to be practiced, and hard work to be done. In view of the importance of home life we ought to do all that we can to cherish it. There is where woman has a glorious field of usefulness. Great good can be done in the cause of missions and in the temperance cause, but woman's work in the home yields the richest harvest. We read in our religious papers much about building up churches and schools, and it is well, but too little attention is paid to building up homes. Perhaps it is because few of us appreciate the blessings already in our possession. The good nearest us seems commonplace, and we reach out for something not so familiar. If we did not so lightly esteem our privileges we would be thankful that God gives us work to do in which our heart can feel so deep an interest. I once heard a woman say that she could not do much for the Savior for she had so many children, and she had to work very hard. How little she realized the value of her work!

Homes, to be attractive, should be made cheerful, with plenty of pure air and sunshine in them. It is customary in some places for people to shut up their houses and keep them dark, to keep out dust and flies. They do not consider that dampness does more harm than dust, and as for the flies they love to revel in the pure air and bright sunshine, and will keep constantly flying in and out and around, but when the rooms are darkened they think it is night and they go to bed on gilt frames and lace curtains and the wall paper, and it is then they do their mischief. Bright sunshine keeps out disease and mental depression, and we need it. To make home cheerful it must be used, every part of it, and everything in it. Whenever any of our possessions are not made useful they cease to be a blessing. I knew a woman who had a nicely furnished house, but she kept her large parlors, that had in them beautiful pictures and ornaments, to be used only for guests, and she kept her own family in the dining room, which was dark and close. She thought it good enough for them, and it might have been if it had been the best she had. One would have thought that as she had made such provision for guests that she was very hospitable, but it was not so. I knew a home where they had a fine piano which was kept closed all of the time for fear that dust would get on the sounding board and injure the tone, and so it was scarcely ever used. It smelt mouldy and the wires were rusted and the tones were muffled. It needed to be used to gladden the home. I once saw in a home a large Bible in an oil silk bag, lying on a table. I thought I knew a better way than that to keep dust from the Bible. Many of us are just as unreasonable. We keep ourselves in a small enclosure, and how narrow we make our lives. If we do not fulfill the purpose of our being we mould and rust. There must be the freshness of activity about our homes, and good that will flow out of them to bless the world or they will become only imitations, with the life and warmth and brightness all gone. Happy homes are not made so by their surroundings.

"To the exile from home splendor dazzles in vain;
O, give me my lowly thatched cottage again,
If only the loved ones are there."

It is to them that our hearts turn though they may be in lowly cabins. Happiness may not be found where there is a great display of wealth. Such places, beautiful though they be, are often tombs where love is buried, and where pride and envy and hate are cherished, and where God does not dwell. It is not necessarily so, but special temptations always attend great possessions. Neatness and order should always be in a home, for dirty and disorderly people never respect themselves, and cannot well aspire to anything. I heard a woman say that she was trying to make her home pleasant for her children, and to keep everything neat and orderly, but living that way was not fashionable in her neighborhood and they called her "proud" and "stuck up." How true, that when people are determined not to do right, they try to make others like themselves. People often have wrong views of the duties of home life. There are those who think that to labor with one's hands is degrading, that to cook or wash or iron or to scrub a floor is menial, and no lady will do such things. That is a great mistake. It is a relic of slavery. It is a kind of slavery itself. There is nothing in this world degrading but sin, and there is nothing menial that we can do for the real good of others. Though a woman ought not to be ashamed of labor it is not her duty to do all the hard work for her family unless it is necessary. She may not be strong and there may be those around her whose duty it may be to bear some of the burdens for her. There must be common sense in a home as well as love to guide in such matters. If a woman is not able to go into her own kitchen and get an entire meal comfortably she lacks a great accomplishment. At all events she ought to know how to do it, for how can she guide her household without knowledge any more than a carpenter can build a house without knowing how to direct his workmen? I have lately read an article about the church having lost its power, and that it is not making headway against sin and crime as it ought. No doubt the church fails in much, but from whence come drunkards, and thieves, and murderers and ku klux? Not from the church, surely. If the homes of the good are types of heaven, their must be counterparts of that other place. It is in them that their evil passions are strengthened, and where little hearts are taught deceit, and infant lips are taught to lisp profane oaths. We cannot take up a daily paper without reading of robberies, and murders and hangings until our hearts are sick. What can stem the tide of evil? We who have happy homes, let us guard them well, and do our duty there. In the strength of the Lord let us bring up our children so that they may not swell the annals of crime. May the Lord keep us from making our homes merely places in which to eat, and sleep and exist. We may put our hand in God's and let Him guide and help us to raise the standard of home life so that better natures may be developed, and souls be saved, and sorrows lessened, and joys increased.

L. C. BRAKEN.

Nashville, Tenn.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Our Foreign Letter.

England, in a religious sense, seems to be unable to get along without the aid of evangelists and temperance lecturers from the United States. We have no quarrel with this, but on the contrary consider that so long as these visitors are really needed and accomplish real and lasting good they should be cordially welcomed and encouraged. A colored member of the African Zion Church itinerated England in the interest of some college in your country, and the sum realized during his months of canvass was scarcely a fourth of the amount subscribed to sustain the meetings of Moody and Sankey in one of the districts of London. And this sum does not include the handsome *boni* that will be given to the men themselves. This expenditure is expected to be remunerative. These services are intended for those who never attend any place of worship, and who are outside the circle of all religions instruction; but in every city and town where they are held not one-fourth of those who attend them are of this class. The great majority are church and chapel goers. This may be questioned, but it is nevertheless true, proving clearly that the *role* of those two men, profitable to themselves and beneficial, no doubt, to thousands of Christians who attend their meetings, fails to reach and elevate those for whom it is professedly conducted.—Newman Hall gave much attention to the matter, and he expressed it as his opinion that the churches of London received no perceptible benefit from the first visit of these men to the metropolis, and Mr. Hall is himself an eminent and successful minister, and has for years done a vast amount of evangelistic work in London in addition to his regular labors as the pastor of an influential church. And he has well-known sympathy with such work, therefore his testimony is all the more reliable.

The Luther commemoration is exciting great and general interest. All the Protestant churches are uniting in it. Some Episcopalians condemn it, but they are ultra High and Ritualistic. The Presbyterians join in it *con amore*. Of all the churches organized in that great movement the Presbyterian was always the most Protestant. The Lutheran Church was, and is, virtually and practically Presbyterian; the Reformation Churches of Bohemia, France, Netherlands, are all distinctively Presbyterian. The only other great organization formed by the movement of the sixteenth century was the Episcopal or Prelatic Church of England. But this body and its dependencies in Ireland and America have first of all given up the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation, and then they discount and repudiate the name of Protestant itself. Methodism has part and lot in Luther. John Wesley owed something to [illegible] This is brought out into prominence now. Dr. Joseph W. McKay, President of the Methodist College, Belfast, read a paper at a public meeting in that town tracing the influence which Luther exerted over the mind of Wesley at a very important crisis in his history. Thus, did the influence of Wesley himself subsequently, Luther's influence was yet greater indirectly than directly. Indeed, this may be said of all truly great men who were born and called to originate and lead religious movements, either reformatory or revivalistic.

JUNIUS.

Boston Letter From "S. L. G."

Monday, Nov. 19, was a red-letter day for Boston Methodism. We had it in our hearts to give Bishop Foster the first and the most hearty welcome home that could be extended to him when he landed on these shores from his trip around the world, but official duties in connection with six fall conferences held by him called him at once to the West. Then the semi-annual meeting of the missionary board and the bishop's meeting held him in New York, until it really looked as though all enthusiasm in regard to the matter might stagnate before we could find any chance to give it expression. But on last Monday evening we secured his presence at the lower hall of Boston university building, where an elegant supper was spread and over 300 persons were seated, with the bishop in their midst, to enjoy a representative family reunion and express our joy in having him at home with us again. Mr. Thos. Green, president of the Boston Methodist Social union, introduced the post-prandial exercises in a neat speech, and then called upon Rev. V. A. Cooper, president of the Boston preacher's meeting, to make the formal address of welcome. Bro. Cooper expressed, in a very pleasant manner, the delight felt by the Methodist people of Boston and vicinity in welcoming home our bishop. We esteem him very

highly for his wealth of character and for his work's sake. The bishop gave a very interesting sketch of his travels and excited in us a deep interest in the people of India, China, and the East, whose great needs he vividly portrayed. The reception was very enthusiastic, and must impress the bishop that he has a very warm place in the hearts of Boston Methodists. There is no bishop of the entire board who would be more welcome to us than he, and it is with special pleasure that we learn of his appointment to preside at the next session of our annual conference.

We are having a very lively [illegible] cussion in our [illegible] on the question of [illegible] and churches [illegible] states. The question [illegible] interest to us in the [illegible] conference [illegible] this subject. We believe [illegible] no time to compromise our long established principles on this subject. We insist that no part of the funds contributed for the support of schools in the south shall be appropriated to any institution which recognizes distinctions in its privileges on account of [illegible]. We regard any such distinction as anti-scriptural and anti-Methodistic. We can but regard it as a misappropriation of funds to take any part of the money raised for the support of Freedman's Aid society and appropriate it to the support of any school or schools from which Freedmen are excluded.

We will ask the General conference at its next session to withdraw the support of the church from any school which denies equality of manhood and equality of rights of all men to an education within its walls. The Methodist church has a record in her work of uplifting the despised race and the lowly class of the south of which we may well be proud, and why at this late day, after twenty years of struggle on that line, should we consent to do what we would not have thought of doing at the close of the war? I, with many other church members, went through the struggle and dangers of the three years of army life to secure equality for all men under the flag of our country. That country has guaranteed the colored man an equal chance; why then should the holy Methodist church now take a position below that occupied by the general government in relation to race privileges and distinctions? We protest, and believe that there are not white people enough in all the south, if they should come over to our church bodily, to compensate us for the disgrace of having it said truthfully that the Methodist Episcopal church owns a part even in any church, school, college or university in all the south to which a colored man or woman is not welcome. We are not yet willing to sell our principles in this matter at the demand of prejudice. We ought not to be a party to the establishment of exclusive schools where the colored man's skin shall admit or reject him, and we believe there are no circumstances which can make it right for us to submit to such anti-scriptural distinction. The narrowest line we can consent to have drawn about any institution established by the Methodist Episcopal church is that of the New Testament: "Whosoever will let him come." We are told that we must yield to circumstances and recognize the fact that the white people of the South will not come to our schools [illegible] colored people to [illegible] as though we were [illegible] bound [illegible] bey and say this [illegible] only [illegible] God [illegible]

Annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

The annual meeting of the Baord of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in New York Nov. 21, was an occasion of peculiar interest. From the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer the following facts appeared: The receipts of the financial year, just closed, from Church and Sunday school collections, legacies, special donations, and the repayment of loans, reached the handsome amount of $83,718. As compared with that class of receipts for the year ending in 1882, the advance was $14,091.86, and $30,639.18 as compared with [illegible] 1880. Of the receipts [illegible] $28,000 were credited to the Children's Day collections, as compared with $15,000 the previous year. [illegible] incident of special significance and interest was stated in the fact that a lady, during the current week, had paid in the sum of $1,000 to endow a fund in memory of a deceased son.

As a result of the growing liberality of the Church and its friends toward the objects of the Board, the Treasurer will be enabled to report to the coming General Conference an aggregate investment of more than $150,000 in the joint funds committed to his charge. It deserves to be remembered that the aggregate of these funds in 1868 was only $65,829, and that since 1873 the Board has disbursed in aid of students not less than $86,000.

Much encouragement was derived from the fact that nearly all of the Annual Conferences of the Church had recently passed favorable, and, in many instances, enthusiastic resolutions welcoming the Board to its proper place among the great connectional agencies of the Church.

On the recommendation of a committee appointed a year ago, it was resolved to request the General Conference to authorize such a modification of the Charter as will allow of the future direct appropriation of such a proportion of the annual offerings to the Children's Fund as may be necessary to provide suitably for the aid of all properly recommended students.

For that object during 1884, an appropriation was made of $10,000, together with all amounts that may be received from the repayment of loans, and from special donations or deposits for the purpose named.

The following officeres were appointed for the ensuing year, namely: President, Bishop Simpson; Recording Secretary, the Rev. J. W. Lindsay; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. D. P. Kidder; Treasurer, O. Hoyt.

N. B.—Although the financial year has closed, any additional remittances sent in by the middle of December will be credited in the Report for 1884. Those arriving later will be officially receipted at once, but not sure to be acknowledged in the regular Children's Day Report before 1885.

Over-Worked Business Men.

As a restorer of exhausted nerve force, it has been largely shown during the past thirteen years that the new Vitalizing Treatment dispened, by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street Philadelphia, Pa. is the most prompt and efficient agent yet discovered by the medical profession. Its use by over-worked business and professional men would save many hundreds of lives every year, and give to thousands more the ability to work without the weariness, exhaustion, and peril which now attend them. A pamphlet containing full particulars in regard to the nature and action of this remarkable Treatment, will be mailed free. Write for it.

A Maine woman offered her husband at auction and no one bid. She then put up a billy goat and $12 was offered.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

Young Folk's Corner.

TRUST AND WAIT.

BY ANNA HOLYOKE HOWARD.

Art thou sore distressed and weary?
Trust and wait.
Does the way seem long and dreary?
Trust and wait.
Still unseen One's close beside thee,
Who will let no harm betide thee,
Through all ills still safely guide thee.
Trust and wait.

Is thy dearest treasure taken?
Trust and wait.
Sad thy heart but not forsaken,
Trust and wait.
All in love the blow was given
But to mould the heart thus riven
For a sweeter bliss in Heaven.
Trust and wait.

Do thy friends misapprehend thee?
Trust and wait.
Do thine enemies offend thee?
Trust and wait.
Give thou love for hate full measure,
Hearts are God's to mould at pleasure,
He will give thee richer treasure,
Trust and wait.

Two Foolish Quarrels.

Years ago there was published a little story about a man who found a horse-shoe. On being asked by a neighbor why he was so careful to save an old horse-shoe, he replied that he might find its three fellows, and then he might find the horse who cast them.

"And what will you do then?" inquired the neighbor.

"Why, I will build a stable for him," was the reply.

"No you won't," answered the curious neighbor. "Your horse might kick my children, and so I won't have a stable near my house."

"Yes, you will, if I choose to build one," came back the angry response. And they began to fight.

The story, which was published to show that quarrels frequently arise from imaginary trifles, has found its justification in a real occurrence, which is thus reported by a paper published in Alsace, Germany.

Two peasant farmers had been to a jolly country festival which lasted all day. One was about to walk home and the other the drive home, when the latter offered his neighbor a seat in his wagon.

It was somewhat late, and both had drunk pretty freely of a local wine more remarkable for its strength than for its flavor. The sky was intensely clear, and the two men sat silent for some time gazing at the stars, and apparently absorbed in their contemplation of nature.

At last one gave the other a thrust, and odserved, "Sepp, I will tell the all I want—just one meadow as big as the firmament over yonder."

"And I," returned Sepp, "will tell thee all I want—just as many cows and sheep as there are blinking stars up there."

"Thou stupid donkey!" observed his friend, "what could a man do with so many cows and sheep? The world would never grow fodder enough for them all."

"Ay, that may be," said the other, with a shrewd look, "but I should drive them into thy big meadow."

"That thou sholdst never do, Sepp; not a hoof of anybody else's cattle should tread upon it."

Sepp declared that he should contest the dog-in-the-manger claims of his neighbor, asserting that heaven belonged to everybody, and that a pasture as big as heaven would be a gigantic common.

The two men, who were usually the best of friends, passed from words to blows in their absurd vindication of the rights of property on the one side and the privilege of trespass on the other.

The conflict ended by the owner of the wagon being knocked out of his own vehicle. This led to a complaint before a local court; and the conversation in the cart at midnight was reproduced as part of the evidence.

A Sad Catechism.

Question. What is the population of the city of New York? Answer. 1,206,299.

Q. How many places of religious worship in the city? A. 489.

Q. How much annually required for their support? A. $3,000,000.

Q. On an equal division, how many men, women, and children to each? A. 2,468.

Q. How much annually spent in theatres and other public amusements? A. $7,000,000; or more than twice the amount for the support of the churches.

Q. How many liquor-drinking places in the city? A. 9,075 licensed and more than 1,000 unlicensed; over 10,000.

Q. How much annually spent in them? A. $60,000,000 or twenty times more than the support of the churches.

Q. How many grog shops to every 120 men, women and children. A. One.

Q. How many men, women and children to every church? A. 2,468. One church for every 2,468, and one grog shop for every 120!

Q. How many stores for the sale of food? A. 7,326.

Q. How many more grog shops than food stores? A. 2,674.

Q. How many arrests and commitments to the city prison by the police in 1882? A. 44,578.

Q. How many of these were of intemperate habits? A. 33,432, or three-fourths of the whole number.

Q. How much did the city treasury receive as fees for the licensure of these 9,075 drinking places in 1882? A. $500,000.

Q. How much did the city treasury expend during the same time for cost of police, courts and charities, directly and indirectly, chargeable to the liquor traffic? A. $9,000,000.

Q. Is it a wise municipal economy to license, patronize or tolerate a business which requires an expenditure of eighteen dollars for every one received? A. Such is the opinion and practice of some.

Q. What about the crimes of violence, the destitution, the neglect, the tears, the sorrows, the wretchedness, the lost hopes, the lost souls and woes occasioned by this losing, blackest business this side of the bottomless pit? A. What do the liquor dealers, the patrons of the grog shops and their apologists care for all that is involved in such questions?

When You are in Trouble

Don't be dismal! Your liver is torpid, perhaps, and you may be said to be bilious. The way to help you out of the difficulty is to take *Brown's Iron Bitters*, which sets disordered livers at work in good style.

Don't be cross and angry! Your digestion is bad, and that upsets your disposition. If you will try Brown's Iron Bitters, you will find the digestive difficulties driven away in short order.

Don't be despondent! You are weak because your blood is thin, and you cannot face trouble, or think you cannot. *Brown's Iron Bitters* will put iron into your circulation, enriching the blood, making it a royal red color, and giving you the strength you need.

The troubled, the weary, the despondent, the nervous, the debilitated and the bilious find rest, repose, refreshment, and reconstruction in the use of that prince of Tonics, Brown's Iron Bitters. The druggist charges a dollar a bottle for it. 10

Christianity is not a mere abstraction about which men theorize and speculate, but a system of divine and saving truth that comes home to men's hearts and transforms them by its power. While it enlightens the mind, it purifies the heart, and regulates the life of every one who sincerely embraces it.

Physicians Prescribe in Epilepsy.

"I prescribe it in my practice," is the expression used by Dr. J. A. Patmore, of Riley, Ind. He referred to Samaritan Nervine, and further along says: "It cures epileptic fits."

As the sun does not wait for prayers and incantations before he rises, but straightway shines forth, and is hailed of all: so do not wait to do good for applause and noise and praise, but do it of your own desire; and, like the sun, you will be loved.—*Epictetus.*

The N. Y. *Medical Journal* says: "The indorsements of numerous medical men of prominence also indicate that Liebig Co's Coca Beef Tonic has merits." Cures dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, debility.

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The Sun.
NEW YORK, 1884.

About sixty million of copies of THE SUN have gone out of our establishment during the past twelve months.

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THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1883.

1884. 1884.

Eight or Ten Thousand

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The SOUTHWESTERN is the only official paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of the Ohio River, as it has been adopted by special vote in seven annual conferences, and circulates in all the Southern States. While the paper now visits thousands of homes each week, there are thousands of others in which it might be placed, as the pastor's assistant and advocate of the church, by a very little effort on the part of its friends.

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Our Conference statistics are improving every year. Let no backward step be taken this year. Prepare them now.

Next year, the Centennial of Methodism, will be an epoch in our church history. The General Conference [illegible] next May, and the presidential election takes place next Fall. If you want to keep well informed you had better subscribe for the SOUTHWESTERN.

An effort is being made to secure the pardon of the thirty-three colored men convicted in Howard County, Arkansas, for murder in the [illegible] degree, because of alleged participation in a riot. [illegible] in Arkansas say their [illegible] was an outrage, and a perversion of the forms of law to [illegible] unworthy ends. We [illegible] they will move discreetly in the matter, and place before the [illegible] all possible evidence in favor of the prisoners.

It is pleasing to read in connection with the various temperance [illegible] in South Carolina, [illegible] the local option law, the following extract from a press telegram: "In this crusade against [illegible] the colored people are arrayed on the side of temperance [illegible] rendered most efficient [illegible]. The colored churches and [illegible] societies are fighting [illegible] with a zeal that is remarkable, and in their efforts have the [illegible] support of the best people [illegible] State."

Notes.

One of the pleasant things in our visits to the Annual Conferences, is the meeting of old friends, and the formation of new acquaintances. At the Texas Conference we were pleased to meet Rev. W. B. Rankin, Agent of the American Bible Society, for the State of Texas. Dr. Rankin is a good Presbyterian, but a better Christian. He believes in the Bible, and is devoted to his work. You will never find the Dr. without David's lamp. During the last canvass that was made in the State 207,733 families were visited; of these 34,323 had no part of the Bible in their homes, 31,180 families were supplied, besides 16,501 destitute individuals. 24,564 copies of the Bible were donated to the poor. In his work Dr. Rankin is like Paul, who had not attained but was ever attaining. May God's blessing rest upon him in his work.

We also had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Bro. Elkins one of the presiding elders, in the Arkansas Conference. Bro. Elkins appears an honest, earnest, devoted Christian minister. He certainly occupies an important position in the church.

To certain brethren of the Texas Conference who hoped to be appointed presiding elders, but were not we can groan out but a little sympathy. Bishop Andrews doubtless felt the embarrassment. But the Bishop doubtless did the best he could, he did not have districts enough to accommodate all brethren who were anxious to serve the church as presiding elders.

While at the Texas Conference, we had a pleasant home with Taylor Mooore. We had for our genial companion F. O. Moore, presiding elder of the Houston District. Our host is an honored member of the Texas Conference, and has for his present field of labor Paris Circuit. He is one of the young men of the conference, but he has built more churches and received more persons into the church since he united with the conference, than any other member of the conference. In all of our conferences there are certain men who are so anxious to get into better places that they do absolutely nothing where they are. Bro. Moore does not belong to this generation of preachers. He gives his time, and energy to the present. During the past year he has built three nice churches on the Paris Circuit, and has fifty dollars in hand towards the erection of the fourth. His life is correct, he pays his debts, his preaching is such that wears, and few men draw larger congregations.

Intelligence from Cental Louisiana reports quite a general shortage in crops in that section. In consequence of this general failure many farmers and small planters have come out in debt this year; and now the Constables and Sheriffs are all kept busy seizing and selling for creditors, the cotton, corn, horses, cows, and in some cases even the hogs and fowls of unfortunate debtors. In some instances this seizing business looks almost like a judgment. What these poor people will do to feed themselves, on their rented land, and small farms for which they are paying, until the promise of another crop is assured, can scarcely be imagined. If crop failures and consequent executions for debts, many of which are often needless and extravagant, have the effect to induce our people to repudiate the credit system, save their earnings, live within their means, and adopt habits of temperance and economy, they shall after all prove to be blessings in disguise.

Members of Louisiana Conference, have you collected all of your subscription which you promised to raise for the Gilbert Haven School of Theology? Conference is coming on. Get to work. Delay is fatal.

Religious Papers and Politics.

The editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is warming up to political discussion, in pretty fair order. Better leave that business where it belongs, and take an occasional tilt with his majesty, Beelzebub.—*Central Methodist.*

About once a year our church South contemporary in the benighted State of Kentucky, laboring under the hallucination that he is an unbiased critic, throws off a paragraph like the above. In this way he contributes the weight of his influence in behalf of dishonest election practices, lynching parties, and KuKlux raids, for it is our condemnation of those arts of Beelzebub, which he chooses to term "political discussion." Two or three centuries ago the practice of criminals seeking refuge within the pale of the church fell into disuse and the information ought to have reach the interior of Kentucky before this. But as a tender admonition to our weak and misguided brother, we refer him to the following extract from the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, a paper of his own church:

But some men will say "a religious paper should have nothing to say, or do, with these things." That cry has grown stale. A religious paper has to do with all matters that involve the real and permanent interests of the people, whether they be questions of political economy, sociology, morality, or purely religious; and one reason why some professedly religious papers have such a meager support and eke out such a miserable existence is, they confine themselves to the narrow limits of their own sects and with a great deal of twaddle, substantially repeat the same things over and over again, without taking a broad, comprehensive view of any thing. With what is known as partisan politics a religious paper should have nothing to do, but, with those great principles that lie at the foundation of the civil government, and those sound principles of political economy on which the peace and prosperity of a nation of individuals depend, the religious press has much to do, and should always be prepared in the fear of God and the love of mankind, to do its part wisely and well.

Austin Conference.

The Austin Conference met in seventh annual session at Denison, Texas, Nov. 21, Bishop Andrews presiding. Nearly all members were present. C. W. Hargitt was re-elected Secretary. The Bishop announced the appropriation of $30 from the chartered fund and $24 from the Book Concern. The report of the statistical secretary showed an increase in members and benevolent collections, and a decrease in church debts. M. A. Daugherty was elected clerical, and W. D. Knowles lay delegate to General Conference. During the session a preacher's aid society was organized. A. M. Gillet, was present, and under his direction the conference was organized into a Sunday-school Union. On Sunday the Bishop preached with great power to a crowded house. On Monday the session closed. The following are the appointments:

Dallas District—A. A. Johnson, P. E.
Abilene and Baird, J A Van Orden.
Alma and Garrett, C E Heaton.
Clarendon and Moberie, G W Graham, sup.
Dallas, S A Thomson.
Decatur Circuit, C E Giddings.
Denison, C W Hargitt.
Denton and Macomb, A A Horner.
Eastland, Pass Broad and J M Reynolds, sups.
Fort Worth, P H Bodkin.
Gainesville, J B Holloway.
Galveston, E O McIntire.
Harrisburg, Jas A Johnson.
Lawrence, M D Lee, sup.
Austin District—M. A. Daugherty, P. E.
Austin, Central, M A Daugherty.
Austin, Swedish, P A Juhlin.
Decker and Brushy, (Swedish), P A Lundburg.
Mason, W J Bassett.
San Antonio, W Falkinburg.
Waco, H J Crist, sup.

J. A. Foot, transferred to Wisconsin Conference; John Ashley, transferred to St. Louis Conference; John A. Callon, missionary to New Mexico; Andrew M Milne and Wm. Fallon missionaries to South America.

The Minister of Marine, has instructed the French naval commander on the West coast of Africa to afford to M. de Brazza the French explorer, every possible assistance. The Government will dispatch thither two steam war sloops.

Proceedings of the Texas Conference.

The eighteenth annual session of the Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began Nov. 28th, in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Paris.

The conference was called to order by Bishop E. G. Andrews, D.D., at nine a. m. Religious services were conducted by the Bishop who briefly addressed the conference congratulating the members upon their re-assembling once more. He was happy to meet the brethren who had done good work in the vineyard of the Master.

The Secretary of the last year's conference, called the roll, and nearly all the members were present to respond.

C. C. Minnegan was elected Secretary of this conference. W. Wesley assistant, and E. Lee, statistical secretary.

The usual committees were ordered. As the work had become so large and extended, a committee on the division of the conference was also ordered.

Various papers were presented and referred, and W. B. Pullam, presiding elder of Huntsville District, reported his work. Bro. Pullam had closed four years of hard and successful on the district. Under his administration, the church property and membership had increased over fifty per cent.

Various notices were given, and the conference adjourned with the benediction.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday, Nov. 29th. Conference resumed its session this morning at nine o'clock. Bishop Andrews in the chair.

Religious services were conducted by O. Watrous.

W. S. Molloy, presiding elder of Marshall district, reported a year of prosperity.

M. H. Nichols, presiding elder of the Navasota district reported that at certain points on his district, mob violence had prevailed, his own life had been threatened. At one time the house where he was stopping was surrounded by a mob. Every effort possible was made to induce him to come out of the house, they continued till long after midnight, when they retired. But with all of these unpleasant things the general interest of the church had improved.

Walter Ripetoe, presiding lder of Palestine District, had served on this district four years, under embarrassing circumstances. When he was appointed to the district, they had but few churches, and most of them were poor, but there had been good improvement in the number and quality of the churches, and a large increase in the membership. After the announcement of the various meetings connected with the conference, the body adjourned, Bishop Andrews pronouncing the benediction.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, Nov. 30th. Conference resumed its session at 9 o'clock, Bishop Andrews presiding.

Religious services were conducted by Walter Ripetoe.

F. O. Moore, presiding elder of the Houston district, reported the acquisition of twelve new pieces of property. St. Paul, Galveston had built a nice church. Pressing debts had been paid, church property improved, and a large increase in the membership. The outlook was full of promise.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, Dec. 1st. Conference assembled at 9 o'clock, Bishop Andrews presiding.

Religious services conducted by G. W. Smith.

Certain men noted for their inefficiency were granted a supernumerary relation, and respectfully requested to locate next year. This is a step in the right direction. The mere boss seems just now to be at a discount. The people begin to see through the veil of sham piety. Good men are coming to the front. Purity is mightier than impurity. The people are inclined to investigate the character of men. Nothing but ultimate defeat and disgrace awaits bad men, while honor places unfading laurels on the brows of the good.

The hour of ten was fixed for the election of delegates to the General Conference. On the first bellow, W. B. Pullam was elected; on the fourth, W. Wesley was elected; and M. H. Nichols, and F. O. Moore reserve delegates.

W. B. Rankin, D.D., agent of the American Bible Society, was introduced and addressed the conference, making special reference to David's lamp as the one great need of men in this world of sin and darkness.

Conference adjourned with the benediction to meet at half past two.

Conference assembled according to adjournment, Bishop Andrew presiding. L. P. Cushman offered prayer. Dr. Webb presented the report on Periodicals, strongly endorsing the SOUTHWESTERN, and pledging the hearty co-operation in increasing its circulation among the people.

I. B. Scott, conference treasurer submitted his report, which showed exactness and care.

Various reports were presented eliciting more or less discussion.

Announcement of the various meetings for the Sabbath were made and the conference adjourned until eight o'clock Monday morning.

Sabbath morning the weather was unexceptionably pleasant. The crowds attending church could not find a standing place. The conference love feast was a golden hour for the children of God.

Bishop Andrews preached at 11 a. m., and ordained the deacons. Few men excell the Bishop in the pulpit; he is rated as one of the most effective preachers in the church; the sermon on this occasion was exact, terse and powerful. Monday morning when conference assembled, tenderness seemed to linger in the tones of all the preachers who heard him.

At half past two o'clock B. F Williams preached an excellent sermon. after which elders were ordained.

At seven o'clock, P. Morgan preached a sermon full of Gospel truth.

Fifth day, Monday December 3d, conference assembled at eight o'clock, Bishop Andrews presiding

The Statistical Committees presented their report. One or two other committees reported. After which the Bishop briefly addressed the conference and read the appointments, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.

Houston District—F. O. Moore, P. E., postoffice, Austin.
Brazoria and West Columbia, H Dixon.
Columbia and Oyster Creek, F Norwood.
Frost Chapel and Pittsville, G Davis.
Galveston, St. Paul, I B Scott.
Galveston, Tabernacle. P Morgan.
Harrisburg and Lynchburg, O Watrus.
Hockley and Rose Hill, Louis Barton.
Mt. Vernon, Houston, R R Roberts.
St. James, Houston, M. Redick.
Trinity, Houston, W H Logan.
Sloan Street, Houston, A. Harris.
Richmond and Oak Hill, S. Hardwell.
Spring Creek, James Smith.
Houston Seminary; Charles W Campbell, principal, member of the St James quarterly conference

Navasota District—W B Pullam, P. E., Postoffice, Houston.
Anderson, Dewitt Frierson.
Bellville, R J Campbell.
Brazos, To be supplied.
Brenham, J K Loggins.
Brenham Circuit, W H Jackson.
Bryan, B M Taylor.
Bryan Circuit, L Felder.
Burleson, To be supplied.
Caldwell, Abner Thomas.
Courtney, Isam Snell.
Hempstead, E. Jefferson.
Franklin, T Cole.
Hearn, W Hamilton.
Iola, F D Beckman.
Patterson, F Gilmore.
Prarie Plain Circuit, L Horn.
San Felipe and Sealby, To be supplied.
Plantersville, A Alexander.
Millican, J L Smith.
Navasota, J E Shackelford.
Marshall District, Harvey Webb, P. E. Postoffice, Marshall.
Brookston, Honey Grove and Bonham Henry Smith.
Blossom Prarie, Supplied by Wiley Pollard.
Clarksville, To be supplied.
Clarksville Circuit, Lewis Woodward.
Cypress, To be supplied.
Fannin Circuit, W L Molloy.
Hughes Springs, A W Parker.
Jefferson, Jno Jackson.
Jefferson Circuit, Daniel Battle.
Marion, Samuel Horne.
Marshall, Ebenezer, R H Harbert.
University and Centenary, To be supplied.
Marshall Circuit, To be supplied.
Paris, V M Cole.
Paris Circuit, Taylor Moore.
Pittsburg, Supplied by Ossam Luster.
Queen City and Kildare, Wm Wesley.
Red Oak, Freeman Parker.
Sulphur Springs, and Greenville, John Gaess.
Texarkanna, Paul Douglass.
Wiley University, W H Davis, President, and member of University quarterly conference.
Huntsville District, E Lee, P. E. Postoffice Navasota.
Beaumont, H W Wilson.
Cold Springs, Wm McKenzie.
Danville, Alfred Britton.
Huntsville, W W Brown.
Huntsville Circuit, A C Culbreath
Liberty and West Liberty, G W Norris.
Livingston, Samuel Gains.
Lovelady, To be supplied.
Montgomery Circuit, Aaron Adair.
Moscow, Toby Ward.
Orange, Anderson Williams.
Walker Circuit, Richard Williams.
Wallaceville, Spencer Kelley.
Willis, Jeremiah Smith.
Woodville, Austin Logan.
Palestine District, G W Smith P. E., Postoffice, Palestine.
Butler, Mason Wilson.
Cotton Gin, Wm Allen.
Centerville and Shilo, To be supplied by P E Wilkinson.
Crockett and Aimwell R K Whitting.
Fairfield, P G Brown.
Hawkins, To be supplied by Scott Conly.
Henderson, W Fletcher. supplied
Jacksonville, Robert Weaver.
Jewett, To be supplied by E D Dickens
Leona, Tecola Edwards.
Madison Circuit, Aaron Taylor.
Palestine, C C Minegan.
Mineola Circuit, Peter Thompson.
San Augustine, Robert Williams.
Shelby and Sabine, Doctor Morris.
Tyler and Mineola, Henry Johns.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERIODICALS.

Having examined the annual exhibit of the Book Concern we are glad to report that the footing indicates progress, and gives evidence of good management, while the aggregate circulation of the periodicals, as exhibited in the report, is very gratifying. The intellectual and moral influence of our Periodical literature in the homes of our people is beyond estimate. We think that every pastor ought to take and read at least two of our weekly papers, one Eastern and one Southern, and as many as are able would do a wise thing to take and read the *Quarterly Review.* The local preachers and official members of the Church should not be without at least one of our Church papers, it is indispensable to their success and usefulness; and every family should have the weekly visitation of one of our Church papers. We are satisfied that the SOUTHWESTERN is the best of all our papers for our people, and would earnestly recommend the pastors to give it as extensive circulation as possible. We are also satisfied that the greater service of the paper, and its better adaptability to the growing needs of our people demand an editor to give his entire time to its management. We are highly pleased with its present tone, vigor and loyalty as manifest in its editorial department and management, and wonder how the editors can make such a paper with the other work required at their hands. We pledge to it our hearty support and co-operation, and ask the General Conference to elect the present editors to its management. We are highly pleased with the visitation of Rev. L. P. Cushman, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN, and Dr. Gillett, agent of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South and West, and pledge ourselves to use all our influence to introduce into all of our Sabbath.schools our Sunday-school literature.

There are about seven male and twelve female Indians of the Biloxi tribe, living near the Spring Creek settlement in the parish of Rapides. Only one of their number can read and write. They speak the Biloxi and Choctaw languages, together with English in broken accents. A few of them also speak the Spanish and French languages. They nominally profess the Roman Catholic faith, but never attend any church, and their children are growing up innocent of the right of baptism and the knowledge of Christian worship. From our informant, who is an Indian of this tribe, we learned that this remnant is now the only surviving colony of the once powerful tribe of Biloxi Indians.

Keep away from grog shops and drinking saloons. They are the antechamber, to the prisons' poorhouse, the penitentiaries; and hell and destruction.

Col. Fredrick T. Dent has retired from the army at his own request. First Lieutenant John M. Porter was dropped for desertion.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. A. A. Johnson, editor of Texas *Methodist Advocate* has our thanks for favor.

—*Harper's Weekly* gave on its first page portrait of Frederick Douglass recently.

—From Central Tennessee Conference Rev. T. C. Carter is the delegate, and Rev. J. N. Tarrentine alternate.

—Matthew Arnold has been lecturing on Emerson, and declared that he was neither a great poet nor a great man of letters.

—Rev. Charles W. Dunn, superintendent of our mission in Mexico, who has been spending some time in Ohio, returns to his work.

—Lincoln and Hamlin, sons of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, are mentioned for President and Vice-President, 1884.

—Rev. [illegible] tor of the [illegible] Episcopal Church, and family are confined with small pox in Vicksburg.—*People's Advocate.*

—Jeanna P. Moore, of the Baptist Mission work, New Orleans, has written a communication on "Personal Experiences," which was published in the Chicago *Standard*, of Nov. 29th.

—For no gentleman in the employ of the Morgan, Louisiana and Texas Railroad have we greater respect than Mr. George Walker, a passenger conductor on that line. He is courteous and kind to all; and deservedly popular with all classes of travelers.

—Rev. W. H. Ongley has resigned, his place in the quartermaster's department at Jeffersonville, and has accepted a commission from the Supreme Commondery of the U. O. G. C. that will require him to spend considerable time traveling in Indiana and Kentucky.—*Western.*

—Dr. J. H. McCreary, of Lancaster, Pa., suggests that each public school pupil in that State should contribute one cent for the erection, in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg, of a monument to Thaddeus Stevens—"the father of the common school system of Pennsylvania."

—Prof. D. F. Boyd formerly of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rogue, but now President of the Auburn Agricultural Institute in Alabama, has suffered the loss of a young son, who was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, with which his oldest brother had been hunting.

—Mrs. Sarah Isabel Buckley, wife of Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York *Advocate*, died at her residence in Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 29. The funeral services were held December 1st. The remains were taken for burial to Detroit, were her parents reside. Mrs. Buckley had been an invalid for several years, and her death was not unexpected.

—Rev. A. T. Galloway, of the Louisiana Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and stationed at Evergreen, recently married Miss Kate Laney of Alexandria, and has taken a transfer to the Arkansas Conference. Bro. Galloway is a loving Christian gentleman. He has our best wishes for his continued success.

—Rev. R. L. D. Pepper is Assistant Editor of the *Christian Standard*, Philadelphia, and Rev. T. Tasker [illegible], Publishing Agent. Rev. William McDowald was appointed to take the general supervision of the National Camp Meeting Association. These appointments [illegible] to relieve Rev. [illegible] of much of his [illegible] has not recovered [illegible] power of speech, but [illegible] at the [illegible] the Chicago [illegible] in the [illegible] Rock conference, [illegible] Q. Fisher memorial [illegible] who died in Atlanta, [illegible] was once a [illegible] conference named, [illegible] Bishop, faithful, [illegible] service. It is proposed to invest the money for the benefit of Dr. Fuller's family, which is left without a sufficiency for support. Nobody can duly measure the social and financial sacrifice by Dr. Fuller when he went into the the south to do the work in which he finally fell. The entire church and the nation owe him a debt, and thousands, we trust, will see that it is paid. This general obligation should be specifically met, and we look to see the present committee gladdened by early success. Revs. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, 3516 Indiana avenue, and Dr. Willing, 147 Throop street, Chicago, will receive and receipt for subscriptions.—*Northwestern.*

—John Griffin Carlisle, Speaker to the House of Representatives, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1835. He resides at Covington. At an early age he became a public school teacher. His leisure time was employed in reading law, and when an opportunity favored, he entered an office at Covington and thoroughly qualified himself for admission to the bar. He was admitted in 1858, when 23 years of age, and has ever since devoted that portion of his time not given to public services, to the practice of his profession. In 1859 he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. Nominated in 1864 as Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, he declined the honor. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate and again in 1869. He was present as a delegate at large at the National Democratic Convention held in New York City in 1868. His nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in in 1871 caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate. He was elected in Aug. 1871, and served until September, 1875. He was Presidential elector at-large in 1876; was subsequently elected to Congress. Mr. Carlisle's "record" in Congress is that of an able and diligent man. He has traveled considerable of late as a member of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the Mississippi River, with a view to the advancement of commerce.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

Our church in Natchitoches is aiding the American Cemetery at that place. Material has been purchased for an iron fence to enclose it.

ARKANSAS.

H. W. Simmons, Gallatin: "Bro. Parker says that since he has been taking our ADVOCATE, he has found more real pleasure than ever before. It is second to no other book or paper to him but the Bible."

Appointments of the Georgia Conference.

Atlanta District—W. E. Tarpley, P. E.
Atlanta, Marietta st., J. A. Thurman.
Atlanta Circuit, James Mitchell.
Burnt Fat and Charlton, E. F. Dean.
Carroll, R. H. Waters.
Harralson, to be supplied by D. Bryant.
Jonesboro and Fayette, J. H. Hurley.
Mt. Zion and Tatnall, A. H. Basemore.
Pike, Upson and Merriwether, to be supplied by J. T. Robinson.
P. M. Merrill, Chaplain in the U. S. Army, member of the Atlanta Circuit Quarterly Conference.
Dalton District—Hugh Boyd, P. E. (P. O., Valley Store, Chatooga co.)
Dalton and Resaca, T. H. Triplett.
Ellijay, D. J. Ellington.
Jasper, T. G. Chase.
La Fayette and Dade, to be supplied.
Morgantown, to be supplied by D. W. Cook.
Spring Place, J. H. Dunn.
Tocoa, B. M. Hipp.
L. C. Barch, Missionary in Dakotah Miss.
Gainesville District—R. H. Robb, P. E. (P. O. Gainesville.)
Cherokee, D. A. Sullivan.
Dawsonville, J. J. Donahue.
Duluth and Buford, A. W. Caldwell.
Hiawassee, P. P. Carroll.
Morganstown, to be supplied by J. B. Wilkins.
Rock Spring and Walton, W. H. Sullivan.
Simpson, A. F. Ellington.

To Sunday-School Workers.

Rev. A. H. Gillet, Sunday-school agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the South and West, will hold meetings in this city as follows:

Mt. Zion M. E. Church, Sabbath, December 16, at 11 a. m.
First Street M. E. Church, Sabbath, December 16, at 3 p. m.
Union Chapel, Sabbath, Dec 16, 7:30 p.m.
Union Chapel, Monday, Dec. 17, 2:30 p.m.
Union Chapel, Monday, Dec. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Sixth Street M. E. Church, Tuesday, December 18, 2:30 p. m.
Sixth Street, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 7:30 p. m.
Mt. Zion, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 7:30 p. m.
New Orleans University, Wednesday, December 19, 9 a. m.
New Orleans University, Thursday, December 20, 1:30 p. m.
Amos M. E. Church, Thursday, December 20, 7 p. m.

Brethren in the ministry will please read this notice from their pulpits, and make these meetings, as far as possible, union meetings of all the Methodist churches. It is desired that all the Sabbath-school superintendents be present at First Street M. E. Church, Sabbath, Dec. 16, 3 p. m., as the meeting will be of special interest and profit to them. All the preachers of the M. E. Church, and those studying for the ministry, will please meet at the University, corner Race and Camp streets, Thursday, Dec. 20, at 7:30 p. m.

A Great Day in Aberdeen.

DEAR EDITOR:—On Sunday morning, 25th inst., at 8.30 o'clock, the bell in the new church at Aberdeen began to ring for the first time. Great preparations had been made for the first services in the new church, and at the usual hour a large number of the Sabbath-school scholars had assembled. The Superintendent, F. G. Bumpass, read the lesson; the school then sang the song commencing, "Hark, the Voice of Jesus Calling," after which Rev. L. L. Pratt, of West Point, offered an earnest prayer. At the close of the school Elder J. M. Shumpert, of the Okolona district, introduced Rev. H. R. Revels, D.D., late President of Alcorn University. The Doctor then addressed the Sabbath-school in a most pleasing and instructive manner. At 11 o'clock Rev. W. H. H. Gallion, of Corinth, preached a very interesting sermon, which made a good impression upon the congregation. At 2 o'clock p. m. the large church was filled to overflowing with a large and intelligent congregation of the very best people of Aberdeen, colored and white, among whom we noticed was Mayor Love, Col. Reynols, Capt. Lee; and Mr. S. H. Berg, the architect who, having been invited, came forward and read the dimensions of the church. Dr. Revels then preached the dedication sermon from Revelation, 12th chapter 1st verse: "And there appeared a great woman in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun and the moon under her feet, and a crown of twelve stars upon her head." For about an hour the congregation was held completely spell-bound. The sermon was most eloquent, enlightening beautiful, and very appropriate for the occasion. It made an excellent impression upon the people. The Doctor, being in good health, it is said that he excelled himself upon this occasion. Elder J. M. Shumpert then read a part of the dedication ceremony, then the trustees presented the building to be dedicated to the service of Almighty God. Dr. Revels then read the declaration. After taking up a good collection the benediction was pronounced. At night a very large congregation again assembled, filling the church. The presiding elder of the district, J. M. Shumpert, preached the sacramental sermon, and being assisted by Revs. Revels, Gallion, Jamison and R. Williams, administered the Lord's Supper to 200 communicants. It certainly was a great day of rejoicing and giving praise to the Lord. Methodism is well founded in Aberdeen.

The following is a description of the church, built by the well-known contractor and builder, S. H. Berg: The audience room is 40 feet wide and 70 feet long; tower 12x12, recess 12x21; making the church in all 88 feet long. The walls are 20 feet high; the ceiling is 29 feet and 6 inches from the floor to the gatick; the tower is 83 feet high from first floor to top of spire; the main entrance door is 6x10; the two doors from the vestibule leading to the audience room are 5x10; the ten windows are 4 feet 2 inches wide by 13 feet and 2 inches high. Three windows in the rector's chamber are 2 feet, 11 inches by 8 feet 9 inches high. All the windows have outside blinds. There is one large blind in front of the tower in second story, giving light and ventilation to belfrey. The building cost $2,950, and the lot $450, making in all $3,400 besides the furniture. Rev. P. Jamison, the faithful pastor, has done his work well. Fraternally yours

J. M. S.

Columbus, Miss., Nov. 28, 1883

Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth, the well-known colored lecturer, died at Battle Creek Mich., Nov 26th aged 108 years. For almost three-quarters of a century she delivered lectures from the East to the West upon temperance, politics, and the woman's rights question. She was born a slave, in the State of New-York, and spent the early part of her life—until 1817, when slavery was abolished in that —in hard work in the fields of her many masters. Her parents were brought from the coast of Guinea, and sold as slaves on arriving in the United States. Her real name—or that which had been given to her by her first master—was Isabella Hardenburg, but, becoming dissatisfied with it, it is said that she went out into a wilderness and prayed to the Lord to give her an appropriate name. After praying for some time she heard, she said, the name "Sojourner" whispered to her, as she was to travel "up and down," and afterward "Truth" was added to it to signify that she could preach nothing but truth to all men. Sojourner had a tall, masculine-looking figure—she was almost 6 feet high—and talked in a deep, guttural, powerful voice that made many people who heard her think that she was a man, and was imposing upon them by masquerading as a woman. She could neither read nor write, but on her lecturing tours took with her her grandson, who attended to her business affairs. Sojourner knew many prominent men—her favorite statesman being Abraham Lincoln—and her narratives and descriptions of those whom she had known showed that she had judged their characters exceedingly well. During her later life, or for the past 10 years, her avowed object in traveling around was to obtain names to a petition which she intended presenting to the Government, asking that a portion of the public lands in the West be set apart for the establishment of a negro colony, where she proposed that the negro youth should be educated.

Sojourner undoubtedly did a great deal of good work during her lifetime, for she was instrumental in reclaiming hundreds of men and women from a bad life, and by her own life set a splendid example to the colored population.

A special correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* writes:

She was born in Ulster County, N. Y., and her own date of that event was between the years 1797 and 1800. Her original name was Isabella, but, as she herself explained, when she left the house of bondage, she left everything connected with that life behind. She said she wanted to keep nothing of Egypt about her, and so asked the Lord to give her a new name. She believed her prayer was answered and that the Lord told her to take the name of Sojourner, because it should be her mission to travel up and down the land, showing the people their sins and being a "sign" to them.

She afterward wanted another name, because everybody had two names, and the Lord, she says, gave her that of Truth, because she was to declare the truth to the people.

Whatever we may believe of the revelation, certainly Sojourner Truth has fairly won the right to the name she chose for herself years ago, and none who ever heard her will doubt that she was a "sign" to the people, often encouraging the slaves and afterward the poor and oppressed freedmen to look for better times which would follow as they made themselves worthy of the confidence and help of the white people of the North.

Several years ago Sojourner visited Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and gave her a history of her early days and conversion. She said her father, mother, and herself were brought over from Africa along with a lot more Negroes, and were sold "up and down, and hither and yon," and she could remember when a little child of seeing her "old mammy" sit out of doors in the evening and looking at the stars as she groaned over the thought of her children all being taken from her.

She grew up strong and could row a boat or ride a horse or work at almost anything. And at last she was sold to a hard master and mistress of whom she said:

"Oh, I tell you, they was hard! 'Peared like I couldn't please 'em, now how. An' then I thought o' what my old mammy told me about God; an' I wanted to find God, an' I heard some one tell a story about a man that met God on a threshin floor, an' I thought, 'Well an' good, I'll have a threshin' floor, too." So I went down in the lot, an' I threshes down a place real hard, an' I used to go down there every day an' pray an' cry with all my might, a-prayin' to the Lord to make my massa an' missis better, but it didn't seem to do no good; an' so says I, one day:

"O God, I been a askin' ye, an' askin' ye, for all this long time ,to make massa an' missis better, an' you don't do it, an' what can be the reason? Why, maybe you can't. Well, I shouldn't wonder of you couldn't. Well, now, I tell you, I'll make a bargain with you. Ef you'll help me to get away from my massa and missis I'll agree to be good; but ef you don't help me I really don't think I can be. Now,' says I. 'I want to get away but the trouble's jest here; ef I try to get away in the night I can't see, an' ef I try to get away in the daytime they'll see me an' be after me.'

'Then the Lord said to me, 'Git up two or three hours before daylight an' start off.'

"An' says I, 'Think'ee, Lord! that's a good thought.'

"So up I got, about 3 o'clock in the mornin' an' I started an' traveled pretty fast, till when the sun rose I was clear away from our place an' our folks, an' out o' sight. An' then I begun to think I didn't know nothin' where to go. So I kneeled down, and says I:

"Well Lord, you've starved me out, an' now please to show me where to go."

"Then the Lord made a house appear to me, an' He said to me that I was to walk on till I saw that house, an' then go in an' ask the people to take me. An' I traveled all day, an' didn't come to the house till late at night; but when I saw it, sure enough, I went in, an' told the folks that the Lord sent me, an' they was Quakers, an' real kind they was to me. They jes' took me in, an' did for me as kind as ef I'd been one of 'em; an' after they'd giv' me supper, they took me into a room where there was a great tall, white bed; an' they told me to sleep there. Well, honey, I was kind o' skeered when they left me alone with that great white bed; 'cause I never had been in a bed in my life. It never came into my mind they could mean me to sleep in it. An' so I jes' camped down under it, on the floor, an' then I slep' pretty well. In the mornin' when they came in, they asked me ef I hadn't been asleep; an' I said, Yes, I never slep' better.' An' they, said, 'Why, you haven't been in bed!' An' says I, 'Laws, you didn't think o' sech a thing as my sleepin' in dat 'ar bed, did you? I never heerd o' sech a thing in my life.

[*Continued next week.*]

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KIDNEY-WORT

"Mr. Walter Cross, my customer, was prostrated with rheumatism for two years, tried, in vain, all remedies; Kidney-Wort alone *cured him*. I have tried it myself and know that it is good."—Portion of a letter from J. L. Willett, Druggist, Flint, Mich.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTWELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1 25
Cloth..... 1 75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
2. Illiteracy in the United States.
3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
10. Tabulation of Illiteracy and Educational Facts from Census of 1880—ten tables.

It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Phillips & Hunt.

32 Natchez St. New Orleans, La.

The Housekeeper.

SOUP OF COLD VEGETABLES.—Use for four quarts of soup four cupfuls of any mixed cold vegeta[illegible] except potatoes; these are so [illegible] in boiling they [illegible] to a powder, while other vegetables keep their [illegible] cold vegetables [illegible] be sure to [illegible] some [illegible] which need not be cooked, [illegible] sweet [illegible] put it over the fire, and let it get [illegible] [illegible] and a teaspoonful of salt and half a level saltspoonful [illegible] that it is [illegible] bread may be [illegible] with [illegible] crackers, served with [illegible]

The [illegible] ready [illegible] highly seasoned food [illegible] the demon [illegible] who, having in some unguarded moment admitted doubt of God's truth into his heart, straightway takes to reading skeptical books. So, also, is he foolish who, when overtaken by misfortune, refuses to look [illegible] over [illegible]

COMFORT, NOT DISPLAY.—More plans for comfort and less expense for mere display is the reform needed in many of our American homes. Go without the new parlor carpet and buy [illegible] for the bedrooms. Get [illegible] and [illegible] work easier about the kitchen. Make provisions for bathing that will assist in training the children in habits [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] for the family wardrobe; the body is more than raiment. It should never be forgotten that the home ought to be most adorned by its inmates.

BAKED BEEF'S HEART.—Wash a beef's heart in plenty of cold water, cut out the ventricles, and stuff the heart with the following forcemeat: Grate a cupful of stale bread, put it into a frying-pan containing two tablespoonfuls of butter made smoking hot, and stir it until it is brown; and then add a tablespoonful of grated onion, a level teaspoonful of salt a saltspoonful each of [illegible] and powdered thyme, as much boiling water as the [illegible] the yelk of [illegible] forcemeat well and stuff the heart with it; [illegible] a [illegible] enough to hold it, pour around it a cupful of cold gravy, broth, or water containing a tablespoonful of butter, season it highly with salt and pepper, and bake it for two hours in a moderate oven, basting it four or five times. When the heart is done put it on a hot dish, and keep it hot; set the dripping-pan over the fire, stir into it a tablespoonful of flour, and let it brown; then stir in a pint of boiling water, and let the gravy boil for three minutes; season it highly with salt and pepper, and serve it with the baked heart.

CORN BREAD.—Corn bread without yeast or soda is sometimes desired as an article of food. Sift three quarts of meal, add a tablespoonful of salt, and mix with just enough water to make a thin batter. Cover this with a cloth, and let it stand until it begins to rise, and little [illegible] appearance [illegible] then pour it into a well [illegible] and bake slowly in [illegible]

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
[illegible] Alcoholism.
Dr. C. [illegible] of Wabash, Ind., says: "I [illegible] for a man who had [illegible] to excess fifteen years, but during the last two years [illegible] abstaining [illegible] Phosphate [illegible]"

The Precious Tokens.

I have something Jesus gave me
For my own
It is something which He sent me
From His throne.

I do not seek for hidden gold
In earth's ground,
Nor give my wealth to gain the pearl
Which I found.

It is something which I carry
Near my heart;
It is safe till Jesus bids me
From it part.

In itself it has no value
More than tears,
Though I'm weary as I bear it,
I've no fears.

It is precious as a token
From my Lord,
That His heart-thought is as loving
As His word!

Like His presence, it doth bring me
Peace divine;
'Tis His sweet and tender whisper,
"Thou art Mine."

What is the gift I clasp so closely,
Wouldst thou see?
'Tis a cross, which Christ, my Master,
Sent to me.

If my human hand had found it,
I should grieve,
But my Jesus laid it on me,
I believe!

Oh, how sweet it is to bear it
As His gift,
While the burden of my treasure
Christ doth lift!

—*Congregationalist.*

A Monsignor Not Ours.

At this time a distinguished Briton and a vigorous Romanist, Monsignor Capel, is visiting this country. He is fond of telling of his success in leading into the papal faith a large number of dukes, marquises, lords, baronets, chevaliers, and M. P.'s. Indeed, if his [de]tails are correct, he has in his fold the finest-wooled sheep of the kingdom, and he seems to be successful, generally, when he sets out on an expedition for a golden fleece. He is now in a land where titles and trappings count but little; but he dreams here, as at home, of the value of blue blood. In a recent lecture in New York city he is reported to have suggested that what the Roman Catholic church wants in this country is "a little higher social standing." It seems to be one of the objects of his visit to tone up Catholic society, and to fill with unaccustomed blood its clean, pure moral channels. Whether he will first address himself to the conversion of President Arthur, or begin with the surviving ex-presidents, or content himself with our more numerous brood of would-be presidents, does not yet appear. But as his efforts at home have chiefly been confined to those who were already great, either by rank or money, or by both, and as far as we know by nothing else, he may, most likely, look after our millionaires, whose wealth is ancestral. It is certain that money as well as rank is an element in the social standing aimed at, for even in the old country itself there is not a hundredth part as many of the decendants of Irish kings as can be found in America. Mgr. Capel does not recognize the nobility in them which serves when it can no longer rule, and which, like the insect commended by Solomon, counts its force by the numbers of its insignificant individuals.

Our illustrious visitor is right. His coreligionists ought to have "a higher social standing." Along our railways they "pick" their way and "wheel" in columns, but the standing of their "shovelry" is not high. Rome, which is the focus of the papacy, is probably the model after which he would reconstruct our rising cities. We should then have loyal dukes and nobles, palaces, cardinals, and unvisited libraries, but like the city of the seven hills we should also have its seven curses, viz; the poverty of the masses, their general ignorance, their systematic and shameless beggary, the low estimate of life which makes murder more common than anywhere else in Europe, forms without worship, government without representation, and a city with a history, but without a future. We fail to read of any of the converts of high standing achieved by Mgr. Capel who have employed themselves in opening the doors of distinction to the unlettered, littered, lower ten thousand. His system lacks in the wisdom that makes princes of beggars by moral elevation.

After all, in our monsignor's own church in this country, it is those of low social standing, or of none, who have made the chief potency and progress of their church. It is the weekly savings of Pat and Mike and Bridget that have built the churches, and fattened the priests, and carried up the cathedrals, and filled the treasuries of the bishops, and made monasteries rich. The leaders of the church have kept their people well in line, but they have reared in their cloisters the wolves that feed upon them; and few others than the wolves in woolen garments ever reach among them "a high moral standing."—*Northwestern.*

The defeat of Senator Mahone and his Readjuster party in Virginia would, among all honest men, be a matter for profound and unmingled satisfaction if it could be contemplated independently of the victory of the Bourbon Democrats in the same state. The simple truth is that Mahoneism in Virginia, notwithstanding its pretentions, regard for Negro rights, and notwithstanding all that from political motives it has done to protect these rights, was simply a scheme of ambitions and unscrupulous rascality, mainly under the inspiration and direction of one man. The repudiating law of 1882, enacted by a Readjuster legislature, settled the moral character of the party represented and controlled by the counsels of Senator Mahone. The political methods of the party were corrupt and corrupting to the last degree. The colored people who were drawn into it were injured and demoralized by their contact with it. Though pretending to be their friend, it did them vastly more harm than good, and used them to serve its own base purposes. The stupendous iniquities of the party find no offset in any incidental benefits. We have never supposed that a party so essentially corrupt could maintain its ascendancy for any considerable length of time, and are not at all disappointed at its downfall, or regretful over its fate. The defeat of Mahoneism in Virginia is, in itself considered, certainly one good thing done, and we wish we could add that the success of the Bourbon Democrats in that state is another good thing gained. The victorious party may, perhaps, learn something from the discipline of the past few years, and make for itself a better record, especially in its treatment of the colored people. Such we hope will be the fact. Political wisdom dictates that Bourbon Democracy, now that it has succeeded in the overthrow of Senator Mahone, should commend itself to the colored people by a proper regard for their rights; and that it should wipe out the foul stain upon the statute-book of the stat, by at once repealing the repudiating acts of 1882. If it shall do this, it will act wisely and deserve the respect of mankind. It now has the future in its own hands.—*New York Independent.*

"I move," said a delegate in a Virginia convention, "that our chairman take a dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he is so hoarse that I cannot understand him." That gentleman had no doubt tried this wonderful medicine.

Slavery was a great evil, and was entrenched in defenses which had been building through the ages, and were thought to be impregnable. But it perished. Intemperance also has its bulwarks, and it is thought by many that it can not be extirpated. But it must and shall be overthrown by the efforts of true men, and the blessing of God.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh no more. Too often the cause are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of Woman (96 pages). Address WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

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BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

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Green B. Raum, U. S. Com. Inter'l Rev.

So. Bloomingville, O., May 1, 1879.

SIRS.—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

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A Friend's Advice To The Democrats.

The objectionable feature of the civil rights decision is that it reopens a question that was settling itself without the least friction. The decision, being in accord with the strict construction of the Constitution, is gratifying to all citizens who believe in the doctrine of State rights. The States, however, can re-enact the vital principles of the Civil Rights bill, and it is to be hoped they will do so as speedily as possible. Let the Democratic Legislature of Ohio lead off. The people have already approved the spirit of the Civil Rights bill by acquiescing in its provisions. Let the color question be finally and forever disposed of, so far as it can be by legislation, and let Ohio and other Democratic States lead off in the the work. The country does not desire a revival of race issues. The colored people do not desire it. There are larger questions to be disposed of. Let the Democratic Legislatures of the country take the lead in putting upon the statute-books of their respective States the just features of the Civil Rights law that has just been declared unconstitutional by a Republican supreme bench. The principles involved in the law are just and right. The country has already made vast strides toward adjusting the race question upon the basis of those principles. Whether the law is re-enacted as a State law or not, the pocket interest will continue to break down the barriers erected by blind and ignorant prejudices. It is unwise, therefore, to leave open a question that public opinion desires to be taken out of politics finally and forever.—*Evansville (Ind.) Courier, Oct. 19.*

"My pimples broke out regularly, till I used Dr. Benson's Skin Cure." S. T. Harrison, Rochester, N. Y.

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Lost Friends.

We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my mother's relatives whom she left in Perry county, Alabama, about 1841. Her father's name was Simon Clark and was owned by a Mr. Clark. Her father was a first-class blacksmith and a fiddler. It was said that he could read and write. Her mother's name was Patient. Her sisters and brothers were Harriet, Leanda, Epsie, Creasie, Frank, William, Taylor, and Albert. Albert was sold to a Mr. Daniel Owens and carried to Texas. Mother was taken away from her parents when four years old and carried to Neshoba county, Miss. She was then carried to Enterprise, Miss., where I now reside. Any information in regard to any of their whereabouts will be gladly and thankfully received by me.

S. E. JONES.

Enterprise, Miss.

DEAR EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my uncle Pharah, who belonged to Michael Gilbert; also Plato. We are from Barnwell county, South Carolina. My father is here with me; his name is Sam Thickland; he used to go by the name of Sanko Gilbert. Plato used to live 15 miles below Alexandria, La., where he was sold to John McGee. My grandmother was named Nancy Gilbert; my mother is Alsy Gilbert. The most of us have been separated 35 years. Any one knowing of any of them will please write me, in care of Rev. H. J. Wright, pastor Asbury M. E. Church, Natchitoches, La.

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General News Items.

A Bible agent found 750 families in Weakley county, Tenn., without Bibles.

Charles Wesley wrote some 7000 hymns. Out of these his brother selected and adapted some five hundred to public worship.

Dr. Taylor says: "The world gives $6,250,000 a year for foreign missions, about $1,500,000 of which comes from the United States.

Mr. [illegible] Whittier added his [illegible] Aldrich, [illegible] Reilly in [illegible] Cable's [illegible]

North [illegible] will pay no State [illegible] Western North Carolina [illegible] Company will pay into the Treasury $[illegible],000, which sum will carry the State government.

A convict in the Youngstown, Ohio, Penitentiary, who was pardoned out a year ago on condition that he would keep sober, was recently ordered back by Governor Foster to serve his term out on account of his hard drinking.

Judge Fisher, of Baltimore, having decided that a man is liable in damages for slanderous words uttered by his wife, Mr. Scholer of that city had to pay $105 and costs because his wife had said uncomplimentary things of Mrs. Anna [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] from Rome: "The *Diritto* says it is stated the Vatican has consented to appoint a nuncio for the United States in accordance with the wishes of the American bishops now in Rome. The *D*[illegible] the opinion that the American Congress will approve such an appointment." Now, what has the American Congress to do with the Vatican in approving its appointments pro or con[illegible]

[illegible] Washington, D. C., [illegible] patch to the *Times-Democrat* says: "The admission of a colored man as a student in the National College of Pharmacy has created consternation among the students. Twenty-nine signed a protest, but it was ignored by the board on the ground that the school recognized no distinction based on color. The signers of the protest left school in a body when the colored student entered the lecture room. They say they will not return [illegible], but the officials think they will be more reconciled after a [illegible]. There is no intention of dismissing the colored student. Later information is to the effect that Mr. Bigelow, president of the National College of Pharmacy, and thirty-eight students left the institution in consequence of the admission of the colored man." [illegible] We [illegible] to the managers of this school, and pity the deluded [illegible] of the "beast that Balaam rode," that left the school upon such a [illegible] plea.

The *Youth's Companion* does not neglect native authors. In addition to several serials of life abroad written expressly for it by Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant, Alphonse Daudet and others, it will publish American serials by J. T. Trowbridge, Frank R. Stockton and C. A. Stephens.

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[illegible] that have been saved by your [illegible]

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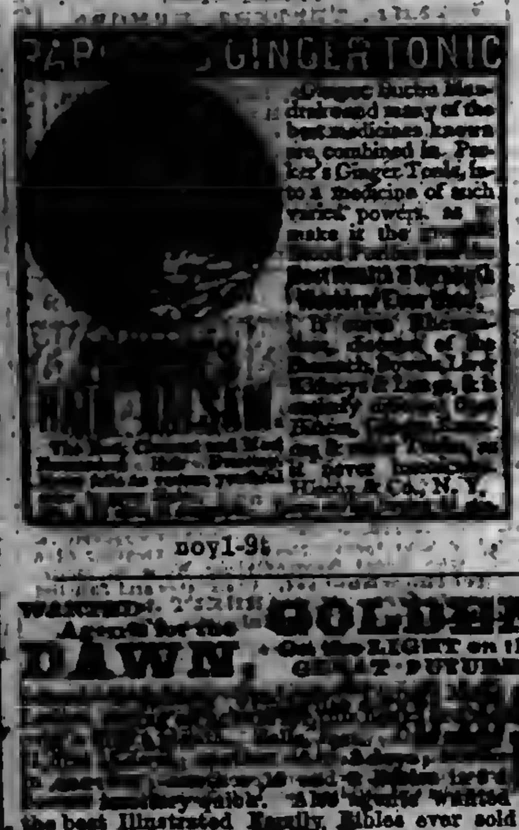

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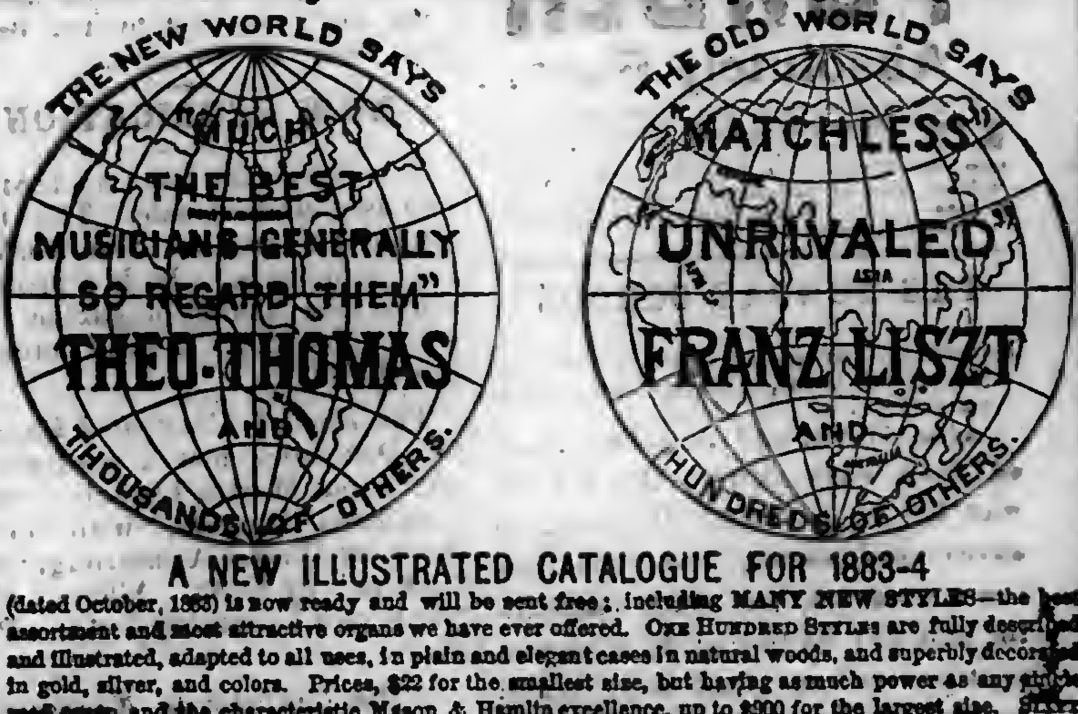

A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1883-4
(dated October, 1883) is now ready and will be sent free; including MANY NEW STYLES—the best assortment and most attractive organs we have ever offered. ONE HUNDRED STYLES are fully described and illustrated, adapted to all uses, in plain and elegant cases in natural woods, and superbly decorated in gold, silver, and colors. Prices, $22 for the smallest size, but having as much power as any single reed organ and the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, up to $900 for the largest size. SIXTY STYLES between $30 and $200. *Sold also for easy payments.* Catalogues free.

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jan31-

My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, the result of thirty years' experience as a Seed Grower, will be sent free to all who apply. All seed sent from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I agree to refill orders gratis. My collection of vegetable seed is one of the most extensive to be found in any American catalogue, a large part of it is of my own growing. As the original introducer of Eclipse Beet, Early Ohio, and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. In the gardens and on the farms of those who plant my seed will be found my best advertisement.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.
nov29-3teow

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.
Peck's Patent Tubular Cushioned Ear Drums cure Deafness in all stages. Recommended by scientific men of Europe and America. Write for illustrated descriptive book and testimonials from doctors, judges, ministers and prominent men and women who have been cured, and who take pleasure in recommending them. They are unseen while in use, comfortable to wear, and make a permanent cure. Address, WEST & CO., 7 Murray St., New-York. Agents for South and West.
oct18-5t—1tam

The Great Church LIGHT.
FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD
and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec[illegible]

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OF ALL KINDS
FOR SALE BY
Excelsior Mfg. Co.
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Nearly as effective as a steamer; about one-third first cost, and less than one-tenth annual expense for repairs. For descriptive circulars, with testimonials, address
REMINGTON AG'L CO., ILION, N. Y.
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To any [illegible] with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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BACKLOG SKETCHES, our large 24 page paper filled with charming serials, sketches, stories, choice miscellany, etc., is sent 3 MONTHS ON TRIAL for 25 cents; and we send EVERY subscriber FREE, our new Holiday Package, consisting of 11 POPULAR SONGS, with music, 10 NEW EVENING GAMES, pack of AGE AND FORTUNE-TELLING CARDS, pack "HOLD TO LIGHT" CARDS, pack FUN AND FLIRTATION CARDS, set CHROMO CARDS, 13 new TRICKS IN MAGIC, 5 NEW PUZZLES, HELLER'S CONJURING PACK, MYSTIC ORACLE, GAME OF FORTUNE, 5 beautiful FACE PICTURES, set TRANSFORMATION PICTURES, 25 WAYS TO GET RICH, etc. Endless Amusement! AGENTS WANTED. Sample paper for stamp. BACKLOG PUBLISHING CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.
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AGENTS make over ONE hundred per cent. profit selling the Reflecting Safety Lamp which can be sold in every family. Gives more light than three ordinary lamps. Sample Lamp sent for fifty cents in stamps. We have other household articles. Send for circulars. FORSEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.
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DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade.
32 FAST AND DURABLE COLORS.
EACH PACKAGE WILL COLOR ONE TO FOUR LBS. OF GOODS.
Ask for the DIAMOND DYES, and take no other. None can compare with them for Brilliancy, Durability, Simplicity and Economy. Sold by all druggists and merchants, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 27 colored samples and a book of directions sent for a 2 cent stamp.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.
jan11-1y

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oct4-3m 2

Gold Paint. Silver Paint. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 cts. a package at the druggists, or post-paid from
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Burlington, Vt.
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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.

july19-1y-4mr 8

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON XI. Dec. 16th. DAVID SPARING HIS ENEMY. (Sam xxiv, 1—17.)

After David and Jonathan parted from each other, David's life was full of trouble. He lived in caves and among the rocks, on the mountains, but Saul came after him and he to had fly from one spot to another. One day, while he was hunting him, Saul went into a cave to sleep. He did not dream that David was there, but David was in that very spot. David's friends wanted him to kill Saul while he slept. but David would not touch him. Saul wanted to kill David, but David would not do him any wrong, so he cut off the lower part of Saul's robe to let him know he had been near him, but did not hurt him. Then David crept away, and when Saul left the cave he went after him, and Saul heard his voice and saw him, knew how kind he had been to spare his life. Then David spoke to Saul and asked the Lord to judge between them. Saul heard it and his heart was touched. He knew David had done a good act as he said, "Thou art more righteous than I." Saul could see how David had saved his life when he was trying to find him to kill him. David acted on the command, "Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you." Boys and girls who can do this are God's own true children. He sees all, watches all, and will reward you.—*Western.*

They say "a word to the wise is sufficient," but we think it takes about five, "Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup." You can get this article in any drug store for twenty five cents. Physicians recommend it.

MARRIAGES.

On Thanksgiving evening at the residence of the officiating minister, W. W. Hooper, President of the East University, Holly Springs, Miss., Rev. E. D. Clifford of Grand [illegible] to Miss Cora G. Knight, of East Rumford, Me., and late a teacher of music in Bennett Seminary, Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Clifford is Professor of Mathematics, and Mrs. Clifford becomes teacher of music in East University.

W. W. HOOPER.

The Bilious.

Dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEATHS.

Bro. Andrew Hamilton, an exhorter and an earnest worker in the church, died Nov. 18, in full faith and triumph. He leaves wife, one child and many friends. Bro. Hamilton has been a member of the church for more than twenty years.

H. W. SIMMONS.

Gallatin, Tenn.

"Dr. Benson's Pills for nervous and sick headache." Dr. H. H. Schlichter, Mechanicstown, Pa.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the celebrated seedsmen. Growing the bulk of their seed on their own farms, by the most approved methods, they have obtained a world-wide reputation for the quality and variety they put upon the market, and their integrity in all its actions. Their beautiful Seed Annual for 1884, sent free to all who apply for it, will be found of practical value to those who desire to purchase seeds true to name.

NEW BOOKS.

THE UPLANDS OF GOD, and Other Religious Poems. Price $1.25

A PANSY TEXT BOOK for the month. Price 75c.

THE GIFT OF GIFTS. Price 50c. New York; Ansen D. F. Randolph & Co.

These are model gift books for religious homes, prepared with much skill and good taste. The books, are cloth bound, with gilt ornaments. "The Gift of Gifts," is a volume of pages of violets, on which appear a scripture quotation, and a sentence of poetry or prose. "A Pansy" is composed of leaves decorated with that flower in the texts and poetry. "The Uplands of God, is a fine selection of religious poetry, gathered from many sources like grains of wheat into a store-house.

Scaly eruptions and climatic discolorations easily removed by Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. $1. Druggist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The *Season* for January 1884 may now be found on sale. The International News Co., New York, are the publishers. It is a profusely illustrated fashion magazine. Single copies 30c. Yearly subscription $3.50.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* for December has a portrait and paper on Martin Luther; "Some Forgotten Etchers," with illustrations, by Walter Armstrong; "Corn Cockles" by Grant Allen; "The Story of a Courtship," etc. Price 15c.

The *Confederate Knapsack*, is a monthly, issued by A. Meynier, 25 Exchange Alley, New Orleans, and devoted to war sketches and reminiscences. The No. 1 makes a neat typographical appearance, and shows skillful editorial supervision.

Haus und Herd, for December, our German Methodist magazine, edited by Rev. Dr. H. Leibhart, contains as an attractive feature a steel plate portrait of Bishop Wiley.

Golden Days for Dec 8 is accompanied by a statuette "Oh!" A boy winces under the process of getting his hair cut. Purchase at the news stands, or address James Elverson, Philadelphia.

The Pulpit Treasury, for December, is on our table. The leading sermon is by Dr. W. M Taylor, the celebrated pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, N. Y. There is also a finely executed portrait of the same divine, a view of his church and a well written sketch of his life. There is a Christmas Sermon by Dr. Hepworth, a New Year's Sermon by Rev. D. Moore, the London "Golden Lectures," an Address by Prof. Dr. Prentiss, delivered at Dr. Hatfield's Funeral, and a sketch of Dr. Hatfield by the Editor. Yearly, $2.50; Clergy, $2; Single copies, 25 cents. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 757 Broadway, New York.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December gives a portrait of Alexander von Humboldt, and an eloquent address by Professor Emil du Bois Reymond, delivered at the anniversary of the University of Berlin, in which the work and merits of the illustrious student of the Kosmos are estimated with [illegible]. A paper by M. E. [illegible], on "The Habitation and the Atmosphere," is of general interest, and presents a number of useful suggestions regarding the construction of houses. As bearing on health, Dr. Oswald's paper in "The Remedies of Nature" series on "Enteric Disorders", is one of his best. Mr. Thomas Foster presents a discussion of the "Morality of Happiness," from the stand-point of scientific ethics. M. E. Caro, of the Institute of France, in "Genius and Heredity," shows that, with all our theorizing, there is something unaccountable in the sporadic appearances of genius with which the world is from time to time astonished. A remarkable phenomenon is graphically described in Mr. Garrett P. Serviss's paper on "A Belt of Sun-Spots." Dr. T. S. Clouston, of Edinburgh, considers "Female Education from a Medical Point of View." "Surface Conditions of the Planet Mars" gives the results of Shiaparelli's latest observations. There is also the usual installment of Mr. Mattieu Williams's series on "The Chemistry of Cookery." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents per number, $5 per year.

What Shall I Speak?

This question is fully met by the popular series of "One Hundred Selections," to meet the incessant demand of Recitationists and Reading Clubs for something new, the successive numbers abound in rich variety of bright pertinent, thrilling and touching extracts. No. 22 of the series is just issued. Price, only 30 cents. Published by P. GARRETT & Co., Philadelphia.

Democratic Testimony.

We have preferred, in dealing with the Copiah County murder, to give Democratic testimony, whenever it could be had. We have printed the resolutions of the Democratic mass-meeting after the murder, the "verdict" of the Coroner and the proclamation of the Mayor. We supplement these with the following remarks from a Democratic paper—the *Vicksburg Post:* "A free ballot and a fair count does not seem to be the motto of the Copiah County Democracy. In an attempt to cast his vote at Hazelhurst, 'Prent' Matthews received a charge of twenty-four buckshot in the face, killing him instantly. He went to the polls single-handed and alone, and in the attempt to exercise his privilege of American citizenship was shot down like a dog. This is the worst murder that has occurred in Mississippi since the Chisolm killing. It will injure the good name and prosperity of the State. Every bullet that was shot into Matthews will be worth thousands of votes to the Republicans, because it will be said, and it cannot be denied, that he was killed on account of his politics by intolerant Democrats." Those who deprecate "the bloody shirt" will please observe that this Democratic paper says "It cannot be denied" that this was a political murder.—*New York Tribune.*

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Sleeping cars now run through from this city to San Francisco, Via the Texas and Pacific R. R.

Oakey Hall has severed his editorial connection with *Truth*, and will shortly leave for London to permanently join the English bar.

The name of Jay Gould has been drawn to serve on the petit jury in White Plains, N. Y. It is understood the judge will require Mr. Gould's attendance.

The colored fire company of Pine Bluff, Ark., are particularly credited with the success of preventing the spread of a fire there to contiguous buildings to the one that was destroyed.

The United States officials in the New Orleans Customhouse have petitioned the Government to have the streets surrounding the Customhouse paved with the sheet asphalt pavement.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that contracts made under the rules of the Cotton Exchage, for the future delivery of the staple, constitute valid obligations. Williams, Pinckard & Co vs. Julius Aroni.

Senator Logan has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate to appropriate and expend $50,000,000; derived from internal revenue taxes and the sale of public lands, for the education of all children living in the United States.

In recent years a great many wealthy Englishmen have bought land in the United States. It is said that Sir E. J. Reed, M. P., owns no less than 2,000,000 acres; the Duke of Sutherland, 400,000; the Earl of Dunmore, 100,000, and the Earl of Dunraven, 60,000 acres. Nine men own a territory equal to that of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island combined.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, has executed a deed of trust, conveying to the city of New York, at his death, his magnificent city residence on Grammercy Park, and the books therein, for a free library to bear his name. The trustees are said to be Henry Waterson, of Kentucky. Manton Marble, formerly owner of the *World*, and John Bigelow, ex-United States to France. The house has been almost entirely rebuilt, according to designs by Vaux. It now occupies the site of two houses, and is one of the most ornate buildings in the city. The total cost of the structure is put at $500,000. The library is said to be the most extensive private one in this country. It has cost about $100,000 already. The whole property is worth $1,000,000.

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

Any friend or friends in the city desiring to entertain any of the members of the Louisiana Conference, which takes place at Union Chapel January 30, 1884, will please address, before Dec. 31, 1883, STEPHEN PRIESTLEY, Pastor. Union Chapel, Bienville street, N. O.

SABBATH-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Sabbath-school delegates will meet at the same time and place ordered for the Jackson District Conference. Programme for preachers same published for July 20th last. I have invited Rev. A. A. Gillett to be with us. Come out, brethren, we hope to perfect an organization for a Sabbath-school Institute for said district. A. K. DAVIS, Vice-Prest.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Bell Circuit	Dec.	8- 9
Mason	"	15-16
Pleasant Grove Ct	"	18-19
Brownsville Ct	"	22 23
Friendship Ct	"	29-30
Memphis Ct	Jan.	5- 6
Memphis Station	"	12 13
Sharon Ct	"	18-18
Martin	"	20 21
Paris	"	26-27
Mansfield	"	29-30
Holy Rock	Feb.	1- 2
Henderson	"	3- 4
Lindon	"	9 10
Lawrenceburg	"	16-17
Waynesboro	"	23-24
Clifton	"	26-27
Purdy	Mar.	1- 2

Brethren, urge the benevolent collections, and have your leaders out promptly on time. Our first district meeting will commence on Tuesday night, April, —, 1884. JESSE P. PRICE, P. E.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Spencer	Dec.	8- 6
Murfreesboro	"	15-16
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	15-13
Stone River Circuit	"	22 26
Woodberry	"	29-30
Lebanon and Seays	Jan.	5- 8
North Lebanon	"	9-19
Shelbyville	"	12-13
Manchester	"	19 20
Tullahoma	"	26-27
McMinnville	Feb.	2- 3
McMinnville Circuit	"	2- 3
Sparta	"	2- 3
Van Buren	"	2- 8
Cooksville	"	9 10
Martin Creek	"	11-12
Caney Fork	"	16-17
Alexandria	"	23-24
Liberty	Mar.	2- 3

District conference will meet at McMinnville, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1884. Let all the members please be present the first day. Preachers will please notify the district stewards to be present, as that will be the time to estimate the presiding elder's salary. H. W. KEY.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Franklin	Dec.	8- 9
Spring Hill	"	15-16
Lewisburg	"	22-23
Poplar Ridge	"	22-23
Nolensville	"	29 30
Brentwood	Jan.	5- 6
Gallatin	"	12-13
Gallatin Circuit	"	19-20
Hartsville	"	26-27
Mitchellsville	Feb.	2- 3
Springfield	"	9-10
Dickson	"	16-17
White Bluff	"	16-17
Cumberland Furnace	"	23-24
Dover	Mar.	1- 2
Nashville, Clark Chapel	"	8- 9
Nashville, City Mission	"	8- 9

I hope to find all the brethren at their posts. Please commence your benevolent collections at once.

JAS. PICKETT, P. E.

Littell's Living Age For 1884.

For forty years *The Living Age* has been published with uninterrupted success, and has enabled its readers, at small expense of time and money, to keep pace with the literary progress of the age. Frequent in issue, and unequalled among periodicals in amount of matter, it furnishes an unrivalled compilation of a great and growing literature which embraces the productions of the most eminent living writers in all departments of literary and scientific work. And as this literature grows year by year in extent and importance, *The Living Age* becomes more valuable. Filling the place of many periodicals, it can hardly be dispensed with by any American reader who desires a thorough compendium of the best literature and thought of the time. Its prospectus for 1884 is commended to the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1884 the intervening weekly numbers are sent *gratis* Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers. [dec6-6t

This last enemy strikes the body unexpectedly, as a robber forces open the door of a house in order to reach the treasure that lies within. If the soul's life has been hid with Christ in God before that last assault, the spoiler will be disappointed of his prey.—*Arnot.*

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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Rev. W. P. THIRKIELD, Dean,
or Rev. E. O, THAYER, President. [oc18-tf

What a comment on the unsatisfactoriness of worldly pleasure was given by the German poet, Goethe, who, at the age of eighty-three, after having drunk his fill of all the wells of sensual enjoyment, said that he had not had three weeks of real happiness in his whole lifetime!

SCIPIO, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1879

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am my sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases. Over a year ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several years. She has become thoroughly cured of her various complicated disease by their use. We both recommend them to our friends, many of whom have also been cured of their various ailments by them.

REV. E. R. WARREN.

Surely there is nothing in a name. Think of a good-looking young man christened John Wesley being found with teaspoons in his hat, sugar tongs and napkin rings in his boots, table spoons by the dozen up his sleeves, and a fur-trimmed cloak over his arm, and arrested for burglary! The early influences that the name hints at ought to have done more for its bearer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2 cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. n44-14t

Prof. Tice, the well-known weather prophet is dead.

An aged colored couple in Terre Haute, Ind., who have had twenty-five children, four of whom were killed in the war, decline a pension saying that the Government had done enough for them in emancipating their race.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jal4-1y

Fifteen glasses of whisky in fifteen minutes. A German made a wager to perform that feat in Cleveland recently. The exhibition took place on the Sabbath and quite as appropriately in a saloon. It was a success. It was impossible for it to be anything else. The German drank his whisky, won his wager and then died "as a fool dieth."—*Chicago Standard.*

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ECZEMA, TETTERS, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SCROFULA ULCERS, TENDER ITCHINGS, and PIMPLES on all parts of the body.
Dr. Benson's New Remedy and Favorite Prescription.
It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tan and freckles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and external treatment.
All first class druggists have it. Price $1. per package.

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This number is uniform with the Series, and contains another hundred splendid Declamations and Readings, combining Sentiment, Oratory, Pathos, Humor, Fun. Price, 30cts., mailed free. Sold by Booksellers. Every boy who speaks pieces, every member of a Lyceum who wants Something New to recite, should get the whole set. Club rates and full list of contents free. P. GARRETT & CO., 708 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Dec. 10, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; Middling 10¼; Good Middling, 10½; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 6¾@7; White clarified, 7@7¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 30; fair, 35; choice, 48.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2@2¼; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4¼.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 20@22.

COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 11¼; prime, 14.

CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 45.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl.—Fancy, 5.40; Choice, 5.00.

LARD, ℔—Choice, 8¾

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; Fine, $1.02½;

ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.70@1.75; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. $1 75; onions, ℔ bbl. $2 25; apples, ℔ bbl. $2@$4 25; cabbages, $15@$16 per 100; sour krout, ℔ bbl $ 9 00@12.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $13.87½.

BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 11¼; shoulders, 8¼; sides, short rib, 8¾; sides, long clear, 8¾; hams, sugar-cured, 14@15¼.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 6¼; clear sides, 7¼; shoulders, 6¼c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.25@2.50 duck $3 50@4 geese 5.50@6.00; turkeys $10.00@12.00.

Western Eggs 27@28c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 30@31½c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@$4.75 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.50@3.00 ducks $3.50@4 00; geese $5.00@6.00; turkeys $9.00@12.00.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 58, white, 56; mixed, 55@56.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 38½.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 90.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime, $15@$17; choice, 17 50@18 50.

SOUTHWESTERN

Christian Advocate

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THE SOUTHWESTERN

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Editorial Notes.

Our brethren of the A. M. E. Church have organized on the plan of our Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the Zawawa [illegible] Scientific and Literary [illegible] Rev. T. G. Steward, D. D. [illegible] Pine street, Philadelphia is the Dean of the faculty.

[illegible] *Paper* is before [illegible] It aims to advise and [illegible] the laboring classes for [illegible] a copy and one dollar a year. [illegible] at that price, and its [illegible] [illegible] until we are not sure that *John [illegible] Paper* is such a [illegible] though the projector be a genius.

The *Michigan Advocate* favorably [illegible] in connection with the Episcopacy, Drs. Ninde, [illegible] Fowler, Walden, J. O. Peck, Hunt [illegible] and George. These are all [illegible] names from which to [illegible] our neighbor, why not in[illegible] the names of Drs. [illegible] [illegible] M. W. Taylor, [illegible] and others? Has not the time come to extend the selection?

An Iowa man has figured out that the hogs of that State [illegible] enough annually to feed [illegible] [illegible], and cost $6,000,000, counting the sheep they kill. The education of the children of the State costs $4,000,000. What is true of Iowa in this respect is no less true of Louisiana. Our people keep too many worthless curs. Why not raise hogs and chickens instead?

Those of our brethren whose creed is to ignore the conference notice column of the SOUTHWESTERN, will do well to refer to it, and thereby gain the information that the time of holding the Spring conferences has been arranged. The Louisiana Conference meets in New Orleans, Jan. 30th, Bishop Wiley presiding. Mississippi, at Jackson, Jan. 16th; Little Rock, at Little Rock, Feb. 13th. These will all be held by Bishop Wiley. Prepare for conference brethren; and let no back step be taken.

A man recently convicted and executed for the crime of murder said on the scaffold: "It was myself, John Herbert Smith, that did it, and had it not been for liquor the blood of that man would not be upon my hands. I trust that God has forgiven me, and also my fellow man. Good-bye, and God bless you all! It's all for the best. I hope that if any persons here have any money to spare they will give it for the support of my little children." Strong drink did it. Young men be warned.

The special correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, in Japan, says of the Japanese: "They are learning to like the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, and other fruits of civilization. They are being educated by schools. They are being converted by missionaries. They are being fitted for citizenship by good newspapers, and many who cannot speak or understand English are able to read our books." Schools, churches, missionaries, and newspaper are the mighty levers lifting up the Japanese empire to the marvelous light of the Gospel and Christian civilization. They are God's approved means of promoting the welfare and civilization of Nations. Let us utilize them faithfully and persistently.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself." Man never sought it, it never once entered into his depraved mind. God formed the plan, just when we do not know; but when the fullness of time had come, Christ, the great manifestor of God, came and accomplished it. Now God in Christ holds out the greatest inducement to sinners to return to Him. He warns, He expostulates because He is unwilling to punish. He sets before us the example of great sinners whom He has pardoned and restored to His kingdom and favor, that we may be persuaded to return to Him.

A Washington dispatch reports [illegible] Senator Kellogg to have said, that at the proper time he might show the origin and prosecution in [illegible] in such a way as to place [illegible] his personal and political [illegible] connected with it in an [illegible] light. He had con[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] is so complete and [illegible] he would be willing to submit the question of any wrong [illegible] to any un[illegible] prejudiced [illegible] Democrat or Republican. The continued de[illegible] lay, repeated postponements, and [illegible] on the basis of technicali[illegible] ties or prescription, have tended to injure Mr. Kellogg's cause. It is not assertion but evidence that is required to dispel reasonable inferences from the expressions of several persons against Mr. Kellogg; and a proper tribunal should be found to declare his guilt or innocence. The failure of witnesses for the prosecution to appear, which caused the postponement of trial without day, is regretted, but it does not make Mr. Kellogg's position any clearer. Let him join with the government in compelling attendance of witnesses, or in prosecuting Messrs. Walsh, Price and others for defamation or libel. This would demonstrate that Mr. Kellogg really desired to meet the issue in a more satisfactory way than anything said or done in the past in regard to the matter.

The General Conference is drawing near, and delegates thereto are being elected; those who have formulated and matured measures for its consideration had better begin to bring them out and make them public. Thus far nothing of importance has been advanced for consideration, except the question of the pastoral time limit. This does not indicate a scarcity of vital interests for consideration however. They will crop out as the time approaches. Now out with them, brethren. Give the church the benefit of your thought.

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Following Jesus.

BY W. D. GODMAN.

To follow Jesus is the same as to follow Christ, is it not? And to follow Christ is to be a Christian. Why, then, do we say "follow Jesus," and not rather "follow Christ?" Because in the Gospel we read, "Jesus said unto them," as in Matt. xvi, 24: "Then said Jesus unto them, If any man will come after me let him deny himself and and take up his cross and follow me." Jesus is the human name of God's Son, who is our exampler. We feel attracted to Jesus as to a brother, while we are overawed by the Christ as a world's Redeemer and Judge. Our admiration of Jesus and our gratitude to Christ make it pleasant to think of following Him. But the actual treading in the path is so rough that we sometimes shrink from it. It does not appear to be all pleasure to follow Jesus. Thus have the saints found it always. God casts up "a highway" for his people, but it leads through "the desert." We must find happiness in hardship if we follow Jesus. This is as it should be. It is not an unfairness of a father toward his children. The reward is worthy the sacrifice. Thus it is in all the matters of this life. No one becomes rich, beginning poor, without sacrificing every comfort and pleasure for years. None becomes a scholar without complete sacrifice, for many years, of society, the pleasures of appetite, and even health.

If the company of Jesus demand the relinquishment of worldly company, it is worth the price. If we can enjoy the love of God only by forsaking all carnal love it will pay us well. We shall be like the merchantman who sold all he had in order to buy the goodly pearl. The man who would be truly rich should invest his all in the love of God. No danger here of depreciated market nor of watered stock. Let us observe that there is a rigid necessity of following, not a mere permissiveness, if we would be Christ's, if we would be Christians. "Whosoever doth not bear his cross and come after Me cannot be My disciple," Luke xiv, 27. The Christian is a crucified man. Such is, historically, the significance of the name. No godly manners, no varnished phrases, no pretentious public deeds, no professions, no charities, no heroism, none of these things decorating the natural man can make a Christian. The man who seeks himself is not a Christian though he preach the most effective sermons, write popular books, lead great social movements, hold high offices, and have great reputation. It is easy to preach Christian sermons with a heathenish heart. Every man does it who preaches to please. May it not be we are generally, preachers and people, living for ourselves? not following Jesus? Who loves the cross?—I mean His own cross—who does not shun the cross and despise it? How many that read of the cross and of the patience of the saints and respond thereto with sympathetic tears, go straightway into the paths of their own life, seeking with a matchless endeavor to get rid of the cross, and to get for themselves the decorations and delusive flatteries of the same world that has slain all our martyrs, What is the worth of their sympathetic tears? Everything which we accept and honor in the Church and in the closet, that we abjure spit upon and slaughter in business, in politics and in society. We despise consistency, that is a cheap jewel; the sisters may wear it. Business is business. He is a fool who consults conscience on 'change.

"Jesus hath now many lovers of His heavenly kingdom, but few bearers of His cross. Many follow Jesus into the breaking of bread, but few to the drinking of the cup of His passion." These are the words of a holy man, and just as true now as when they were written. Do we not serve Jesus for gain? Do we not enter the fellowship of His people for worldly advantage? Do we not attend the means of grace for the pleasure that comes of it? Perhaps it seems to us, that in other parts of our country, where there is more wealth, and where society is more advanced in some things, that there the Lord's people follow the world more than they follow Christ. It may be. But how is it with us at home? in Louisiana? Do we profess to follow Jesus, and yet spend our time in political intrigue? Do we take more delight in an office than in salvation? Does it make us happier to have our names in a newspaper than in "a Book of Life?" We are poor, it may be. Perhaps we think the wealthy spend a great deal of money in dress and appearance—much more than Christians should. True, no doubt. But let us question ourselves. Do we find fully as much pleasure in our cheaper finery? Do we not spend as much time upon it? What better are we then? Some go to the theatre and the opera. Perhaps we think it unbecoming to Christians, and in our humble judgment it is hoped we all do thus think. But what should be said about excursions, especially church excursions on the Lord's day? What about a circus which nearly everybody visits? What of collations, wakes, etc., etc., when there is no end of eating, drinking, noise and disorder? Do you ask with astonishment, what? Do the Lord's people frequent such things? We can only answer that some who call themselves the Lord's, do go to such places, to the scandal of the Church and to the injury of their own souls.

To be Christians we must be deaf to the syren voice of worldly pleasure. We must be; must begin now, this instant, and stop listening to it. It matters not how many friends we lose. Better lose them than Jesus. It matters not how many votes be lost. Better lose them all than lose the love of God. It matters not how much money be sacrificed. The heavenly treasure of Jesus' love is worth more than all the money of the United States. Let us remember that to seek pleasure belongs to the heathen. To the Christian belongs righteousness, not pleasure.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued a call to each State, asking every local society—about 5000—to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the "Woman's crusade" on the 23d of December. Pastors of churches are invited to preach temperance sermons in the morning, and childrens' meetings are to be held in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be mass meetings at which collections will be taken up for the Temperance Union.

Notes from South Carolina.

BY J. WOFFORD WHITE.

DEAR SOUTHWESTERN—I am glad to make your acquaintance, and hope ere long you will have many readers in South Carolina. I have become attached to you in some way and mean to be your staunch friend. You will please tell your readers that although we have no paper in our immediate territory, we are alive as ever and and stirring most energetically to retain our position as the banner Southern Conference. There are many news items which could be given, but I forbear and will only name a few.

The South Carolina Conference is composed of about 100 preachers, representing about 36,000 members and probationers. Within its bounds is one chartered college, Claflin University, Dr. E. Cook president. Connected with it is an industrial department, and boys are taught various trades, their hands are educated, useful mechanical knowledge is imparted, thus enabling them to perform skilled labor. Girls are taught dressmaking, model housekeeping and other useful information is imparted to them other than that gained in the recitation rooms. There are now in this flourishing institution over three hundred students.

This State has no prohibitory amendment to its constitution, but the Legislature has wisely enacted a local option law. There cannot be licensed whisky save only in incorporated towns and cities, and in them only at the option of the people. One-third of the voting population, by petition, causes the council to submit the question "license or no license" annually. Under this law in the months of November and December 16 towns held elections, 12 voting no license. Some of the most important towns in this State have no barrooms and the results prove that prohibition does prohibit. The sentiment against whisky is growing stronger every day. Not many years hence South Carolina will be a prohibition State.

It is gratifying to mention that our Church leads in this great temperance movement in this State. Our preachers address joint assemblies of white and colored, and receive as favorable notice as white preachers. The session of our Conference begins Wednesday, January 16, Bishop Bowman presiding. This, in many respects, has been a prosperous year in our Zion. Gracious revivals, wonderful in effect, have been poured over and into the entire work. There has been a precious season of refreshing in every circuit and station with good results. All along the line there has been a grand upward movement, and we anticipate a most worthy showing in results for our year's hard toil.

Spartanburg, S. C.

The Portuguese Government has appointed the explorers, Capello and Ivens, to proceed again on an expedition to West Africa, for the purpose of completing their map of the province of Angola, and of exploring the Congo.

At the Democratic primary election in New Orleans, seventh ward, on the 14th, Capt. M. J. Fortier and two others were killed and seven wounded. Difficulty arose from the assault of a prisoner in charge of police.

Edmunds' Bill for the Protection of Colored Citizens.

Senator Edmunds' bill provides for the further protection of the colored citizens. It begins with a preamble, stating that a doubt has arisen as to whether the laws of the United States now in force are in all respects adequate to the protection of citizens of any race, color or previous condition of servitude. The bill provides that whenever, in any case now pending, or which may hereafter be pending in any court of any State, an issue shall exist or be made, or any material question shall arise concerning any civil right of persons or rights of property, which shall be assailed or maintained, or assailed or denied in any such issue or question, on the ground that such issue or question depends upon or is affected by race, color or previous condition of servitude, any person or persons concerned in and a party to such issue or question, against whom such issue or question shall be made, asserted or maintained, or against whom any such denial shall be made on the ground aforesaid, shall be thereupon entitled to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district within the territorial limits of which such case shall be pending, for proceedings, trial and judgment in such a manner and with like proceedings as near as may be provided by section 639 of the Revised Statutes.

When a ruling or decision, interlocutory or other order shall be made adversely to any civil right or claim of any person on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any witness or juror in such cause, or person being a party to said cause against whom such ruling or decision shall be made, is thereupon entitled to remove such cause to the Circuit Court of the United States.

Whenever a decision or judgment of the State court in which such case shall be pending shall proceed upon or be affected by any matter on the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any person being a party to, or witness or juror in such case, and the decision of such court shall be adverse to such person by reason of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the person being a party to such cause or against whom any such decision shall be made, shall be entitled to have a review of such decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon his writ of error, to be sued out and prosecuted in the same manner as now provided by law for writs of error to the highest court of any State, and such writ of error may be sued out and prosecuted as of right and without giving any new bail or other security, unless the justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allowing such writ of error, or said court itself, be of the opinion that public interest or safety requires it. No law, usage or custom and no practice, decision or rule of any department of the government, or of any State, which may now or hereafter exist, and which shall in any manner discriminate between the rights of persons or property upon the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be deemed valid.

The Virginia Legislature, Democratic in both branches, approves the Riddleberger settlement of State debt.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

MISSISSIPPI.

P. R. Crump, Lauderdale: "I have read in your paper of brethren complaining of hard places. If they referred to people with no church to worship in and very poor, that's the kind of place I came into. It is often said "where there's a will there's a way." I put this to the people who have been worshipping in plain pole churches for 15 or 18 years: 1. Though the people complain of us asking us for money so often, when they have the will to do evil they find the way; whenever they will to go to shows, circuses and other amusements, costing $2 or $3, they can find a way. 2. So if church members have the will to build a church there is a way; and so also with benevolences and taking the SOUTHWESTERN. We started the lists and now have two beautiful frame churches. It required hard labor, one day after another. If we do our whole duty we can make many a hard place soft. Elder Campbell's visits gave life to the work and instruction where needed. We will not forget him. Souls have been converted and mourners are coming forward."

John Mayo, Central Grove: "The labors of our pastor, Rev. W. Jones, have not been in vain, and he is much beloved by the people. Elder Shumpert held quarterly conference and preached a good sermon. Collection $17. Sacrament was administered to 70 persons."

N. Cannon, Pass Christian: "The fourth quarterly conference was held by Elder McDonald. Pastor reported this quarter 16 conversions, 1 death, 9 baptisms. Stewards paid pastor $129.35; presiding elder $17.50. The trustees had raised some cash, improved church-yard and bought property this year. Sunday-schools were reported in a growing condition. Pass Christian school, J. H. Dale superintendent, purchased a library of 100 volumes for $22.50. The Elder preached Sunday, and sacrament was administered to 90 persons."

R. Snell, Aberdeen: "We had a protracted meeting. There were 115 conversions and 146 additions. The work is in good condition."

TEXAS.

Mrs. Alice Elaine Fairfield, "Our Sabbath-school is in growing condition. It numbers 44. Children's day was observed, collection was $2.20. This is well for a place where whisky reigns, as almost the sole master. If the people would give as much for the church as they do for whisky all would have comfortable homes, a decent church and a flourishing Sabbath-school. God speed the day when this evil in the church will be cast out."

Rev. I. B. Scott, Houston: "I wrote you a day or two ago, and I trust you will pardon me for further trespassing on your already crowded columns. I have on several occasions mentioned the Ladies Sewing Circle, connected with Trinity charge. I wish to give the names of officers: Mrs. Hannah Foster, President; Mrs. H. A. Jones, Vice President; Mrs. Alice Johnson, Treasurer; Mrs. M. J. Scott, Secretary; Miss M. A. Jackson, Directress, and Mrs. Annie Cotton, Assistant. I should be glad to give the name of each member, but as there are so many I do not dare undertake it. They have done so much to make it pleasant for me and my family I feel under many obligations to them. For want of space I cannot mention the names of many not in the Circle who have labored to the same end."

ARKANSAS.

H. H. McAllister, Centre Point: "It has been many days since your many readers heard from here, therefore I thought it proper to give a few lines from this part of the Lord's vineyard. We have had our bitters and sweets. We are happy to say that many have been converted, and over a hundred received in the church. Our Sunday school is succeeding grandly. Our people generally own land of their own, so we might say they are doing well. I have been laboring in Arkansas four years, the first as teacher and three as preacher, and I do not regret the time spent for humanity, though when I left the walls of Rust University I only aimed to stay three months. Time well spent. I have received several letters from Prof. Hooper, whom I love as a father, asking me to return to Rust University, the best school in Mississippi according to my humble judgment for the colored people. But being in the Little Rock Conference that needs young men so very badly, I have not gone. Portions of Arkansas are well adapted to the happiness of human beings, while the other portions are swampy. These parts are very healthy. Our work here is 140 miles west of Little Rock. Centre Point is a beautiful little town, and the county seat of Howard county. Our church here, if it were finished; would be as good as any in the country. Two bad crop years threw the brethren back in this respect. Just had a gracious revival here in which many were born again, and backsliders reclaimed. I love the SOUTHWESTERN because it is no caste paper. I ask the prayers of all."

Editorial Correspondence.

NOTES AND ITEMS.

The first point visited on this round was Alexandria. Here, I found pastor and people closing up a grand year's work. $250 had been collected during the quarter, and nearly $1200 during the year. Among the recruits were 51 probationers, 11 who were reclaimed, and 30 converts, fresh from the fountain. The local preachers had nearly all been at work, and reported prospering mission works with flourishing Sunday-schools. The Sunday-school report was highly gratifying. The Alexandria school had enrolled 150 scholars; and 10 classes, taught by intelligent and exemplary teachers, with a library consisting of 4 dozen catechisms, 4 dozen testaments, 4 dozen sacred songs, 3 dozen spellers and readers, 300 infant cards, and 18 Sunday-school Advocates taken weekly. Nearly $150 had been collected by the school during the year, with prospects of collecting much more before conference. Sister Barksdale, the district superintendent of our Women's Home Missionary Society, reported some good work done in her special field, and as a successful class leader in the church here. She had visited every appointment on the LaTeche district during the quarter, and had organized or inspired to greater activity Home Mission Societies at every point. Sister Susan Barksdale is devoted to her work, and with the help of our pastors on this district will doubtless succeed in accomplishing much needed good. This year's work closes Rev. S. E. H. Morant's pastorate here. He leaves regretted by all classes of the citizens of Alexandria. A more successful pastorate can scarcely be recalled. It was satisfactory all around. Our beloved brother's time is out however, and the pleasant relations which he sustains to this good people must soon be severed. Another must take his place, and he must wend his way to other fields of labor. May the Lord provide the proper shepherd for the one, and flock for the other. The lay delegates elected was Bro. James Madison, with Bro. Alto Mitchell as alternate. The benevolent collections had nearly all been collected, and additional plans for addition thereto, including a Sunday-school concert, were in course of execution. Agreeably entertained at our friend John Parker's, that stout friend of our church, with many hospitalities extended and enjoyed with Rev. Henry Johnson, Bro. Alto Mitchell, Rev. S. E. H. Morant and others, contributed toward making this fourth quarterly visit to Alexandria a source of real pleasure to me. Across the river from Alexandria, pleasantly nestled among the pines, on a beautiful elevation, is found our church, under the successful pastorate of Rev. Henry Johnson. The spirit manifested throughout was so different from that shown in the two preceding quarters that it was most agreeably surprising. The family jars and confusions had all been amicably adjusted and peace reigned in Warsaw. Indeed Bro. Johnson seemed to be enjoying a genuine honey moon with his people. Five backsliders had been reclaimed, four had been converted and taken in full membership, and fifteen had been taken on probation. The church and Sunday-school were doing well spiritually, financially and otherwise. Now that the $100 donation from the Church Extension Society has come to hand it will not be long before the church is completed. Every interest, and all the benevolences are being looked after, and this year's work may on the whole be considered a marked success.

From here the run to Avoca was made; not as handily as it can be related however. It was a task to get there, and another task to get away. I got up at 11 o'clock at night to take the train which was to pass going up there at midnight, but as is quite usual for the trains on the T. P. R. R., it had run off the track at the Atchafalaya, and we had to wait all night and then all next day till about 3 o'clock p. m. before it came in sight. Aboard train for about fifteen minutes, and I had arrived at Rapides Station, where I got off, made my way to Red river nearly two miles away, and then gave the regular river country cry for the skiffman on the opposite side to come over for me. He came, I crossed; and I found a home for the night at Mrs. Frisbie's, on Capt. Jeffrie's plantation. Here I was well cared for. Mrs. Frisbie is an intelligent and interesting personage. She used to belong to old Capt. Meades, who freed her while on a trip in the North in 1853. Although then freed she has found it both pleasant and profitable to continue to live with the widow and married daughter of her former owner, Mrs. Jeffries, until this writing. In consequence of unavoidable delay by the train, I failed to meet our people at Rigolet, but met Bro. Hampton and his congregation on this place, Avoca, in due time. Here we were assisted in our quarterly meeting by Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Bayou Sale. We had a good time. Four backsliders had been converted, and the church had been spiritually revived. A new church had been built, but not upon our plan of settlement. It was the best that could be done under existing circumstances, however. After waiting in the lonely station for the train which was eight hours late, nearly all night, next morning I reached Alexandria. There are some men who, as they grow in age, grow in grace. They carry with them, as Father Green has aptly put it, "a flask of honey." They ripen into sweetness, while others become sour, irritable, feeble, but belligerent and repulsive. No better words could be found to describe these than those of Bro. Hays, when he says that they "grow sullen, complain, find fault with everybody and everything, and growl at their own shadow." Everybody, church, Presiding Elder, Bishops, and all else are wrong, excepting themselves. Saul was never possessed of a more evil spirit. The Lord save us from such a calamity! Bro. John Sparks, of the Spring Creek and Stuart Chapel Circuit, though ripening into maturer age, is not in the graduating or preparatory classes of the vinegar school of theology. He has never read the "vinegar Bible." His Bible abounds with honey and the honey comb. It is always a source of pleasure to meet such a sweet-tempered Christian minister. He has had a hard time this year. Sometimes hardly knew where his bread was to come from, but he is, and has been laboring cheerfully all the year; and has succeeded in accomplishing some good. When it is remembered that Brother Sparks has received less than $70 this year, including his missionary appropriation, with which to provide for himself and wife; what man in the world can possibly fail to admire the smile of Christian sunshine which beams ever now from his countenance? His Christian heroism is worthy of commendation. His record is on high. The work at Spring Creek, languishes for want of a house of worship. Ever since the church was burnt down there last year, services have been held under the shadow of the pines, or in private houses, but three thousand feet of lumber are now on the ground and paid for, and hopes are now entertained that the church will be rebuilt in a short time.

Here we have forty members, but no church. At Stuart Chapel we have a splendid church, but have only three members. With this prospect of rebuilding at Spring Creek, our work there will doubtless revive. Brother Sparks failing to get his mail in time, did not meet me at Lamourie Station. Reaching Lamourie, on the train, two hours before daylight, raining, dark and muddy, with the road full of water, and not a living soul around to guide me in the way; I took the road and traveled two miles and reached Mr. Hector Turner's house, where Friday and following night was spent without seeing or hearing anything of Brother Sparks. Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 24th and 25th were divided between Eola and Cheneyville. Brother Sparks met me on my return to Alexandria, however, and reported his work as described above. To these, and to all who faithfully labor in the Lord's vineyard, the heart reviving promise is that "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." More anon.

W. H. LAW.

Washington, La.

Chattanooga District Conference.

The Chattanooga District Conference convened for its first session in the First M. E. Church in Spring City, Nov. 29, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., Rev. H. Provine, presiding elder, in the chair, who opened the conference by reading appropriate passages of Scripture, singing and prayer. As this was Thanksgiving Day, it was found that after the time for meeting and adjourning was fixed and the usual committees appointed, we observe the same. The writer was elected Secretary, and also appointed by acclamation to preach the thanksgiving sermon. After enjoying ourselves at the church we returned to our places, and then came the turkeys, chickens, cakes, in short, everything that would make a Methodist minister feel thankful for having been present. The conference was well represented from the first. The written reports handed in by nearly every member present, and sent by those absent, show an improvement in this direction. The pastors all report a warm reception by their respective charges to which they have just gone. The reports of the pastors and district stewards indicate a steady growth in church work nearly all over the district. There are several new churches expected to be built this year on this district. The district stewards were called together, the second day, by the presiding elder and held their meeting and gave each charge its portion to raise for the presiding elder and bishop, which proves that Bro. Provine has won the affections of his people. A resolution discouraging the use of tobacco, by precept and example, was offered by Rev. James Yarnell, which was adopted, also one on temperance, both of which were very strong and timely. The session was a pleasant one. On Sabbath we had a glorious time indeed, The elder preached from the words "My kingdom is not of this world," which lifted our souls from things below. The conference learned with joy that Bishop Hurst had transferred from the Tennessee Conference to ours (East Tennessee) Bros. Moores and Brooks, and we assure them that they have a warm place in all of our hearts and homes. May the time soon come when others will come over in *Macedonia* and help us, for our demands for ministerial help have been almost imperative, but thank the Lord the day star has began to rise in East Tennessee. We have a grand country, and grand people, grand resources, and we need more strong men and more money to develop this field. Our fathers in the gospel have done well, and they have done about what they can, but the work must go forward. We anticipate the time when this part of our beloved Zion will be an inviting field.

A. J. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

Sojourner Truth

[Continued from last week.]

"Well ye see, honey, I stayed an lived with 'em. An' now jes' look here; instead o' keepin' my promise an' bein' good, as I told the Lord I would, jest as soon as everything got a-goin' easy I forgot all about God."

SILENT AND SUBTILE POWER.

Sojourner was a tall, spare form, and possessed of "a silent and subtile power," given only to her race. She had no education, no culture to guide her. She knew by experience what were the sufferings of her people, and she thought she had seen God. Uniting in her mission the liberation of the former with the service of the latter, she went out among the people, speaking at meetings and anniversaries of various kinds. Her power was wonderful, as was her faith. Frederick Douglas was, once speaking in Faneuil Hall, Boston, of the wrongs of the Negro race. He was ready to despair, and said he had no hope in the whites; the hope of the slaves now was in their own right arm, and blood must be their redeemer. As he sat down Sojourner asked, in her deep, peculiar voice, "Frederick, is God dead?" The effect was electrical, changing the feelings of the audience from despair to hope and enthusiasm.

After the laws of New York had freed the slaves, she visited her old "missus," hoping to get back her son, whom she had left in bondage. When she arrived she found that her son had been given to a daughter of her mistress, who had removed to Alabama. Sojourner then went to Alabama to demand her son, and when they told her she must get the Grand Jury, to take up the case she marched up to the talest of the twelve and asked him if he was a "Grand Jury." The man heard her story and promised to help her if she would give him $10. She collected $20, saying that if $10 would get him, $20 would get him sure, and gave it all to the juror. They tried to get the boy not to recognize the mother but failed, and she carried him off to freedom.

SOLD WITH THE SHEEP.

The notoriety and fame which this grand old women obtained were not of her own seeking. She ever sought to work conscientiously and do her duty and not to seek the applause of her fellow beings. About one of the first things which she remembered, prominently connected with her early life, was the time when she was 9 years old, and was sold on a block at auction, together with a flock of sheep. She and the sheep together brought the sum of $104, which, she remembers, was a good price. All her hardships, she says, date from the day of this sale. She was compelled to labor hard in the fields all day, and upon returning to the house at night, had to work the greater part of the night, doing washing and ironing for the master's house.

After obtaining her freedom, and "experiencing religion," she attended camp-meetings, and at one of these near Northampton, where only white people were in attendance, she hesitated at first, but determined to go. A gang of roughs attacked the camp, and raised a great disturbance. At first Sojourner was afraid, and hid herself for fear that the roughs would wreck their mischief on her, she being the only colored person present. She afterward reasoned that God would protect her, and the quotation,

"ONE SHALL CHASE A THOUSAND, and two shall put ten thousand to flight," she offered to go out and quell the riot. She invited others to go with her, but they refused, and told her she was a fool to go. The noise and confusion were terrific, but Sojourner left the tent, and going to a rise of ground began to sing in her most fervid manner one of the camp-meeting songs beginning:

It was early in the morning—it was early
in the morning.
Just at the break of day,
When He rose—when He rose—when He
rose,
And went up to Heaven in a cloud.

All who ever heard her sing will remember her peculiar tunes and style, which once heard can hardly be forgotten. As she commenced to sing with the utmost strength of her powerful voice, the roughs made a rush for her, and she was immediately surrounded by a dense body of the rioters, many of them armed with sticks or clubs. Her singing still continued and seemed to thrill the young men, as they quieted down very much in their demonstrations. After a pause she inquired, in her mildest tones. "Why do you come about me with clubs and sticks? I am not doing harm to any one." "We ain't a goin' to hurt you, old woman," they cried simultaneously. "Keep on singing and talking!" The leaders of the crowd cried out for her to mount an old wagon near by and preach to them. She declined fearing they would overthrow it. But, they continued to clamor for her to do so, promising not to touch her; and at last she acceded to their request. They assisted her to mount the wagon, from which she spoke to them for an hour and a half. Of all she said to them on that occasion, she remembers only the following:

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

"Well, chillen, dar are two congregations on dis groun.' De Bible says dat dar shall be a separation of de sheep from de goats. De other preacher has got de sheep an' I have got de goats. I have a few sheep among my goats, but my is very ragged."

When she became wearied of talking, she began to think how she could get them to disperse quietly. Whenever she paused they would loudly cry, "More!" and "Sing to us!" She motioned to them to keep quiet, and called out to them. "Chillen," (she always calls every one child) "I've talked to you and sung to you; now will you do one thing for me?" "Yes! yes!" responded from every corner. "Well, it is this; I will sing to you once more, and then you must go way and leave the camp in peace for to-night." A few answered, "We will." "I repeat it," she said, and I want an answer from you all." "Yes! yes!" answered many more voices.

"I repeat again," said Sojourner, "and I want an answer from every one. I will sing to you once more, and you must go away and leave us in peace this night. "This time a long "Yes! yes! yes!" came from every mouth in the multitudinous mob. "Amen! it is sealed!" replied Sojourner, in the deepest and most solemn tone of her voice. Its effect ran through the multitude like an electric shock and they all considered themselves bound by their promise. Some even began to leave instantly; others said, "Are we not to have one more song?" "Yes," she answered, and then she commenced to sing:

I bless de Lord I'se got my seal—to-day
an' to-day.—
To slay Goliah in de field—to-day an, to-
day.
De good old way is a righteous way,
An' I mean to take de Kingdom in de
good old way.

Before she had finished her singing they began quietly to disperse, and in the course of a few moments she was left alone.

THE WEEVIL IN THE WHEAT.

Once while at a religious meeting one of the speakers alluded to the Government of the United States, and spoke in warm terms of the

constitution. Sojourner heard, and in a low voice said:

"Chillen, I talks to God, and God talks to me. I goes out and talks to God and in the fields and de woods. [The weevil had destroyed thousands of acres of wheat in the West that year.] Dis morning I was walking out, and I got over de fence. I saw de wheat a-holding up its head looking very big. I goes up and takes hold of it. You believe it, dere was no wheat dar. I says, 'God (speaking the name in a voice of reverence peculiar to herself), what is de matter wid dis wheat?' 'Su' He says to me, Sojourner, dere is a little weevil in it.' Now I hears talking about de constitution. It looks mighty big, and I feels for my rights; but dar ain't any dar. Den I says, 'God, what ails dis constitution?' And He says, 'Sojourner, dere's a little weevil in it!' The effect of this comparison on the multitude was irresistible.

Without culture she had a quick sense of justice, and was able to uncover a mask in much plainer manner, if not better style, than those blessed with education.

VISIT TO LINCOLN.

In October of 1864 Sojourner conceived the idea that she must visit President Lincoln. A lady accompanied her to the White House and introduced her to the President as Sojourner Truth, who had come all the way from Michigan to see him. Lincoln rose, gave her his hand, and made a bow, as he said:

"I am pleased to see you." The rest of the story is best told in Sojourner's own words, as nearly as possible:

"I went to him, Mr. President, with you first took your seat I heard you would be torn to pieces, for I heard you to Daniel, who was thrown into the lions' den, and if the lions did not tear you to pieces I knew it would be said that would with you. And I said to myself, if he dare to look upon you and see you myself before you sit down of office humble, and he has done so and here I am to see you. Mr. President congratulate on my having been spared to see this time. I thought he was the best President that had ever been, and calculated he would be President to free the slaves, and I was glad when I heard he was President again. I was in Michigan when I heard he was President the second time. I was glad when I heard he was President the third time. I was glad when I heard he was President the fourth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the fifth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the sixth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the seventh time. I was glad when I heard he was President the eighth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the ninth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the tenth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the eleventh time. I was glad when I heard he was President the twelfth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the thirteenth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the fourteenth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the fifteenth time. I was glad when I heard he was President the sixteen

THE SOUTHWESTERN.

L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
A. E. P. ALBERT, D. D., Assistant.

THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1883.

1884. 1884.

Eight or Ten Thousand Subscribers Wanted.

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It is clearly discerned by all active workers for the church that a strong, vigorous church paper is required, at a central point, to direct the way for success on the line of pure Christian and Wesleyan principles; and by recording the facts of current history, and giving utterance to the wishes of the membership, to assist the Church and Christianity in general.

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The Louisville *Courier-Journal* discharged all Republicans employed on its staff at Bourbon demand. All quiet on the Ohio.

The New York *Times* has donned a new dress of bold-faced type, which is pleasing to the eyesight of numerous readers.

The Christmas numbers of the *Christian Advocate*, the *Northwestern* and Chicago *Interior*, are delightful to the eye and full of appropriate holiday thoughts.

A new desk tool, for special use in advertising measurement and check cutting, has been presented us by Messrs. Lord and Thomas, advertising agents at Chicago. It will be forwarded to merchants on receipt of ten cents in postage.

Says the *Catholic Examiner* of Brooklyn, New York: "It is encouraging to note the progress that is being made by Catholic missions in Africa. In an item published elsewhere, the success of the Society of Missions of the Notre Dame d'Afrique in Algiers is recorded. More than one hundred priests, forty-four brothers and thirty-seven nuns are working there, and the fruits of their labors are most gratifying. In Northern and Central Africa especial progress is being made, and schools, missionary stations and institutions where the little Negroes are cared for, have multiplied. An especial blessing seems to accompany the work."

Our Schools in Texas.

The interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the cause of education has been from the beginning pronounced and healthful. The careful student of our church history will not fail to see that a large proportion of the truly developed and trained in mind and heart of our ministry have come from our schools. The object of our church schools is so far as possible to educate ministers for our pulpits, and teachers for the masses. The chief educational force of the church here in the Southern States since the war has been the Freedman's Aid Society. The first school this society established in Texas was at Marshall, one of the oldest towns in Eastern Texas, the county seat of Harrison county, and has at present a population of about 7000, and is noted for its beauty and healthfulness. It is quite a railroad center. The general office, machine shops, car factory, and foundry of the Texas and Pacific Railroads are located here. It is in the midst of a rich farming country and is one of the flourishing towns of the State. The Wiley University is located on a beautiful elevation in this city. Two plain edifices forty feet [illegible], as wings of the main University buildings are to be built as soon as the funds for that purpose can be secured, to furnish accommodation for the students. There is just now a loud call for funds [illegible] university building. Not far from our school the Baptists have established their school and have erected much nicer buildings than ours, making it necessary that we proceed at once to complete ours. President Davis and his corps of teachers are doing a noble work, but are laboring under great embarrassment for the want of suitable accomodations for the students. A large number of those who have been pupils of this school are now employed in preaching the Gospel or as teachers in the public schools.

Houston Seminary occupies one of the most desirable sites in the city of Houston. Including the environs, this city has a population of not less than 25,000. It is the great railroad pivotal point where the great Southern continental highways link the remotest sections of our country. Nine railroads cross its portals. This city has large substantial buildings, and is said to have more private wealth than any city in Texas. Its graded schools are the best in the State. Its cotton compresses, foundries, flouring and cotton seed oil mills, machine shops and many other industries, afford employment to its inhabitants. The Texas Conference has stationed in this city and its environs four preachers. About a year ago the Houston Seminary was established and C. W. Campbell was elected as principal. A more favorable location for an educational institution could not be found. Thus far it has been a great success. It is sure to become a great power in the upbuilding of our Southern people. Already they begin to feel the need of more room. Something decided should be done immediately towards enlarging this school. Ethiopian and Caucasian received from the hand of God certain characteristics of color and form but neither are excluded from this, or our school at Marshall.

The report of the Freedmen's Aid Society makes mention of a school at Austin, the county seat of Travis county, and the seat of government for Texas, but the school has died the death, died for the want of care. It was really starved to death. The American Missionary Association have the Tillotson school in this city, their site is delightful, their buildings are after the most approved modern plan, combining every requisite for a first class school. Our people have secured a good site including something more than five acres, and hope in the future to erect suitable buildings and open this school. In the meantime the young men and women who are to be the standard bearers of Methodism in the West Texas Conference must be educated in other schools, if educated at all. It is not expected that there will be any separation of the pupils who shall attend this school on account of race as color. Nothing will be tolerated here in violation of the "royal law" "Thou shalt love thy neighbors as thyself."

The *Texas Wesleyan College* is located at Fort Worth, one of the most important railroad centers in North Texas, and is in the very heart of the richest agricultural lands of Texas, producing abundantly all the cereals common to the State. It has an energetic population drawn from everywhere, and has sprung from a mere stripling to a young giant within six years. The stream of immigration is immense. In no city in Texas have we seen better public school buildings, but the churches of all denominations that we saw are small. There are in the city over three hundred of artesian wells that afford an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water. The college is *exclusively for the whites*, children born with Negro blood in them, no matter how much Caucasian blood may also flow in their veins are to be excluded. No member of Ethiopia's blameless race need apply to the Texas Wesleyan College for admittance.

Rev. A. A. Johnson, Presiding Elder of Dallas District, Austin Conference, and Secretary of the board of Trustees of the college, gave us a cordial welcome to his Texas home. Bro. Johnson believes that the Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission in Texas. The work in his district is advancing in all the elements of real Christian strength. Some of the churches are small, but from all that we could learn they are in a healthy spiritual condition, and are exercising an influence for good. We hail as a brother any man who like brother Johnson is engaged in the work of seeking the "lost sheep of the house of Israel." This is doing sterling and superior work for the church in this great State. "May his bow abide in strength."

The Austin Conference passed resolutions to request the General Conference to fix an episcopal residence in Texas; also to change the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society to "Southern Educational Society," and to place the white work on an equal basis with educational work among the freedmen. The next session will be held in Austin. The statistics, as given by the *Methodist Advocate*, are: Probationers, 145; members, 1,052; number of churches, 21; value, $87,200; number of parsonages, 11; value, $9,250; paid for building and improving churches and parsonages, $14,059.50; paid on indebtedness of church property, $5,758.90; number of Sunday-schools, 19; number of teachers, 189; number of scholars, 1,692. The benevolent collections were as follows: Missions $545.40; Church Extension, $127.40; Sunday-school Union, $38.20; Freedmen's Aid Society, $97.05; education, $73.20."

We have observed that *Den Christelige Talsmand* has taken the eight page form, but whether it has improved in its editorial departments we are not prepared to say, as we cannot spare the time to give it a candid examination. We can say, however, that it is the *Christian Advocate*, published by the M. E. Church in Chicago, for the benefit of the Scandinavian membership; its editor is Rev. A. Haugensen; terms $1.60 per annum; and we wish it all prosperity.

It required four companies of militia and considerable talking to persuade the people of Birmingham to allow a Negro to have a trial under the forms of law. He was convicted of the crime charged, sentenced to be hung in January, and sent to Montgomery under military guard. The Governor of Alabama was equal to the emergency, and Birmingham breathes freer.

Protestants in Italy.

Few missionaries have a stronger claim upon the Christian churches of America than those now struggling in Italy. If this country is ever brought under the power of the gospel it must be largely through the labors of home missionaries, sustained at present by the Christian churches of Great Britain and the United States. These home missionaries are familiar with the different languages dialects, and customs of the people, have qualifications, and advantages superior to those who go there from abroad. The Free Church of Italy—Congregational in its polity, has just celebrated its tenth anniversary. It is under the leadership of Gavazzi and an efficient committee, Rev. J. R. McDougall, the pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Florance, is the treasurer and has raised more than $100,000 for their work. They have ten ordained ministers, sixteen evangelists and 1,666 members, and thirty-two churches.

The Waldenses whose history is surrounded with glory have, including teachers, one hundred and thirty-nine agents at work there. Last year they received on confessions of faith 550 members, nearly all of whom were converts from Romanism. Their stronghold is in the mountains of the North. The growth of this church has exceeded any other Protestant church in Italy. In five years their contributions have increased five fold. They, like the people of New England, keep the church and school house side by side. The Waldenses and the Free Church of Italy have each during the year built new houses of worship in Rome.

The American and English Methodists with their peculiar energy and zeal are at work there. Rev. Dr. Vernon has the superintendence of the work that is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is pushing the work with good results. The English and American Baptists are also in Italy from one end to the other doing good work; under the direction of these agencies there are nearly five hundred pastors, evangelists, and teachers, engaged in religious work that means freedom from the tyranny of the Pope and Romish landlords. The Waldensains have a school of theology at Florance, and the Free Church of Italy one at Rome, where their workers are educated and trained. May the Holy Spirit give efficiency to the word as preached by these earnest laborers.

The Danville jury labored under the impression that they were in duty bound to vindicate the Democratic party, and hence proceeded to stab the character of the remainder of their colored fellow-citizens who were not shot down in the streets. Nobody was indicted for shooting Negroes. It was not for that purpose the jury "investigated." Gov. Cameron is right when he says: "A judicial investigation should be had. Witnesses should be allowed to testify, should be made to testify, and the truth should be made apparent so that the Commonwealth of Virginia should be placed before the world as one of the States which tries crime, no matter who may be the criminal."

PERSONAL.

—The divorced wife of ex-Senator Christiancy died in Brooklyn on the 12th.

—John Willyoung, proprietor of the Book depository at Detroit died Dec. 2.

—Correspondents of Rev. J. B. Marbrey will address him at Mason, Tennessee.

—The mission of Moody and Sankey at Stepney, Eng., has been a wonderful success.

—James Burns of Detroit, one of whose daughters was wife to Dr. Buckley, died Dec. 7th, aged 73.

—R. T. Louis writes from Vicksburg that it was a mistake to say that he had joined the A. M. E. Church.

—Rev. G. W. Graham, formerly in charge of Sherman work, is now in charge of Clarendon and Mobeetie, as a supply.

—Hon. J. H. Rainey, formerly Congressman from South Carolina, has opened a note brokerage office in Washington City.

—M. E. Bell, the new Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of Dr. Hitchcock, is improving, and it is thought she will be able to return home to Chicago in about ten days. —*Western.*

—Rev. W. J. Shuey, publisher of the *Religious Telescope*, having just recovered from an attack of diphtheria, is now seriously ill with erysipelas.

—Gen. Grant, being claimed as a Spiritualist, brands the report as a falsehood, and "looks upon Spiritualism as a system of jugglery and fraud."

—The committee appointed to inquire into the failure of G. M. Pierce, publisher of *Rocky Mountain Advocate* at Salt Lake City, report that he should be cited for trial.

—The Greek grammar of Prof. Scarborough, the eminent colored Greek scholar of Wilberforce, has been adopted at Amherst College and in some of the leading schools of South Carolina.

—Rev. C. Jost, Secretary of the East German Conference since its organization, and one of the pioneers of German Methodism in this country, died in Brooklyn, E.D., on Tuesday, Dec. 4.

—Rev. Lucius C. Smith, who has been teaching and preaching in Copaibo, Caldera, and Santiago, Chili, under the Rev. William Taylor, has been appointed missionary to Orizaba, Mexico.

—Our Mississippi brethren of the church South in session at Natchez have taken steps tending to providing a marble tablet to the memory of Bishop Paine, to be placed in the Vanderbilt University.

—The Alabama Conference elected to General Conference, Rev. Wm. P. Miller, D. D., delegate; Rev. J. B. Loveless, alternate. Lay Representatives, W. O. Steward; alternate, Prof. William Hosston.

—Rev. George D. Watson, appointed to be "Conference Missionary," at the unanimous request of the Kentucky Conference, has since the adjournment of his Conference, pursued special evangelistic work in the South with great success.

—Bishop Asbury's correspondent, the Rev. T. Snowden Thomas, whose address is North-East, Md., will be grateful for the use of any letters written by Bishop Asbury that may be preserved in private hands. They will be carefully preserved and returned to the owners if desired.

—Rev. M. C. Wilcox, formerly of Central China Mission, was transferred by Bishop Merrill, at his own request, and that of the Foochow Conference, to Foochow, where he will assist the Rev. G. B. Smyth in teaching English in the college of that city.

—The Rev. Jacob Freshman, son of a converted Jewish Rabbi, with three assistants, converts from Judaism, one of them nephew of a Jerusalem rabbi, is earnestly engaged in preaching Christ, from day to day, among the 80,000 Jews of New York.—*Christian Advocate.*

—Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, has delivered a course of lectures, at Andover Theological Seminary, on *The Theory and Practice of Effective Extemporaneous Speaking.* Dr. Buckley, we believe, is the first Methodist who has ever been honored with an invitation to deliver a course of lectures in this popular institution. A better selection the managers of the Seminary could scarcely have made.

—Rev. C. E. Giddings, for three years pastor of the M. E. Church at Waco, preached his farewell sermon Sunday, Dec. 2d. He left Dec 5th, for Decatur, his future charge. By the fraternal invitation of Southern Methodists he occupied their pulpit Sunday night.

—Rev. L. P. Cushman, editor of the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and Rev. Carson Moore of Austin, spent December 5th, in Fort Worth, visiting Texas Wesleyan College and other points of interest. They were delighted with the condition of the college, the rapid growth of Fort Worth and the future outlook of our work. These tried and true brethren are doing a noble work for our Methodism in the South.—*Texas Methodist Advocate.*

—Rev. J. M. Brown, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Washington, La., preached an excellent sermon to our people there. It was eloquent, instructive, and impressive. He also visited the quarterly conference, and congratulated the brethren upon their success, and their intelligence in dispatching the work of the session. His visits were appreciated with hearty amens which plainly said, "come again." Rev. Brown has been in the Louisiana Conference ten years. He was formerly from the Alabama Conference, where he came ten years ago with Dr. John Matthew, who is now in Kansas City, Mo., and who has left so many friends in this State among both races. Elder Brown is a kind, courteous and able Christian minister. His countenance and his sentiments tell that he is neither fogyish or antebellum in his ideas. He belongs to the school of Drs. Haygood, Galloway etc. Long may he live to do the Master's work.

—Among the visitors to the quarterly conference at Washington, La., was Dr. B. T. Moseley, one of the best physicians in the parish of St. Landry. Dr. Moseley is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and though not an old resident of this parish, has already established an extensive practice. This is due largely to his eminent ability, and his affable and gentlemanly qualities. The Doctor was elected, and kindly acted as secretary of the conference. The benevolent society in our church in Washington could scarcely do better than to elect Dr. Moseley as their society physician. Bishop Holsey, of the Colored M. E. Church, it may be of interest to know, was born and reared in Dr. Moseley's father's family. The Bishop and the Doctor were boys together. The boy doctor instructed the boy bishop, and now both stand deservedly high in their respective professions.

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

LOUISIANA.

E. Clark, Shady Grove: "Camp meeting opened on the church ground Thursday night, Nov. 15. Opening sermon by Elder Dale. The weather was quite cold, but a goodly number turned out. Friday night, at 6 o'clock, prayer meeting opened; at 11 A. Duffey preached; at 3 p. m. there was general prayer-meeting, conducted by H. Henry and P. Lewis; at 7 p. m. Rev. S. Hart preached, and afterward Elder Dale invited sinners to the mercy seat and 25 came forward for prayer. Saturday morning prayer meeting was largely attended and the woods rang with praises to God; at 10 a. m. Rev. H. Henry preached; at 11 Rev. Levi Johnson; at 7 p. m. about 400 attended love feast. When Elder Dale preached on Sunday at 1 p. m., and there were near 500 present, including a number of white people who came to hear him. The pastor preached at 3 p. m., and sacrament was administered at night. On Monday the closing sermon was preached by Elder Dale. The meeting was a good spiritual feast, and I think it has accomplished much good."

On Friday night last a magic lantern entertainment, accompanied by refreshments, assisted

in preparing for the visit of Santa Claus to the Sabbath school of Ames M. E. Church, New Orleans. The pastor reports several conversions and additions recently.

T. Gates, Opelousas: "A fair was given and $8.90 realized, of which $4.45 is for the Gilbert Haven school. This was the children's fair. May the Lord bless the workers. Thanks are especially due to Mr. E. Williams, Mrs. H. McPherson and Miss H. Wilkinson."

A. Henderson, Darrow: "We are moving onward at this charge. Although encountering some hardships, our pastor, T. E. Robinson, has done his duty this year. He has visited all points on the circuit and brought the scattered flock together."

H. Richardson, Trinity: "I have $65 subscribed to buy lumber and land; added 3 members, 10 on probation. [illegible] a church, and promise to help me all they can. There are seven Baptist churches within eight miles."

TEXAS.

G. Pleasant, Cedar Creek: "I have closed a very hard year. I am now hauling wood to get money to go to conference. Have raised for missions 90c; raised for pastoral support 25c. The relations between the races is not pleasant, and I am sad at the prospect."

J. S. Whitaker, Hempstead: "In sorrow I write this note. On returning from conference I entered the car and there I found a dear brother. He was disappointed that he had not met me at conference, and asked me why I wanted to locate and ride. I told him that I had bought a piece of property, and wanted to get it out of danger, and then nothing could hold me down. This was on Wednesday, and on Thursday the soul had departed. None was more loved. Spencer Hardwell was an instrument in the hands of God in more conversions, I believe, than any minister in the Texas conference. He will be greatly missed. No more can we send for him to help us in our revival meetings, and hear him sing sweet songs. Thousands he has left behind join with his loved one in mourning his loss. We must erect a suitable memorial."

GEORGIA.

From the Western's report of the Georgia Conference: "When the report on education was presented, certain resolutions proposed by Col. J. E. Bryant designed to indorse the Southern Advance Association, an institution organized for political purposes originally, were introduced, discussed and withdrawn, after Bishop Foss and J. Mitchell, the chairman of the committee, had stated the impropriety of introducing such things into our conferences."

MISSISSIPPI.

H. Woolfolk, Green Hill: "Our work moves slowly. Elder Barney held third conference and administered sacrament to 45."

Notes From Chattanooga.

DEAR EDITOR—If not too much pressed for space, please say a few words by way of commending Mr. John L. Divine, an old resident of this city who has just executed a deed which gives to our church two and a half acres of land lying south-east of the city just outside the corporate limits, worth in the market now $250. The large number of new buildings going up in the city suburb near by indicate that the value will rapidly increase. The property is nicely located, and the donor's wish is that it shall be used for church and school purposes; also that a camp meeting be kept up if practicable. He is willing to assist liberally in the erection of a building, which he hopes will be one creditable to the community. Other white citizens have promised to assist. With some help from the Church Extension Society a house can be put up at an early day. This is certainly a valuable gift, and coming as it does from a Southern man not identified with our Church, gives to it an added worth. He desires very much to see our people advanced intellectually, morally and religiously.

A card received to-day from Rev. B. H. Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn., informs me that he has been conducting a very successful revival for two weeks. 19 have professed faith in Christ, and 12 have joined the Church, and still the work goes on. Yours, truly,

D. W. HAYS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1883.

Central Alabama Conference.

DEAR EDITOR—Inclosed find appointments of Central Alabama Conference. The session of our Conference was one of the most pleasant in our history. The Conference adopted the SOUTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as its organ. The following are the delegates to the General Conference: A. S. Lakin, postoffice Huntsville; Reserve, W. H. Nelson, Marion. Lay, W. G. Allen, Huntsville; Reserve, W. H. Swett, Huntsville, Ala. Visiting brethren were Prof. Thirkield, Clark University, Atlanta; Revs. W. W. Cox and C. L. Mann, of the Alabama Conference; J. B. L. Williams, of Savannah Conference, and T. C. Carter of the Central Tennessee Conference.

Yours, truly,

A. W. McKINNEY, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS.

Huntsville District.—A S Lakin, P. E., Post-office Huntsville, Ala.
Athens & Johnson's Chapel, Kemp Fields.
Courtland, to be supplied by Chas. Neal.
Decatur and Trinity, Robt Carter.
Huntsville and Jones, Jas Moore.
Kirby Town Creek and Honey Comb, B J Lee.
Madison and Spring Hill, Geo Miller.
Meridianville, Richard McKinley.
Oakwood and [illegible], to be supplied by [illegible].
[illegible] and Belmont, E M McKin[illegible].
[illegible]
Whitesburg and Cedar Grove, Frank Wilson.
Marion District.—E D McAlly, P. E., post-office Marion, Ala.
Allen's Plantation and [illegible], J Jackson.
[illegible], Crelius [illegible]
[illegible] N H Speight.
Gainesville, [illegible] Chapel and Spring Hill, J Evans.
Lewis Grove, N Scoddy.
Marion, W H Holmes.
Mobile, Dog River and Fowl River, Geo White.
Newbern and [illegible] Grove, B H Louis.
Old Town, [illegible] Chapel and Pine Grove, W[illegible].
[illegible]
Dadeville District.—[illegible] Franklin, P. E., [illegible] Springs, Ala.
[illegible]
Dadeville, Pleasant Hill and Jackson's [illegible]
[illegible] Chapel, F C [illegible]
[illegible] Black Jack Chapel and [illegible], to be supplied by Henry Barnes.
Pleasant and Locust Bluff, G Ware.
Roanoke and Tallapoosa, Geo McLamore.
Socapatoy, Shady Grove, Flint Hill and River's Chapel, to be supplied by Robert Long.
Tallassee, N S Sterling.
Ashville District.—O. Nelson, P. E., Post-office Marion, Ala.
Ashland and County Line, to be supplied by —— Phillips.
Ashville, Beaver Valley and Broken Arrow, J J Costevens.
Birmingham and Irondale, J Townsend.
Blunt Spring and Warrior, E D Green.
Bluntsville, Haywood Adams.
Center, Cedar Bluff and Oak Grove, Spencer Ray.
Collinsville and Whitney, Wm Coleman.
Eaco, Oxmore and Mount Pleasant, S D Sanders.
Gadsden and Flatwood, J S Todd.
Howells Cross Roads, Watson McAlly.
Talladega, Kidville and Oxana, J H M Durand.
Village Springs, Colored Mission and Brownsville, Andrew Sheffield,
Wedowee and Lamar, J C Reid.

Fell Asleep in Jesus.

Bro. Spencer Hardwell was very sick at Texas Conference. The brethren saw that he had medical attendance. Feeling that his disease was fatal he expressed to Bros. V. M. and Thos. Cole a desire to die at home near his beloved wife. Bro. Thos. Cole left with him on the train, and on arriving at Sherman, Brother and Sister Marshall provided for him comfortably, but he was so anxious to get home we could not prevail on him to stay. We took the 1 a. m. train and started for Houston. I soon saw something must be done or he would die on the train, but the conductor could not stop long enough at Corsicana to get a doctor, on account of his limited time. Bro. Hardwell was suffering greatly, and I visited each coach to find a doctor and failed. His frequent pleadings were to see his wife. At Hammond death was approaching, his hand did not change its chilly appearance, I wanted to get a doctor, but he refused. Between Hearne and Bryan one was found who said Bro. Hardwell could not hold out much longer. At Bryan, a conductor whom I knew, waited until I got a doctor, who prescribed a strong opiate; two doses seemed to revive Bro. Hardwell; at Heckley however the prescription, could not be filled because the druggists clerk was unqualified, and all hope was lost. Bro. Hardwell failed as rapidly as the effect of the opium passed away. He was very thankful for my efforts, and at Houston would not let me leave him to get a doctor, for fear I would not be able to bear his last message to his wife. He wanted to see Aunt Barbara. We arrived at Richmond at 9 p. m.; and ten minutes later at home he exclaimed: "Thank God; Bless the Lord! I have got here to see you (his wife) and all once more. Glory all the house!" He received all attention, but lost the power of speech, and as he promised his brethren he would do, he moved his hands upward as a sign that the end was near. He breathed his last at 6:16 a. m. The church buried him in the church yard, and asks each pastor of Texas, and West Texas Conference to take a collection to place a tomb over the spot, and let his work be remembered always.

Yours in Christ— THOS. COLE.

Calvert, Texas.

Greenwood District Conference.

The first district conference for the Greenwood District, Mississippi Conference, will commence at Durant, Miss., in the M. E. Church, January 12, 1883, at 9 o'clock a. m. The traveling and local preachers, exhorters, district Stewards, one class leader, and one superintendent of the Sunday-school from each pastoral charge in the district. Programme for the Sunday-school Institute, which will be held the 2d day of the conference, is as follows:

What is a Sunday-school—Rev C L Crump
What is the Duty of the Sunday-school Superintendents—Rev J O Houston.
What is the Teacher's duty in the School?—Rev H Cawthern.
What is the Pastor's Duty in the Sunday-school—Rev P H Hill.
Who should be Members of the School—Rev J Cannon.
What is the Relation of Parents to the School—Rev E Collins.
When is the Best Time for the School—Rev J Winson.
How Long should the School be Taught—Rev A Lemons.
What Literature should be used in the School—Rev J O Skinner.
How to make the School Interesting—Rev C Vaughan.
What is the Relation of the Children to the School—Rev Jos Clemens.

Rev. D D Goodwin will preach at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Peter Harris at 1:30 p. m. Brethren, let every one be on hand, as it is the first conference in this district. Come and do your part well. As we leave here we will go to the Annual Conference at Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16, 1884. The brothers who are not appointed on duty, will write out something good about the Sunday-school, and bring it along. Sisters, you can take a part in this work if you will; ay come and help us. We invite any Sunday-school worker to meet and help us as we are young in the cause.

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

J. M. NEVILS, Vice-Prest. S. S.

Kosciusko, Miss., Nov. 11, 1883.

A Correction.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire to correct a mistake in the ADVOCATE of recent date. In a communication over the signature of H. R. Revels, in laudation of my successor, Bro. Eckles, is the statement that "Rev. L. Bradford resigned because of ill health." I quote from memory, but think the words above form a part of a sentence. I remember that in a notice to the preachers of the Holly Springs District which was published in the SOUTHWESTERN, I stated that I was going North for a while, to take much needed rest, but I was then, had been, and am still in good health. In fact my health had nothing to do with my leaving the Mississippi Conference. Although I had the matter of being transferred under consideration all the year, I was not aware that I was transferred and that Bro. Eckles had been transferred to take my place until I reached Waterloo, Iowa, when a telegram from Bishop Hurst announced the fact.

Fraternally yours,

L. BRADFORD.

Elk Point, D. T., Dec. 6th, 1883.

Annual Freedman's Aid Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Freedman's Aid Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held in Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., Dr. Hoyt vice-president, presiding. Dr. Rust, corresponding secretary, gave an abstract of the sixteenth annual report. It shows that the work is in a very encouraging state. Dr. Walden presented the financial statement for the year ending July 1, 1883, showing total receipts for the year, including cash in treasury at the beginning, regular contributions, endowments, annuities, and *special* donations for building and other purposes, amounting to $178,639.60. There been spent for real estate and buildings, $66,375; for salaries of teachers and school expenses, including printing reports, circulars, salaries secretary and assistant secretary, clerk hire, interest on annuities, insurance, furniture for schools, etc., $17,528.19: The amount appropriated to be raised by the conferences for 1884, is $125,000—the same as last year. The following officers were elected:

President—Bishop Wiley.

Vice-presidents—Amos Shinkle, M. B. Hagans, F. S. Hoyt, F. C. Holliday.

Corresponding secretary—R. S. Rust; assistant secretary, J. C. Hartzell; recording secretary, J. J. Hight.

Treasurer—J. M. Walden; assistant treasurer, J. M. Phillips.

Managers—I. W. Wiley, J. M. Walden, M. B. Hagans, F. S. Hoyt, R. S. Rust, H. Liebhart, J. J. Hight, I. W. Joyce, Amos Shinkle, W. L. Hypes, W. Boyd, F. C. Holliday, R. Dymond, M. W. Taylor, J. Krehbiel, John Cochnower, J. D. Shutt, Bidwell Lane, D. J. Starr, E. Sargent, W. V. Eversole.

The annual meeting was followed by a meeting of managers, when Messrs. Wiley, Rust, Walden, Hoyt, Hight, Hypes, Shinkle, Hagans, Boyd, and Starr were appointed the executive committee.

Alabama Conference.

The Alabama Conference held at Edwardsville, made the following appointments for the ensuing year:

East Alabama District.—T. R. Parker, presiding elder; Manard's Cove, T. S. Rana; Sand Mountain, Peter Groover; Pleasant Grove, J. W. Steward; Wills Valley, J. W. Ballew; Galesville, J. N. Rampy; Edwardsville, R. Hardin; Bell circuit, D. S. Lomery; Wedowee, to be supplied by N. Trimble; Flat Rock, supplied by J. W. Perry.

Birmingham District.—J. L. Freeman presiding elder; Birmingham, J. D. Pierce; Village Springs, C. C. Burson; Murphrees Valley, I. H. Miller; Marshal, J. B. Loveless; Oxmoor and Wheeling, W. P. Miller; Rocky Mount, Hiram Lawley Elmore, to be supplied by J. D. Edwards.

West Alabama District.—J. M. Bowman presiding elder; Hanceville and Cullman, W. I. Powel; South Lowell, Jas. Williams; Tuskaloosa, W. W. Cox; Cedar Creek, J. B. Parrot; Franklin, B. R. Fite; Morgan Valley, J. R. Johnston; Winston to be supplied.

South Alabama District.—T. A. Pharr, presiding elder; Tabernacle circuit, J. G. Johnson; Forest Home, C. J. Hammett; Mt. Union, James Roges, Brewton, C. P. Davis; Marianna, C. F. McGaha; Rose Hill, to be supplied; Yellow River, to be supplied.

J. S. Blair, teacher in Oxmoor school and member of Oxmoor and Wheeling Quarterly Conference.

Dr. C. L. Mann, Conference Temperance Agent, and member of Birmingham Quarterly Conference.

Baker Pasha's force consists of 2300 gen d'armes. 500 mounted, 1500 black troops, and 4000 Bedouins, with five guns. This force is additional to that at Suakim. Col. Startorions commands the gen d'armerie, and Zekeshr Pasha commands the blacks and half the Bedouins. The latter will advance on Berber from Suakim, while the other half of the Bedouins, under Hasseim Pasha, will go up the Nile, recruiting Bedouins on the way. The two forces will try to join between Berber and Suakim. El Mahdi, after the battle returned to El Obeid with the captured munitions of war, and is preparing two expeditions of 10,000 men each for Darfour and Khartoum.

It was resolved by the Brooklyn Board of Education, by a vote of twenty-one to fourteen, at a special meeting, that the principals and heads of departments of schools under the control of that body "be directed to receive all colored children that may apply for admission on the same terms as they do white children."

The Chinese are forwarding troops to the frontier and preparing for the defense of Canton. The British admiral at Hong Kong is placing his fleet on a war footing.

Advices have been received showing that a large gold mine has been discovered in the Rocky Mountains one mile north of Padmere.

The French continue their marauding expeditions on the coast of Madagascar.

Senator Dolph introduced a bill for admission as a State into the Union Washington Territory.

NEW BOOKS.

Byces Pearl English Dictionary contains 384 pages of clear type, and 150 words, with definitions of scientific, philosophical and technical terms. It is printed with red-line borders, and neatly bound. Price 50c.

HISTORY OF METHODISM in Illinois. By Rev. James Leaton, D.D. Cincinnati, Walden & Stowe.

The author five years ago was appointed conference historian, and this is the first installment of his labor. It covers the period between 1793 to 1832. It is proposed to issue a second volume in 1884, and possibly a third will follow. The volume before us is cloth bound, 406 pages. There is abundant material, and very interesting men and work described.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The next issue of *Popular Science Monthly* will contain an elaborate article on "The Classics in Germany," giving an effective answer to President Porter and others who have appealed to the celebrated "Berlin Report" against Charles Francis Adams on the Greek question. The article is by Professor E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has recently returned from Germany, where he carefully investigated the whole subject. He shows that it has been greatly misunderstood here, and that the inferences drawn from German experience of classical and scientific studies are of not the slightest value for the dead-language party in this country.

The *Independent* Almanac for 1884, a convenient and useful publication has been received from the publishers of the great New York newspapers. Church statistics, literature and general information, make it handy for reference, and enjoyable.

Th Christmas *Wide Awake*, of extra size, just at hand, is a refined and very beautiful number, sure to be carefully treasured in the family for years, for its literature is not of the evanescent class, and its illustrations are an art-portfolio in themselves. Subscribe now, and secure the opening chapters of the serials. Only $2.50 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

The "National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year-Book" has been increasing in value and circulation every year. It has the latest official statistics, important and invaluable to every temperance worker. Only ten cents; $1 per dozen. Send for it. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

A telegram from England states that Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young American archaeologist at Cambridge University, has just been placed in charge of the well-known Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. D. Waldstein has recently made what he considers an important discovery in connection with Phidian Art, which is described and illustrated in the December number of *The Century Magazine*.

Electra for December has a fine engraving of Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated artist; a paper on Luther; a chapter on Rings, etc. This young people's monthly is published at $2 per year, by Isabella Leyburn, Louisville, Ky.

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HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pains and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
"My friend, E. C. Legard, of this city, used to be drawn double from painful Kidney Disease. Kidney-Wort *cured him.*—James M. Kinney, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 22-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
"I've gained 20 lbs in two months," writes Mr. J. C. Power, of Trenton, Ill., (Dec. 2-82) "and am a well man. I'd suffered with liver disorders since 1880. Kidney-Wort *cured me.*"
Strong words from a New York clergyman, "I unhesitatingly recommend Kidney-Wort. It greatly benefited me," says Rev. C. E. Kemble, of Mohawk, New York.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
KIDNEY-WORT
"For 12 years," writes Lyman T. Abell, of Georgia, Vt., "I found no relief from piles, until I tried Kidney-Wort. *It has cured me.*"

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
PERFECTLY CURED.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT
"I had habitual costiveness, pain in the back and rheumatism," writes S. J. Scott, Burlington, Vt. "Kidney-Wort has cured them all."

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.
Sixty Addresses by American Educators.
Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.
8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1. 25
Cloth........................1 75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
2. Illiteracy in the United States.
3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
10. Tabulation of Illiteracy and Educational Facts from Census of 1880—ten tables.

It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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MODEL IMPROVED.
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Th Housekeeper.

[illegible] IN SOAP.—Mothers and nurses cannot be too careful about the soap they use on the [illegible]. Few but physicians know how many of the so-called [illegible] among children are caused by the use of adulterated, poisonous soap. An analysis of several cakes of the pinky and perfumed toilet soap that are sold on the streets showed the presence of ground glass, silex, pipe clay, rotton stone, borax, plas[illegible], tin [illegible], oat meal [illegible] substances, which are added [illegible] the soap weight, hardness, toughness or clearness. The common [illegible] are vermillion, Venetian red and carmine, ultramarine green, pigment green, copperas, [illegible], ultramarine blue, yellow and scarlet anilines, [illegible]. Many of the [illegible] [illegible] by admixture. Adding [illegible] from all these to the rancid, diseased, putrid qualities of grease used, and mothers may well be appalled at the permanent evils [illegible] looking [illegible] be released [illegible] and applied to [illegible].

[illegible]

—La Cuisine.

[illegible]

WARMING THE COW.—The follow[ing] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] half an hour, and [illegible] stirring constantly, until clear. Flavor to suit.

[illegible]—Cut two slices of stale bread without crust, [illegible] cut them up into [illegible] of about two inches, lay them in a bowl and sprinkle with [illegible] little nutmeg. Pour on a pint [illegible] water, and let stand to cool.

TAPIOCA—Cover two tablespoonfuls of tapioca with a teacupful or more of cold water, and soak it for two or three hours, or over night. Put it then into a pint of boiling water, and boil it until clear and [illegible] consistency. Sugar, [illegible], etc., may be added as desired.

Cinnamon-tarts to please the children. To eight ounces of butter allow one pound of flour, one pound of brown sugar, three eggs; [illegible] butter and sugar to a [illegible], add the eggs, leaving out the white of one, stir in the flour, roll thin, and cut in three-inch [illegible]; before putting into the [illegible] the top with the whites of the egg, and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar mixed. A [illegible] almond or an English [illegible] be placed in the center, [or] may be broken in bits, and a [illegible] at each corner.—Cincin[illegible]

[illegible] be impoverished, [illegible] pimples, [illegible] ulcers, or [illegible] general debility, take Dr. R. V. [Pierce's] "Golden Medical Discovery." [illegible] druggists.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND.

From the shores of the sunny sea
To the home where I fain would be,
I lift mine eyes when the moon is bright,
And dream of its glory of golden light,
Till I long for the call to come,
The call to my own dear home.

I think how the glad hosts sing
In the land of the gracious King.
And wave their palms in the sunny air,
And rest by the rivers that sparkle there,
And never shed bitter tears
Through the whole of the blessed years.

O home of the good and free,
There is room in thy walls for me!
I catch a view of the distant spires,
And my soul leaps up in strong desires
To be in the land above,
The beautiful land I love.

Views of a Protectionist Democrat.

To the Editor of the Sun—SIR: The defeat of Mr. Randall for the Speakership seems to be seized upon by the free trade sentiment of the country as a triumph. At last they seem to think they have forced the Democratic party to take an open stand against protection. They have interpreted the tidal wave of last year to mean a change in public opinion on this vital question.

Nothing could be more unfair or further from the truth and if the free traders in the present House begin a crusade against the industries of the country the year 1884 will see them buried under such an avalanche of defeat that Mr. Greeley's campaign will be as nothing to it.

When the Democratic success in [illegible], in 1880, gave us an almost positive assurance of success in the national contest, our Republican antagonists, driven to despair, concentrated all their strength on that weak spot in our armor, "A tariff for revenue only." They pointed to our magnificent prosperity, and demanded of the people if they wanted a change. They contrasted our workingmen's position with those of free trade England, and the response our work[men] sent back was felt in Ohio and Indiana.

Our position as a first-class nation has been built up on the principle of protection. Without it we would be merely an agricultural people. And now, when England [illegible] of all Europe is a free trade [illegible] which even her colonies [illegible] against her [illegible] when even [illegible] is agitating for [illegible] only protection, [illegible] it is absurd to be asking [illegible] the Democratic party [illegible] exploded [illegible] as an intelligent nation of workingmen and ask their support [illegible] of monopoly, as [illegible] our manufacturers, [illegible]. How can there be [illegible] in the manufacture of iron or steel or glass or silk? The field is an open one, and if capital is so richly rewarded in the manufacture of any or all of them, there is nothing to prevent any [illegible] sharing it. Let us once open our ports to the manufacturers of England and Germany, and [illegible] will stop, prices will [illegible], property will depreciate. Of [illegible] many things will be cheaper, but who ever knew cheap prices and prosperity to go hand in hand?

No, no! The Democratic party must keep its hands off the industry of the country. Debased or cheap labor is not desired here.

We are a nation of producers and consumers. You cannot legislate for one at the expense of another; they are not distinct; they are one. Every one produces something; every one consumes something. The farmer gets a good figure for his produce from the well-paid mechanic or laborer. You cannot strike one without injuring the other. Free trade has brought England to the verge of ruin, and now, when her statesmen are seeking means to alleviate the distress of her people, we are not foolish enough to adopt the system which is mainly responsible for that distress. Let the imported luxuries of the country pay the taxes of the country. Let our rich people spend their money in the country where they made it. We had slavery; we want no more debased labor. It paralyzed the South; it will paralyze the whole country.

The tidal wave of 1880 meant the desire of the people to purify national politics from the peculation of politicians.

But it did not mean free trade; it did not mean the prostration of our industries; and if the Democratic party interprets it in this way, Belshazzar's fate awaits it as surely as the issues of 1884 are joined.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, held its fourteenth annual meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, commencing Nov. 2, and adjourned on the 11th. Mrs. L. G. Murphy was elected President and Mrs. J. T. Gracey, Secretary; Mrs. Hauser and Miss Gatch, Assistant Secretaries. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the presence of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Craven, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Johnson, of India, Miss Spencer, of Japan, and Rev. Mr. Harris and Mrs. Rev. Davisson, who contributed valuble information relative to their work. The reports from the different branches showed encouraging results and a general advancement of the work. The *Heathen Woman's Friend*, has helped the Society by its surplus gains and usefulness in the work. The aggregate collections for the year amounted to $124,823.33. It was decided to raise $25,000 as an endowment fund next year, as a special centennial offering, and to give aid in supporting the appeal of Rev. Mr. Craven to publish an illustrated Christian paper. The report of the home work shows the number of auxiliaries to be 36,653—an increase of 7,593. The use of 11,000 mite boxes added several thousand dollars to the treasury. The summary of foreign work shows about 45 American missionaries, with about 20 assistants. The following ladies were accepted as missionaries: Miss Hattel Mansell of Ohio; Miss Correy, of Michigan; Miss Rebecca Grew, Miss Lizzie Fisher, of Ohio, Miss Dee Hurey, of New Jersey. The appropriations for the different fields were as follows: India, $59,200; China, $37,504; Mexico, $17,630; Japan, $25,153; South America, $3,510; Italy, $3,325; Bulgaria, $6,550—total, $159,182. The committee adjourned to meet in Baltimore in November, 1884.

The King of [illegible] is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the [illegible] severe weather the royal [illegible] were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

The only weapon which the saloon fears is prohibition.

Brinley is an eccentric chap, and often does strange things—eminently philosophical, but queer, you know. And so it was that, upon becoming engaged to be married, he presented to the young lady a ring, on the inside of which was engraved the motto, "In time of peace prepare for war."

There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kidney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally.

On the subject of choirs, Mark Trafton says in *Zion's Herald*: "Give me bass a drum or a Chinese gong, rather than our quartettes of two youngsters with their hair parted exactly in the middle, and a pair of young girls with their wool gathered over their eyes like a merino sheep or a scotch poodle, who troll out something which noboy can understand, and call it 'the praise of God.'"

Tennyson's "May Queen."

Who knows that if the beautiful girl who died so young had been blessed with Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" she might have reigned on many another bright Mayday. The "Favorite Prescription" is a certain cure for all those disorders to which females are liable. By druggists.

From a Clergyman Seventy one Years of Age.

A clergyman in Cleveland, Ohio, seventy one years of age, who had preached regularly nearly every Sunday for over fifteen years, says in a letter dated February 8th, 1882, a few weeks after commencing the use of Compound Oxygen:

"My strength was equal to the work until about a year ago, when I began to fail, and had come to the conclusion that my work, if not my life, was nearly at an end. But now I am quite a new man; yes, the revitalizer has introduced new life into my almost dead organs. I can say that I am well, with the exception of a little soreness in my throat. Allow me to give thanks, first to God, and then to you, for these blessed hours of health."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia.

The blessings to which the Saviour invites us are noble, exquisite, enduring, beyond the conception of finite minds. They extend alike to the soul and the body; they fill time; they spread through eternity. They include the best provisions for our wants, the best conduct for our lives, and the perfect security of our well-being.

It is granted by every one that liquor-drinking puts lots of sin and crime and unhappiness in the world. There come from it the things that ministers and churches and good men and women must try to put down if they are faithful to their duty and conviction.

Mr Timothy Cole, the most widely known of American wood-engravers, was a passenger by the Canada, which recently sailed for Havre. He goes abroad in the interest of The Century Co., to engrave for publication in *The Century* the masterpieces of Europe. He expects to work in the galleries of Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and perhaps Russia (St. Petersburg), and will remain abroad about three years.

Eight Years' Scrofula Cured.

A valued correspondent, Albert Simpson, Esq., writing from Peoria, Ill., says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of scrofula, after having suffered for 8 years with the disease." Mr. Simpson lives in Peoria. Ask him. Your druggist keeps it. $1.50.

"Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you have pulled out." "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began I'm sure to be right the next time."

The largest single donation to education which Canada has yet known is that which Mr. Gooderham, of Toronto, announced on Friday last at the opening of the Methodist Theological College of Montreal, of one million dollars for the foundation of a Methodist university in Toronto.

Down in Kentucky, in the good old Bourbon district, Democrats have a hard time in the spring of the year, when flowers are late in blooming, in protecting their rosy noses from the busy bees, which mistake them for full-blown roses.—*Inter-Ocean.*

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentleman—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female troubles, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

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Nearly cured me."
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians—
"Incurable!"
Seven bottles of your bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"They almost
Do miracles!"—*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

Lost Friends.

We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to hear from or about my aunt, Polly Ann Ratchford. She was sold to some one whose name I do not recollect. My mother is Rhoda and father George Abner. Oldest brother is Josephus. Mother had only two children when they parted, and Polly Ann had two also. Address me at Pilot Point, Texas.

A. H. ABNER.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to inquire for my daughter who was sold in Texas during the war by Mr. Pierre LaQuer. Her name was Virginia but was called Jennie. She has a sister Octavia, and brothers Arthur and Charles. I received a letter from her in 1870 or 1871, but have n't heard from her since. I wish to know where she is, or whether living or dead. Her mother will be very thankful for the information. Her name is Catherine, and she now goes by the name of Catherine Gardner. Father's name was Caley Gardner. Address, at St Martinsville, La.

W. H. JAMES.

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way.
sept20.26teow

"We have struck smoother road, haven't we?" asked a passenger of a conductor on an Arkansas railway. "No," replied the conductor, "we have only run off the track."

[illegible]

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[illegible] the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Relieves [illegible]

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Reply of C. K. Marshall, D.D., of Vicksburg, Mississippi,

To the Speech of Rev. J. L. Tucker, D.D., Before the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress in Richmond, Va.

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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational singing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

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General News Items.

Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, S. C., was re-elected.

Connersville, Ind., paid last year on Church claims $7,55 per member.

C. L. Mann, D. D., has become editor of the *Birmingham* (Ala.) *Review*.

The *Times Democrat* expedition passed safely through the Florida everglades.

The pungy Mary Ann capsized in Chesapeake Bay. Nine persons drowned.

Mayor Dawson presented Mr. Parnell with a check for £38,000 on the national tribute.

Hon. Carl Schurz has retired from the editorship of the N. Y. *Evening Post*.

The case against Senator Kellogg was sent over without day, because of the failure of witnesses for the prosecution to appear.

The magnates of the Hungarian Diet have ejected by 109 to 106, a bill legalizing marriages of Jews and Christians.

Martin, Republican and citizen's candidate for Mayor of Boston, was elected by near 1,000 majority.

Col. J. R. Powell, a wealthy planter was shot and killed at [illegible] Landing, Sunflower River, Miss., by Charles Robinson, on the 11.

Senator Blair has [illegible] a bill to create a [illegible] and labor, under the Department of the Interior, also an [illegible] law for all government employes.

A syndicate of New Orleans capitalists purchased Thursday from F. B. Grace, Esq., 100,000 acres of mineral land in Fayette county, on the proposed line of the Warrior Coal Field road.—*Birmingham Review*.

"Of all the missionary work done by the various denominations whether in this country or abroad," says the New York *Sun*, "none is better organized or managed than that of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Senator Logan has presented a bill [illegible] [illegible] sum of $90,000,000, derived from the sales of public lands, and [illegible]

[illegible] taining any evidence of indebtedness.

The Nashville *Advocate* says: "In representing a brother who had applied for admission [illegible] North [illegible] conference it was said [illegible] 'He preached an hour and a half at three o'clock p. m., and tired everybody out.' He was not admitted."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
For Wakefulness.

Dr. Wm. P. Clothier, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc. He reports great benefit."

N. Y. Herald: Can a nation already enfeebled and effeminated by smoking long endure the strain of hard drink? What kind of children will the next generation be? A man with an inflamed stomach, a swollen head, and unsteady nerves may know enough to turn off the gas when he goes to bed but he will be exceptionally fortunate if his children have sense to do anything at all.

"What's going on here to-night?" queried a timid farmer of a man at the box-office. "The Forty Thieves," was the reply. "How much to get in?" "Dollar and a half." "Well, I guess I don't care to see the other thirty-nine."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
FOR 1884.

THE COMPANION presents below the Announcement of its Fifty-Seventh Volume. Its unusual character, both in the range of its topics, and its remarkably brilliant list of Contributors, will, we trust, be accepted as a grateful recognition of the favor with which the paper has been received by more than 300,000 subscribers.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

A Story of English Rustic Life, by Thomas Hardy.
The Foundling of Paris, by Alphonse Daudet.
A Boys' Story, by J. T. Trowbridge.
The Covenanter's Daughter, by Mrs. Oliphant.
A Story of Adventure, by C. A. Stephens.
My School at Orange Grove, a Story of the South, by Marie B. Williams.

Science and Natural History.

Eccentricities of Insanity, by Dr. W. A. Butler.
Common Adulterations of Food, by Dr. J. C. Draper.
The House-Life of Oysters, and Other Natural History Papers, by Arabella B. Buckley.
Wonders in [illegible], by Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.
[illegible] by A. S. Packard, Jr.
[illegible] by R. Ogden Doremus.
The Youth of the Brain, "Speech in Man," "Animal Poisons and their Effects," and Other Papers, by Dr. W. A. Hammond.
Strange Ways of Curing People. A Description of Curious Sanitaria,—the Peat, Mud, Sand, Whey, and Grape Cures, by William H. Rideing.

Encouragement and Advice.

Hints for Poor Farmers, by C. E. Winder.
The Failures of Great Men, by James Parton.
A Dietary for Nervous People, Dr. W. A. Hammond.
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Druggists' Clerks. Their Work and Opportunities, by E. L. Patch.
The Gift of Memory, and Other Papers giving Instances of Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles.
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Wrecked Upon a Volcanic Island, Richard Heath.
Stories of the Cabins in the West, E. F. Marston.
Adventures in the Mining Districts, H. Fillmore.
The Capture of Some Infernal Machines, by William Howson.
Perils and Escapes of a Volunteer during the late War in Cuba, by Juan Romero.
Breaking in the Reindeer, and Other Sketches of Polar Adventure, by W. H. Gilder.
An American in Persia, by the American Minister Resident, Teheran, S. G. W. Benjamin.
China, as Seen by a Chinaman, by the Editor of the Chinese-American, Wong Chin Foo.
Sketch of Menageries. Incidents connected with Menagerie Life, and the Trapping and Taming of Wild Beasts for Exhibition, by S. S. Cairns.
[illegible] Italy and Switzerland. The Adventures of two English boys travelling abroad at an expense of one dollar a day, by Nugent Robinson.

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

Stage-Driver Stories, by Rose Terry Cooke.
Stories of Saddle-Bag Preachers, H. L. Winckley.
The Last Days of Women of Fashion, by James Parton.
My First Visit to a Newspaper Office, by Murat Halstead.
Banker Peers. Stories of the English Nobility, by Edward Walford.
Nights at the Boston Club. Reminiscences, by Dr. Charles Mackay.
Queen Victoria's Household and Drawing-Rooms, by H. W. Lucy.
Child Friendships of Charles Dickens, by his Daughter, Mamie Dickens.
Our Herbariums; Adventures in Collecting them, by A Young Lady.
My Pine-Apple Farm, with Incidents of Florida Life, by C. H. Pattee.
Stories of the English Bench and Bar, by a London Barrister, W. L. Woodroffe.
At School with Sir Garnet Wolseley, and the Life of a Page of Honor in the Vice-Regal Court of Dublin, by Nugent Robinson.
Student Waiters. Some Humorous Incidents of a Summer Vacation in the White Mountains, by Child McPherson.

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40 "	750 lbs	1050 lbs	165 00
44 "	1000 lbs	1350 lbs	200 00
48 "	1300 lbs	1800 lbs	280 00
54 "	2100 lbs	2900 lbs	400 00

SCHOOL BELLS.

18 inches	100 lbs	$12 00
20 inches	130 lbs	18 00
24 inches	190 lbs	25 00

We have arranged to furnish our churches and schools with these bells at the prices named, which is the same as they can be bought for in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are made.

The bells are too well known to need any recommendation from us.

On receipt of the price we will at once order the bells shipped.

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Books, Pictures, Etc.

The following is a list of miscellaneous articles that may be had at this office on receipt of the prices annexed. They will be sent, post-paid, to any address desired.

What They Say, or Echoes from Birmingham	10
Is there to be a War of Races in America, by Rev. A. E. P. Albert	10
Lithographic Methodist Bishops, in group, up to [illegible]	10
[illegible] Picture, "Garfield and his Family," steel engraving	2 00
Walworth's Arithmetical Problems	50
Mitchell's New School Geography (1875)	50
Independent Youth's Speller	40
Gems of Praise	25
French's Mental Arithmetic	40
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july15-52t

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dec12-4t

PATENTS BOUGHT SOLD OR Procured. Books free. A. W. MORGAN & CO., Patent Attorneys and Brokers, Washington, D. C.
oct4-3m 2

[illegible] Improved Perfection Riding Saw [illegible] Agents wanted to sell this with our Fodder cutters, and entire line of goods. Send for circulars to THE [illegible], Mansfield, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. The Best, Cleanest and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore youthful color to gray Hair.
[illegible] Parker's Ginger Tonic [illegible] a medicine of such varied powers as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer Ever Used. It cures Rheumatism, diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys & Lungs, & is entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Essences & other Tonics, as it never intoxicates. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.
nov1-9t

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oct11-3m

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.
an11-ly

AUTOMATIC [illegible]
AND DOES NOT [illegible]
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.
nov15-16teow

CUSHING'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.
Rules of proceeding and debate in deliberative assemblies. This is the standard authority in all the United States and is an indispensable Hand-book for every member of a deliberative body, as a ready reference upon the formality of any proceeding or debate. "The most authoritative expounder of American parliamentary law."—CHAS. SUMNER. Price, 75c. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.
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dec20-26teow

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sept14-12teow

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Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
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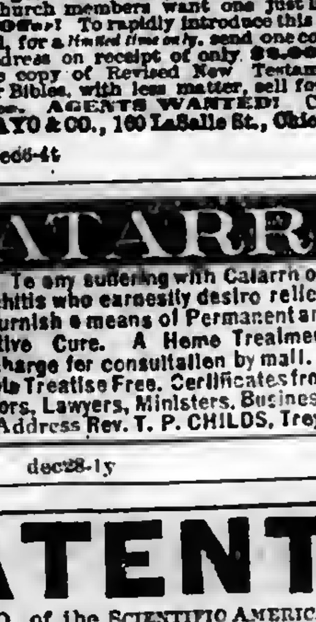
[illegible] or Names, with [illegible] page colored Maps, corrected to the latest surveys. Poetry, Music, Ethnology, Plants, Animals, and Jewish Sects of the Bible, etc. "Superior to all others."—*N. Y. Times*. "A complete Biblical Encyclopædia."—*London Times*. "The best [illegible] we have seen or used, and the price is extremely low."—*Christian Instructor* (Chicago). This Bible is bound in French morocco, gilt edge, with silk book mark, and has copious references. Rev. Eli Milton, Norwalk, O., writes: "The Bibles came to hand to-day. I am more than pleased. Can I get more from you at the same price? Several of my church members want one just like it." A Special Offer! To rapidly introduce this Bible in America we will, for a limited time only, send one copy, post-paid, to any address on receipt of only $2.00! [illegible] copies and one copy of Revised New Testament for $4.00! Other Bibles, with less matter, sell for $15.00. Order at once. AGENTS WANTED! Circulars FREE. G. S. MAYO & CO., 160 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON XII. Dec. 23d. DEATH OF SAUL AND JONATHAN. (I Sam. xxxi, 1—13.)

When God called Saul to be king, he was tall and grand looking, and his heart was right in God's sight. For a time Saul obeyed and honored God; then he allowed sin to enter his heart. Little by little he grew wicked, until he even became a murderer in his heart. God wanted him to be good, gave him every chance, but Saul would not obey. So Saul [illegible] the crown and the [illegible] king a long time after [illegible] David was to be king and Samuel had anointed him. [illegible] and King Saul had to go [illegible] to battle, but he went alone. [illegible] not with him. This [illegible] was on Mount Gilboa [illegible] of them was Jonathan. He knew his father was not obeying the [illegible] he knew David was appointed to be king instead of Saul. When [illegible] the battle had gone against him, the heart was full of grief [illegible] trouble. Then the archers of the enemy would kill him, so he killed himself. The crown was gone. Sin had taken all. Can't we learn a lesson from Saul. Don't let hate and jealousy into your hearts. They will take your crown away. Just open the door a little and sin creeps in and will rob you of your crown and home in heaven. —*Western.*

"Clara Louise Kellogg is to receive $12,000 for singing twenty nights in Paris,—$600 a night! No wonder she is in love with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the great remedy for coughs and colds, for what would she do without it, if she should be attacked suddenly by hoarseness.

MARRIAGES.

At Brentwood, Tenn., Rev. S. P. Bell, officiating, Mr. Henry Penny and Miss [illegible] Dixon.

Near Martin, Tenn., by Rev. J. L. [illegible], Mr. David Heggs to Miss Maria [illegible].

At the residence of the bride's parents, 2 miles east of Columbus, Miss., Miss Mary J. Murphy, of Lowndes county, to Rev. Eley A. Richards, of Columbus, Rev. J. M. Shumpert performed the ceremony, on December 9, 1883. They are both members of our church. For many [illegible] Bro. Richards has been Recording Steward. May flowers, peace, happiness and contentment attend them through life. J. M. S.

Beatty's Christmas Gift.

[illegible] way of offering a 7½ octave [illegible] with Stool, Book and Music, for [illegible].75. Those of our readers who [illegible] of procuring a handsome [illegible] present for their Children, [illegible] make their home happy, we advise [illegible] to read Mr. Beatty's advertisement [illegible] issue.

DEATHS.

[illegible] Brown, a faithful member [illegible] died Nov. 18, aged 70 years [illegible] a wife and relatives to mourn [illegible]. A. HANDY.

[illegible] Miss.

[illegible] 1883, Gertrude, infant daughter [illegible] P. and Mary Wallace. She [illegible] on earth to bloom in heaven.

"The Lord giveth and the Lord hath taken away, blessed is the name of the Lord." The church and friends unite in sympathy for our beloved pastor and family. S. MARKS.

Van Buren, Ark.

Mrs. Emma J. Pickett, wife of Rev. Calvin Pickett, of Tennessee Conference departed this life, at her home in West Nashville, Nov. 20, 1883. Sister Pickett was born in Shelbyville, Tenn., Nov. 26, 1859. When young her desire for education was apparent to all, and the foundation, upon which she afterwards built was laid by Messrs. Dunlap and the Rev. Winter C. Woods. In 1874 she gave heart and hand in marriage to her now bereaved husband. Moving to this city after marriage, she professed hope in Christ, was baptized under the administration of Rev. James Pickett, joined Clark Chapel M. E. Church. She graduated from Central Tennessee College in 1880, and successfully taught in the public schools of the State for some time. She remained a faithful member of Clark Chapel until her death. She was, during the pastorate of the undersigned, always ready and willing to do what she could for the Church. Her husband and relatives have the sympathy of the entire community. Her funeral sermon was preached by the writer, assisted by Dr. J. Braden and Rev. Wm. Sinclair, to a crowded house of mourners. She died trusting in Jesus who freed her from her sins and whose love and comfort she expressed as precious during her last hours. We hope to meet her beyond the flood. L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

On Oct. 8, 1883, in this city, a woman whose fame is unsung, whose virtues were known but by few, but another such mother in Israel will be hard to find. Sister Biglow was 70 years old and to her more than any woman of her age I have known were the words of Solomon applicable, viz: "The hoary head is a crown of glory." Her funeral was preached by the writer to a large and sympathetic audience. She died as she had lived, a faithful, energetic and consistent member of Clark Chapel, this city. L. M. HAGOOD.

Nashville, Tenn.

There is no affinity between cheap and valueless beef wine, and iron tonics and the Leibig Co's Coca Beef Tonic, a real conservant of strength and restorative of health. "It is the best tonic there is. Every physician to whom I have recommended it has found it so," says Professor H. C. Drake, M. D., Detroit, Mich. It imparts new tone to the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels, and by its regulative action affords relief from headaches, neuralgia, constipation and languor. Beware of imitations.

The king of Burmah is drinking himself to death through disappointment at the birth of a princess instead of a prince. He blames the unfortunate queen, whose life is in jeopardy, while she in turn blames the astrologers.

Some entirely new reminiscences of Charles Dickens have been written by his daughter, Miss Mamie Dickens, for the *Youth's Companion.*

The election cases in South Carolina have failed to secure a conviction.

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of our "Hop Bitters." [illegible] of bad [illegible] surprised at [illegible] cup of tea. [illegible] Mrs. Connor, [illegible] and pro[illegible] medicine they [illegible] up strength [illegible] I was troubled [illegible] headache and want [illegible] are now all gone. I [illegible] contract with a doctor to [illegible] the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLILAND.

People's Advocate, Pittsburg, Pa. July 28, 1878.

King Hipemah of Anam has been poisoned. The new King is Trephon. The revolutionary party is paramount and war against France has been proclaimed. The French force in Hue is insufficient to meet the danger.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2 cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper. n44-14t

Conference Notices.

NOTICE.

Greenwood District Conference will convene January 12th, 1884, at Durant [illegible] members to be [illegible] be ready to [illegible] annual conference to be held at Jackson, Miss. January 16th, 1884.
G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR:—The V. & M. R. R., will sell round trip tickets at six cents per mile to all attending the district conference at Clinton, Jan. 11th, 1884.
D. A. WILLIAMS, P. E.
Jackson, Miss. Dec. 14th, 1883.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

San Augustine & Nacogdoches	Jan.	5- 6
Shelby and Sabine	"	5- 6
Henderson	"	12-13
Jacksonville	"	19-20
Mineola and Tyler	"	26-27
Hawkins	Feb.	2- 3
Palestine	"	9-10
Crockett and Aimwell	"	16-17
Madison Circuit	"	23-24
Leona		1- 2
Centerville and Shiloh	"	8- 9
Jewett	"	15-16
Butler	"	22-23
Fairfield	"	29-30
Cotton Gin	April	5- 6
Mineola Circuit	"	12-13

GEO. W. SMITH, P. E.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Brenham	Jan.	5- 6
Brenham Circuit	"	4-5
Hempstead	"	12-13
Belleville Circuit	"	12-13
Hearne	"	19-20
Burleson	"	23-24
Bryan Station	"	26-27
Bryan Circuit	"	26-27
Caldwell	"	30-31
Franklin	Feb.	6- 7
Millican	"	2- 3
Courtney	"	9-10
Iola Circuit	"	13-14
Navasota	"	16-17
Plantersville	"	23-24
Prairie Plains Circuit	"	25-26
Patterson	May	1- 2
San Felipe		4- 5
Brazos		1- 2

W. E. FULLER, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Montgomery	Dec.	22-23
Willis	Jan.	5- 6
Huntsville & Huntsville Cir.	"	12-13
Walker Circuit	"	19-20
Danville	"	26-27
Cold Springs	Feb.	2- 3
Woodville	"	9-10
Livingston	"	16-17
Moscow	"	23-24
Orange	Mar.	1- 2
Beaumont	"	8- 9
Liberty	"	15-16
Wallisville	"	22-23

Lovelady will receive notice through the pastor when we find the right man for the place. EDWARD LEE, P. E.

PROGRAMME OKOLONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Okolona District, Mississippi Conference, which will convene in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning, January 10, 1884.

Opening Sermon	J. J. Harris
Faith	W. H. [illegible]
Baptism	[illegible] P. Jamison
Redemption	[illegible] Price
Education	W. H. Williams
Future State	W. H. H. Gallion
Missions	J. W. Doyle
Prayer	W. M. Gatewood
Temperance	[illegible] Small
Freedmen's Aid	L. L. Shumpert

[illegible] CRUMP,
[illegible] HARRIS,
JAMES TRICE,
Committee.
Okolona, Miss., [illegible]

GULF DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the ministers and members of the Gulf District, [illegible] 1884. We desire a full attendance. The first day [illegible] prepared to go direct to [illegible] business. I hope that the pastors will bring all of the benevolent money from each charge.

The literary exercises are as follows:

History of the M. E. Church—J. B. Smith
Lord's Supper and Baptism—J. H. Cook
[illegible] of the [illegible] J. Cannon.
Trustees and Class Leaders' Duties—H. L. Kennedy.
Faith—James Drayden.
Church Building—H. Henderson.
Conducting Revivals—James Ford.
The Work of the M. E. Church in the South—Prof. Buntou.
Regeneration—R. Roundtree.
Freedmen's Aid Society—H. May.
Justification—R. Anderson.
Relation of the Sunday-school to the Church—P. E. Bardwell.
Pastoral Visits—G. W. Smith.
How to Secure Subscriptions to Church Papers—W. A. Dorsy.

W. McDONALD, P. E.
Brookhaven, Miss., Dec. 12, 1883.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Spencer	Dec.	8- 6
Murfreesboro	"	15-16
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	15-13
Stone River Circuit	"	22 26
Woodberry	"	29-30
Lebanon and Seays	Jan.	5- 3
North Lebanon	"	9-19
Shelbyville	"	12-13
Manchester	"	19-20
Tullahoma	"	26-27
McMinnville	Feb.	2- 3
McMinnville Circuit	"	2- 3
Sparta	"	2- 3
Van Buren	"	2- 3
Cooksville	"	9-10
Martin Creek	"	11-12
Caney Fork	"	16-17
Alexandria	"	23-24
Liberty	Mar.	2- 3

District conference will meet at McMinnville, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1884. Let all the members please be present the first day. Preachers will please notify the district stewards to be present, as that will be the time to estimate the presiding elder's salary. H. W. KEY.

WARRANTED 6 YEARS. $115 [illegible] ONLY $49.75

25 STOPS.

PIPE ORGANS [25 STOPS] ONLY $49.75

REGULAR PRICE $115.00

GREAT REDUCTION.

25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:

[illegible]

December 20, 1883.

Daniel F. Beatty

SOUTHWESTERN, [illegible]

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

NOTICE.

Any friend or friends in the city desiring to entertain any of the members of the Louisiana Conference, which takes place at Union Chapel January 30, 1884, will please address, before Dec. 31, 1883,
STEPHEN PRIESTLEY, Pastor.
Union Chapel, Bienville street, N. O.

SABBATH-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Sabbath-school delegates will meet at the same time and place ordered for the Jackson District Conference. Programme for preachers was published for July 20th last. I have invited Rev. A. A. Gillett to be with us. Come out, brethren; we hope to perfect an organization for a Sabbath-school Institute for said district. A. K. DAVIS, Vice-Prest.

WEST TENNESSEE DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Bell Circuit	Dec.	8- 9
Mason	"	15-16
Pleasant Grove Ct	"	18-19
Brownsville Ct	"	22-23
Friendship Ct	"	29-30
Memphis Ct	Jan.	5- 6
Memphis Station	"	12-13
Sharon Ct	"	18-18
Martin	"	20-21
Paris	"	26-27
Mansfield	"	29-30
Holy Rock	Feb.	1- 2
Henderson	"	3- 4
Lindon	"	9-10
Lawrenceburg	"	16-17
Waynesboro	"	23-24
Clifton	"	26-27
Purdy	Mar.	1- 2

Brethren, urge the benevolent collections, and have your leaders on hand promptly on time. Our first district meeting will commence on Tuesday night, April [illegible] JESSE F. PRICE, P. E.

Littell's Living Age For 1884.

For forty years *The Living Age* has been published with uninterrupted success, and has enabled its readers, at small expense of time and money, to keep pace with the literary progress of the age. Frequent in issue, and unequalled among periodicals in amount of matter, it furnishes an unrivalled compilation of a great and growing literature which embraces the productions of the most eminent living writers in all departments of literary and scientific work. And as this literature grows year by year in extent and importance, *The Living Age* becomes more valuable. Filling the place of many periodicals, it can hardly be dispensed with by any American reader who desires a thorough compendium of the best literature and thought of the time. Its prospectus for 1884 is commended to the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1884 the intervening weekly numbers are sent *gratis.* Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers. [dec6-6t

In the New Madison Avenue Methodist Church, New York, $92,000 was raised at one collection to pay a debt upon the house, and in the evening of the same day $20,770 more was raised to wipe the debt clean out. The entire cost of the property is $262,770.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

GAMMON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
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or Rev. E. O. THAYER, President. [oc18-tf

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Dec. 17, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔ ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; Middling 10; Good Middling, 10½; Middling fair, 10¾.

SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Yellow clarified, 6½@7; White clarified, 7@7¼.

MOLASSES, in bbls, ℔ gallon—Common, 25@28; fair, 30@35; choice, 45@47c.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔ ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔ ℔—Mixed, 2@2¼; gray, 1@ [illegible]; black, 3@3¼.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔ ℔—Western, 20@22. [illegible]; prime, 18¼. [illegible] factory, 10.

CORN MEAL, ℔ bbl—Choice, $2 55.

FLOUR, ℔ bbl—Fancy, 5.40; Choice, 5.00.

LARD, ℔ ℔—Choice, 9.

SALT, ℔ Sack—Coarse, 82½; Fine, $1 02½.

ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, ℔ bbl. 1.50@1.85; sweet potatoes, ℔ bbl. [illegible]; onions, ℔ bbl. $2.25; apples, ℔ bbl. $2.50@$4.50; cabbages, $17@$18 per 100; sour krout, ℔ bbl. $11.00@12.00.

OILS, ℔ gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, ℔ bbl—Choice, $14.62½.

BACON, ℔ ℔—Breakfast, 11½; shoulders, 9½; sides, short rib, 8; sides, long clear, 8¼; hams, sugar-cured, 14c.

DRY SALT MEAT, ℔ ℔—Clear rib sides, 7¾; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 6½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry—Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.00@2.50 duck $3.50@4 geese 5.00@5.50; turkeys $10.00@12.00.

Western Eggs 25@27c per dozen

Louisiana Eggs 30@31½c. per dozen.

Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔ ℔. second grades 55@60c.

Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.50@$5.00 ℔ dozen; young do. $2.50@3.50 ducks $4.00@4.75; geese $.600@6.50; turkeys $12.00@.1500.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, ℔ bushel—Yellow, 60, white, 60; mixed, 58@59.

OATS, ℔ bushel—Western, 43@46.

BRAN, ℔ 100 ℔s—Choice, 92½.

HAY, ℔ ton—Prime. $15@$16; choice, $17.00.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—The friends of persons who have been restored from Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, give the article a vast popularity in New England. The Cod-Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and rendered doubly effective in combined with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the assistance required to heal and restore the diseased Lungs. A. B. Wilbor, Boston, proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs. Send stamps for *New Laws.* COL. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C. sept20 6m-8p

The government forces of Hayti began the bombardment of Jacmel on the 19th.

Beatty's Offer Repeated.

The offer made by Mayor Beatty of a $115 pipe organ for only $49.75 a few weeks ago is to-day repeated because he says there are a large number of the readers of our paper ask him to extend the time. He informs us that this is positively the last time this great offer will be made, and if you have not all the money at hand, it will pay you to borrow it rather than let this great Holiday offer go by. Order direct from advertisement in another column.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jal4-ly

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SOUTHWESTERN
Christian Advocate

VOL. 18—NO 52. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, DECEMBER 27, 1883. WHOLE NUMBER 640.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
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A [illegible] was held [illegible] it, to [illegible] a revival of the old time [illegible] camp-meeting. Bishop Wiley presided. Such gatherings ought to hold at many other points.

In pursuance of [illegible] of Congress, adopted [illegible], the President [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible], at Annapolis, of the [illegible] as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

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We know of no name that could possibly do more to electrify and bring out the rank and file of the Republican vote of both races in the South, than that of General Grant. Beside these, many Democrats who admire pluck and greatness would doubtless vote for him. He deserves all the honor that can be bestowed upon him, and should not be slain upon the altar of the third term heresy.

Observations in the South.

BY E. K. YOUNG, D.D.

Two facts become apparent to the observant traveler in the South. Whatever his previous opinions or prejudices, and whatever reluctance to believe what he sees, he is not long in discovering, and is forced to admit, that in the lower ranks of the white population there is very little evidence of advancement; on the other hand, the colored people are everywhere seizing their new opportunities with intense eagerness and making rapid progress in every department of education and industry. Sitting by my side, during the session of the Mississippi Conference (colored) at Meridian, was a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He had watched the proceedings with great interest and manifest amazement at the intelligence and business-like conduct of the conference, and turning to me said, "These colored men are getting ahead of us; they are going faster in all respects than we are." Substantially the same statement was made to me repeatedly in different portions of the South by intelligent Southern gentlemen who were prompted to say it by no love for the negro. In all our colored Conferences are young men who have taken a full college course, read Greek and Latin, and speak as correct and elegant English as educated white preachers, while in the other learned professions educated colored men are taking high rank. It will require but a single visit to our educational institutions in the South, and such observation as attendance upon the sessions of our colored Conferences affords, to settle all doubts as to the utility and productiveness of our work among the Freedmen. No investment of time, talent and money that our Church has made has returned larger dividends, and gives promise of greater results in the future.

And toward this work there is a growing cordiality on the part of the South. Major Breckenridge, a son of John C. Breckenridge, and Congressman from Arkansas, said to me, "Your Church is doing a grand work. It is bringing to these people what they most need—the spelling book and the Bible. We are in full sympathy with you." A kindlier spirit prevails and little of the former hostility toward the "nigger teacher" manifests itself anywhere save in the decaying debris of old Southern aristocracy.

A strong desire to know the actual facts and ascertain the real status of our Southern work was gratified in a recent visit to the Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas Conferences, and a later one to the Conferences and educational institutions of Tennessee and Georgia, and basing our opinion on personal observations in these fields we have no hesitation in saying that abandonment of this work, crippling it by retrenchment, would be an act of unwisdom, of which we believe, the Methodist Church will not be guilty. It cannot be denied that some phases of our white work in the South gave occasion for the gloomy deliverances and strong declarations that reached the public ear from the recent session of our Missionary Committee. On the surface there is a seeming of failure. Results in the past have not been commensurate with the investments made. Expectation has been disappointed. Churches built to meet a supposed want have been sold under mortgage, and schools, established by Northern money, in localities that seemed to demand them, are seen to be unfortunate ventures and fast going to decay. Churches that were strong and flourishing ten years ago are utterly disintegrated now and valuable property has been sacrificed in consequence. These are facts that stand against our white work in the South and seem to justify the strong words of Bishop Foster and others. And the explanation is at hand:

1. The work has been conducted on an un Methodistic basis. The dominant desire has been to secure social rank and distinction. Effort has been mainly directed on that line. The doors have been wide open to men who by virtue of wealth, social rank, or political position, would give the Church respectability and standing, and only slightly ajar to those destitute of these qualifications. Ostracted itself, it has sought by ostracising others to win its way back to social influence and favor. The color line has been distinctly drawn, and the black man has received no cordial welcome at the threshold of these white folds.

2. Unworthy men have been in high official positions—men neither intellectually nor morally qualified for leadership; where there was need of wise management there been gross mismanagement. Instead of unselfish devotion there has been in many instances selfish greed. A work requiring sagacious counsels and leaders with clear heads and pure hearts has been largely in the hands of men who have made their opportunities subserve their [illegible] ends and brought injury upon the Church by culpable blundering.

3. A spirit of [illegible] of the Conferences—notably the Central Tennessee where it amounts almost to proscription. The "native" preachers who fancy that their accident of birth within the boundary lines of the Conference entitled them to special rights and privileges, regard with open disfavor the coming of any into their field who are so unfortunate as to have been born outside these limits. No transfers are wanted and if any come they are coldly received and deliberately frozen out. This effort to build a Chinese wall of exclusiveness around themselves has been measurably successful and partially accounts for barren fields and fruitless labors.

Looking only at this discouraging phase of the subject and with only these facts in mind it is not surprising that some of the wisest men of the Church should advocate the abandonment of the field. But there is another side and other facts that should have due consideration before the final judgment is rendered.

1. The character of the work is undergoing a marked change. Effort is turning into different channels. Experience has taught our brethren of the South valuable lessons which will not be unheeded. The folly of trying to secure social standing by the questionable methods of the past is now fully demonstrated. The old Methodist ideas of aggressive spirituality is asserting itself. Direct and persistent endeavor to save men by the power of the Gospel is bringing back something of the old time success.

2. Earnest, educated and thoroughly consecrated young men are coming to the front. Leadership is passing into better hands. Vigorous administration on the part of some of the bishops and fearless dealing with incompetent and untrustworthy men, who have perverted their official position, is having a salutary effect.

3. Our membership in the South is composed largely of men who were loyal to the Government—when loyalty meant the loss of property and the peril of life. They were staunch Unionists—some of them fighting in the ranks of the Union army—all of them true to the old flag. The current notion that our Church in the South is made up of 'poor white trash' is an error. It has drawn its membership mainly from the middle class—the class that furnishes the Nation with its best material. These men are as loyal to the old Church as they were faithful to the Government in its hour of need. To desert them now would be the basest ingratitude.

Looking over the entire field and giving due weight to all the facts, we are persuaded that our forces must not be withdrawn from the Southern field, but strengthened by larger supplies and reinforced by new recruits.—*Central.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Hot Springs District.

I began the work of the fourth quarter on this district at Baber's Chapel, on Paraclifta circuit, Nov. 10-11. The quarterly conference was held at the conclusion of the business of the district conference, which was held at the same place. There was a full attendance of the official members. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Baber, made a good report showing advance all along the line. He has labored hard this year, and the Lord has blessed him with about one hundred conversions and about one hundred accessions to the church this year. The Sunday services were well attended; eighty-five partook of the communion of the Lord's Supper. The people at this place love our church, and give better collections according to their ability than anywhere else in the district. The revival influence that was awakened during the quarterly meeting ran on for some time, resulting in about fifteen conversions and accessions to our church. This society was organized one year ago by Bro. Baber, and now they are about one hundred strong, have built a church, and hope to get a deed to the land soon.

Fulton circuit, Rev. Ed. Spencer pastor, has had a small increase in her membership, and has two churches in process of erection. The fourth quarterly conference for this work was held at Fulton, in the C. M. E. Church, Nov. 12. Our little band at this place loves our church and her ministry, and they know how to show their appreciation. Bro. Spencer, the pastor, is a young man and is in the second year on trial in the conference. He loves his books and his preaching shows that he studies them. He will make his mark in the world if he keeps up his habits of study. I believe in giving such young men all the encouragement we can, for they will be heard from in the years to come.

Texarkana Station, Rev. M. Lockman pastor, is not having the success that ought to attend the faithful labors he has given this work. Soon after I was appointed on the district, and before I visited Texarkana, I learned of their internal difficulties. The change of pastors did not bring harmony as some thought it would. It is to be feared that some of the members are not as pious as they ought to be. The pastor is trying to build a parsonage but gets little help from the society. Where church members go to theatres and dances from two to four nights each week, they are not likely to attend class and prayer meetings regularly. There are some good people in Texarkana, and there are some in the church who are none too pious. We hope Texarkana will do better, as we will soon get our new church finished. The fourth quarterly meeting for this charge was held Nov. 17-18. Texarkana is a new charge, organized since last annual conference. Bro. Lockman has charge and is assisted by Rev. W. Lee, a young local preacher. There has been some success on this work. A few Sundays ago, on this work, a Baptist pastor joined our church and turned over to us a house of worship which he owned, but did not own the land. We hope to get a tract of land near by and move the house upon it.

Garland City, Rev. G. W. Thompson pastor. This is a new circuit recently organized. We have a good Sunday-school on this work, and a few members, with a good future prospect. Bro. Thompson, the pastor, is a candidate for admission to the traveling connection. He is a good, conscientious Christian, and will be a valuable addition to our conference.

Bright Star is a new point down near the Louisiana State line, west of Red River. Bro. Lee was employed as supply but owing to protracted illness did not do anything on the work, and I gave him work with Bro. Lockman, and attached Bright Star to Garland City circuit. We have a fews members there and hope to build up a good society in this neglected place.

Brethren, take all your benevolent collections and bring up good reports to the annual conference. May God bless you abundantly.

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

Texarkana, Ark.

Central Tennessee Conference —Appointments.

HUNTINGDON DIST—O. O. Knight, P. E. Adamsville, Tenn.
Colton, Cairo to be supplied.
Camden, E H Creacy.
Edgar, E R Gonder.
Erin, A Wells.
Galloway, to be supplied.
Hamburg, T W Chandler.
Huntington, R S Sampson.
Lexington, to be supplied.
Memphis, to be supplied.
Sardis, F M Morgan.

MCMINNVILLE DIST.—J. M. Carter, P. E.
Bloomington, J W Osment.
Dowelltown, S L Clark.
Falling Water, N S Crawford.
Hollow Springs, D L McCaleb.
Laurel Hill, B F Deaton.
McMinnville, A E Barnes.
Monroe, J R Fuller.
Mt. Zion, J F Turner.
Red Springs, to be supplied.
Sherwood, T C Carter.
Tullahoma, J N Turrentine.
Watertown, to be supplied.
Winchester, to be supplied.
T R Dodson, Financial Agent, Bloomington Seminary.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—J. W. McNeal, P. E.
Bedford, W B Rippetoe.
Cypress, S T Smith.
Dickson, A G Park.
Dickson Circuit, J L Park.
Farmington, H B Crowell.
Hohenwald, J D Clayton.
Houston, J W Register.
Lawrenceburg, J G Hurlbert.
Nashville, John Stringier.
Rover, A L Roop.
Savannah, to be supplied.
Shawnettee, S H Sticklin and J W Gobell.
Shelbyville, to be supplied.

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The colored people of the United States will not be lacking in the manifestations of their gratitude to President Arthur, Justice Harlan, and Senators Edmunds and Wilson for practical evidences of their friendship.

A class-meeting conference was held in St. Paul Church, Cincinnati, to advocate a revival of the old time Methodist class-meeting. Bishop Wiley presided. Such gatherings ought to held at many other points.

In pursuance of resolutions of Congress, adopted Dec. 20, the President issued his proclamation recommending the public observance of Dec. 23d, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the surrender by George Washington, at Annapolis, of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the army.

The Democratic State convention at Baton Rouge, after a spirited preliminary contest in setting the credentials of numerous contestants, made the following nominations: For Governor, S. D. McEnery, of Ouachita; Lieutenant Governor, Clay Knobloch, of Lafourche; treasurer; E. A. Burke, of Orleans; attorney-general, M. J. Cunningham, of Natchitoches; secretary of State, Oscar Arroyo, of Plaquemines; auditor, O. B. Steele, of Union; superintendent of public education, Warren Easton, of Orleans. Two commendable resolutions appear in the platform, declaring that a great deal more must be done to make the public schools more efficient, pledging proceeds of land sales to education and immigration; and declaring hostility to lottery dealing "as demoralizing society, corrupting politics and impeding legislation."

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Observations in the South.

BY E. K. YOUNG, D.D.

Two facts become apparent to the observan traveler in the South. Whatever his previous opinions or prejudices, and whatever reluctance to believe what he sees, he is not long in discovering, and is forced to admit, that in the lower ranks of the white population there is very little evidence of advancement; on the other hand, the colored people are everywhere seizing their new opportunities with intense eagerness and making rapid progress in every department of education and industry. Sitting by my side, during the session of the Mississippi Conference (colored) at Meridian, was a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He had watched the proceedings with graet interest and manifested amazement at the intelligence and business-like conduct of the conference, and turning to me said, "These colored men are getting ahead of us; they are going faster in all respects than we are." Substantially the same statement was made to me repeatedly in different portions of the South by intelligent Southern gentlemen who were prompted to say it by no love for the negro. In all our colored Conferences are young men who have taken a full college course, read Greek and Latin, and speak as correct and elegant English as educated white preachers, while in the other learned professions educated colored men are taking high rank. It will require but a single visit to our educational institutions in the South, and such observation as attendance upon the sessions of our colored Conferences affords, to settle all doubts as to the utility and productiveness of our work among the Freedmen. No investment of time, talent and money that our Church has made has returned larger dividends, and gives promise of greater results in the future.

And toward this work there is a growing cordiality on the part of the South. Major Breckenridge, a son of John C. Breckenridge, and Congressman from Arkansas, said to me, "Your Church is doing a grand work. It is bringing to these people what they most need—the spelling book and the Bible. We are in full sympathy with you." A kindlier spirit prevails and little of the former hostility toward the "nigger teacher" manifests itself anywhere save in the decaying debris of old Southern aristocracy.

A strong desire to know the actual facts and ascertain the real status of our Southern work was gratified in a recent visit to the Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas Conferences, and a later one to the Conferences and educational institutions of Tennessee and Georgia, and basing our opinion on personal observations in these fields we have no hesitation in saying that abandonment of this work, crippling it by retrenchment, would be an act of unwisdom, of which we believe, the Methodist Church will not be guilty. It cannot be denied that some phases of our white work in the South gave occasion for the gloomy deliverances and strong declarations that reached the public ear from the recent session of our Missionary Committee. On the surface there is a seeming of failure. Results in the past have not been commensurate with the investments made. Expectation has been disappointed. Churches built to meet a supposed want have been sold under mortgage, and schools, established by Northern money, in localities that seemed to demand them, are seen to be unfortunat eventures and fast going to decay. Churches that were strong and flourishing ten years ago are utterly disintegrated now and valuable propertyhas been sacrified in consequence. These are facts that stand against our white work in the South and seem to justify the strong words of Bishop Foster and others. And the explanation is at hand:

1. The work has been conducted on an un Methodistic basis. The dominant desire has been to secure social rank and distinction. Effort has been mainly directed on that line. The doors have been wide open to men who by virtue of wealth, social rank, or political position, would give the Church respectability and standing, and only slightly ajar to those destitute of these qualifications. Ostracted itself, it has sought by ostracising others to win its way back to social influence and favor. The color line has been distinctly drawn, and the black man has received no cordial welcome at the threshold of these white folds.

2. Unworthy men have been in high official positions—men neither intellectually nor morally qualified for leadership; where there was need of wise management there been gross mismanagement. Instead of unselfish devotion there has been in many instances selfish greed. A work requiring sagacious counsels and leaders with clear heads and pure hearts has been largely in the hands of men who have made their opportunities subserve their personal ends and brought injury upon the Church by culpable blundering.

3. A spirit of sectionalism pervades some of the Conferences—notably the Central Tennessee where it amounts almost to proscription. The "native" preachers who fancy that their accident of birth within the boundary lines of the Conference entitled them to special rights and privileges, regard with open disfavor the coming of any into their field who are so unfortunate as to have been born outside these limits. No transfers are wanted and if any come they are coldly received and deliberately frozen out. This effort to build a Chinese wall of exclusiveness around themselves has been measurably successful and partially accounts for barren fields and fruitless labors.

Looking only at this discouraging phase of the subject and with only these facts in mind it is not surprising that some of the wisest men of the Church should advocate the abandonment of the field. But there is another side and other facts that should have due consideration before the final judgment is rendered.

1. The character of the work is undergoing a marked change. Effort is turning into different channels. Experience has taught our brethren of the South valuable lessons which will not be unheeded. The folly of trying tosecure social standing by the questionable methods of the past is now fully demonstrated. The old Methodist ideas of aggressive spirituality is asserting itself. Direct and persistent endeavor to save men by the power of the Gospel is bringing back something of the old time success.

2. Earnest, educated and thoroughly consecrated young men are coming to the front. Leadership is passing into better hands. Vigorous administration on the part of some of the bishops and fearless dealing with incompetent and untrustworthy men, who have perverted their official position, is having a salutary effect.

3. Our membership in the South is composed largely of men who were loyal to the Government—when loyalty meant the loss of property and the peril of life. They were staunch Unionists—some of them fighting in the ranks of the Union army—all of them true to the old flag. The current notion that our Church in the South is made up of 'poor white trash' is an error. It has drawn its membership mainly from the middle class—the class that furnishes the Nation with itsbest material. These men are as loyal to the old Church as they were faithful to the Government in its hour of need. To desert them now would be the basest ingratitude.

Looking over the entire field and giving due weight to all the facts, we are persuaded that our forces must not be withdrawn from the Southern field, but strengthened by larger supplies and reinforced by new recruits —*Central.*

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Hot Springs District.

I began the work of the fourth quarter on this district at Baber's Chapel, on Paraclifta circuit, Nov. 10–11. The quarterly conference was held at the conclusion of the business of the district conference, which was held at the same place. There was a full attendance of the official members. The pastor, Rev. G. W. Baber, made a good report showing advance all along the line. He has labored hard this year, and the Lord has blessed him with about one hundred conversions and about one hundred accessions to the church this year. The Sunday services were well attended; eighty-five partook of the communion of the Lord's Supper. The people at this place love our church, and give better collections according to their ability than anywhere else in the district. The revival influence that was awakened during the quarterly meeting ran on for some time, resulting in about fifteen conversions and accessions to our church. This society was organized one year ago by Bro. Baber, and now they are about one hundred strong, have built a church, and hope to get a deed to the land soon.

Fulton circuit, Rev. Ed. Spencer pastor, has had a small increase in her membership, and has two churches in process of erection. The fourth quarterly conference for this work was held at Fulton, in the C. M. E. Church, Nov. 12. Our little band at this place loves our church and her ministry, and they know how to show their appreciation. Bro. Spencer, the pastor, is a young man and is in the second year on trial in the conference. He loves his books and his preaching shows that he studies them. He will make his mark in the world if he keeps up his habits of study. I believe in giving such young men all the encouragement we can, for they will be heard from in the years to come.

Texarkana Station, Rev. M. Lockman pastor, is not having the success that ought to attend the faithful labors he has given this work. Soon after I was appointed on the district, and before I visited Texarkana, I learned of their internal difficulties. The change of pastors did not bring harmony as some thought it would. It is to be feared that some of the members are not as pious as they ought to be. The pastor is trying to build a parsonage but gets little help from the society. Where church members go to theatres and dances from two to four nights each week, they are not likely to attend class and prayer meetings regularly. There are some good people in Texarkana, and there are some in the church who are none too pious. We hope Texarkana will do better, as we will soon get our new church finished. The fourth quarterly meeting for this charge was held Nov. 17–18. Texarkana is a new charge, organized since last annual conference. Bro. Lockman has charge and is assisted by Rev. W. Lee, a young local preacher. There has been some success on this work. A few Sundays ago, on this work, a Baptist pastor joined our church and turned over to us a house of worship which he owned, but did not own the land. We hope to get a tract of land near by and move the house upon it.

Garland City, Rev. G. W. Thompson pastor. This is a new circuit recently organized. We have a good Sunday-school on this work, and a few members, with a good future prospect. Bro. Thompson, the pastor, is a candidate for admission to the traveling connection. He is a good, conscientious Christian, and will be a valuable addition to our conference.

Bright Star is a new point down near the Louisiana State line, west of Red River. Bro. Lee was employed as supply but owing to protracted illness did not do anything on the work, and I gave him work with Bro. Lockman, and attached Bright Star to Garland City circuit. We have a fewe members there and hope to build up a good society in this neglected place.

Brethren, take all your benevolent collections and bring up good reports to the annual conferences. May God bless you abundantly.

L. W. ELKINS, P. E.

Texarkana, Ark.

Central Tennessee Conference —Appointments.

HUNTINGDON DIST.—O. O. Knight, P. E.
Adamsville, Tenn.
Colton, Cairo to be supplied.
Camden, E H Creacy.
Edgar, E R Gonder.
Erin, A Wells.
Galoway, to be supplied.
Hamburg, T W Chandler.
Huntington, R S Sampson.
Lexington, to be supplied.
Memphis, to be supplied.
Sardis, F M Morgan.

MCMINNVILLE DIST.—J. M. Carter, P. E.
Bloomington, J W Osment.
Dowellton, S L Clark.
Falling Water, N S Crawford.
Hollow Springs, D L McCaleb.
Laurel Hill, B F Deaton.
McMinnville, A E Barnes.
Monroe, J R Fuller.
Mt. Zion, J F Turner.
Red Springs, to be supplied.
Sherwood, T C Carter.
Tullahoma, J N Turrentine.
Watertown, to be supplied.
Winchester, to be supplied.
T R Dodson, Financial Agent, Bloomington Seminary.

NASHVILLE DISTRICT.—J. W. McNeal, P. E.
Bedford, W B Rippetce.
Cypress, S T Smith.
Dickson, A G Park.
Dickson Circuit, J L Park.
Farmington, H B Crowell.
Hohenwald, J D Clayton.
Houston, J W Register.
Lawrenceburg, J G Hurlburt.
Nashville, John Stringlar.
Roner, A L Roop.
Savannah, to be supplied.
Shawnettee, S H Sticklin and J W Gobell.
Shelbyville, to be supplied.

SOILED-PRINT

OUR SOUTHERN WORK.

TEXAS.

A. M. Mason, Lone Oak: "The fourth conference was held by Rev. W. Goodwin, pastors' report showed some increase in membership. Trustees reported $553.41 paid out on building; to pastor $156,50; for missions $20. There was no church when I came here, but we have secured an acre of ground, paid for it, and built a parsonage and church. Rev. E. Coggswell, of Alleyton, was among us and rendered good service."

E. Henderson, Georgetown: "Elder Madison is beloved by the people, and is a wise instructor and able preacher. Fourth quarter reports showed the work to be in a prosperous condition. Paid elder last year $45.60; pastor $221.09; on improvements $72.50."

G. W. Townsend, Columbus: "We gained 32 members last year; 3 have died. We built a church at Smithville Point, where there is a faithful little band of 18. It is 6 miles west of Columbus. Nearly all own their own homes. At Alexander, 20 miles south, we have 32 members who meet in a school house. Mrs. J. Tanner, the teacher, works in the Sunday-school. At Thompsonville, 4 miles south, we have [illegible] members, 15 have moved off. The people work on large plantations, and make little if anything. At Wrights Point, 8 miles southeast of Columbus, we have 94 members, good workers for Christ. There is a good school here, taught by Mrs. M. E. Townsend, which has given satisfaction. I visited Oakland Circuit and found Rev. Cooper and family enjoying health. I preached at Independence and met many of my old friends."

P. M. Carmichael, Victoria: "On the eve of my taking leave for the annual conference, I want to give to the public my work here at this place. When I came to this charge three years ago I found 130 members. Since that time it has increased to 215 full members and 5 probationers. I feel that I am bringing to a close three years of successful labor. The church during the three years has raised for all purposes up to date, the sum of $1,823.90, in addition to that they have built for themselves a fine two-story frame building for school purposes, costing $1,755, of which amount they raised and paid since April $1,431. All amounts to $3,254.90, every dollar of which was raised by the people. Having to build for themselves a school house this year, and being strained to the very [illegible] me to fail to raise all my benevolent money, but I think I will get every cent apportioned. Presiding Elder M. Henson held our fourth quarterly conference Nov. 24-25. Almost every time before when the elder came it would be a time of rejoicing, but this time it was joy and grief for many felt as though they would never see him again, but they sorrow not as those that have no hope for they expect to meet him in glory. On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock the conference met, nearly all the brethren were present, and the business of the conference passed off nicely. Sunday morning the elder gave the children a nice lecture; at 3 o'clock he preached and baptized 6 children; at 7 a large congregation met to listen to him preach from the text, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." After which the sacrament was administered and a collection of $28.20 was taken up. He that succeeds me will find the people at this charge a good people, but there is room for some improvement."

TENNESSEE.

J. L. Massey, Martin: "On return from conference we held a committee meeting to gather up the benevolent money. Rev. John Gaston spoke on the advancement of the Church in this section; and Prof. L. W. Rogers made a grand speech on the sad condition of men without education. Other addresses were made by Miss Samantha Martin, Miss Belle Silverthouth, Mrs. Martha Loveless. Sister Rena Martin could not be present on account of sickness in her family, but sent $10 collected for the cause. Sister Caldwell, who was sick, sent in $2.25."

The Four Great Crimes of Spain.

The rise of the Spanish power was not less remarkable and rapid than has been its decline. As late as 1478 Spain was of as small account in the sum total of European affairs as she is to-day. Two monarchs divided between them the sovereignty of the Northern provinces, while in the South still remained an apparently firm foundation of an imposing fragment of that Mahommedan empire which was so noble in its original splendor, so majestic even in its decay. It did not seem possible that this isolated peninsula, hidden away behind the then practically impassable barrier of the Pyrenees, torn with domestic feuds, and not yet free from the foreign yoke fastened upon it eight centuries before, could ever assume the proportions and the authority of a first-class nationality, much less that such a vast and momentous change could be wrought in a little more than a hundred years. Yet, in 1590, the whole of this peninsula, including Portugal, was thoroughly consolidated under one government; Grenada had fallen, and with it the last vestige of Moorish rule; while beyond the Pyrenees Spain had acqured Artois, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, the Milanese, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia and the Balearic islands. Looking westward she had the Canaries, and in the then newly discovered hemisphere her possessions covered sixty degrees of latitude, and included both the tropics. Mexico, all of what is now California, a large portion of the Mississippi Valley, Central America, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, Cuba, San Domingo and Jamaica were hers. In Africa she held Ceuta, Menilla, Bougiah and Tunis, and overawed all Barbary. In Asia she had planted colonies on each side of the Deccan, owned part of Malacca, all of the Spice islands, and shadowed with her flag the whole of the magnificent Philippine archipelago. It might then have been said of Spain, more truly than is now said of England, that "her morning drum-beat echoed round the globe." Yet only a century later Spanish dominion was destroyed in Europe, Asia and Africa, and so completely undermined in America that, except in the mere form, it was virtually dead. To-day, the feeble remnant of the mighty power which once threatened the liberties of the old world and invaded the treasures of the new, is struggling for the ownership of the single island which is almost all that is left of the grandest colonial domain ever ruled by one crown.

Why has Spain fallen so fast and so far? This is a question much too complicated and too extensive for discussion in the columns of a newspaper. To treat it properly and exhaustively would require a dozen volumes and the combined genius of a Gibbon and a Buckle. Our present purpose is to very briefly sketch four gigantic crimes which Spain has committed, and which undoubtedly have had a profound effect upon her destinies. To what extent these crimes take away the sympathy we might otherwise feel for the victims of such overwhelming national disaster, the reader may determine.

No sooner was the brass placed above the crescent on the walls of the Alhambra, than the conquerors commenced the great work of exterminating heresy by the persecution of that wonderful race which, without a country and without a government, has retained its individuality and its vigor unimpaired amid the vicissitudes of nearly two thousands years. A similarity of belief in the fundamental principles of religion had drawn the Jews and the Mahommedans together in friendly alliance. The doctrine of the unity of God, cherished alike by the children of Abraham and the disciples of Islam, gave them a common rallying point, which was materially strengthened by that taste for literature and science which formed such a marked characteristic of both. And as they had risen and flourished together on Spanish soil, it was not strange, perhaps, that the blow which crushed the one should cripple the other. On the 30th of March, 1492, the edict of expulsion was signed, by which all unbaptized Jews, irrespective of age, sex, or condition, were required to leave Spain by the end of the following July. Those found in the country after that date must suffer death. They were permitted to sell such property as could not be carried with them, but this privilege was valueless, because nobody cared to buy what at the expiration four months would be confiscated and given away. It is estimated that at least four hundred thousand people were driven forth from their ancestral home, for no other reason than that their creed differed from the creed of the majority, and because they were weak and their oppressors strong. Of the pecuniary loss and personal suffering involved in this exodus, the chronicles of the period furnish a fearful account; but it is enough for us to say that by the expulsion of the Jews, Spain was stripped of the most intelligent, energetic, and thrifty of her population. The best merchants, financiers, physicians, and scholars which that age could boast, were among the crowd of fugitives who then crossed the boundaries of that inhospitable land never to return. The ancestors of the present premier of England fled with the melancholy company, and carried to a foreign shore the germ of those literary and political abilities which have since stamped their impress upon British history.

Following close upon the heels of this atrocious and suicidal act, came another of the same kind. Granada had surrendered under a solemn guarantee of civil and religious liberty to all Moors who chose to remain in Spain; but in February, 1502, in direct violation of this pledge, a *pragmatica* was issued from Seville commanding all unbaptized Moors in the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon above the age of infancy, to leave the country by the end of April. Rather than abandon their faith, all but a comparatively small number gave up the home they had occupied for eight hundred years, and wandered desolate and friendless into the regions of Northern Africa. They, like the Jews were allowed to sell their property if they could; but unlike the Jews, they were not permitted to take any gold or silver with them. Banishment was thus supplemented by beggary.

The Moors who preferred to sacrifice their religion were thenceforth known as Moriscoes, but conversion did not save them from continuous and grievous persecution. They were always objects of suspicion, and the ecclesiastical authorities plied the axe, the halter and the faggot among them until in 1526 it was said there was not a single heretic in all Spain—the leaven of Moorish infidelity having been at last effectually purged out. Nevertheless in 1566 an edict of Phillip II. obliged them to give up everything which even remainded them of their ancient religion. They must learn Spanish, and use it exclusively in speaking and writing; they must destroy all their Arabic books; they must dispense with all Arabic ceremonies and games, and cease to wear Arabic costumes; the women were forced to go unveiled, and bathing being heathenish, all public and private baths were abolished: Stung to madness by these insults and outrages, the Moriscoes, in 1568, rose in revolt, but after three year's desperate fighting they were finally subdued, and then came the climax of their woe. In 1602 the archbishop of Valencia presented a memorial to Philip III. demanding the expulsion of the Moriscoes from the kingdom, on the ground that toleration was an unpardonable sin against God, and, as such, had been the cause of the destruction of the Armada and the failure of the expedition sent to attack Algiers. He insisted that the whole race should be expelled, except such as might be wanted to work in the galleys and toil as slaves in American mines. The worthy prelate, however, suggested that the children under seven years of age might be spared; but his holy brother, the archbishop of Toledo, opposed this leniency, saying that sooner than have one Morisco heretic left to contaminate Christian blood, he would favor the slaughter of men, women and children. Bleda, another celebrated ecclesiastic, thought that, for example's sake, every Morisco should have his throat cut, and if there were any Christians among them God would take care of His own in the next world. In 1609 the necessary order was promulgated, and a million human beinings were hunted like beasts through the length and breath of the land. Thousands died of starvation; thousands were murdered; thousands perished by shipwreck; and the remainder scattered far and wide along the African coast, disappeared so completely that not a trace of them is left. The effects of this heaven-defying crime were speedily visible.

The Moriscoes had been the most skillful agriculturists and mechanics in Spain. They had monopolized the culture of silk, sugar and cotton, and the manufacture of cloths, gloves, tools and weapons. When they went, the industry and the wealth of Spain went with them. Vast areas of territory were left totally desolate. Madrid, which at the beginning of the seventeenth century had a population of 400,000, at the beginning of the eighteenth had less than 200,000. Seville, which in the sixteenth century had 16,000 looms, employing 130,000 persons in the reign of Philip V. had only 300 looms and only a fourth of its former population. Toledo, which in the middle of the sixteenth century had fifty woolen factories, in 1665 had only thirteen. The art of manufacturing silk, for which the city was once famous, was lost, and 40,000 people were thrown out of employment thereby. The glove business, formerly prosecuted in all parts of Spain, was entirely at an end by the middle of the sixteenth century. The southern provinces, once so fruitful and rich, had sunk so low by 1640 that it was impossible to collect even the smallest taxes. Thus did surefooted vengeance overtake the unhappy country whose rulers trampled justice and humanity in the dust at the bidding of ignorance and bigotry. Spain found in Mexico and Peru a civilization higher, purer, in every way better than her own. She not only tore that civilization up by the roots but she literally annihilated the inoffensive people who had been fostered by it. The pages upon which the records of Spanish policy in the new world are written, are steeped in blood and tears. The world never, before or since, has witnessed such awful cruelty, such terrible misery. A distinguished American author says:

"The Spaniards, with an appalling atrocity, proceeded to act towards these unfortunates as though they did not belong to the human race. Already their lands and goods had been taken from them by apostolic authority. Their persons were next seized under the text that the heathen are given as an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession." It was one unspeakable outrage, one unutterable ruin, without discrimination of age or sex. They who died not under the lash in a tropical sun, died in the darkness of the mine. From sequestered sandbanks, where the red flamingo fishes in the gray dawn of the morning; from fever-stricken mangrove thickets, and the gloom of impenetrable forests, from hiding-places in the clefts of rocks, and the solitude of invisible caves; from the eternal snows of the Andes, where there was no witness but the all-seeing sun, there went up to God a cry of human despair. By millions upon millions, whole races and nations were cut off. The bishop of Chiapa affirms that more than 15,000,000 were exterminated in his time."

If Spain is drinking the cup of sorrow and humiliation to the dregs, in the name of a just and righteous God does she not deserve to drink it?

Hot Springs District Conference.

The Hot Springs District Conference convened at Baber's Chapel on Paraclifta Circuit, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m., Rev. L. W. Elkins, P. E., in the chair. W. O. Emory was elected Secretary and G. B. Donelly assistant Secretary and also Recording Secretary. Inasmuch as Bro. Emory's report contained so little information about the business and work of the District Conference I deem it well to make another report.

Rev. L. W. Elkins, in his opening address, said that notwithstanding our many besetments in the work this year the Lord had blessed us and we had cause to thank the Lord that matters were as quiet as they are, and that our success in the future depends greatly on our action in this district conference, and he hoped that peace and harmony would prevail during the conference session; and referring to a difficulty that we had since our last annual conference, and that as the cause of the difficulty was now removed, he hoped that the past might be forgotten and never come up again to cause disturbance; he also said he hoped the spirit of forgiveness, love and union might abound, and that God would help us all to keep the Golden Rule. The conference responded a hearty amen. Bro. Emory re-echoed the same sentiment in reporting his charge; he said that as the fountain source of all our difficulties was now gone, no more to send out its streams of bitterness, he hoped the spirit of forgiveness would be exercised, and that in all the future we would have peace, harmony and brotherly love. The reports of the pastors showed quite a favorable increase in membership and affair progress in church work. Two were licensed to preach, and four were recommended for admission on trial in the conference, and one was recommended for local deacon's orders. The characters of local preachers were examined and passed without exceptions, as was also that of exhorters with two exceptions. There were two candidates for licenses to preach who were rejected although they had both held licenses under a previous administration. The conference was noted for the peace and harmony that prevailed throughout the session, and all who attended it felt that it was good to be there. A resolution was offered by the writer sympathizing with Bro. Emory in the serious difficulties he had to contend with in Little Rock this year, and praying that God would give him grace, wisdom and strength to manage the difficult questions so as to bring honor to the cause and good to the church. This was passed by a unanimous vote. Rev. J. T. Thompson, of Camden Circuit, offered a resolution which was passed by a unanimous vote commending the labors and endorsing the course of Rev. L. W. Elkins, presiding elder, and requesting the Bishop who may hold our next conference to reappoint him to this district next year; and also that a copy of this resolution be presented to the Bishop holding the next conference. A resolution of thanks was offered by M. Lockman tendering the thanks of the conference to the good people of Baber's Chapel for the hospitable manner in which they entertained the conference. Bros. Emory, Donelly and M. Lockman were appointed a committee to prepare a programme of literary exercises for next session of the district conference. Preaching during the session was as follows: Thursday evening, 7:30 p. m., M. Lockman, of Texarkana; Friday at 7:30 p. m., O. Wheeler, of Louisville; Saturday, at 7:30 p. m., Ed. Spencer, of Fulton; Sunday, 11 a. m., L. W. Elkins, presiding elder Hot Springs District; Sunday, 3 p. m., G. B. Donnelly, of Washington; Sunday, 7:30 p. m., Rev. W. O. Emory, of Little Rock. Hot Springs was chosen as the place of holding our next district conference.

American Bible Society.

The meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, New York Dec. 6th, S. Wells Williams, LL. D., in the chair.

A report was presented, showing the results of the Society's work of colportage for one year, ending Oct. 31st, 1883. In the prosecution of this work over 500 different men have been employed. They rendered 46,674 days of service, travelled 555,364 miles, visited 650,940 families, and found 87,080 families which had no Bible in their homes, and supplied 66,546 of these families, besides 37,556 individuals. They put in circulation 349,010 copies of the Scriptures. Of these 276,585 of the value of $105,710,84, were sold, and 71,425, of the value of $17,688,09, were donated.

Grants of books were made by the Board for sale and distribution to the value of about $14,000, and funds to the amount of $250.

In Mantauzas, large numbers of Cubans have manifested a desire for evangelical instruction.

Report was made of Mr. Milne's tour across South America from Buenos Ayres to Arica, the results of his sales being everywhere highly encouraging.

A letter presented from Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., of the Mac All Mission in France, asked for a grant of funds and mentioned several cases where the circulation of the printed Scriptures had borne fruit in the conversion of men.

Rev. Edwin M. Bliss, of Constantinople, reported the removal of the restriction which retarded the printing of the Scriptures in Turkish with the Arabic character.

One Bible society was recognized as auxiliary in Alabama, Arkansas, and Kansas.

The total receipts for November were $77,903 12, and 134,214 volumes were issued from the Bible House during the month.

There is a story told of an old Indian who was welcome wherever he was known, who lived a miserable life by begging. A kind settler, who knew him well, asked him what it was that he carried about his neck. He said that it was a charm to keep away evil spirits and disease. On opening the old leather cover of the charm, the settler found a regular discharge for the Indian from the revolutionary army, and a certificate in the writing of George Washington, that would entitle him to a pension every year, and to many years of back pay. He supposed himself to be a poor, miserable beggar, and here was a fortune for him. So we go on. The promises and engagements of God's word are worthy of princes. They would make of us kings and priests and sons of God. And yet we live in pinching spiritual poverty. Let us look up our unclaimed possessions, and inherit the promises.

For the first time in many years the Republicans have elected a Mayor in Boston. The result was brought about by a revival of interest in municipal affairs among the wealthy and aristocratic classes who have thought it vulgar to vote. Such a revival would redeem Chicago if it should ever occur here.—*Inter-Ocean.*

It is as difficult to tell when a moderate drinker becomes a drunkard as it is to tell when a pig becomes a hog.

Spell "murder" backwards and you have its cause.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

A Necessity

Dr. C. O. Files, Portland, Me., says: "Of all the samples of medicines sent to me during the past 12 years, it is the only one I have ever found, which has become a necessity in my own household."

For the SOUTHWESTERN.

Home Life.

Homes were ordained by God. It was when He placed our first parents in the garden of Eden. Sin came into the world and human life was blighted. Before that, earth was heaven; but from that time it was not to be so. God knew our needs and home was continued, and man, by obedience to His laws, might regain his His favor, and still be happy. Ever since, happy homes, and right living, have been attended by temporal and spiritual prosperity. Where there is love and contentment God's blessing always rests. Notwithstanding the provisions that God made for man, sin has made sad havoc with home life. Intemperance has made wrecks of men and women, and unfitted them for the care and teaching of their families, and it has desolated many homes.

Ill temper is also a great sin, and it has severed many tender ties. Anger fretting and grumbling, is a disease down deep in the soul. The least symptoms of it are alarming, for it grows, and often affects the whole family, until it makes home like no place on earth, for cheerlessness. It is sure to drive children out to seek more congenial associations, only to rush into temptation.

Familiarity with home, makes people unbend, and be themselves, and it is well, when they are able to show their better natures; but when they act themselves at their worst, the effect is unpleasant. No matter, how beautiful a home may look, how orderly and neat, it is not a happy one, where the inmates indulge in fretting and scolding. Tears are there and not heartfelt smiles. Where brothers and sisters are unkind to each other and to their parents, they go out into the world with bad manners and with selfish natures, to do harm, instead of good.

Ingratitude is a great sin; for it makes people undervalue the blessings of God, and causes discontent and weakens one's power for usefulness. Perhaps, on account of our own short-comings, we feel discomfort, and forgetting the blessings of the present, we look into the future for fancied perfection. It is like chasing a bubble, which bursts as we grasp it, and we find that we have nothing. The great boon, for which we seek, is at our own firesides, and among our loved ones. How often we defer being happy, in the same way we defer being good!

We housekeepers, need some intellectual pursuit, to raise us above the daily routine of our lives; then there would be less cause for fretfulness and discontent. For the mind to run always in the same channel is weariness, and change is rest.

Not very many years ago, in New England, women who aspired to much knowledge of books were derisively called "blue stockings." It was thought particularly unfortunate for a man to have one of them for a wife. She was supposed to be spoiled for housekeeping. People's views, in that respect, have changed. Ignorance is not now thought ever to be a blessing. Very likely, it was then thought that a woman could train boys to become noble and intelligent men, able to occupy responsible positions, and not know anything herself. The world is full of inconsistencies, and it has put obstacles in the way of much that is now a blessing to us. We are under great obligations to Dr. J. H. Vincent, for arranging the Chautauqua readings. I have heard women say who belong to C. L. S. C. circle, that their housekeeping has in no way suffered. They even have found that they can preform more labor, because they are made happier, by having something new, every day, to think about. Dr. Vincent believes that there is a glorious field of usefulness for woman in the home, and he has done much to enlarge her sphere there.

Home is made more attractive by the addition of books and papers; and to have them is a real necessity. Children must have proper food for their minds as they expand, and if parents do not furnish it, some one else will provide for them the kind, that can only lead to ruin. They need to read those things that will teach them that there is something higher in life than mere selfish gratification; that happiness does not come in that way.

In a home, the inmates should all be taught that they have a work to do. Not only is it the father's and mother's duty to make it pleasant for their children, but the children should try to make the parents happy by appreciating their kindness and love, and by helping to bear their burdens. Children, with all their activity, are naturally averse to labor unless they have a motive for which to work. I knew a little boy who would not go to church, no kind of persuasion affected him in the least, until his mother told him that she needed his company. That settled the matter. He would go anywhere, as an escort to his mother. And so at home, children who are rightly trained, love to work for a kind mother, and they enjoy doing good, when very young. They like to be thought good for something. "O, get away, you are a bother," has deeply wounded many little hearts that were full of good intentions. Every mother knows how much they do, to brighten home; and what nobler work can women do, than to keep their feet from going astray? As we go upon the streets, we realize that there is a great deal of that work, that has not been done.

Each happy home is a great power for good, in the world. Let us set the example of making our own so, and let us encourage others to do the same.

The great secret of happy home life, is to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

L. C. BRADEN.
Nashville, Tenn.

Manning, Yale, '81, the only colored man in his class, has succeeded in out-stripping all his white competitors and in winning the class cup. Mr Manning has been teaching in the South since his graduation and has met with good success. This is the first instance on record of a class cup going to a colored boy.—*Hartford Telegram.*

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Suppose your age to be fifteen or thereabouts. You have two hundred bones and six hundred muscles, your blood weighs twenty-five [illegible] in length and three inches in diameter, it beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 per day, 36,792,000 per year. At each beat a little over two ounces of blood are thown out of it, and each day it receives and discharges about seven tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will conitan a gallon of air, and you inhale 24,000 gallons per day.

A Dangerous Enemy.

We cannot too earnestly urge the necessity of using the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey and Palen, Girard street, Philadelphia, in the very *commencement of Pulmonary trouble* and before the disease has made any serious inroad upon the system and reduced its power to contend with so dangerous an enemy. Too many of the cases which come to them are of long standing, and the chances for a radcial and permanent cure just so far removed. That their Treatment benefits or cures so large a proportion of these cases is often as much a surprise to themselves as to the patients. If your cough is becoming troublesome, if you are beginning to lose flesh and strength, and have night-sweats, don't wait a day before sending to Drs. Starkey & Palen for such documents and reports of cases, as will enable you to understand the nature and action of their new Treatment Take your enemy in time, and the chances are all in favor of your dislodging him

---

The League of the Antilles has sent from Santo Domingo a proclamation inciting the Cuban negroes to rebellion,

Young Folk's Corner.

WANTED.

Boys of spirit, boys of will,
Boys of muscle, brain, and power,
Fit to cope with any thing—
These are wanted every hour.

Not the weak and whining drones,
That all trouble magnify;
Not the watchword of "I can't,"
But the nobler one "I'll try."

Do whate'er you have to do
With a true and earnest zeal;
Bend your sinews to the task;
Put your shoulder to the wheel.

In the counting-house or store,
Wheresoever you may be,
From your future effort, boys,
Comes a nation's destiny.

The Creator's Care of the Tongue.

The tongue the Creator was pleased to place in a beautiful arched room; in a horizontal position, that it might be kept quiet and steady; and that it might be kept within its natural bounds he has encompassed it with two walls, one with the finest of ivory; outside of this is a wall of softer substance, but no less protective, and to allay its intense ardor, he has surrounded it with an overwhelming rivulet. And not omitting special directions how and when to use it. Yet, notwithstanding all this divine care, what mischief does it do, and what destruction does it raise! How many conflagrations does it cause! But it can be tamed and controlled that it will never do mischief, and this can only be done by believing and asking Him who commanded the wind and the raging sea to be still, and they obeyed him. He alone can make our tongue pure, peaceable and gentle, for He has said, "If you shall ask anything in my name, I will do it."

A Prize Essay on the Flea.

The "Flea" is incontestaby beyond all other animals, the bosom friend of man. In all climes from Arctic frost to the melting heat of the tropics, in storm and calm, and all other weathers, in wealth or poverty, health or sickness, in jail or palace, cellar or attic, in mountain or valley, in peace or war, at sea or on shore, in good or evil report, in the Democratic or Republican party, under free trade or high tariff, republic, or monarchy, prohibition or high license, the flea has always been true to man as the needle to the pole.

When a family has emigrated from Russia, Germany, Norway, or Ireland, to Canada, Brazil, or Boston, the family flea has unselfishly sacrificed home and native land, to share the fortunes and bed clothes of its hereditary friends. Does a Catholic family turn Protestant or a Protestant turn Catholic, the flea stands by the family every time just the same. Its motto is, First my friends, afterward patriotism and religion.

[illegible] to stocks and have to remove from a marble or brownstone palace to a tenement attic—when cousins and aunts, the dearest of friends, servants, coachmen, grocerymen, milkmen and even the deputy assessor have forsaken them, did any one ever hear of the fleas of the family throwing off their fealty? Never.

When a human family undertakes to be churlish and selfish and to sever their natural relations with their faithful adherents, the flea never relaxes his fidelity. If thrown out, swept out, or drowned out, the flea is ever ready to forgive and forget; he returns good naturedly to his duties in the domestic circle, even if he is obliged to enter by the keyhole, the window, the chimney, in the fur of the family cat or on the back of a neighbor's dog. His affection is unfaltering. He never sulks.

A great amount of nonsense has been written about the affection and fidelity of the dog, and his willing service to his master man. In his way, of course, the dog is friendly to his own particular owner, but when he comes into competition with the flea as a philanthropist, a friend of the race, an unpurchasable lover of humanity, he must be pronounced an ignominious failure.

Had the dog for the past four thousand years been obliged to capture all his food at the point of the bayonet, had we swept him into the fire whenever we could, had we scalded him with hot water and washed him out with cold, stifled him with dog powder, poisoned him with dogbane, chased and worried and hunted and cursed him everywhere, and mounted his legs and mandibles on glass as objects for a microscope, does any one believe the dog's friendship for man would prompt him to volunteer to do the barking for the family, and in the family name and interest, shake the pig by the ear, kill sheep and put the tramps and cats to hasty flight? No.

In place of the dog being the first and fast friend of man, there is no evidence to disprove the hypothesis that the dog's true mission, in his companionship with man, was to preserve the domestic flea from extermination, to afford man's nearest and most confidential friend a sure and safe retreat and a base of operations available in all weathers; a field for recreation, drill, practice; to enable him, under the competent, skillful instruction of his experienced seniors, to guard against all surprises and be equal to all emergencies.

We have no reliable history of the flea previous to the flood; whether he could in antediluvian days jump two hundred times his own length—how many times his own weight he could shoulder and carry, must ever be shrouded in mysterious uncertainty. In the narrative of Job's afflictions, friends and comforters, the flea was not once mentioned. But as the dog was not noticed, we may infer the flea was present and engaged in his customary domestic and business pursuits.

Few people are aware of the affectionate regard which, the world over, fleas manifest for man and their kind solicitous attention to the stranger. Arriving at Melbourne or Sydney by ship, you find a delegation of them have come off with the boarding and health officers to welcome you, and they stay with you while there; when you retire to rest you find they have arranged with a numerous colony of their relatives to serenade you till sunrise. When you come to Callao or Valparaiso or any Spanish port, you are introduced by the first boat that comes from shore to the most active business fleas in the world, save of course those of California and Mexico.

While you shake hands with the Captain of the port, who is the first man on board, a company of pioneers in two divisions are climbing up both your stockings and [illegible] When you reach the shore those in sight will suspend all business on hand to pay their cheerful respects to the newcomer. The flea never permits one to feel lonely or neglected. But it would take a volume to describe all the obligations under which that cruelly maligned and unappreciated acrobat has laid us.—*Sel.*

A Sermon in a Paragraph.

Patti owns $200,000 of diamonds, receives $5000 for every performance, and is very rich.

Henry Villard's new palace in New York will cost an even million. The decorations of the drawing-room cost $50,000, the dining-room $20,000, the hall $30,000 and the music-room $20,000.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt owns $47,050,000 in United States registered 4 per cent bonds, a draft for the interest on which is mailed to him quarterly from the Treasury Department. The interest on these bonds amounts as follows: Per annum, $1,882,000; per quarter, $470,500; per month, $156,883 33⅓ per day, $5,156,16; per hour, $214,84; per minute, $3 58; per second, .05 29-30.

What do these people get out of life? Only their board and clothes. —*Boston Globe.*

WOMAN'S SECRET.

She is over-worked, poor thing Proud, honorable, faithful, womanly, she determined to keep expenses down, and do the work herself. Right nobly has she done it, but at terrible cost. The sparkle that was in her eye when she was a bride is gone. Her once plump and rosy cheeks are now hollow and colorless. She used to step lightly and gracefully, but now she drags one foot after the other with painful weariness.

For the sake of the family she does not mention her aching back, her acutely-painful nerves, her rheumatic twinges, her dyspeptic troubles, or the heavy weight she feels in her right side, that tells her her liver is going wrong. She thinks nobody knows about all that, and she will suffer on in quiet and unrepining patience. Alas! her secret is an open one, for it tells its own tale.

Whisper this in her ear, she ought to know it: *Madam, Brown's Iron Bitters will heal your back, calm your nerves, kill your rheumatism, drive out your dyspepsia, and correct your liver.* Dollar a bottle. Nearest druggist.

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L. P. CUSHMAN, Editor.
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THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1883.

1884. 1884.

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We are trying to make the SOUTHWESTERN all that our friends have a right to expect, or that we could desire; but we must remind you that your diligent and steady co-operation is absolutely needed to increase our circulation, give us a living support, and to permit us to convey to you each week, in a convenient form, glad tidings from all the fields of labor.

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The Colored M. E. Church of America, including the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, recently held their annual conference in this city. Rev. A. K. Hawkins, one of the presiding elders, with a number of his brethren, gave us a pleasant call.

Rev. Dr. Orr, State School Commissoner of Georgia, in a recent speech before the North Georgia Conference stated that the colored people of Georgia pay into the Treasury of the State all that is appropriated to their education except about $20,000. This is what we call splendid for a people who have had only about fifteen years of opportunity to do for themselves. It shows that in this battle with the powers of ignorance and darkness, only give the colored people a chance and they are sure to take it.

Texas.

It is a curious fact that Texas increased in population by a greater per centage than any other State in the Union but one in the last ten years, almost doubling her numbers from 1870 to 1880. The cause of this increase is the favorable climate, cheapness of land and fertility of soil. There are now 226 organized counties in the State, averaging from 225 to 8,188 square miles, while the Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern railroads, in their progress westward are rapidly opening up to settlement sections of Texas which equal any portion of the United States as a desirable farming country, where good farms and homes can be easily secured. From 1870 to 1880 the farming interests in the several States increased at the rate of 51 per cent., while in Texas the increase was 185 per cent. This marked growth of farming in Texas is obviously due to the rapid settlement of the State by immigrants, who are still coming into it by hundreds every week; hardly a train goes into the State that is not loaded with immigrants, coming largely from Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Europe; but few go to Texas from north of the Ohio. Here is a great field for the Methodist Episcopal Church. She must not stand off or move slowly. She should have an "understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do," and with a thoroughly organized, united, intelligent spiritual force proceed to the conquest of this State. New church enterprises should be organized, new churches built, and the existing ones greatly strengthened We believe that the whole of our church work should be pushed at every possible point. Anything like neglect or indifference just now would be a misfortune. It may be true that in some respects our church work in the past has not been the most satisfactory, but that is no reason why it should be abandoned. The church made no mistake when she resolved to occupy this field, but she has suffered more than we can tell from the flabbyness and secularity of some of the men she has employed there. We know of men who have occupied prominent positions in some of the conferences who have been a disgrace to our work and Church. And we have been too much in the position of Daniel in the first year of Darius, confessing our sins and the sins of our people, and have been made to say, "Sackcloth and ashes. O Lord, righteousness belongeth unto Thee, but unto us confusion of face as at this day." The records of these bad men are their greatest shame and dishonor. The great cause of the want of the largest measure of success in our church work has been chiefly with the men who have stood before the people as the Church's agents or representatives. But a better day has come, and these men who were so pestiferous in their moral character and influence have gone to their own place. To-day our conferences in Texas are led by an earnest, active, devout and aggressive class of men, who are worthy of the confidence the Church reposes in them. They have a strong claim upon her sympathies.

West Texas Conference.

The West Texas Conference assembled in San Antonio, Dec. 12, 1883, in St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church. The Conference was called to order at 9 o'clock by Bishop Andrews, who conducted the opening exercises; after which the Secretary of the last Conference was requested to call the roll. Most of the preachers were present to respond to their names. Some will respond no more on earth, they have answered to the roll-call in the skies. Rev. B. F. Smith was elected Secretary with the privelege of nominating his assistants. The presiding elders seemed to have arranged all the standing committees, and were ready for an immediate report. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting conference committees. S. Gates, presiding elder of Waco District, reported a year of prosperity; new churches had been erected and one parsonage. Here the Bishop asked Bro. Gates, "How long after Conference before the men on your district get to their appointments?" Bro. Gates replied, "Most of them within two weeks, a few in the course of four or eight weeks." The Bishop seemed to be of the opinion that such loiterers were out of their place in the Methodist ministry. He spoke some plain and loving words that those slow men ought to heed. M. Henson, presiding elder of San Antonio District, gave a clear and intelligent report of his district and of the work that had been done. Bro. Henson spares no man who neglects his work. In open conference he faces every one who seems to care more for cotton than for the Church of the Lord Jesus. Idleness, frivolity and inefficiency are not commendable traits in the ministers. Starved living for the soul uniformly produces dwarfishness, and dwarfs are apt to be petulant. At the close of this morning session a large amount of work had been done, and yet without hurry or flurry. Bishop Andrews has a genius not only for presiding but for saying suggestive things that must be remembered. A. H. Gillett and the writer were introduced and addressed the Conference. Bro. Gillett never orates, his talks are always appropriate, and full of suggestions that should be regarded.

Second day, Thursday, Dec. 13. The Conference resumed its work this morning at 9 o'clock; Bishop Andrews presiding. George W. Richardson, presiding elder of Columbus district, gave an excellent report of his district. There had been a number of new churches erected, and others improved, with an increase in the membership of nearly two hundred, while the most perfect harmony existed between the presiding elder and the pastors and people, mere personal feeling had never been allowed to contravene the church in her work. C. L. Madison, presiding elder of the Austin district, reported a year of manifest improvement in every department of Church work. The preachers had faithfully attended to their work, and the Lord had given prosperity to the Church. The report of these four presiding elders as to the work on their districts was very encouraging. They are strong men, selected with the greatest care; they have been faithful leaders of their brethren. It was prominent in their reports that no neglect of duty was winked at, and no sins condoned. Most of the preachers gave cheering reports of their work. Throughout a portion of the territory of this conference a severe drought had prevailed, and the people had not raised their own bread, but the preachers came with good reports. The number of the supernumerary and superannuated in this conference seems to us quite large. The characters of these passed, some were referred to the committee on conference relations, and will doubtless be requested to ask a location next year.

Third day, Friday, Dec. 14. Conference resumed its work at 9 o'clock, Bishop Andrews presiding. After reading the minutes took up the third question. Who remain on trial? Under the discussion of this question the presiding elders had the fear of God before their eyes. Men who had not attended to their work, or were noted for their love of ease, and chickens, were discontinued.

When the question—Who are admitted into full connection? was taken up, eleven young men who had been favorably recommended were called to the altar when the usual Disciplinery questions were asked, and the Bishop gave an address on the work and qualifications of the Christian minister that we never heard surpassed. The church was crowded; we hope that the seed sown may spring up bearing fruit an hundred fold. To the question, "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?" all but one answered, "Yes," he said he would "try;" "try," said the Bishop, "that is not the word. Men who merely try never succeed. The church does not call for men to try to preach, she wants men to preach." Things were evidently growing warm, and this lone brother said, "yes," while all who love clean mouths said, *Amen.*

The hour had come for the election of delegates to the General Conference. The Bishop gave a few words of instruction and the conference proceeded to ballot when C. L. Madison and S. Gates receiving a majority of all the votes were declared elected, and G. W. Richardson and M. Henson reserve delegates.

Fourth Day, Saturday, Dec. 15th, conference assembled at the usual hour. Bishop Andrews in the chair. The conference Treasurer made his report showing the amount that had been raised for the various benevolent enterprises of the Church: Austin District $303.20; Waco District $270.05; San Antonio District $237,95; Columbus District $172,60. Eight years ago Bishop Andrews held this conference. Columbus District then contributed for the same causes $59.95, and San Antonio $39.75. The Bishop had no record of the other districts. While the collections this year are small, they show a commendable increase as compared with those of eight years ago. We certainly desire to be charitable, but it does seem to us that this conference ought to contribute more then for all the benevolent objects of the church. The American Bible Society is doing the best it can to supply the poor with the word of God, and yet for this grand cause the West Texas Conference in the year of 1883 contributed the meagre sum of $7.90. After the Treasurer made his report Bro. Madison, presiding elder of the Austin District, made stirring remarks putting the responsibility upon the preachers. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that with holdeth more than is mete, and tendeth to poverty."

There was also quite a discussion as to the course to pursue with reference to their conference Seminary. They have a beautiful site in Austin, but no buildings, and no school, and their hearts grow sick at the idea of waiting. If there is any place in the world where the church needs giants, moral and intellectual giants, that place is Texas. Men with starved, barren and dwarfish intellect and sickly moral natures are utterly worthless. We hope that our brethren of the West Texas Conference will not sleep over this school question. Stepping out of the ranks. This morning four men were granted a location at their own request. We would not be captious, but if God ever called these men to preach, location is not the way to happiness and prosperity. It is nothing but supreme folly to suppose we can have God's blessing unless we act in harmony with his will.

Fifth Day, Monday Dec. 17th, conference assembled this morning at half past eight. Bishop Andrews presiding. Religious services were conducted by G. W. Richardson. This is to be the last session. Every man is axious to have the book of fate opened. The reports of the committee were discussed but little. The committee on periodicals strongly endorsed the SOUTHWESTERN, and its editors; and Bishop Andrews made the best speech of the conference, urging the members to see that a copy of the SOUTHWESTERN was placed in all the homes of this people. This editor is especially indebted to the Bishop for that speech. We cannot tell all the work that was done this morning. The preachers had made up their minds to go home, and they rushed the work through, when the Bishop arose and made a few remarks, which we most earnestly hope will be remembered, and announced the appointments as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.

Waco District.—S. Gates, P. E., Post-office, Austin, Tex.
Bremond & Long Branch, W. J. Mitchell.
Calvert, B. F. Smith.
Dallas and Plano, A. R. Norris.
Denison, Sherman and McKinney, Arthur Jackson.
East Waco, Austin Lockhart.
Fort Worth, Denton and Pilot Point, Christopher Young.
Greesbeck, Jefferson Buel.
Hubbard and Antioch, Albert Brown.
Majors and Pilot Point, Abraham Taylor.
Marlin and Big Creek, Daniel Humphries.
Marlin Circuit, Gabriel Wilson.
Mexia, Willis Wedlock.
Milford and Chambers Creek, Anderson Brack.
Spring Hill Circuit, Green Bragner.
Waco, St. James, J. R. Carnes.
Waco Mission, William Brown.
Kosse, to be supplied by J. A. Hall.

Austin District.—C. L. Madison, P. E. Post-office Austin.
Austin, Simpson Church, Seaborn Smith.
Austin, Wesley Chapel, Harvey Swan.
Austin Circuit, George Pleasant.
Belton, Richard Alonzo.
Cedar Creek, Elijah Nesbit,
Cunnigham and West Point, Moses Smith.
Port Sullivan and Milam Grove, Andrew Foster.
Georgetown & Round Rock, T. Watkins.
Giddings and McDade, Martin Lott.
La Grange, Emannel Henderson.
La Grange Circuit, W. H. Moseby.
Lampasas and Gatesville, J. W. Robinson.
Liberty Hill Circuit, to be supplied by Walter Duncan.
Manor Circuit, Granville Norman.
Davilla and Temple, to be supplied by R. P. Brown.

San Antonio District—G. W. Richardson, Presiding Elder. Post-office, Austin.
Cuero and New Hope, to be supplied by J. R. Walker.
Floresville and Mt. Pleasant, J. T. Gibbons.
Goliad, G. W. Townsend.
Gonzales, Washington Goodwin.
Hallettsville, Ephraim Jones.
Honda and Fredericksburg, J T Jacobs.
Mission Valley, Cantonville, W H Stevens.
Morales and Iola, Robt Dukes.
Mt. Vernon, A M Mason.
Riddleville and Stockdale, to be supplied by R Beavers.
San Antonio and Borneo, Mack Henson.
San Marcos and Kyle, John Browley.
Seguin and Sand Hill, S W Hawey.
Victoria and Indianola, J C Mays.

Columbus District—P. M. Carmichael, Presiding Elder. Post-office, Columbus.
Alleyton and Eagle Lake, Enoch Coggswell.
Boxville, R H Ponton.
Caney, Emory Hall.
Columbus, W H Davis.
Columbus Circuit, Primus Gates.
Egypt and Pin Oak, to be supplied by Thos Dervin.
Ellenger and Toland, Chas Chase.
Industry, James Jarmon.
Lockhart, Houston Harris.
Luling, Lee Reed.
Oakland and Brown Chapel, E E Cooper.
Schulenburg and Flatonia, Peter Johnson.
Waelder and Peach Creek, Larkin Carper.
Wharton and Providence, Jackson Cæsar.
Wiemar Circuit, M V B Banks.

Notes.

Bishop Andrews, who presided over the four Texas Conferences, was elected Bishop from the pastorate by the Brooklyn General Conference in 1872. He is a great favorite with our brethren in Texas, by his Christian bearing he won all of their hearts. And yet there was no mistaken leniency toward any gross or willful offender. He is pleasant in address—fluent in speech, and clear in thought. No man among his colleagues is more highly esteemed.

San Antonia, the seat of the West Texas Conference, is a charming city. In its general aspects it presents a harmonious blending of old Spain with young America. The older streets are narrow and crooked and bear the impress of their Spanish origin. The modern, which constitutes far the larger portion of the town, are marked by handsome parks, broad avenues and substantial mercantile houses. It is believed that the population now exceeds 25,000 over 10,000 being Germans. We have three substantial churches, one colored, one white English speaking, and one German. We hope that these Methodist preachers will be able to walk abreast. The city has four ward schools, one for the colored children. The St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church entertained the conference grandly.

While attending the West Texas Conference at San Antonio, the Bishop and this editor found a warm welcome to the home of Mr. William Logwood. The days spent in this pleasant home in company with the Bishop will be remembered as among the sweetest expressions of Christian friendship and fellowship.

Though boarding with the Bishop and spending no small part of our time in the room where he and his cabinet held their sessions, and fixed the destiny of so many preachers, we were never once consulted. We make this statement for the benefit of those brethren who were so anxious to have us speak a word to the Bishop as to their appointments.

Conference Sabbath at San Antonio was a delightful day. The Love feast opened in the morning at 9 o'clock. Brother C. D. Madison and J. W. Robinson having charge. Most of the testimonies were short, and to the point. A wonderful baptism of the Holy Ghost came upon the people, and men and women, young and old, seemed to speak as if moved by the Holy Spirit. The sermon of Bishop Andrews at 11 o'clock was characterized by clearness, terseness, and strength. It was a wonderful setting forth of the ability of God to create in men clean hearts, and thus make them good and strong. Before the sermon nine young men were ordained Deacons, after two as elders. At three o'clock five children were baptized, and this editor preached as good a Gospel as the Bishop, but not so good a sermon. Few men can preach like Bishop Andrews. At 7 o'clock Bro. Carmichael preached a sermon that gave great satisfaction to the people.

Rev. W. B. Rankin, Agent of the American Bible Society for Texas says the most ungracious reception he has received during the seven years he has been acting as agent of the Society, was from Rev. Mr. Johnson, pastor of the Congregationalist Church, Paris, Texas. Recently while at Paris Mr. Rankin called upon him, introduced himself and stated his desire to have his co-operation in the work of circulating the Scriptures. Whereupon Mr. Johnson in strong and vigorous style delivered this little speech: "Mr. Rankin, I am from Missouri, and up there we have come to regard the American Bible Society as a nuisance, and Bible agents as bores, and we pastors do not care to be troubled with either." And many others such like things did this man say. By and by there came a lull, and Mr. Rankin replied, "I do not know how you regard the Bible in Missouri, but here in Texas the people believe in it, and treat its agents respectfully." Bidding that preacher good day he left the house. This man evidently belongs to the "sore heads," or "jack snappers;" let him alone and he will soon wear himself out.

Recently we had the pleasure of meeting with Revs. H. Dietz and G. Dosdall the, presiding elders of our German work in Texas and Louisiana. These brethren report a year of religious prosperity in every department of church work. There had been an increase of over one hundred in their membership. During the year they have erected two schools at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Beside they have contributed one thousand dollars for the chapel work in Germany. But the year has been one of great affliction. Rev. W. Felsing had lost his wife; during the session of their conference the wife of Rev. C. Schular now stationed at San Antonio, died. A little before conference the wife of Rev. F. Bahmfak broke her limb and has since died of blood poison. While on his way home from conference, Rev. F. Mumme with his family had to cross a creek, there had been a heavy fall of rain, the water was deeper than Bro. Mumme expected, his horses became entangled and one of his children were drowned, and his wife so chilled and exhausted that it was feared that she would not recover. We stood appalled as these dear brethren related to us the sufferings and sorrows of their brethren, but were thankful that there was light and rest on the other side. May they realize that beneath them and around them are the Everlasting Arms.

Austin, the capital of Texas, is situated on a commanding eminence on the north bank of the Colorado river. And by common consent is regarded as among the most healthful and beastiful towns in in the State. Its present population is estimated at 15,000. It has eighteen church edifices, some of them spacious and handsome. We have six, one Swedish, one German, and one white English speaking, and three colored. Wesley chapel when complete will be one of the most spacious and substantial

SOILED-PRINT BLEEDS THROUGH

churches in the city. Sabbath, 9th inst. we spent in this city, attending the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in the morning. It was a union service. The Germans and Swedes uniting with the brethren of the Central to hear Bro. Gillett, who preached an excellent sermon full of gospel truth. We were surprised at the smallness of the congregation, only eighty were present including five preachers.

No church in the city has a more favorable location, but its architect must have been a mere boy, there is neither sense nor taste displayed in its internal arrangement. When the plans already inaugurated are perfected the educational facilities this city can hardly be surpassed. The first of a number of buildings for the State University is now nearly complete, male and female students are to be admitted on equal terms. The only charge will be an initiation fee limited to thirty dollars. Its endowement consists of 1,219,900 acres of the public domain valued at $2.00 per acre, beside notes and State bonds now amounting to $503,364,30. The Tillittson school for the higher education of the colored people is located here. The Freedman's Aid Society have a beautiful site and are planning for the erection of buildings as soon as the funds can be secured. In this last our brethren of the West Texas Conference have a special interest, and at their last conference reported over $2000 cash in hand towards this object.

Misdirected Education.

Deficient as is the state of education among our people, it presents some deplorable features which should carefully be looked after. In our exultation over gratifying results already obtained, we are apt to overlook serious evils connected therewith which should be well guarded. Startling as it may seem, it is a fact, that even education has some connecting evils. Education is nothing more than an increase of power, for weal or woe. The uneducated peasant may be acquainted with but few of the elements of destruction in the world, and has little influence to utilize them to the hurt of his neighbors; but the scholar is familiar with all the known forces of nature and secures there by an influence which he may use disastrously to the injury of individuals, of communities and of generations. To prove a blessing to the world, education must include that of the head, the hand and the heart. It must be sanctified by rays of Divine light from the cross, and from the throne of grace and power. Secular education divorced from the Holy Bible is that from which the church and the nation has most to fear at this time. This is the most unwholesome feature of our present public school system. The State and the nation can commit no greater folly than to exclude the Bible from the schools. It was the efficient and sufficient cause that moved our fathers to seek the then barren waster of North America to find a clime wherein to establish, and a soil wherein to plant, the seeds of political and religious liberty. It is the magna charta of our free institutions. Shall it now be torn and trampled upon at the bidding of bigoted Romanists and scoffing infidels? Too many of our bright test and most promising youths, educated to look upon the Bible as a legendary narrative of a dark and corrupt age of the world, are graduating from, or otherwise leaving the higher institutions of learning, secret or openly avowed deists, atheists and infidels. Too many of them become forgers, ward bummers, gamblers, drunkards, lazey and worthless tramps and vagabonds. Too many of these, who might be faithful servants of their age and generation, are the vicious criminals against all laws. Well directed education, hedged in by the Word of God, never before gave such results. There must be some thing rotten in Denmark. Now what is it? These unfavorable results are due to misdirected efforts in education. It is not sufficiently comprehensive. To be wholesome, it must train the head to think, the hand to work and the heart to embrace righteousness. It must be scientific, industrial and biblical. Anything short of this is putting dynamite in the hands of a child: Many whom we have seen leaving school, as a ship sailing out under a clear sky and an unruffled sea, have made terrible shipwreck, all for the lack of a properly directed education. Another source of much evil is found in a corrupt class of teachers who are too often found teaching in our public schools. Teachers who too often secure positions as teachers as rewards for political services. Such prostitution of a sacred trust by any school board is a crime against nature. While this is true, it is no disparagement to the worthy and selfsacrificing class of our poorly paid and half starved teachers, who labor so faithfully in their chosen calling; verily they shall have their reward; neither are those sympathizing and honest hearted members of school boards, that faithfully exercise their trust, herein criticised. They are honored for their work's sake. The protest is against quite another clan. It is against those whose profession is to gamble upon the education and eternal destino of our children, and the welfare of the nation. Those who value religious and political liberty, and the perpetuity of our institutions, should not be slow in defending our schools against the murderous attacks of Romanism, infidelity, corruption, and the boastful spirit of an arrogant self-constituted Liberalism.

That ye might be filled with all the fullness of God." A full house will give signs of being inhabited. There may sometimes be a single room in a house occupied and the house seem closed and empty, but if every room has a dweller the signs of life will appear to an outsider, though he be a stranger. There will not only be voices within that will be heard outside, but there will be living farmers seen going out and going in. And when all is dark outside the light will stream through the windows. These dwellers may be very cautious and desire to remain secluded, but they cannot be hid, nor can they conceal their real character; in a thousand ways they will show their taste, spirit and aims so that soon the outside world are soon able to judge of the insiders. Now if the soul "be filled with all the fullness of God" we cannot conceal that fact from others. God, filling the whole soul, will shine through the windows. We shall in some way show what is in us, what we really are. The expressions on the face, the tones of voice, the words spoken, the act performed will give proof to all as to the charroter of the inside dwellers.

Rev. G. W. Richardson, of the West Texas Conference, relates the following as to the manner of enforcing church discipline in that State. Years ago, in the early organization of our Church in Texas, two women were accused of immorality. A committee was called and the women were summoned to appear. The trial was opened and proceeded in due form, the evidence was clear and conclusive, and the committee found them both guilty. Whereupon two of the strongest brethren were called upon to take the women by the arm and lead them to the door, and thus turn them out of the church. The brothers came as ordered, and taking one of the women by the arms, requested the people to "Sing a hime suitable to the solum occasion," proceeded to conduct the woman to the door, and thrust her out of the church, the people singing, "Hark from the tomb a doleful sound." The other one, observing the process of expulsion, took advantage of a little lull and ran out of the church, when she turned around and with an air of trinmph shouted back, two or three times, "You did not turn me out."

Editorial Correspondence.

NOTES AND ITEMS.

Our fourth quarterly conference and meeting were held at Eola, Nov. 25. In consequence of short crop many of the members and friends of our church here had gone into the sugar belt to work, and had not returned, hence it was that but a very small congregation met on this occasion. Those present, however, seemed to be in good cheer, and gave evidences of a well-grounded hope. This had been a comparatively hard year, but notwithstanding that fact doubtless some good had been accomplished. Bro. Luster seemed a little low-spirited, but cheered up by Sister Luster, who is a valuable "help-meet," he is planning to close up his year's work in a creditable way. Bro. Luster has secured from Mr. Hayes, a leading merchant in the parish of Avoyelles, the promise of a building site for our church at Bunkie, on the Texas & Pacific railroad. The location is splendid, and hopes are entertained that a church can and will be erected on that spot next year by whomsoever the Bishop sends. At Cotton Port, in this parish, Bro. S. Green continues his untiring efforts to build up Methodism. He finds it a hard work, but is willing to persevere. The future prospects inspire him. At Cheneyville, Bro. Austin Jones, the pastor, also confesses that he has had a hard time. It is a confession on his part, however, not a complaint. It does not enter in Bro. Jones' constitution and by-laws to be eternally complaining because he is not at what some call "a fat appointment." He considers it an honor to go and do the best he can wherever sent. This he has been doing at Cheneyville ever since last conference. His quarterly conference and meeting, were seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Bro. Henry Tippet, our district steward, showed some favors for which we feel thankful. The next point visited was Booneville. Here we found the church in good spirits. A glorious protracted meeting had just been closed, which had resulted in 46 conversions. This whole section was alive with cheerful reports of this revival. This is one of the best points on the LaTeche district, and affords some worthy examples of liberal and effective Chaistian workers. Bro. William Murrell, our pastor here, can justly congratulate himself in having some of the best workers on the district. Bro. Murrell was one of the original twelve men whom Bishop Thomson organized into the Mississippi Mission Conference in 1865, and has continued to do faithful, effective work ever since. He, Rev. Emperor Williams and Father Ross are now the only three in effective work. Seven have gone home to glory triumphantly, and two, Father Green and Rev. Samuel Osborne, are honored in the superannuated ranks of the Louisiana Conference. Long may he live to do the Master's work on earth. We had a splendid time in Booneville, and had a pleasant home with Bro. and Sister Bahan, to whom too much credit can scarcely be given for unreserved liberality and faithfulness. At Washington we have a good work, and a good preacher in the person of Rev. Wm. Davis. The number of urgent requests that he be re turned for another year, which we have received, plainly indicate his popularity. He is closing up a good year's work, spiritually and financially. The benevolences have been carefully attended to, and nearly all the amounts have been collected. This, we consider an admirable type of connectional Methodism. No Methodist church is true to itself that neglects any of its connectional interests. The SOUTHWESTERN'S interest and all the temporal and spiritual wants of the church, both local and connectional have been carefully looked after by Bro. Davis and his people. At Opelousas Bro. Gates manages to hold his own, and is doing about as well as can be expected. Sister Gates was away, sick in New Orleans. Latest reports indicate her early recovery. She had but recently sustained the loss of her infant soon, aged ten days. We extend our sympathy. Bro. Larkins, at Waxia, is closing up a good year's work. We have an excellent people on Bayou Waxia. Taking the proportion of members, and the location of our church on Bayou Waxia as criterons, we have no church on the district that does more for the local and general work than our people there. This certainly must be largely due to the generous and unselfish disposition of the pastor, Rev. T. Larkins, as well as to the great liberality of our membership there. Flat Town, the next point visited, continues to languish for want of a church. Bro. J. August is exerting every nerve to secure the lot on which to build before conference. We know of no portion of the parish of St. Landry where a Methodist church is more needed than right here. Intemperance and gambling is cursing and sending too many of our people here to the jails, to the penitentiary and to death, hell and destruction. Four murders had been committed in that neighborhood in so many months. In each of these it is reported that either the whiskey bottle or deck of cards, or both, had had something to do in precipitating the difficulties. A day or two previous to our visit here, a promising young colored man was stabbed to death. It was on the Sabbath. Against the protestations of his wife he went to a grog shop and gambling den where he drank whiskey, played cards and quarreled over a game of cards. The stake in dispute was twenty-five cents; result, a fight ensued, weapons were drawn and used, and he was stabbed in the heart, dying almost instantly. The Lord save our people from whiskey and the devil! It is the curse of the age, the monster without a conscience. There are many churches among these people but they give fairs, entertainments, etc., wherein are sold wines, cordials and other mild or stronger drinks. Their ministers drink gin, whiskies, etc., with members and sinners, bringing condemnation to themselves and ruin to their surrounding. The Lord have mercy upon such churches and ministers. The crying necessity for the salvation of the masses is more Methodism, with its pronounced hostility to all that can intoxicate. The Lord help our churches and ministry to be true to their heavenly calling in this matter. From here we go to Vermillionnille.

A.

Washington, La.

It is with pleasure that we announce the transfer of Rev. W. P. Thirkield, the Dean of the Gammon School of Theology, Clark University, Atlanta, Georgia, from the Cincinnati to the Savannah Conference. At the time Brother Thirkield was elected to his present position, the Cincinnati Conference, recognizing his eminent fitness for the position, adopted the the following report by a rising vote:

Whereas, Rev. W. P. Thirkield, of the Cincinnati Conference, has been elected Dean of the Gammon School of Theology, Clark University, at Atlanta, Georgia, a position for which we recognize his eminent fitness; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we request Bishop Foster to appoint Brother Thirkield to the above named position.

Resolved, 2. That while we would be glad to have Brother Thirkield continue in the pastoral work in which he has been uniformily successful, yet being called into the educational work of the Church, we congratulate the institution in which he is to hold so important a position; and we cordially commend him to the confidence of our brethren among whom he is to labor.

Resolved, 3. That we request Brother Thirkield to remain a member of our Conference, and we assure him a hearty welcome should he return to the pastoral work among us.

J. M. WALDEN,
L. D. MCCABE,
T. H. PEARNE.

After having entered upon his work he became satisfied that he could accomplish more good by casting his name and lot entirely among our people here in the South. We hail him as a good worker in the southern field.

The emigrants who are now peopling Texas will not compare with those who are going to the Northwest. Very few of them come from the educated and industrious classes of the East and North. They are mostly from the poor and ignorant classes of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, with no clear appreciation of life or its responsibilities. Stepping into the depot at Fort Worth recently we saw about a hundred of these emmigrants, we held conversation with a number of them, and all that we talked with were from Georgia or Tennessee. But few of the people now living in Texas came from North of the Ohio, according to the best authority not one seventh per cent. of the white population. tion. While the immigrants coming from Europe consist chiefly of Germans, Englishmen, and Swedes, who are generally prosperous, and are of a class that add wealth and strength to the State.

They certainly do things with a vengeance in over California. According to the California *Christian Advocate* of the 5th inst., three man made a plan to rob an old men named Renwood. In attempting the robbery, Renwood and a man named McIntyre were killed. One of the three who were engaged in the robbery turned States, evidence, and was sent to penitentiary for life, another was sentenced to be hanged, and the third to the penitentiary for life and also to be hanged. We think that it would have been eminently Christian to have sent this man to the penitentiary for life or to have hung him, but we do think that inflicting both sentences a little too much of vengeance.

A brother reciting some of his religions experiences, not long since, among other things said; that the Lord hailed him while out plowing in his field, on a Thursday, in the month of June, and told him, "to caution all his brethren and sisters against giving any money to preachers, for the reason that He was going to pay them at the coming day." Poor deluded man; we pity him. He, like many others, mistook the voice of his own selfishness, for the voice of God.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. Dr. A. A. Watson, of Wilmington, N. C., was elected bishop of the new Episcopal diocese, by the convention at Newberne.

—Rev. A. T. Galloway, M. E. Church South, transfered to Little Rock Conference from the Louisiana, was appointed to Sheridan, Pine Bluff district.

—The *Northwestern* says: "We hear that Miss Henrietta Bancroft, teacher of English literature in Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, is having marked success. The lady, who is sister to Miss J. N. Bancroft, of Northwestern University, has won success and esteem in her new position.

—The title conferred on the poet Tennyson is to be Baron Tennyson D'Eyncourt of Aldworth, D'Eyncourt is the name of an ancient Norman family from which he claims to be descended. The poet has a residence in a picturesque valley in Surry, known as Aldworth, and its name is to be incorporated in the laureate's title.

—Rev. Thomas Mason, President of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, wrote us Dec. 15; "Have been having a serious time since our opening in September. Had a physician constantly the first two months, and two weeks ago was called to Indiana, to attend the funeral of my father. But the Lord is with us."

—We should have given an extensive notice of the death of Dr. J. B. McFerrin, as some of our contempories did, but for to us the pleasant fact we learned that he was living.

—The following were elected as the delegates to the General Conference by West Texas Conference, C. L. Madison and S. Gates. Reserves G. O. Richardson and M. Henson. The bay, W. G. Wilson and C. P. Westbrook; Reserves, B. J. Henry and G. R. Towusend.

A $20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for January, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 to the person telling us how many times the word Bethlehem occurs in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by January 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner January 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no post age stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the February *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penn.

An intelligent gentleman from Colorado, said lately he thought one great mistake in our Indian policy was that of constantly pushing them off to the frontiers, instead of inclosing them by civilization. What the Indians need is Christianity and schools, and a fixed habitation.—*Western.*

Dr. C.G. Siddle, of Caswell County, N. C., who died recently, left by will all his estate, worth $7,000 to $10,000, as an endowment fund to be equally divided between Greensboro Female College and Trinity College.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Floyd Grandon's Honor

A NEW NOVEL.

By MISS AMANDA M. DOUGLASS.

Price $1.50.

Every new novel from the pen of the author of "IN TRUST," "LOST IN A GREAT CITY," is received by the press and public with increasing enthusiasm. FLOYD GRANDON'S HONOR is perhaps the most powerful story ever written by its author, preserving for the reader an intense enterest until the climax is reached. *Sold by all booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by the publishers.*

Lee & Shepard, Boston.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATORS IN COUNCIL.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 9-12, 1883.

Sixty Addresses by American Educators.

Edited by REV. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D.

8vo. 272 pp. Price, stiff paper..$1. 25
Cloth..... 1 75

The *New England Journal of Education* speaking of the National Education Assembly, for 1883, says: "It was the most remarkable gathering ever held in our country in matters connected with the schooling of the people. The volume of addresses is the most interesting collection of popular educational documents ever given to our people, and should be in the hands of every educator, legislator, and intelligent citizen in the land."

The sixty addresses are arranged topically, as follows:

1. Education and Man's Improvement.
2. Illiteracy in the United States.
3. National Aid to Common Schools.
4. The Negro in America.
5. Illiteracy, Wealth, Pauperism, and Crime.
6. The American Indian Problem.
7. The American Mormon Problem.
8. Education in the South since the War.
9. Christ in American Education.
10. Tabulation of Illiteracy and Educational Facts from Census of 1880—ten tables.

It is a book for all who want information on any of these great practical questions. The addresses are carefully prepared and revised by the authors, and are filled with information and incidents. The authors are nearly all engaged in actual work in the fields of which they speak. The book should be in every public library. A full table of contents is supplemented by a carefully prepared index.

A special feature of the book is a series of ten tables, compiled by the Hon. H. R. Waite, Special Statistician U. S. Census, and the Hon. John Eaton, U. S. Commissioner of Education, giving complete data upon the illiterate and educational status of the United States, each State and also of the South as a section.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Phillips & Hunt.

32 Natchez St. New Orleans, La.

The Housekeeper.

DOUGHNUTS.—One cup of sugar, two eggs, one cup sweet milk, two large spoonfuls melted butter, and two tablespoonfuls bakingpowder; knead just as little as will enable you to get them to the kettle. By the way, make your own baking-powder, then you will be sure that it is pure.

HOT MILK AS A RESTORATIVE.—Milk that is heated to much above 100 F. loses, for the time a degree, of its sweetness and density; but no one fatigued by over exertion of body and mind, who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labor of brain or body will find in this simple draught an equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying, and more enduring in its effects.

In a recent sermon Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, denounced the purely American habit of kissing, stating that "while it is bad enough for adults to kiss, it is criminal for a lot of dirty mouthed people to kiss an innocent baby."

SALT WITH NUTS.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* writes that journal as follows: "One time, while enjoying a visit from an Englishman, hickorynuts were served in the evening, when my English friend called for salt, stating that he knew a case of a woman who was taken violently ill by eating freely of nuts in the evening. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he [illegible] condition to go. He muttered, 'Salt, salt' of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place and she was a corpse. He said that, had they given her, salt, it would have relieved her, and, if they would allow him to make an examination, he would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were found in a mass. He sprinkled salt on this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a sudden death which appears to have been due to the same cause. I generally eat salt with nuts, and think it improves them."

FRUIT IN TIN CANS.—The fruit put up in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is [illegible] the acids or juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous. Pour the fruit out into glass or earthenware dishes, and the danger of poisoning is avoided.

NEW BOOKS.

THE EXODUS, and other Poems. By Rev. T. C. Reade. Cincinnati; Walden & Stowe. Price 75c.

A very handsome cloth bound, gilt stamped volume of religious poems of fair merit, printed for the author. "The Exodus" poem embodies the reflections of an old Christian philosopher, as he walks in the valleys and shadows of death, and describes the emigration of a sojourner to country where perpetual citizenship is expected.

THE PRINCESS. A Medley. By Alfred Tennyson. Illustrated. Octavo. pp. 223. Boston; James R. Osgood & Co. Price $6.

We thought a few years ago, when Messrs Osgood & Co., issued their magnificent Fine Art edition of "The Lady of the Lake" that the very perfection of book-making had been reached, and that its beauty of design and exquisiteness of finish could be hardly equaled, certainly not excelled. But, on examination of Tennyson's "Princess," we are forced to acknowledge that we did not do full justice to the book maker's art, nor to the almost infinite resources of this enterprising house. "The Princess," as a poem, needs no introduction to our readers. Its well-known charm lent added lustre to the author's honored name, and surely no rarer setting could be found for so brilliant a gem. We had been promised a "superb edition," and our expectations have been more than realized. It is a veritable livre de luxe and quite worthy the noble Princess whose fair fame it chronicles. Besides the richness of binding, the faultlessness relating to all matters of paper and typography, there are one hundred and twenty illustrations by our best American artists, who have most happily conceived and expressed the spirit of the poem. The frontispiece is one of Dielman's charming drawings—a "portrait" of the Princess, sketch from the poet's lines,

"There at a board by tome and paper sat,
With two tame leopards crouched beside her throne,
All beauty compassed in a female form.
The Princess;"

From this rare combination of high poetic and artistic merit there results one of the most beautiful gift-books ever published. It is a brilliant avant courier of the numerous holiday books. "*Harpers Magazine*" says: "The rich pictorial suggestiveness of Tennyson's Princess, has prompted Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., to produce an edition of the poem, interpreted by American artists, which is unrivalled by any other for the perfection of its typography, and the wealth, beauty and infinite variety of its illustrations. These are thoroughly in harmony with the finely poetical, semi-mediæval, semi-modern spirit of the poem, and enable us to discover new beauties that were latent in it, and to arrive at a more perfect conception of it as a work of art, by causing all its exquisite imagery and subtle machinery, all its moving situations, picturesque scenes and piquant characters, to take a definite shape, as they are made to pass in panoramic procession before the eye, robed in the thousand and [illegible] dainty accessories with which the poet lends a softened grace or imparts a heighted beauty to the genuine flesh-and blood actors in his half real, half legendary tale." The illustrations prepared for this elegant volume, a hundred and twenty in number, have been executed by the best American artists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Special Providence Illustrated," a sermon by Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D., in Hanson Place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N Y., has been printed in pamphlet. This sermon was preached by request on the 25th, anniversary of Dr. Peck's entrance into the ministry, and is a review of his own work.

The January *Popular Science Monthly* will have an article from Herbert Spencer on "The Past and Future of Religion." His point of view is that religion has been developed in past times and is to be still further evolved in the coming ages, and his problem has been to find the fundamental law of this progress. This is stated with great clearness and power in the forthcoming paper, which will probably be claimed as the final scientific position on the subject. The ground taken is that religion is not destined to pass away, but that it will be purified and exalted with the further evolution of human nature, of which it is an indestructible element.

Dio Lewis's Monthly for December has an inviting arrary of contents. Scientific thoughts are presented in a popular form, and the health notes are more than worth the price, which is 25c per single number on $2.50 a year. Besides the stories and sketches are by good writers and supply a wholesome variety of reading matter.

The International News Co., of New York has favored us with the Christmas numbers of *Illustrated London News*, and the London *Graphic*. They are portfolios of choice pictures, some of them in colors, and many of them suitable for permanent preservation. Copies may be found at the news stands, or of the News Co. New York.

The December *Choice Literature* contains "On Being Pilled," a spicy anonymous sketch, "The 'Why' and 'How' of Land Nationalization," by A. R. Wallace, one of the ablest English champions of the theory that the land rightly belongs to the whole people, and not to individuals; "Wallenstein and the Drama," dealing particularly with the writings of Schiller, "The Lake George Tour," by J. Arbuthnot Wilson, "Inequality in Punishment," by Lord Justice Fry, one of the most difficult problems with which statesman and jurists have to deal, discussed with great ability; "The Towers of Silence,"—a funeral custom of India; "Wordsworth and the Duddon," a sketch of a great poet and the scenes of which he wrote; "Canadian Home Rule," by Lord Lorne; "The Future Prospects of Madagascar," by Rev. Geo. A. Shaw, the missionary whose name was so prominent in the recent complication between France and England; "The New Birth of Christian Philosophy," an able theological study, by Rev. Dr. Bray; and "Sleeplessness," a practical and interesting paper. $1.00 a year, single numbers 10 cents. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York.

Mr. E. V. Smalley's sketch of General Sherman in the January *Century* has been inspected and revised by General Grant, whose suggestions have been of great value in assisting the writer to give an authentic and trustworthy account of the important events of General Sherman's career. A paper on General Sheridan will follow in the February number.

Josh Billings heard from.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11, 1880.

Dear Bitters—I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix "Hop Bitters" with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. * * I have been greatly helped by the Bitters, and am not afraid to say so. Yours without a struggle,

JOSH BILLINGS.

In number of postoffices the United States rank first with 44,512 offices; Great Britain next with 14,918 offices, Germany has 11,088 and France 6,158. Japan is far in advance of Russia, British India, Austria, Italy, and Spain in the number of postoffices, having 5, 94. Switzerland ranks first in the relative proportion between the number of postoffices and populations, having an average of 958 inhabitants to each office. The United States has 1,126, Norway has 2,054, and Great Britain 2,362 inhabitants for each office.

Far superior to the fashionable and illusive preparations of beef, wine and iron, says Professor F. W. Hunt, M. D. Honorary Member Imperial Medical society of St. Petersburg, Russia, etc., etc., of the Liebig Co.'s Coca Beef Tonic. It will construct the most shattered and enfeebled, reinvigorate the aged and infirm, and make sickly children blooming and healthy. Invaluable in all female complaints, removing irregularity, pains and exhaustion. Quiets restless children and infants. Beware of imitations.

As in nature, as in art, so in grace—it is rough treatment that gives souls, as well as stones, their luster. The more a diamond is cut, the brighter it sparkles; and, in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to perfect his people.—Dr. Guthrie.

Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures every kind of humor, from the common pimple or eruption to the worst scrofula.
Four to six bottles cure salt-rheum or tetter.
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Five to eight bottles cure corrupt or running ulcers and the worst scrofula.
By the druggists, in half-dozen and dozen lots at a great discount.

"A Literary Republic."

"[illegible] mostly fools." was Carlyle's pointed way of putting it. The now brilliantly successful Literary Revolution—which a few months ago was supposed to be permanently doomed [illegible] the opposite, that people are not mostly fools, but that they want Good books rather than trash, and, the "Literary Republic" is the result. Every reader is a voter. Ballots in the first election are to be cast (by postal card), before January 1, 1884. The following are the first "candidates" for honors:

George Rawlinson.—"History of the Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World." In three large 12mo. volumes, about 2,400 pages with profuse and fine illustrations. Price reduced from $30 to $4.

John Ruskin.—"Modern Painters" and "Stones of Venice." In five handsome 12mo. volumes, about 3,250 pages, with many illustrations. Price reduced from $36 to $5.

Guizot and DeWitt.—"History of France, from the earliest times to 1848." Translated from the French. Profusely illustrated. In five large 12mo. volumes, about 4,000 pages. Price reduced from $36 to $5.

Henri Van Laun.—"Complete History of French Literature." In two large 12mo volumes, about 1,008 pages. Price reduced from $7.50 to 1.50.

The candidates stand separately. Vote for those you want, one or all. It will take 10,000 votes for each to elect. The 10,000 being received, the books described will be published during the present winter on the terms stated. No money is asked in advance. You can receive and examine the books before paying for them. A specimen number of the Irving Library, giving samples of type, paper, and other particulars, will be sent free to any applicant. Address JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, 18 Vesey St. New York.

Advice to wives: Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

Lost Friends.

We make no charge for publishing these letters from subscribers. All others will be charged fifty cents. Pastors will please read the requests published below from their pulpits, and report any case where friends are brought together by means of letters in the SOUTHWESTERN.

DEAR EDITOR—I desire to inquire for my sister whom I left in Tennessee. She was named Manervia Ann. I left her three miles from Moscow with a man by the name of Arthur Pool, a son-in-law of Solomon Williams who owned us at that time. My mother, three sisters, one brother and myself were sold by Solomon Williams to a Dr. Curtis, a negro trader, and also a son-in-law, Solomon Williams, and he brought another, three sisters and two brothers of us to Mississippi, and sold us to a man by the name of J. C. Hallery, who brought us to Texas. Mother was named Easter Williams, my brother Jack was the oldest child, and I was next. Manerva, Eveline, Mariah, and Harriet. Please address me at Marshall, Texas, in care of the M. E. Church. JORDAN DANIEL.

MR. EDITOR—I desire to know the whereabouts of my sister, Fannie Pate, who was separated from us in Union county, Arkansas, by one Tandy Pate. It was during the war that we were separated. She was carried to or near Shreveport, La., or, as I have learned, to Jefferson, Texas. Our mother was Thennia Pate; there were four children, three boys and one girl, Fannie. Boys were Jake, George and Andy. We all belonged to Bill Tate, but my sister fell to Tandy Tate who carried her away. We all formerly belonged to Bill Tate but all were sold to a Mr. Bill Neel, Union county, Ark., near Eldorado. Sister Fannie was very young when separated from us. We were sold on account of Bill Tate killing a man named Kazzie. Our old mistress got burned up, and myself and sister Fannie were standing near. I hope all friends and ministers near Shreveport, La., and Jefferson, Texas, will inquire diligently for my sister. Readers of this will please assist me in finding my sister. Read this letter in and out of church until it reaches every cabin, and I will ever pray. Address me at Patterson, Waller county, Texas, care Rev. W. H. Jackson. ANDY PATE.

Delicate and Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters with such good effect that she seems, and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them.

MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.—"A tour of Europe that cost me $3,000 done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of 15 years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness, and dyspepsia."

R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

High Authority.

Hop Bitters is not, in any sense, an alcoholic beverage or liquor, and could not be sold for use except to persons desirous of obtaining a medical bitters.

Green B. Raum, U. S. Com. Inter'l Rev.

So. Bloomingville, O., May 1, 1879.

SIRS.—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

MRS. S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

A graceful writer one day wrote a beautiful and sublime article showing how easy 'twas to die. But when the cholera morbus struck him that night he had four doctors called in, and the druggist at the corner took his family on an excursion with money paid for the beautiful article.—*The Judge.*

Three Thousand Dollars

in prizes is offered by the *Youth's Companion* for the best short stories either for boys, or girls, humorous stories, or stories of adventure, to be sent them before May 20th, 1881. The terms and conditions of the competition are issued in a circular, for which all who desire to compete are invited to send.

Dr. Guthrie, preaching on Christ as the foundation, said: "He is a tried foundation. He has been tried by God and by devils; by many who are now in glory, and by others who are on the way there, and He has never failed. All the stones founded on Him become living stones, and they are all cemented together by the blood of Jesus."

Neuralgia and Sick Headache.

In Aurora, Ill., lives Mrs. Wm. Hetson. She says "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me of neuralgia, vertigo and sick headache."

"When are you going to make me that pair of new boots I ordered?" asked Judge Smith of his shoemaker. "When you pay me for the last pair I made you." "Whew! I can't wait so long as that."—*Boston Transcript.*

For Sufferers Chronic Diseases 36 pp, symptoms, remedies, helps, advice. Send stamp—Dr. Whittier, St. Louis, Mo. (oldest office.) State case your way. sept20-26t

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A remarkable and unique collection of religious songs, with their accompanying weird, pathetic, ever varied and charming melodies, as sung for generations by the colored people of America. A few of the songs will be familiar, but the great majority have never before been printed, and are now given for the first time with the original words and music. The music has been carefully written, and is well adapted for quartet, chorus, and congregational signing, and is especially excellent for social evenings at home. All singers should have it. First edition was exhausted in sixty days. Send for a copy.

"These songs ought to be saved and they ought to be sung."—*Bishop I. W. Wiley.* "Should think that the book would sell by thousands, and that it would do good."—*Dr. J. M. Buckley.* "It is grand. I like it."—*Dr. R. S. Rust.* "Just the thing—the gold saved from the dross."—*Dr. Jacob Krehbiel.* "Am perfectly delighted with it; it will sell by the thousands."—*Rev. A. E. P. Albert.* "There should be a copy in every household."—*Rev. H. W. Tate.* "Having carefully read your hymn-book, and being acquainted with many of the soul-stirring anthems spread upon its pages—especially one that was the cause of my conversion—I can and will commend the book, in the name of God, to all the world."—*Rev. C. H. Collins.*

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. jan1

General News Items.

El Perronci will be criminally prosecuted for publishing Zorrilla's manifesto.

O'Donnell, the slayer of the informer Carey was hanged in London on the 17th inst.

There will be naval co-opperation by neutral powers to protect life and property in China.

A second count of the vote on the prohibition amendment in Ohio is in progress, and grave errors have been discovered.

The United States Supreme Court has confirmed the title of Jefferson Davis to property under the will of Sarah Ann Dorsey.

In memory of his mother, Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, has endowed a hospital in Milwaukee with three hundred thousand dollars.

The Japanese, in common with the Chinese never abbreviate their names and it is for this reason they are written in full in all the lists of appointments.

A railroad is to be built by colored men in Arkansas, to run from Augusta, Woodruff county, to Wittsburg, Cross county, a distance of fifty miles.—*Arkansas Herald.*

According to the unanimous request of the Italian Conference, Bishop Harris has changed the time of meeting from March 5 to January 10, and the place from Arezzo to Rome.

The British Government has notified Egypt that Great Britain is unable to interfere in the Soudan, but will try to induce the Porte to dispatch an expedition thither by way of Suakim. Large purchases of transport mules have been made in Cyprus.

Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, M. C. from Kansas died in Washington.

Senator Sabin of Minnesota was elected Chairman of the National Republican committee, and Chicago was chosen as the place of meeting for the National Convention, June 3rd, 1884.

Rev. Dr. Newman says the church should revise her creed so that it would read, "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of the saints, the forgiveness of sins, *total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors*, the resurrection of the dead and life everlasting."

The Government of India has opened the Agra Medical School to women. A small class are now in attendance. Under the conditions they have access to all the lectures, and after a course of three years may be graduated.

If all the saloons in this country were placed in a row, there would be 240 miles of them, and Dr. Storrs of Chicago would have 12 miles of them." "The annual loss of productive labor in this country from indulgence in liquors, the loss of grain destroyed and loss of time, amounts to $1,426,455,000. The annual revenue derived from the traffic is $111,222,000. This gives a total loss of $1,375,229,000.

Rev. W. O. Lynch, the colored preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who went out to Kansas with the great exodus of negroes from the South five years ago, has spent the past few days at Louisville and Jeffersonville. He gives an excellent account of the colored people in Kansas. They are thrifty, getting homes and farms, building churches, and the children are getting good educations. When it came to the vote on prohibition they were nearly all on that side. He reports the future of the colored man in Kansas as bright.—*Western.*

Do'st thou love life?—Then do not squander valuable time,—for that is the stuff life is made of;—but procure at once a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for for your Cough and be cured. Your druggist keeps it.

Now is the time to help your Church papers.

Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The second annual meeting of the Board of Managers was held in St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, Nov. 20–23. The business before the convention was of a highly important nature. Great regret was felt at the enforced absence of the President, Mrs. Lucy Hayes. Mrs. John Davis presided in her stead. The Woman's Home Missionary Societies of the Baptists, Friends, and other denominations were represented. The reports of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Rust, and of the Treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Clark, were received with profound interest.

Mrs. Rust, in the course of the year, visited 27 conferences, many cities, towns and summer resorts, to present the cause of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Mrs. Dunton accompanied Mrs. Rust through most of her tours.

Mrs. Clark reported the total amount received the past year to be $15,430 76, and no debts—almost double the amount received last year.

We make the following extracts from the report of the Corresponding Secretary:

Many Conference organizations and auxiliary societies have been gained, indicating an increased interest in Home Mission, and reasonable expectation for an enlarged revenue. Many friends have been won to sympathy with the work whose pledges of aid in legacies and donations are assured for the future. The debt which had been incurred in the prosecution of our work has been liquidated. Our missionaries have been sustained in the field, our beneficiaries kept in the schools, and the building enterprises which have been inaugurated have been successfully prosecuted. * * * The society has been greatly encouraged in its work by the cordial approval of the general officers of the Church, and by their kindly offices in its behalf.

The following teachers have been in the field the past year: Miss J. Cowgill, Mrs. J. Bentley, Mrs. E. C. Williams, New Orleans; Mrs. S. M. Lewis and Miss V. Baldwin, Savannah, Ga.; Miss F. Mitchell, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss L. J. Betts, Orangeburgh, S. C.; Mrs. Button, Greenville District, S. C.; Mrs. M. C. Bristol, Nashville; Miss Daily, Ogden, Utah; Miss Wheelock, Salt Lake City, Texas; Mrs. G. A. Richardson at Austin, and Mrs. Isabella Howells in Houston, without compensation, have labored faithfully and successfully during the year.

The following were elected officers for ensuing year: President, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. F. S. Hoyt, Mrs. Amos Shinkle, Mrs. L. H. Bugbee, Mrs. John M. Walden; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Dale; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Rust; Treasurer Mrs. A. R. Clark; Resident Managers, Mrs. Bishop Wiley, Mrs. R. Dymond, Mrs. J. L. Whetstone, Mrs. M'Clellan Brown, Mrs. J. H. Bayliss, Mrs. W. F. Thorne, Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Mrs. W. W. Peabody, Mrs. A. Wessel, Mrs. E. House, Mrs. W. M. Ampt, Mrs. John Simpkinson.

The Society calls for $20,000 to carry on the work of the coming year.

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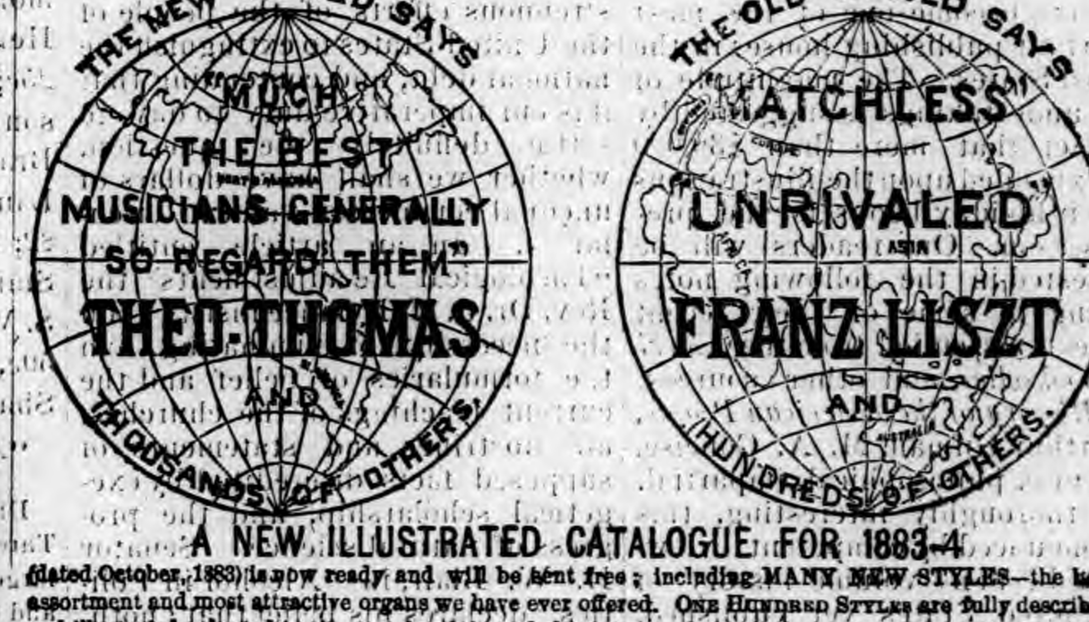

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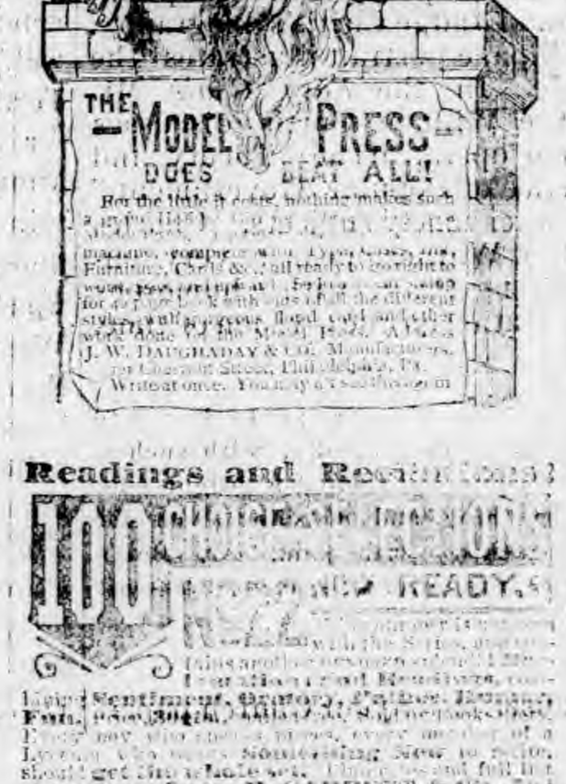

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How the Rain-Sprites were Freed is a story of two little children in search of 'the store house of the rain.' The conceit is prettily wrought out, and the book is worthy of comparison with some of the tales of Andersen and Grimm. With its lithographic illustrations and illuminated covers, it is a choice gift book for young readers. 4to, $1,00.

Child Lore: its Classics, Traditions, and Jingles, by Clara Doty Bates, will prove a mine of treasures to the boys and girls fortunate enough to possess it. German, Italian, Norse, as well as English folk-lore have furnished its material, and choice illustrations by the best artists, give it added value. 4to, elegantly bound, $4,00.

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From the Hudson to the Neva, by David Ker, is a narrative unusually true to nature, in which the author recounts for the benefit of the boys the story of travels and adventures in Northern Europe and the Malay Islands. 12mo, $1,25.

Their Club and Ours, a story by John Preston True, was received with great enthusiasm while running through the pages of *Wide Awake*, and will find equal favor with a wider public as presented in attractive book form. 12mo, $1,25.

The Cincinati Hebrews are raising $50,000 for a Home for the Aged and Indigent.

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With remarkable unanimit[y] press notices award the h[...] rank, among juvenile perio[dicals] to the several magazines pub[lished] by D. Lothrop & Co. App[recia]ting the difficulty of adapting [...] magazine to all ages, they have [pro]vided for older youth their sp[len]didly illustrated *Wide Awa[ke]* which well deserves its title "king among juveniles;" for those little younger, the remarkably useful and successful magazine, "*The Pansy*," which is all and more than is suggested by its name in the way of attractiveness, and which is edited by Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy); for readers still younger, that delight of the of the nursey, *Our Little Men and Women* and for the delectation of the "bib-and-tucker-folk," the wide-eyed youngsters who do more seeing than thinking, the pictorial wonder book, *Babyland*. The publishers, who promise to make these magazines more attractive than ever the coming year, will send specimen copies of all to any of our readers upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

The *North American Review* for January present a table of contents possessing in the higher degree the character of contemporary human interest. First, the opposite sides of the question of "Ecclesiastical Control in Utah" are set forth by two representative men, viz: President John Taylor, the official head of the Mormon Church, and the Hon. Eli H. Murray, Governor of Utah. Senator John I. Mitchell writes of the "Tribulations of the American Dollar," recounting the strenuous efforts of the people of the United States to extinguish the national debt, and contending that it is our imperative duty to-day to settle definitely the question, whether we shall have dollars of unequal commercial value in circulation. In an article entitled "Theological Re-adjustments" the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance insists upon the necessity of eliminating from the formularies of belief and the current teachings of the churches, all doctrines and statements of supposed facts discredited by exegetical scholarship, and the progress of natural science. Senator H. W. Blair, in "Alcohol in Politics," declares his belief that another irrespressible conflict is at hand, and advocates the submission of an amendment to the United States Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. No one who read in the December *Review* the first half of "The Day of Judgment," Gail Hamilton's incisive review of the domestic life of Thomas Carlyle, will forego the pleasure of perusing the latter half in this number. "Evils Incident to Immigration," by Edward Self, is a forcible statement of the mischiefs wrought by the importation into our social and political life of an enormous annual contingent from the lowest stratum of the population of Europe. Finally, "Bribery by Railway Passes" is discussed by Charles Aldrich and Judge N. M. Hubbard. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

Harper's Magazine for January is a worthy sequel to the brilliant Christmas number. The opening paper is a personal sketch of the poet Whittier by Harriet Prescott Spofford, illustrated. A fine portrait of Whittier is the frontispiece. The new novel by William Black, "Judith Shakespear," is the literary event of the season. The second part of E. P. Roe's new novel, "Nature's Serial Story," has beautiful illustrations. Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson contributes a paper on "Mentone," Mr. G. W. Sheldon has an admirable paper on "The Old Packet and Clipper Service," of which New York will always be proud. Colonel Higginson resumes his "American History" series with a paper entitled "The Birth of a Nation," Thomas A. Janvier gives us a Mexican ghost story, "What was seen by [...] in Saltillo;" and "Miss Cassy's Christmas box," is contributed by "A Working-Girl." William C. Prime gives a personal sketch of James Buchanan, *apropos* of the recent publication of Judge Curtis's biography. A full-page portrait illustrates the article. In the *Easy Chair* Mr. George William Curtis discusses Italian opera, "The Theory and Practice of Popular Government," and other timely subjects. Charles Dudley Warner opens a very entertaining *Drawer* with a humorous dissertation on the division of time.

"I would not live always, I ask not to stay." We do not wonder, with such a cold as yours, but there is a bright side to every thing, and sunshine even for those racked with pain. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup never fails to cure the most stubborn cough.

Subscribe for your Church paper.

[...]za [...]mily [...], John [...] Luster 50c; [...]tus $1; Mr. Cortus $1; Ad[...] Thompson $1; Mariah Ander[so]n 50c; Floyd Johnson $1; Harriet McGee $1; Mr. Sneed $1; Cresey Echols 50c; Phillis Shadwick $1; Alex Young $1; Mrs. Young $1; Betty Kilpatrick $1; Mat Kilpatrick $1; Mariah Maxwell $1; Elijah Jefferson 50c; Hannah Whitaker $1; Amy Standfield $1; Robert Standfield $1; Sam Sherrell 50c; Mollie Smith $1; Sallie Malknm $1; Winnie Bland $1; Carolina Roberts $1; Bell Johnson $1; Hannah Lyles $1; Georgia Johnson $1; Parrysee Williams $1; Mary De Walker $1; Mary W. Walker $1; Mary C. Walker $1; W. Walker $1; Bethena Freeman 50c; J: E. Freeman 50c; Sallie Godsen $1; Nettie Jones $1; Harriet Bailey $1; Hester McCraw $1; Washington Moore 75c; Annie Moore 75c; Jennie Cole $1; Fannie Eligan $1; Mariah Lyles $1; Jane Jakeaway $1; Phelix Love 50c; Delia Loggins $1; Mariah Burney $1; Lizzie Robinson $1; Jim Cole $1; Lucy Shaw $1; Solomon Baker $1; Mariah Baker $1; Henry Richard $1; Mrs. Reynolds 25c; John McCraw $1; L. C. Anderson $1; Lydia Steward $1; Lydia Bradford $1, Fannie Hanks $1; Laura Gannt 50c; E. H. Anderson $2; M. Virginia Ewing 75c; Prince Smith 25c; Mary Mannerly 25c; J. S. Whitaker $1; Andrew Jackson 50c, Charlie Johnson 50c; Cresey Shaw $1; Edward Arnold $1.

"A Drop of Joy in Every World".

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets," and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time that I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in evrey word I write.

Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS, Flemington, N. J. "Discovery" sold by all druggists.

The Methodist preachers of Cleveland and their wives held their quarterly social, December 12th, at the Forest City House. Four conferences were represented. After a bountiful repast some time was spent in social greetings, music, and song, and short addresses.

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidently made a prepation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, only asking two 2 cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach and will break up a fresh Cold in 24 hours. Address Craddock & Co. 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this pader. n44-14t

The suggostion to place Ceneral John C. Fremont on the retired list of the army is a good one, and should be at once adopted. Few men have done more for their country than he; his life from boyhood almost has been one of toilsome service, not for his own personal profit, but for the public welfare. The Western States and Territories owe him a debt, as but for Fremont's enterprise no one knows how long the Rocky Mountain region would have remained unexplored and uninhabited. It was he who gave the impetus to Western immigration, and to him the country owes California. He is now an old man; poor, and compelled to accept a small salary for his services as an engineer in New York. If he had been born under a monarchy instead of a republic he would now be wearing a title and living in a palace—*Inter Ocean*.

Conference Notices.

Plan of Episcopal Visitation.

Texas	Paris	"	28	Andrews
Alabama	Edwardsville	"	28	Foss
Central Tenn.	Hollow Rock	"	28	Hurst
Southe'n Ger.	Brenham, Texas	Dec.	5	Andiews
Central Ala.	Eutaw	"	5	Foss
West Texas	San Antonio	"	12	Andrews
Savannah	Newnan, Ga.	"	12	Foss

Spring Conferences.

Conference.	Place of Session.	Date.	Bishop
Arkansas	Rogers, Ark.	Feb. 20	Wiley
Baltimore	Washington, D.C.	March 5	Foster
Blue Ridge	Catawba, N.C.	Jan. 30	Bowman
Cen'l Pennsyl'a	Williamsport, Pa.	March 19	Harris
Delaware	Easton, Md.	June 3	Simpson
Denmark	Fred'k havn, Den.	Aug. 8	Hurst
East German	Brooklyn, N.Y.	April 2	Andrews
East Maine	Camden, Me.	April 16	Harris
Florida	Fernandina, Fla.	Jan. 9	Bowman
Ger'y & Switze'd	Zurich, Switz'd	June 25	Hurst
Italy	Arezzo, Italy	March 5	
Kansas	Topeka Kan.	March 26	Merrill
Lexington	Covington, Ky.	March 26	Foss
Liberia	Monrovia, Lib'a	Jan. 24	
Little Rock	Little Roc. Ark.	Feb. 13	Wiley
Louisiana	NewOrleans, La.	Jan. 30	Wiley
Maine	Bath, Me.	April 16	Foster
MexicoMission	MexicoCity, Mex.	Jan 17	Warren
Mississippi	Jackson, Miss.	Jan. 16	Wiley
Missouri	St. Joseph, Mo.	March 5	Foss
Newark	Newark, N.J.	Mar. 26	Andrews
New England		April 2	Foster
NewEng.S'th'n.	NewBedf'd, Mass.	April 9	Foster
NewHampshire	Manchester, N.H.	April 9	Hurst
New Jersey	Camden N.J.	March 12	Harris
NewYork	NewYork, N.Y.	April 2	Simpson
NewYork East	Brooklyn, N.Y.	April 2	Hurst
North Carolina	Greensboro', N.C.	Feb. 6	Bowman
N.New York	Utica, N.Y.	April 9	Simpson
North India	Cawnpore, India	Jan. 9	
North Indiana	Peru, Ind.	April 2	Foss
N.W.Kansas	Salina, Kan.	Mar. 19	Merrill
Norway	Bergen, Nor.	July 23	Hurst
Philadelphia	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 12	Warren
St. Louis	KansasCity, Mo.	Mar. 12	Foss
S.Am.Mission	Montevideo, Ur'y.	Feb. 13	
South Carolina	Sumter, S.C.	Jan 16	Bowman
SouthKansas	Paola, Kan.	Mar. 5	Merrill
S. W. Kansas	Newton, Kan.	Mar. 12	Merrill
Swed'n	Upsala, Sweden	July 9	Hurst
Troy	Amsterdam, N.Y.	April 9	Andrews
Vermont	Montpelier, Vt.	April 16	Simpson
Virginia	Waterford, Va.	Mar. 5	Warren
Washington	Lynchburgh, Va.	Mar. 12	Andrews
Wilmington	Wilmington, Del.	Mar. 5	Harris
Wyoming	Scranton, Pa.	Mar. 26	Warren

By order of the Board of Bishops.

WILLIAM L. HARRIS, Secretary.

New York, Nov. 2, 1883.

MARSHALL DISTRICL—TEXAS CONFERENBE.

First Round.

Marion Circuit	Dec.	22-23
Red Oak amd Zion	"	29-30
Marshall Circuit	Jan.	5- 6
Marshall, Ebenezer	"	12-13
University and Centenary	"	19-20
Queen City and Kildale	"	26-27
Jefferson Circuit	Feb.	2- 3
Cypress Circuit	"	9-10
Pittsburgh	"	16-17
Hughs Springs	"	16-17
Sulphur Springs & Greenville	"	23-24
Clarksville Circuit	Mar.	1- 2
Clarksville	"	8- 9
Texarkana	"	15-16
Jefferson Station	"	22-23
Blossom Prairie	"	29-30
Paris Circuit	Apr.	5- 6
Paris Station	"	12-13
Brookston, Honey Grove and Bonham	"	19-20
Fannin Circuit	"	19-20

District conference will be held at Jefferson, March 19-24. H. WEBB, P. E.

NOTICE.

Greenwood District Conference will convense January 12th, 1884, at Durant Miss. We expect all the members to be at their posts. Come so as to be ready to go to annual conference to be held at Jackson, Miss. January 16th, 1884.

G. W. BARNEY, P. E.

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR:—The V. & M. R. R, will sell round trip tickets at six cents per mile to all attending the district conference at Clinton, Jan. 11th, 1884.

D. A. WILLIAMS, P.E.
Jackson, Miss. Dec. 14th, 1883.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

San Augustine & Nacogdoches	Jan.	5- 6
Shelby and Sabine	"	5- 6
Henderson	"	12-13
Jacksonville	"	19-20
Mineola and Tyler	"	26-27
Hawkins	Feb.	2- 3
Palestine	"	9-10
Crockett and Aimwell	"	16-17
Madison Circuit	"	23-24
Leona	"	1- 2
Centerville and Shiloh	"	8- 9
Jewett	"	[illegible]
Butler	"	[illegible]
Fairfield	"	[illegible]
Cotton Gin	April	5- 6
Mineola Circuit	"	12-13

GEO. W. SMITH, P. E.

NAVASOTA DISTRICT—TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Brenham	Jan.	5- 6
Brenham Circuit	"	4- 6
Hempstead	"	12-13
Belleville Circuit	"	12-13
Hearne	"	19-20
Burleson	"	23-24
Bryan Station	"	26-27
Bryan Circuit	"	26-27
Caldwell	"	30-31
Franklin	Feb.	6- 7
Millican	"	2- 3
Courtney	"	9-10
Iola Circuit	"	13-14
Navasota	"	16-17
Plantersville	"	23-24
Prairie Plains Circuit	"	25-26
Patterson	Mar.	1- 2
San Felipe	"	4- 5
Brazos	"	1- 2

W. B. PULLAM, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT — TEXAS CONFERENCE.

First Round.

Montgomery	Dec.	22.23
Willis	Jan.	5- 6
Huntsvil'e & Hunsville Cir.	"	12-13
Walker Circuit	"	19-20
Danville	"	26-27
Cold Springs	Feb.	2- 3
Woodville	"	9-10
Livingston	"	16-17
Moscow	"	23-24
Orange	Mar.	1- 2
Beaumont	"	8- 9
Liberty	"	15-16
Wallisville	"	22-23

Lovelady will receive notice through the pastor when we find the right man for the place. EDWARD LEE, P. E.

PROGRAMME OKOLONA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The following is the programme for the Second District Conference of the Okolona District, Mississippi Conference, which will convene in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbus, at 9 o'clock, Thursday morning, January 10, 1884:

Opening Sermon	J. J. Harris
Faith	S. H. Nevils
Baptism	P. Jamison
Redemption	J. Trice
Education	W. H. Williams
Future State	W. H. H. Galline
Missions	J. W. Davis
Prayer	W. M. Gatewood
Temperance	R. Snell
Freedmen's Aid	L. L. Shumpert

B. L. CRUMP,
J. J. HARRIS,
JAMES TRICE,
Committee.

Okolona, Miss., Dec 5, 1883.

GULF DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

To the ministers and members of the Gulf District, Mississippi Conference—You are hereby notified that the District Conference will convene in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brookhaven, at 9 o'clock Thursday morning, January 10, 1884. We desire a full attendance. The first day you will come prepared to go direct to the annual conference. I hope that the pastors will bring all of the benevolent money from each charge.

The literary exercises are as follows:
History of the M. E. Church—J. B. Smith
Lord's Supper and Baptism—J. H. Cook.
Administration of the Discipline—N Cannon
Trustees and Class Leaders' Duties—H. L Kennedy.
Faith—James Drayden.
Church Building—H. Henderson.
Conducting Revivals—James Ford.
The Work of the M. E. Church in the South—Prof Bunton.
Regeneration—R. Roundtree.
Freedmen's Aid Society—H. May.
Justification—R. Anderson.
Relation of the Sunday-school to the Church—P. E. Bardwell.
Pastoral Visits—G. W. Smith.
How to Secure Subscriptions to Church Papers—W. A. Dorsy.

W. McDONALD, P. E.
Brookhaven, Miss., Dec. 12, 1883.

MURFREESBORO DISTRICT—TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

First Ronnd.

Spencer	Dec.	8- 6
Murfreesboro	"	15-16
Murfreesboro Circuit	"	15-13
Stone River Circuit	"	22 26
Woodberry	"	29-30
Lebanon and Seays	Jan.	5- 3
North Lebanon	"	9-19
Shelbyville	"	12-13
Manchester	"	19-20
Tullahoma	"	26-27
McMinnville	Feb.	2- 3
McMinnville Circuit	"	2- 3
Sparta	"	2- 3
Van Buren	"	2- 3
Cooksville	"	9-10
Martin Creek	"	11-12
Caney Fork	"	16-17
Alexandria	"	23-24
Liberty	Mar.	2- 3

District conference will meet at McMinnville, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1884. Let all the members please be present the first day, Preachers will please notify the district stewards to be present, as that will be the time to estimate the presiding elder's salary. H. W. KEY.

Pianos for the Governor General of Canada.

We see by the *Ottawa Citizen* that two pianos, of the Celebrated Factory of Wm. Knabe & Co., havd just been selected for his Excellency, the Marquis of Landsdowne. One was a magnificent Grand "Knabe," in elegant Rosewood Case, and the other one of their Upright Cabinet Grands. The Tone, Touch, and Workmanship of these Instruments are described as being perfect. The most thorough Judges were employed to make the selection, one of them being Mr E. Harris, who previous to leaving England, held the high appointment of Local Examiner to the Royal Academy of Music, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. jel4-1y

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

SOUTHWESTERN OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1883.

LEADING STAPLES.

Readers will remember that the quotations given are for round lots, and higher prices must be paid for small orders.

COTTON, ℔—Ordinary, 8¼; Middling 9¾; Good Middling, 10¼; Middling fair, 10½.

SUGAR, ℔—Yellow clarified, 6¼@6½; White clarified, 7½@7¾.

MOLASSES, in bbls, gallon—Common, 20@25; fair, 26@30; choice, 45@46c.

RICE, Louisiana, ℔—Common, 4¼; fair, 5¼; choice, 5¾.

MOSS, ℔—Mixed, 2@2½; gray, 1@2; black, 3@4½.

GROCERIES.

BUTTER, ℔—Western, 19@20.
COFFEE, ℔—Ordinary, 11; prime, 13½.
CHEESE, ℔—Western factory, 10.
CORN MEAL, bbl—Choice, $2 65.
FLOUR, bbl.—Fancy, 5.50; Choice, 5.00.
LARD, ℔—Choice, 9.
SALT, Sack—Coarse, 82½; Fine, $1.02½;
ESCULENTS—Irish potatoes, bbl.; 1.50@1:65; sweet potatoes, bbl. $1.75; onions, bbl. $2.25; apples, bbl. $2.50@$4.50; cabbages, $17@$18 per 100; sour krout, bbl. $11.00@12.00.
OILS, gallon—Coal, in cases, 14@—; coal, in bbl. 11@—; linseed, raw, 59@60; linseed, boiled, 62@63; cotton seed, 35@60.

PROVISIONS.

MESS PORK, bbl—Choice, $15.62½.
BACON, ℔—Breakfast, 11; shoulders, 6¼; sides, short rib, 9¼; sides, long clear, 9½; hams, sugar-cured, 14c.
DRY SALT MEAT, ℔—Clear rib sides, 7¾; clear sides, 7½; shoulders, 6¼c.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

Louisiana Poultry — Grown chickens $3.00@3.50; young $2.00@2.50 duck $3.50@4 geese 5.00@5.50; turkeys $10.00@12.00.
Western Eggs 24@26c per dozen
Louisiana Eggs 31@32½c. per dozen.
Feathers—Best live geese feathers 65@75c. ℔. second grades 55@60c.
Western Poultry—Grown chickens $4.25@$4.50 dozen; young do. $2.50@3.25 ducks $4.00@4.25; geese $.600@7.00; turkeys $12.00@.1500.

GRAIN AND FEED.

CORN, in sacks, bushel—Yellow, 58, white, 57; mixed, 57.
OATS, bushel—Western, 45.
BRAN, 100 lbs—Choice, 92½.
HAY, ton—Prime. $14@$15; choice, $16@17.00.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs. Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. It also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.
Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

I have *prescribed* Kidney-Wort *with very great success* in a score or more very obstinate cases of Kidney and Liver troubles, also for female weaknesses.—Philip C. Ballou, M. D., Monkton, Vt.

"My wife has been much benefited from the use of Kidney-Wort. She had kidney and other complaints," writes Rev, A. B. Coleman, Fayetteville, Tenn.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
—LIVER—
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I am a living advocate of the virtues of Kidney-Wort. I suffered untold agony from liver disorder. *It cured me.*" John D. Nevins, Springfield, Ohio.

KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
KIDNEY-WORT

"Constipation, and Piles yields to Kidney-Wort. In female diseases it is *very successful*."—Dr. Philip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt., Apr. 20-82.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT

"I could find no remedy for my kidney complaint and rheumatism," writes Mr. A. B. Burr of Temple's Mill, Florida, "until I was *cured* by Kidney-Wort." Exposure, incident to lumbering, caused Mr. Burr's disorders.

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PIANOFORTES.
UNEQUALLED IN
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It is used every day in every family. You do not need to explain its merits. There is a rich harvest for all who embrace this golden opportunity. It costs you only one cent to learn what our business is. Buy a postal card and write to us and we will Send you our prospectus and full particulars
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And we know you will derive more good than you have any idea of. Our reputation as a manufacturing company is such that we cannot afford to deceive. Write to us on a postal and give your address plainly, and receive full particulars,
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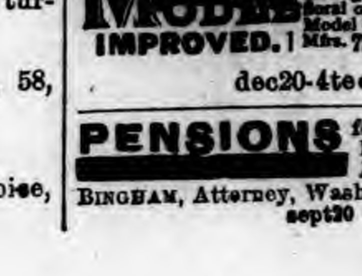
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sept20 6m-8p

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1883

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